



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER
of the Yukon Territory

APRIL 1st, 1967 to MARCH 31st, 1968



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COMMISSIONER

The Commissioner is chief executive officer for the Yukon Territory. He is appointed by the Governor-in-Council and acts under instructions given to him by the Governor-in-Council or by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The present Commissioner, Mr. J. Smith, was appointed on November 7, 1966.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

The Yukon Act provides for a Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory to be composed of seven members elected for a term of three years. An election was held on September 11, 1967 and the Council now consists of the following:

J.O. Livesey (Speaker)	Carmacks-Kluane
D.E. Taylor (Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees)	Watson Lake
G.O. Shaw	Dawson
Jean Gordon (Mrs)	Mayo
N.S. Chamberlist	Whitehorse East
J.K. McKinnon	Whitehorse North
J. Dumas	Whitehorse West

This Council was convened for the 1967 Second Session, which began on November 6, 1967, ending January 22, 1968, during which time the following Ordinances were passed:

Chapter No.

1. AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON TERRITORY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENTS WITH THE MINISTER OF MANPOWER & IMMIGRATION RESPECTING THE OCCUPATION TRAINING OF ADULTS.
2. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF BRANDS TO BE IMPRESSED UPON STOCK.
3. AN ORDINANCE TO ADOPT A F LAG FOR THE YUKON TERRITORY
4. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE CENTRAL FILING AND PUBLICATION OF REGULATIONS
5. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE GRANTING OF ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS IN NEED
6. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE EVIDENCE ORDINANCE
7. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FIRE PREVENTION ORDINANCE.
8. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.
9. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LEGAL PROFESSION ORDINANCE
10. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE
11. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT ORDINANCE
12. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE.
13. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE.
14. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MINICIPAL ORDINANCE
15. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE SCHOOL ORDINANCE
16. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE TAXATION ORDINANCE
17. AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO BORROW A SUM NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND TO AUTHORIZE THE COMMISSIONER TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT THERETO.

The First Session of Council in 1968 was held on January 22 and 23, at which time the following Ordinances were passed:

Chapter No.

1. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUEL OIL TAX ORDINANCE
2. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE
3. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE

The Second Session in 1968 began March 4 and was prorogued April 4, 1968 during which the following Ordinances were passed:

Chapter No.

1. AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR LABOUR STANDARDS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY
2. AN ORDINANCE TO MODIFY THE RULE AGAINST PERPETUITIES
3. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE EVIDENCE ORDINANCE.
4. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT ORDINANCE, 1967.
5. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE FUR EXPORT ORDINANCE
6. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE JUDICATURE ORDINANCE
7. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE JURY ORDINANCE
8. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE
9. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MINING SAFETY ORDINANCE
10. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE MOTOR VEHICLES ORDINANCE
11. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE POLICE MAGISTRATES' COURTS ORDINANCE
12. AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE TO CLOSE CERTAIN PORTIONS OF FIFTH AVENUE AND LAMBERT AND ELLIOTT STREETS IN THE TOWNSITE OF WHITEHORSE FROM USE AS STREETS BY THE PUBLIC BEING CHAPTER 9 OF THE ORDINANCES OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, 1906.
13. AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY.
14. AN ORDINANCE FOR GRANTING TO THE COMMISSIONER CERTAIN SUMS OF MONEY TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY.

TERRITORIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR GENERAL

The duties and activities of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General are outlined under the following headings:

1. Clerk of Council

As Clerk of the Council, the Territorial Secretary attends all Sessions of Council on a continuing basis and is responsible for the production of verbatim reports of Votes and Proceedings for each day.

2. Queen's Printer

As Queen's Printer, this office makes available to all departments the services of Gestetner machines, a Photocopier and an Electronic Stencil Cutter. It is also responsible for the reproduction of all Ordinances passed by the Yukon Legislative Council. During the fiscal year 1967/68, this service produced a total of 744,000 sheets of printed Gestetner paper and 61,000 Photocopies. These figures represent a substantial increase over the previous year.

3. Registrar of Companies

On April 1, 1967, this office assumed responsibility for the registration of Companies, Securities, Societies and Co-operative Associations. During the year 1967/68 there were a total of 61 extra-territorial Companies registered, 47 Companies incorporated making a total of 108 new Companies registered in the Territory. There were as well 18 registrations under the Securities Ordinance, 7 under the Societies Ordinance and 1 under the Co-operative Associations Ordinance.

4. Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, there were a total of 18,117 motor vehicle, operator, chauffeur and trailer licences issued. this figure represents an increase of 1,552 licences.

5. Boiler Inspections

During the fiscal year, 264 boilers were inspected by Mr.J.E.Halsall, Boiler Inspector.

6. Registration Clerk

Under the Business Licence Ordinance, Insurance Ordinance, Motion Picture Ordinance and Trailer Coach Park Regulation, 409 Business Licences were sold in the Territory. A total of 2,680 documents were registered under the Conditional Bills of Sale and Bills of Sale Ordinances. This figure represents an increase of 726 documents compared to the 1966/67 figures.

7. Registrar of Vital Statistics

	<u>Births</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Marriages</u>	
	66/67	67/68	66/67	67/68	66/67	67/68
White Status	263	308	53	64	110	118
Indian Status	80	104	25	17	1	1
Total	343	412	78	81	111	119

8. Labour Provisions Officer

Numerous payrolls were inspected and audited on complaint by employees for wages owing under the Labour Provisions and Annual Vacations Ordinances during the past year. It was not deemed necessary to prosecute in any instance as claims were resolved without this measure.

9. Workmen's Compensation

The Territorial Secretary is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in the Yukon Territory. The new Ordinance, which was passed at the 1966 Second Session was proclaimed in force April 1, 1967 and has proved to be much more beneficial to the workman. During the fiscal year 1967/68, 589 employers operating in the Territory had a total insured payroll of \$27,991,368.37. There were a total of 759 accident claims filed during this period.

10. Public Administrator (Statistics April 1 1967 - March 31 1968)Cash Transactions

Cash balance April 1 1967	\$39,460.32
Receipts	<u>75,297.79</u>
	114,758.11

Disbursements

Territorial Government re-imburements		
Burial and cemetery costs for indigents	3,898.43	
Maintenance of mental patients	11,499.56	
Transportation of mental patients	225.00	
Social Assistance *****	526.53	
Funeral and cemetery charges	2,983.20	
Comforts Allowance for mental patients	288.00	
Investments for Estates (Bonds, Income & Saving Certs. etc.)	27,781.49	
Distributions to heirs-at-law	38,901.97	
Other: Advertising, asset transmission and transfer fees, Estate and Income Taxes	5,351.28	
Public Administrator fees	<u>5,218.28</u>	
		<u>96,673.74</u>
Cash Balance March 31, 1968		<u>\$ 18,084.37</u>

Asset transactions:Securities

Government of Canada, Canada Saving Bonds, Income and Growth Savings Certificates	38,250.00
Acquired in period under review	<u>29,850.00</u>
	68,100.00
Disposed of in above period	<u>16,700.00</u>
	<u>\$ 51,400.00</u>

Stocks:

In trust April 1, 1967	17,443.1/3 shs
Acquired in period under review	<u>2,050 shs</u>
	19,493.1/3 shs
Disposed of in above period	<u>1,367.1/3 shs</u>
In trust March 31, 1968	<u>18,126 shs</u>

Assets - Unliquidated March 31, 1968

Estate Trust Account, Can.Imp.Bank of Commerce
Dawson, Y.T. - S/A #211 \$2,082.14.

Estates with interest in:

Mining claims and leases	5
Land (Leases)	1
Land (Agree. for Sale)	2
Land (Titled property)	7
Buildings (On Crown Land)	4

Estates Files: April 1, 1967 - March 31, 1968

Opened	Deceased, 35	Insane, 5	Missing, 1	Minors, 2	TOTAL 43
Closed	" 42	" 13	" 2	" 0	TOTAL 57
Current	" 39	" 5	" 0	" 3	<u>TOTAL 47</u>

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING & MUNICIPAL AFFAIRSA. ENGINEERING BRANCH1. Road and Bridge Construction

The South Access Road, providing a link between the Alaska Highway and southern Whitehorse, was paved to the City Limits. It is now up to the City of Whitehorse to complete the missing section from Second Avenue to the City Limits.

A number of dilapidated timber bridges on the Stewart Crossing - Dawson Road were replaced by large diameter multiplate culvert pipes under a contract with Strachan's Trucking of Dawson City.

Late in October a contract for the reconstruction of Mile 0 - 30 of the Whitehorse - Keno Road was awarded to Lobe Contracting Ltd. in the amount of \$617,411.50. The contractor completed all crushing and stock piling of surfacing material and the installation of large diameter multiplate culvert pipes to replace the Horse Creek and Deep Creek bridges by the end of the fiscal year. This contract is expected to be completed during the summer of 1968.

A number of revisions and improvements were made on the Carcross Road including the construction of a new bridge at Bear Creek.

The Tagish Road was reconstructed from the junction of the Carcross Road to the entrance to the Residential School. This reconstruction eliminated several hazardous curves.

A new road was constructed in the Teslin subdivision and existing roads were upgraded.

A new parallel access road to the Alaska Highway was constructed in Watson Lake and the Airport Road from the Alaska Highway onwards was upgraded for about one-quarter mile.

Water and sewer mains and service connections were installed on Lot 19, Whitehorse, and streets were constructed to a rough grade.

A contract in the amount of \$397,581.85 was awarded to Fownes Construction Ltd. for the installation of a water distribution system in Porter Creek. Approximately half of the main lines were installed during the year and the water well was drilled. It is expected that the contractor will complete construction of the water storage tank, main lines, and house connections at the beginning of the 1968 construction season.

The Snafu Bridge and the Tarfu Bridge on the Atlin Road were replaced as the existing bridges had deteriorated to a point that they became unsafe for the travelling public.

A great number of miscellaneous, minor projects were also carried out under this heading, such as the installation of service connections in Riverdale, completion of construction of the Kusawa Lake Road, construction of a new dump road at Watson Lake, clearing of right-of-ways Porter Creek for extension to the subdivision, installation of a small water distribution system at Ross River, street construction at Ross River and many others.

2. Road Maintenance.

All roads in the Territory, with the exception of the Alaska Highway and the Haines Road, were maintained by territorially owned equipment and territorial personnel. The total mileage of roads maintained is now 1,549, which includes maintenance of 24 miles of village and settlement streets. Also included in this road mileage are a great number of recreational roads. Road maintenance was carried out on a reduced basis throughout the year due to expenditure cutbacks. While many roads falling under the Federal-Territorial Engineering Services Agreement were only slightly affected, roads maintained with purely Territorial funds were either not maintained or maintained to a lower standard than normal for a period of five months.

Road maintenance expenditures during the winter months were not as heavy as in previous years due to above average temperatures.

The reduction of road maintenance funds affected our crushing of road surfacing material and resurfacing of roads program. Many roads are resurfaced on a four year rotating basis but it now appears that funds will only permit resurfacing once every five years.

Road oiling (dust control) was carried out on all major bridge approaches and main arteries through Territorial settlements and subdivisions. In most cases two applications were made. Investigations are presently being carried out with a view to using a better grade of road oil in coming years. It is possible that we may therefore discontinue the use of PS 300 bunker oil and switch to emulsified asphalt. The Canol Road was again maintained throughout the winter to provide access to Ross River and the Anvil Mining Development, but it is expected that this will be the last year of winter maintenance for this road as the Ross River-Carmacks Road should be completed during 1968 and will provide better access to the area.

In addition to road maintenance the airports at Mayo and Dawson City were maintained under an agreement with the Department of Transport and the airport at Ross River and the seaplane bases at Mayo and Ross River were maintained with Territorial funds.

The ferry was operated at Dawson City and a cable barge over the Pelly River at Elind Creek and ice bridges were constructed at both ferry sites. The Skyline at Dawson City, which is operated in Fall after the ferry has been taken out, and before the Ice Bridge becomes safe, and in Spring when the Ice Bridge becomes unsafe and the ferry is not yet launched, operated much smoother than during the previous year due to the installation of a gypsy spool. The Skyline was used mainly for the transportation of asbestos fibre from the Clinton Creek Mine.

Expenditures at the Yukon River crossing at Dawson including ferry operations, Skyline operation, and construction of the Ice Bridge have increased very considerably due to the ever-increasing demand of the travelling public using the Klondike Highway as an alternate road to Alaska and the mining development at Clinton Creek. The following figures may be of interest:

<u>Operating Season</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Number of vehicles	6,921	10,956	18,594	24,370
Number of passengers	20,492	31,055	48,015	60,933
Ferries in operation	1, June	27, May	18, May	23, May
Ferries ceased	23 Oct	18 Oct	25 Oct	2 Nov
Total operating hours	1,439	1,542	2,348	3,151

Road maintenance was carried out from ten permanent road camps, one temporary camp and from three mobile camps.

3. Building Construction

Automatic sprinkler systems were installed in all Whitehorse schools and in the Dawson City Elementary/High School under a contract with Automatic Sprinkler Co. (1964) Ltd. at a contract amount of \$237,146.00.

A two-room addition was constructed to the Teslin Elementary School at a cost of \$57,489.00.

A one-room addition was completed at the Ross River School.

Towards the end of the fiscal year a contract was awarded to Backguard Construction in the amount of \$232,000.00 for the construction of a school at Clinton Creek. Only very minor work was carried out.

Portable type health clinics were purchased and set up at Pelly Crossing and Carmacks. A combined doctor's residence and health clinic was purchased and set up on a concrete foundation at Watson Lake. Also included in the work was a one-bay garage for the doctor's car.

An Area Workshop and an Area Headquarters Building (Engineering) were constructed at Dawson City.

Four houses were constructed at Carmacks and two houses in Dawson City for use of permanent Engineering staff in these locations.

A contract was let in late Fall for the construction of a new Porter Creek School. The low bid was received from General Enterprises Ltd. at \$558,886.10. This project will be completed during the summer of 1968.

General Enterprises Ltd. of Whitehorse were also successful bidders for the construction of a Children's Group Home in Whitehorse at \$122,657.00. This building was substantially completed during the past year and only minor deficiencies have to be completed.

A great number of miscellaneous and minor projects were also carried out, such as alterations to the Teslin Teacherage, construction of campground buildings at Otter Falls, Kathleen Lake, construction of fire equipment cache buildings, construction of travel information centres at Dawson and Beaver Creek, construction of marinas at various locations, installation of a number of chain link fences, soil investigations, construction of boat house and cache at Francis Lake, various landscaping projects, drilling of water wells at a number of locations, paving of a short section of the Service Road, construction of well houses at various locations, and many others.

4. Building Maintenance:

Day to day building maintenance was carried out on all Territorial buildings and those Federal buildings under the jurisdiction of this department. Once a year all buildings are completely checked out for preventative maintenance, i.e. all furnace units are checked before the winter and all fire extinguishers are checked in Fall. Our building repainting program provides for repainting of every building approximately every four years and a great number of buildings received an interior and exterior coat of paint.

Because of the mild weather, there have been only a few minor freeze-ups which were corrected quickly, with the exception of a major freeze-up in the F.H. Collins Secondary School where several thousand dollars worth of damage occurred when a fresh air intake did not function properly.

5. General

Aerial spraying for insect control was carried out by Mercury Flights Ltd. at \$35,299.68.

Contracts were let for water delivery service at Haines Junction and at Mayo.

A direct water delivery service for Porter Creek, Crestview and adjacent areas was operated by this Department.

Surveys were carried out for ground control for aerial mapping.

Engineering assistance and advice was given to the Commissioner and all Territorial Departments.

6. Statistics:

	<u>1964/5</u>	<u>1965/6</u>	<u>1966/7</u>	<u>1967/8</u>
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	18	22	13	20
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	221	136	101	106
Equipment rental agreements entered into	160	99	144	66

6. Statistics, contd

	<u>1964/5</u>	<u>1965/6</u>	<u>1966/7</u>	<u>1967/8</u>
Territorial buildings maintained	116	135	155	156
Federal buildings maintained	86	106	94	99
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,202	1,353	1,503	1,549
Average no. of employees				
Summer	140	135	164	184
Winter	104	85	87	112
Road constr. expenditure (approx) Incl. W&S and misc. construction	598,500	562,000	561,000	1,765,000
Building constr. expenditure (approx)	396,000	1,364,200	833,000	1,840,000
Road maint. expenditure (approx)	1,028,700	1,161,800	1,486,700	1,714,000
Building maint. expend. (approx)	91,500	85,500	136,400	160,000

B. MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

This Branch administered the Area Development Ordinance, the Municipal Ordinance and community services in unorganized settlements in the Territory.

Watson Lake, which was incorporated as a Local Improvement District in 1966, assumed additional responsibilities for the administration of services in that community when the operation of the sewer system and fire brigade and maintenance of streets and street lighting were transferred to the Trustees late in 1967.

One additional volunteer Fire Brigade was established in 1967 bringing to nine the total now in operation in the Territory. These Brigades, with the required equipment, are maintained in the following communities:

Mayo	Keno
Watson Lake	Carcross
Teslin	Beaver Creek
Haines Junction	Porter Creek
Carmacks	

C. DIVISION OF HOUSING & ACCOMMODATIONS

The Division was formed in April 1967 and comprises a Housing Administrator, Building Inspector and Stenographer. Primary responsibilities include the following:

1. Administration of the Low Cost Housing Program
2. Staff Housing Allocations
3. Residential Building Inspections and Standards Control
4. Squatter Removal Program
5. Housing Surveys

1. Low Cost Housing Program

- (a) Authority:
Low Cost Housing Ordinance and Regulations
- (b) Source of Mortgage Funds:
Loan Agreement Ordinance with Federal Government
Amount: \$1,110,000
- (c) Source of \$1,000 Second Mortgage Grants:
Federal Government (100% recoverable)

Statistical Summary

(1) Applications Processed (1966/67 in parentheses)

	First Mortgages		Second Mortgages	
Applications received	70	(23)	58	(13)
Cancelled before approval	3	(2)	3	
Refused	2		1	
Approved	59	(14)	50	(8)
Active Loans to Mar.31,1967	39		11	
Total approved loans	98		61	
Approved loans cancelled	5		5	
Total active loans to date	93	(39)	56	(11)
Pending loans	13	(7)	9	(5)
Total Mortgage funds committed to date	\$682,200 (242,000)		\$56,000 (\$11,000)	
Total Mortgage funds advanced to date	\$501,500 (162,799)		\$23,000 (\$2,000)	

(2) Housing Starts by Location and Value - 1966/67 in parentheses.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Starts</u>	<u>Completions</u>	<u>Approved Loans</u>	<u>Starts</u>	<u>Comp- letions</u>
<u>Metropolitan Whitehorse</u>					
Porter Creek	37 (8)	19 (2)	67 (22)	56 (19)	28 (9)
Crestview	6 (1)	2 (4)	18 (12)	17 (11)	12 (10)
Canyon Crescent	0	0 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Whitehorse	1	1	2 (1)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Dawson City	1		1	1	
Haines Junction	1	1 (1)	2 (2)	2 (1)	2 (1)
Teslin	1		1	1	1
Watson Lake			1 (1)	1 (1)	1
TOTAL FOR TERRITORY	47 (9)	23 (8)	93 (39)	81 (34)	47 (22)
Total value of dwellings	\$526,001 (\$93,078)		\$888,792		
Average Cost per "	11,192 (\$10,342)		10,972		

Summary

Housing starts increased by 5 times the previous years' total, with the majority of the house construction taking place in Porter Creek and Crestview. There is every indication that there will be an equal number of housing starts during 1968/69.

2. Staff Housing:

The Division was responsible for allocating accommodation to 194 Territorial employees throughout the Yukon Territory as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Single Rooms</u>	<u>Suites</u>	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Trailers</u>
1. Whitehorse	22	23	38	
2. Beaver Creek		2		
3. Boundary Road				2
4. Carcross		2	1	
5. Carmacks		3	3	
6. Dawson City	11	3	6	
7. Dempster Highway				2
8. Elsa		2		1
9. Haines Junction		2		
10. Kluane Lake		2		
11. Mayo	4	4		
12. Old Crow		2		
13. Pelly River				2
14. Quiet Lake				3
15. Ross River				8
16. Stewart Crossing			1	
17. Teslin		2		
18. Watross				6
19. Watson Lake		3	5	1
TOTALS	37	50	54	25

3. Building Permits and Values

<u>Location</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>		<u>COMMERCIAL</u>	
	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Improvements</u>	<u>New Construction</u>	<u>Improvements</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>
Carcross	1	\$ 5,000		
Carmacks			2	10,000
Crestview	4	45,000	1	1,000
Porter Creek	37	390,640	15	31,150
Ross River			1	10,000
Teslin	1	10,000		
Watson Lake			2	24,000
Whitehorse Area			1	1,000
	43	450,640	16	32,150
			8	63,200
			1	350

4. Squatter Removal Program

Two buildings owned by squatters were removed from Lot 19 in Whitehorse at a total cost of \$2,250.

GAME BRANCHGeneral

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, not too much in the way of general patrols and enforcement was accomplished by our staff, this being due to one member having to leave the Territory for medical reasons and an extra work load originating through the revision of certain Ordinances.

Our trappers have not all worked their lines but an increase in the value of fur produced is noted over the previous year.

Several minor complaints were received from visiting hunters concerning a few of our outfitters. In one case the complaint concerned financial matters and this Branch did not become too involved. The second complaint of any consequence originated as the result of an outfitter trying to accommodate too many hunters. Some of the visiting hunters were quite concerned about this situation, however, several of them insisted on hunting with this outfitter as they had previously booked with Alberta Outfitters and were banned there as the result of bad forest fire conditions. This complaint has been fairly well wound up to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The number of alien and non-resident hunters increased slightly over the number accommodated during the 1966 season. Our outfitters are looking forward to a fairly busy 1968 season, and some have reported booking hunters for the 1969 season.

A good number of outfitters were contacted before going into the field and their equipment inspected. A few were also inspected under actual working conditions in the field. All were found in proper condition and sanitary arrangements in the base camps were noticeably improved. More attention will be paid to equipment inspections this year and more spot inspections will be made of base camps as this Branch will be in a much better position to properly handle such matters due to an increase in staff. A good number of our outfitters are now equipped with radio communications in their camps and this seems to please alien hunters when hunting in such remote areas.

The fine co-operation received from the RCM Police has continued, and a considerable number of cases were actually handled by the RCM Police for this Branch. A good number of Police Detachments now issue a good number of licences under the Game Ordinance and Fur Export Permits under the Fur Export Ordinance. Police personnel also assist with the registration and re-registration of trap-lines in their respective areas. The Yukon Forest Service also has co-operated in the enforcement of the Game Ordinance and also issue licences in a few cases. On a few occasions it has been found necessary to make use of the Yukon Forest Service radio facilities and this service has been willingly provided.

In our last report mention was made of the fact that our Kluane Game Sanctuary was being infiltrated by aircraft from Alaska for the purpose of poaching. Arrangements are being made with the RCM Police, in conjunction with this Branch, to make periodic checks of this area during the coming season as reports still persist that persons are continuing to violate the Kluane Sanctuary. During the year under review three separate cases of illegal hunting in the Sanctuary were successfully prosecuted. These incidents occurred near Kluane Lake and quite near the Alaska Highway.

Predator Control

This operation has not been concluded as baits are just now being mopped up in the northern areas. Due to unusually warm weather all baits were placed out across the southern portion of the Territory and had to be picked up before becoming really effective, as it was felt the warm weather would cause the bears to leave their dens early and be attracted to the baits with disastrous results. All baits in the northern areas are not considered to be harmful at this time, but in any case they will be picked up in the near future and rendered harmless. A separate report will be submitted covering this program.

Wolf Bounty

A total of 140 wolves were presented for bounty during the year ending March 31, 1968.

Elk

Fairly close surveillance of the elk herd located in the Hutshi Lake and headwaters of the Nordenskiöld River area fails to show any noticeable increase.

Buffalo

Information now at hand indicates the buffalo herd, located in the Aishihik Lake area, numbers eleven animals. These animals were sighted recently in that area. If this sighting is authentic it would appear this herd has multiplied considerably as the last reliable sighting of several years ago revealed about six animals in the herd.

Cougar

No recent sightings have been reported.

Mule Deer

These animals have been sighted recently in the Tagish, Carcross, Takhini Hot Springs, Takhini River and Whitehorse areas. It would appear that our deer population is slowly increasing. (A Federal Order-in-Council is still in effect prohibiting the hunting or killing of buffalo, deer and elk throughout the Yukon Territory.)

Beaver

Due to increased work opportunities and low fur prices quite a number of trappers have not properly harvested their traplines. No serious cases of nuisance beaver had to be contended with of late.

Caribou

From all reports the caribou take by local hunters on the Dempster Highway, Boundary Road, as well as the Watson Lake-Ross River road and Can-Tung road was below that of last year. These areas did not receive as much attention by this Branch as in previous years, but the RCM Police and Forestry personnel made periodic checks of such roads. No serious offences were reported.

A few seizures were made, and successful prosecutions entered, against several aliens who were found hunting in the aforementioned areas without benefit of licences or guides.

Mileage

A total of approximately 7,775 miles was travelled on Game Branch duties by the vehicle on charge to this Branch, a 1964 four-door Pontiac Station wagon.

The above described vehicle has been turned over for use in the local Car Pool. It is expected that a 1/2 ton pickup will be purchased for patrol duties throughout the Territory. This vehicle will also be placed in the Car Pool.

Water Transport

A fairly new 18 h.p. Evinrude Outboard Motor is in use by this Branch, along with a 17-foot Kiawatha (Peterborough) boat, equipped with a windshield and remote control gear.

The Kiawatha boat has been in use for a good many years and being of wood construction is now quite costly to make seaworthy each season. This boat will be replaced this year with a versatile type aluminum boat and also a 35 h.p. motor.

A trailer in use is of the 2-wheel variety equipped with loading rollers and winch.

Communications

This Branch has in use one PRT-20 radio for use on bush and other patrols (Call signal XMY54). On occasion this radio has proved very useful, but at times it has not been too useful, due to location mostly. Arrangements are being made to explore the possibility of having Radio-Telephones installed in vehicles which will be at the disposal of this Branch through the Car Pool.

Film and Publicity

All films previously held by this Branch have now been handed over to the Regional Library.

The number of enquiries concerning big game hunting have increased considerably, as well as enquiries in regards to trapping and the availability of traplines for persons living outside the Territory.

Letters dispatched in answer to such enquiries total 2,929 for the year under review

The following is a compiled list of game and fur taken during the licence year 1966-67:

<u>GAME TAKEN BY</u>	<u>N/RISIDENTS</u>	<u>RESIDENTS</u>	<u>TRAPPERS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Sheep	159	51	20	230
Grizzly Bear	51	15	18	84
Black Bear	4	68	52	124
Moose	107	307	300	714
Caribou	136	140	862	1,138
Goat	28	6	4	38
Polar Bear	-	-	-	-
<u>PREDATORS</u>				
Wolves (Bounty 1967/68-140)	7		41	48
Coyote			58	58
Wolverine	4		140	144
<u>GAME BIRDS</u>				
Ducks		2,406	866	3,272
Geese		106	100	260
Grouse		2,323	607	2,930
Ptarmigan		610	220	830
<u>FUR TAKEN</u>				
Beaver			2,185	2,185
Fisher			8	8
Fox - red			114	114
- cross			94	94
- silver			6	6
- white			5	5
- blue			---	---
Lynx			290	290
Marten			1,743	1,743
Mink			183	183
Muskrat			12,633	12,633
Otter			39	39
Squirrel			24,967	24,967
Weasel			1,355	1,355

Revenue collected by GAME BRANCH from April 1, 1967 to Mar.31,1968

Non-Res.Alien Big Game Licences	238 @ \$100.00	23,800.00
" " Can. Big Game "	37 @ 50.00	1,850.00
" " Alien Spring Bear "	3 @ 50.00	150.00
" " Game Bird "	25 @ \$2 & \$10	234.00
Extra trophy fee from above hunters	55 @ 25.00	1,375.00
Resident Hunting Licences	1,922 @ \$5 & \$2	9,614.00
General Hunting Licences	107 @ 5.00	535.00
Outfitters Licences	22 @ 25.00	550.00
Chief Guide Licences	30 @ 20.00	600.00
Assistant Guide Licences	89 @ 10.00	890.00
Registration & Renewal of traplines	24 @ 10.00	240.00
" " Guiding areas	3 @ 10.00	30.00
Resident Fur Traders Licences	13 @ 25.00	325.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licences	12 @ 1.00	12.00
Licences to take live animals	13 @ 2.00	26.00
Licences to export live animals	20 @ 2.00	40.00
Fur Export Tax collected		2,995.47
		<hr/>
		\$43,166.47

Complete returns on the experimental cow moose season in effect during a seven day period of 1967 have not been received and will not be known until a later date. A further report will be submitted covering certain recommendations for the 1968 season.

The increase in revenue is mostly accounted for through the increase in resident hunting licences (from \$2.00 to \$5.00).

LIQUOR CONTROLLicensing

During the year the following licences were issued:

Cocktail Lounges	25
Cabaret Entertainment	9
Dining Room (Beer, wine)	44
Tavern (Beer Parlour)	25
Off-Premises	30
Club	5
Canteen & Mess	14
TOTAL of all types of licences -	<hr/> 152.

The number and types of licences are much the same as those issued in the previous year; however, there was a slight increase in Dining Room licences.

Amendments:

Provision was again made for a permit to be issued to allow all licensed premises to open on Sunday December 31 and remain open not later than 3.00 a.m. Monday morning the 1st day of January 1968

Operation:

The Territorial Government is operating five (5) Liquor Stores throughout the Territory. The licence providing for the sale of liquor by the bottle for consumption off the premises is replacing the need for agency stores in remote areas, or areas not yet large enough to support a Government Liquor Store.

Consumption of Liquor:

The total sales of all liquor to January 31, 1968 shows a substantial increase. Sales for the period April 1, 1966 to January 31, 1967 amounted to \$2,484,795.01, as compared to \$2,624,814.64 for the corresponding period April 1 1967 to January 31 1968/ an increase of \$140,019.00.

Price changes:

Several price changes were made necessary during the year by the Federal Government tax increase and an additional surcharge by our Territorial Government. These increases affected all brands; Liquor, Wine, Liqueurs, Beer and Ale prices, however, were not increased.

Personnel

The total personnel of the Liquor Department is increasing slightly each year; the growth of the Territory and our increase in sales throughout the Territory are increasing the volume of supplies required for all stores, and therefore additional labour is required to receive and assemble the incoming and trans-shipment of these supplies to our warehouse and area stores.

Acknowledgments:

The co-operation and assistance extended by the various departments of the Federal and Territorial Governments, and by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are greatly appreciated. Tribute should also be paid to the employees of the Liquor Control throughout the Territory. Their conscientious work and spirit of co-operation have enabled the Liquor Control to continue a successful operation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL TREASURER AND
COLLECTOR OF TAXES

The year under review marks the completion of the first year of the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement 1967/69. Under the terms of the Agreement the Territory received Federal Grants and Loans as detailed below:-

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Operating Grant amounting to \$3,095,702.16 received is expected more or less to equal the year's operating deficit.

Expenditure for the year is estimated at \$9,000,000.00. compared to the previous year's actual of \$8,147,147.00. Territorial Revenues are expected to gross approximately \$3,000,000.00 and an equal amount is forecast for expenditure recoveries.

PROJECT AND LOAN CAPITAL

Expenditure of a Capital nature during the year is expected to total approximately \$3,500,000.00. Net Capital Requirements were met out of Federal Capital Loans totalling \$1,961,561.00 and it is anticipated that this amount will be more or less completely utilised.

LOAN AMORTIZATION

Gross Expenditure during the year totalled \$920,645.53. Amortization Grants received from Ottawa amounted to \$779,628.38. Part of the deficit of \$141,017.15 on Loan Amortization was met out of repayments received from the City of Whitehorse in respect of loans advanced by us and from mortgagees in respect of Housing Loans. The Balance was paid out of proceeds of sale of lots in Riverdale and from sewer and water tax collected from Mayo and Watson Lake.

GENERAL

The financial position of the Territory at the close of the fiscal year under review may be considered satisfactory.

TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY BRANCHGeneral Comments

Centennial Year and the Expo 67 attraction had a direct influence on both mail enquiries and visitor volume. Adult enquiries decreased slightly but student enquiries increased due to "Centennial Year Scrapbook Projects". The net result was an 8.4% increase during the fiscal year. Visitor volume decreased approximately 7% during the 1967 summer season. This compares favourably with decreases of 15-17% reported by some of the Provinces. An earthquake scare in Fairbanks early in the season and the disastrous flood in the same city in mid-August had direct influence on tourist volume.

Promotion

The annual winter promotion tour of Yukon Bud Fisher was concentrated on the West Coast area because the Priority II market area of Michigan, Ohio and Illinois was considered to be more vulnerable to Expo promotion than the California market. It was surprising, therefore, to learn that Michigan had climbed to fourth position in our "top ten" (1966/6th Position) and Ohio climbed from 8th in 1966 to 6th place in 1967. Alberta dropped from 5th to 10th position with British Columbia showing a decline from 3rd to 5th place.

The Branch acted as host to a group of 29 selected United States and Canadian Travel Agents in May, 1967. Several individual travel writers and photographers were assisted during the summer.

A new pamphlet "Your Yukon Guide to Outdoor Recreation" was produced and a first order of 100,000 copies was given wide distribution. The pamphlet includes all information previously processed through the use of mimeographed fact sheets.

Two new seasonal Tourist Information Centres were constructed and operated during the summer season. These new Centres, at Dawson City and Beaver Creek, complete the program to provide this service at each Highway entrance to the Yukon. Other Information Centres are located at Watson Lake and Haines Junction.

Media advertising was scheduled over the period of January-April 1968, using eight United States and four Canadian magazines. Coupon returns from magazine advertisements accounted for 23% of all enquiries received.

Marching Grants were paid to five community organizations to assist their programs of tourist development and promotion.

A survey of Highway Establishments was conducted in October to provide up-to-date information on number of units, rates, services and labour force. Encouraging progress has been noted in the standard and size of these establishments.

The Yukon Tourist Advisory Council and the Territorial Historic Sites and Monuments Board were formed with each group conducting a meeting in September.

The Branch Director was appointed to serve on the Canadian Travel Research Planning Committee and attended a meeting of this group in March.

Hotel and motel accommodation has increased considerably during the past year, particularly in the City of Whitehorse. The construction of two motels and expansion of several others in the Capital City has increased the total number of units to 492 in 19 establishments.

Conclusion

Despite the temporary set-back with a decrease of 7% the Yukon enjoyed a bountiful tourist season. Increasing overnight accommodation will enable the Branch to divert some attention from the camping fraternity to the promotion of packaged tours and will permit more balanced promotion of the Territory.

Statistics

<u>Advertising expenditures</u>		Number of enquiries processed	35,691
Media Advertising	\$4,836.00	Number of visitors recorded (May to September) incl.	96,149
Pamphlets & Promotion	17,965.00	Estimated Dollar Value	\$6,458,904.00
Matching Grants	9,319.00		
Highway Signboards & Films	<u>3,057.00</u>		
	\$ 35,177.00		

YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES

The general increase in hospital operating costs which has been evidenced throughout Canada during the past twelve months is not as yet truly reflected in the operation of the Service. This is in the main, due to the fact that the chief payees of the Service (Federal Hospitals in the Yukon) have kept the same uniform per diem rate (\$25.00) throughout the period. Gross expenditures showed a decrease of \$1,950.00 from \$664,518.00 to \$662,568.00. However the number of Adult and Child patient days also declined by 1,942. Decreases in payments to Whitehorse General Hospital, Watson Lake Cottage Hospital and Old Crow Nursing Station resulted directly from decreased patient days; although a decrease of \$8,488. was recorded to Outside Hospitals, the average per diem rate in these facilities increased from \$26.00 to \$29.00. Therefore, the true effect was an increase of \$10,532.00. Increases in payments to Mayo General Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital were experienced, these being \$14,000.00 and \$10,000.00 respectively, the reason being largely higher staff salaries. Administrative costs for the Service displayed no significant changes, a decrease of \$64.00 being recorded. The decrease in patient days is not regarded as being indicative of any permanent change in the requirements of hospital services, but rather a temporary decline resulting in a below average year.

YUKON REGIONAL LIBRARY

The year 1967/68 showed a steady increase in the demand for library services in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon Regional Library, in response to this demand has continued to endeavour to strengthen the services now offered and to broaden library services into new areas.

Branch Libraries and Deposit Stations

Whitehorse Branch Library

For a variety of reasons the use of the Whitehorse Branch Library continues to grow. Increasing the number of hours per week this branch is open to 63, and removing the restrictions on the number of books allowed to an adult borrower, caused the circulation figures to rise to 49,086 books borrowed in the year. The total number of registered borrowers is currently under review since the rapid turnover of people in Whitehorse makes it difficult to keep accurate membership records. However the number of registered borrowers is approximately 4,000.

School student use of the library's facilities is very heavy. The program of class visits to tour the library continues, and in the evenings all available space is filled with students working on homework or school projects.

Non-Book Services of the Whitehorse Branch

Music - The Music Room and record collection has developed a steady regular clientele. There are 178 registered borrowers of records and during the year they borrowed 907 records. On 245 occasions people used the listening facilities of the Music Room.

Art

The program of events centred on the art gallery maintains its record of being one of the most active areas of public interest in the library. In addition to the regular schedule of exhibitions sent out by the Western Canada Art Circuit and the National Gallery there were five exhibitions of Yukon artists. In December the Western Representative of the National Gallery paid a visit to inspect the Gallery of the Whitehorse Branch and to give talks on Canadian Art and the Collection of the National Gallery to school classes and one public meeting. By bringing samples of good current work in Art to the Territory, and by providing a much needed outlet for the display of local work, the library does much to stimulate interest in art in the Yukon.

Other Services

1. During the winter months the Library Meeting Room is used by so many community organizations that it is booked for every night of the week.
2. The Childrens' Story Hour held on Saturday mornings continues its popularity. This program is conducted by the "Friends of the Library".
3. Through the use of Interlibrary Loan the library borrowed over eighty books from outside libraries. To redress the balance one book was loaned out to another library.
4. The services provided by the collection of historical material in the Yukon Room were used heavily by local historians, writers of magazine articles, and students both inside and outside the Territory. The major addition to the collection was in the area of maps.

Special Events

1. During Sourdough Rendezvous the library held another successful Yukon Art Exhibit and Lapidary Show. At this time over fifteen school classes paid special visits to the library.
2. On November 21 an Open House was held to celebrate Young Canada's Book Week. This tour of what the library does in order to provide services to its patrons throughout the Yukon was very well attended.
3. As part of the Centennial Commission's "Gift to Libraries" program the library received a collection of Canadian books worth over \$2,000. On October 30 the Centennial Commission held a short ceremony to commemorate this gift and a mounted scroll was presented to the library.
4. The second annual family sing-song beside the library fire, an evening of Christmas carols, was held on December 21.
5. The Regional Librarian participated in a number of local radio programs and gave lectures to various community groups and school classes.

Other Branches

In 1967/68 the Regional Library sent books to 57 different outlets outside the Whitehorse Branch. These books went to Branch Libraries, Deposit Stations, Families and Individuals, Camps, Schools and Kindergartens. The demand for library service outside of Whitehorse is increasing, both

in the established areas and those just now coming into existence. The present book stock of the Regional Library with its current rate of growth is becoming less able to satisfy this demand.

School Libraries

The Regional Library continues to supply books for school library service to schools outside of Whitehorse. A major change in school library service is currently being worked out. Through discussions among the Department of Education, the Regional Librarian, and School Librarians in Whitehorse, a plan whereby the Regional Library will purchase and process all school library books for all schools in the Territory has been developed. This plan for centralized processing will be in operation during the 68/69 period.

Film Library

In July of 1967 the Regional Library took over the operation of the Film Library from the Department of Education. In February the Yukon Film Society donated all the equipment that it owned in the Film Library to the Territorial Government, leaving the Regional Library with total responsibility for the purchase, maintenance, repair and circulation of films and film projection equipment throughout the Territory. This service is looked after by the full time efforts of one library clerk as film librarian plus additional help as she requests it. The advantages in efficiency of the operation and supplying of this service through the agency of the Regional Library can be seen in the statistics of its use. From April 67 to March 68 there were 3,893 films loaned. They were shown to an audience of 92,398 people.

<u>Staff</u>	As of March 31, 1968	1 professional librarian
		1 library assistant
		7 library clerks
		2 part-time casuals.

Statistical Summary

New books processed	6,134
Interlibrary loans	85
Number of books distributed from Regional to Branch libraries	26,013
Whitehorse Branch Circulation	49,086
Total registered borrowers in Whitehorse	4,343
Dawson Branch Circulation	4,815
Haines Junction Branch Circulation	1,966
Takhini Branch Circulation	5,688
(Figures for the three other Branch libraries are unavailable)	

these theoretical principles called for a degree of tolerance that could not be taught in the classroom.

A total of 446 admissions to the institution was effected during the ten months under review. This figure accounts for about 3% of the population of the Yukon. The total capacity of the two institutions is eighty-four inmates.

Of the sixty-five inmates remanded by the Courts, ten received sentences of two years or more which required their transfer to British Columbia Penitentiary. Three of these so sentenced appealed their sentences but later withdrew their appeals. These inmates added to the congestion of the remand area and restricted space; this will be a seasonable occurrence.

The first serious breach of security occurred on October 10, 1967, when an inmate escaped from the remand section while being exercised. This man had a record of escapes from gaols in the U.S. and had not been recaptured since his escape from Denver, Colorado. He was back in cells within twelve hours when one of the Corrections staff recaptured him near Mile 908 on the Alaska Highway.

No chaplain was appointed to provide religious services for inmates. Instead facilities were offered to any denomination which wished to take part in religious activities. The Ministerial Association of Whitehorse arranged for services and meetings to be held at Whitehorse Correctional Institution at times and dates convenient to each other and to the administration. The experiment has proved to be quite successful and, generally, has been well attended by the inmates.

The Mobile Institution received its first intake of inmates on July 11, 1967. In the eight and one-half months to the end of the year, eighty-two inmates were transferred to Camp. By March 31, 1968, sixty-seven had been discharged. Of these sixty-one were released on completion of their sentences. Five were returned to Whitehorse Correctional Institution for disciplinary reasons and one for medical attention.

Most work projects during this first year have of necessity involved tasks in and around the camp area. An on-going project in camp for the Yukon Forest Service, was cutting of firewood for use in camp-sites. Approximately 120 cords were cut, provided from a clean-up of the camp-site and access road and by wood supplied by the Forest Service from the new camp-site being developed near Quiet Lake. Other work has included opening up and improving the road from the Alaska Highway to camp. This involved ditching, culvert installation and slashing a thirty foot strip on each side of the right of way.

Three major outside projects were undertaken in and around Whitehorse. These were a general clean-up of Crown-owned land in Porter Creek, a clean-up around the garbage dump and completion of the Schwatka Lake Marina for the Yukon Forest Service.

A cost per man day and a cost per man day for meals, etc. have been shown, however an agreement exists between the Federal Government and the Yukon Territorial Government whereby 50% recoverable of total operation and maintenance costs would reduce cost figures by one-half. This would give the actual Territorial Government share. In reviewing the statistics in the appendix, under heading "Length of Sentences", it will be noted that from a total of 374 inmates, 271 had sentences of

31 days or less. Sentences of one month or less have very little training value and provide very little deterrent. Prison officials throughout Canada are at a loss to know what to do with these men and women. They are employed on routine cleaning jobs and, in the majority of cases, are released with no job, no skill and usually no funds. As can be easily seen, this group provide us with approximately 66% of our total population.

APPENDIX WHITEHORSE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Statistics for Period June 6, 1967 to March 31, 1968

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED

Male	300
Female	74
Male Remand	65
Female Remand	5
Mental Patients	1
Juveniles	1
	<u>446</u>

Number of Offences Committed by Sentenced Prisoners	448
" " Charged to Remand Prisoners	103

Average Sentence of Sentenced Prisoners:	Male	53.8 days
	Female	29 "

MARITAL STATUS OF INMATES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Married	80	41	121
Single	220	33	253
	<u>300</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>374</u>

RECIDIVISM

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>C.C.</u>	<u>Liquor</u>	<u>C.C.</u>	<u>Liquor</u>	
Two times	7	25	1	10	43
Three times	1	12	0	4	17
Four times	0	4	0	1	5
Five times	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
	8	44	1	16	69
Overall recidivism rate	69/374		18%		
Male rate	52/300		17%		
Female rate	17/74		23%		

RACIAL BREAKDOWN

<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Native</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>White</u>
168	132	66	8	234	140
56%	44%	89%	11%	63%	37%

LENGTH OF SENTENCES OF INMATES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Up to 10 days	44	11	55
10 to 31 days	178	38	216
1 month to under 3 months	31	21	52
3 months to under 6 months	22	3	25
6 months to under 1 year	19	1	20
1 year to under 18 months	6	0	6
	<u>300</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>374</u>

OFFENCES COMMITTED BY SENTENCED INMATES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indian Act	124	49	173
Liquor Ordinance	79	25	104
Juvenile Delinquents Act	1	0	1
Protection of Children's Ord.	1	3	4
Motor Vehicle Ordinance	10	0	10
Criminal Code	150	6	156
	<u>365</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>448</u>

LIQUOR RELATED OFFENCES

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Indian Act	124	49	173
Liquor Ordinance	79	25	104
Juvenile Delinquents Act	1	0	1
Criminal Code	25	0	25
	<u>229</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>303</u>

Percentage of Liquor Related Offences to Total Offences Committed:

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
62%	89%	68%

SENTENCED OFFENDERS FROM MAJOR SETTLEMENTS
IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Whitehorse	237	79%	36	49%	273	73%
Watson Lake	17	6%	16	21%	33	9%
Dawson City	32	10%	19	26%	51	14%
Mayo	4	1½%	3	4%	7	2%
Carmacks	5	2%	0		4	1%
Teslin	4	1½%	0		4	1%
Carcross	1		0		1	
	<u>300</u>		<u>74</u>		<u>374</u>	

DISPOSITION OF REMAND PRISONERS

Sentenced to British Columbia Penitentiary		<u>Total</u>
2 years	2	
2½ "	2	
3 "	5	
4½ "	1	
10 "	<u>1</u>	
	11	11
Sentenced to Whitehorse Correctional Institute		
10 - 31 days	12	
1 mo. to under 3 mos.	1	
3 mos. " 6 mos.	3	
6 mos. " 1 yr.	11	
1 yr to under 18 mos.	<u>5</u>	
	32	32
Suspended Sentences		8
Dismissed by Courts		10
Deportation Orders		1
Mental Institution		1
Awaiting Trial		<u>2</u>
		65

ADMINISTRATION - ESTABLISHMENT 1700 \$ 26,256.80

WHITEHORSE CORRECTI ONAL
INSTITUTION - ESTABLISHMENT 1702

Operation and Maintenance Costs 267,546.92
 Total Inmate Days - 9,354
 Cost of Operation and Maintenance per inmate day
 $\$267,546.92 \div 9,354 =$ \$ 28.60 per day
 Cost of Unprepared Rations Issued
 Number of Inmate Meals Served 28,864
 Number of Staff Meals Served 1,366
 Total Number of Meals Served 30,230
 Cost per Meal: $\$12,622.91 \div 30,230 = 41.756 = .42\text{¢}$
 $.42\text{¢} \times 3 \text{ meals per day}$ 1.26 per day
 NOTE: \$1,190.75 collected for staff meals and turned over to Dept. of Treasury has not been calculated in the above figures.

YUKON MOBILE INSTITUTION - ESTABLISHMENT 1703

Operation and Maintenance Cost 118,761.59
 Total Inmate Days - 3,070
 Cost of Operation and Maintenance per inmate day
 $\$118,761.59 \div 3,070 =$ 38.85 per day
 Cost of Unprepared Rations Issued 4,985.42
 Number of Inmate Meals Served 8,155
 Number of Staff Meals Served 1,592
 Total Number of Meals Served 9,747
 Cost Per Meal: $\$4,985.42 \div 9,747 = 51.148 = 51\text{¢}$
 $.51\text{¢} \times 3 \text{ meals per day} =$ 1.53 per day

NOTE: \$832.75 collected for staff meals and turned over to Dept. of Treasury has not been calculated in the above figures.

COST OF OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE FOR
THE TWO INSTITUTIONS COMBINED:

Whitehorse Correctional Institution	267,546.92	
Yukon Mobile Institution	<u>118,761.59</u>	
Total		<u>386,308.51</u>

Inmate Days

Whitehorse Correctional Institution	9,354
Yukon Mobile Institution	<u>3,070</u>
Total	12,424

Cost of two Institutions per inmate day:

\$386,308.51 ÷ 12,424 = 31.0937 31.09

Cost of Unprepared Rations for two Institutions combined:

Whitehorse Correctional Institution	12,622.91	
Yukon Mobile Institution	<u>4,985.42</u>	
Total		<u>17,608.33</u>

Meals Served:

Whitehorse Correctional Institution	30,230
Yukon Mobile Institution	<u>9,747</u>
Total	39,977

Cost of Unprepared Meals for the two Institutions combined:

Cost per Meal: \$17,608.33 ÷ 39,977 = 44.046 = .44¢
 .44¢ x 3 meals per day - 1.32 per day

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION

A complete change in the three top professional positions in the Department took place during the past fiscal year.

Dr. Reed L. Shields, assumed the position of Superintendent of Education on August 23, 1967, replacing Mr. Harry Thompson.

Mr. Warren C. Rongve, who was Principal at the Whitehorse Elementary School was appointed to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Education on July 10, 1967, replacing Mr. W. John Barton.

Mr. John W. Ferbey, formerly a teacher at Dawson Elementary Secondary School was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Education on February 5, 1968, replacing Mr. J. Froese.

LARGER PRINCIPALSHIPS

(a) Whitehorse Elementary School. Mr. L. C. Dodsall, B.A., B.Ed., was appointed Principal at Whitehorse Elementary School effective September 1, 1967, replacing Mr. Warren C. Rongve.

(b) Christ the King High School. Mr. Bruce W.A. Kennedy was appointed Principal at Christ the King High School effective September 1, 1967, replacing Mr. E. J. Kloster.

(c) Dawson Elementary-Secondary School. Mr. B. Fitch was appointed Principal at Dawson Elementary-Secondary School effective September 1, 1967, replacing Miss Mary Gartside.

(d) Mayo Elementary-Secondary School. Mr. A.R. Montgomery was appointed Principal at Mayo Elementary-Secondary School effective September 1, 1967, replacing Mr. Helmer Kirychuk, B.Ed.

No other changes in principalships of our larger schools (five or more classrooms) took place.

NEW SCHOOLS

Three schools are now in the planning or construction stages:

(a) Clinton Creek School - a four-room school with activity rooms to service an educational program of grades one to nine will be completed prior to September 1, 1968.

(b) Porter Creek School - (to be named the JACK HULLAND School); this is an eight-room school which will service grades one to seven and probably grade eight, opening prior to September 1, 1968.

(c) F.H. Collins Vocational Building - plans are now completed awaiting final approval from Ottawa. Total cost of this building:

Vocational addition	552,660
Vocational equipment	63,000
Gym addition	166,037
Dressing rooms	142,000
60% of architect's fees	66,120
	<hr/>
	\$989,817

Plans for the Academic-Technical building are not finalized. Sketch plans only have been discussed. Summary of the facilities in this building are as follows:

Academic addition	1,058,400
Academic equipment	101,250
Renovations to existing shops & boiler room	28,350
40% of architect's fees	<u>44,080</u>
	\$ 1,232,080

In summary, the building program if given final approval will be as follows:

1968-69	989,817
1969-70	<u>1,232,080</u>
TOTAL	\$ 2,221,897

EXPANDED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Department of Education will be offering instruction in grades one to nine in the following schools, beginning in September 1968 - Carmacks, Elsa, Old Crow, Pelly River, Ross River and Teslin.

KINDERGARTENS

A kindergarten program will be started in September, 1968. Monies allocated for the establishment of kindergartens total \$98,480.00.

Types of kindergartens to be established -

- (a) Private Kindergartens
- (b) Community Kindergartens
- (c) Community Kindergartens in Special Areas.

SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND LOANS

A total of ninety awards in scholarships, grants and Canada Student Loans totalling \$69,050.00 were made during the fiscal year 1967/68 as compared to forty-one awards totalling \$27,906.00 in 1966/67.

The comparative statistics relating to the awards are given in the following table:

<u>TYPE OF AWARD</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>		<u>AMOUNT</u>	
	66/67	67/68	66/67	67/68
Territorial Grants & Scholarships	19	73	3,750.00	59,800.00
Canada Student Loans	<u>22</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20,156.00</u>	<u>12,250.00</u>
TOTALS	41	90	23,906.00	72,050.00

TEACHERS' SALARIES & CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Negotiations regarding teachers' salaries and conditions of employment are completed but merely awaiting final approval from the Yukon Teachers' Association.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BRONZE MEDAL AWARD

The winner of the Governor General's Medal for the school year 1966/67 as determined by the B.C. Departmental Examinations for Grade XII was James Edward Almstrom. Arrangements are presently being finalized to have this medal presented to him when he returns to the Territory from the University of British Columbia.

CONCLUDING STATEMENT

Extensive economic development in the Yukon Territory necessitates the programming of a school for approximately 175 students at the Anvil townsite. Other areas in which a rapid increase in school population appears imminent are:

1. Carcross
2. Carmacks
3. Riverdale.

The increasing high school population at F.H. Collins School grades eight to twelve will necessitate the retaining of three or four grade eight classes at the Whitehorse Elementary School during the coming year 1968/69. This is merely a temporary situation until the additions to the F.H. Collins Junior-Senior Secondary are completed.

The Yukon Territory with its present potential for mining development will necessitate continuous population growth evaluation, to maintain a school building program to meet each new or expanding community's educational needs.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A marked increase in interest in Vocational Training was realized in this fiscal year with 237 applicants approved for training out of 287 applications received. Of the 237 approved, 214 enrolled for training, thus showing a 20% increase over the 1966/67 figure. This improvement, in the main, was attributable to the unceasing efforts of the late Harry Fell, former co-ordinator of the Training Centre.

Summary of Enrolment

(a) Students reporting for training -

Territorial Students	104
Manpower referrals	<u>110</u>
	214
Sex -	
Male	111
Female	<u>103</u>
	214

(b) Financial aid (training allowances paid)

	Male	Female	Total
Manpower	31	29	60
*Territorial	80	69	149
**No financial aid		5	<u>5</u>
			214

*Territorial total includes the Manpower referrals (28M & 19F) who were not eligible for Manpower Training allowances and consequently were eligible for Territorial Allowance.

** No financial aid was paid to 4 of these trainees because of marital regulations; and 1 is a Ward of the Province of Saskatchewan until she is 21.

(c) Discontinued Training

* Terminated themselves	45
** Terminated by Training Centre	<u>12</u>
	57

* This figure includes Trainees who terminated themselves for one of the following reasons -

1. Terminated to accept employment
2. Medical reasons
3. Lack of interest and/or aptitude
4. Outside influence
5. No reason given.

** The Trainees terminated by the Training Centre were terminated because they either

1. had a severe disciplinary problem; or
2. were unable to cope with or achieve in the training situation. In some cases it has been possible to counsel these types of trainees into a different course or program where they have been able to progress.

(d) Technical & Vocational Training Agreement phase-out

On strength April 1st 1967		96
Terminated before completion	30	
Course completed June 30 1967	63	
Course completed December 8 1967	3	
On strength December 15 1967		0

The TVT Agreement terminated with the completion of the Nursing Assistants course on December 8, 1967.

General

A transitional period was experienced during the 1967-68 fiscal year which was brought about by:

- (a) The Phase-out of the former TVT Agreement and the implementation and administrative revisions needed under the new O.T.A. Agreement with Manpower.
- (b) The integration of the Department of Vocational Training into the Department of Education involving personnel changes and removal of the Director from the Training Centre.
- (c) The resignations of the former administrative staff of the Department and the training and indoctrination of new staff.

The office of the Director of Vocational Training and Superintendent of Apprenticeship is now situated within the offices of the Department of Education. The Training Centre is the responsibility of the Principal with the assistance of an Administrative Officer. Of the 15 Instructors employed at the Training Centre, 12 are certificated and 3 should complete their certification program at Summer School 1968.

During the year extra curricular use of the facilities have been permitted for such purposes as Trade Advisory Committee Meetings, Principal's Conferences, administering Tradesman Qualification Examinations, Scout Seminars, Trade Show Meetings, etc.

The Adult Education Night School Program under the responsibility of an acting Supervisor has been most successful in spite of a late start. It has been offered as two types this year, either Vocational or non-Vocational courses, under the direction of the Director of Vocational Training. The Vocational Courses can be defined as being up-dating, up-grading, re-training, or refresher courses for the benefit of making tradespeople more employable. The non-Vocational courses are of the personal interest variety and required to be self-supporting.

<u>Summary</u>	<u>Vocational</u>	<u>Non-Vocational</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Number enrolled	169	137	306
Number of Courses	15	13	28
*No. of Non-Professional Instructors	12	7	19
**No. of Manpower Referrals	58	-	58

*Of the 28 Instructors used on the Night School Program, 19 were non-professional. That is, they were employed from the work force because of their high level of skill, or experience in the subject to be taught.

** This figure indicates the participation by Manpower in referring their clients for training on the Night School Program.

Test supervision, was administered by the Training Centre staff, of 10 tests for the Secondary School Correspondence Branch, Department of Education, B.C.

Certification of Tradesmen has progressed another step with the completion of the Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Construction Equipment Examination by the Examination Development Committee. The Trade Advisory Committee has now approved the Examination and the Examining Board will be accepting applications to write, in the latter part of April 1968. This is the second examination developed in the Yukon for this Trade, the first being the Heavy Equipment Mechanics Motor Transport Examination.

Summary of T.Q. Examinations administered to date.

	<u>No. Applied to Write</u>	<u>No. Certified</u>
Automotive Mechanics Trade	125	100
Heavy Equip. Mech., Motor Transport	63	21

Trade Certification procedures are presently under development for the Carpentry and Hairdressing Trades and it is planned to have the majority of the Trades serviced by the end of 1968.

Some progress has been achieved in the development of Apprenticeship with the approval of the Indenture contract forms and the initial organization planning. One Heavy Equipment Mechanic 4th year Apprentice will have completed his contract in June 1968 and will be eligible for Certification under the Interprovincial Red Seal Program. Other potential Apprentices are under consideration and the training requirements are being negotiated with Canada Manpower in order to develop and have approved the Schedule to the Apprenticeship Agreement. Such an Agreement would provide the regulations whereby Indentured Apprentices would be able to attend the formal training periods required by their contracts either at the Yukon Training Centre or by referral to a Provincial Training Centre where such formal training is available. The initial number of Apprentices to be signed to contracts may be small but it is anticipated that in each of the years following the number would at least double.

A number of new courses for the Training Centre are being researched with the objective of answering the personnel needs of the Yukon work force. These courses may be in the form of short term courses of one or two months duration or full term, but aimed at the up-grading or up-dating needs of the trades. Re-training of the unemployed and refresher programs for the inadequately experienced and non-certified tradesmen are two other areas under consideration to ensure the availability of highly skilled, qualified tradespeople so necessary to the future economy of the Yukon.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

General Responsibilities

This Department is headed by a Director who is responsible to the Commissioner and Legislative Council for the direction of a comprehensive social welfare program and for the administration of the legislation relating to the variety of social services provided. In view of the statutory responsibilities which devolve upon the Director of Social Welfare under various Ordinances, he must also hold the appointments of Superintendent of Child Welfare and Director of Old Age Assistance, Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances.

The Department administers a total public welfare program in the Yukon Territory. With the exception of services under the General Assistance program, the Department provides a full range of social welfare services to all people in the Yukon, Indian and White, who are in need of such services. Social Assistance to persons of Indian status is provided by the Yukon Indian Agency of the Federal Government's Indian Affairs Branch.

Social welfare programs presently administered are:

1. General Assistance
2. Categorical Assistance
3. Family and Child Welfare Services
4. Probation Service - Services to Adult and Juvenile Offenders
5. Alcoholism Services

The Department is also responsible for the operation and administration of:

1. St. Mary's Nursing Home - Dawson City
2. Senior Citizens' Home (10 units) - Dawson City
3. District Welfare Office - Dawson City
4. District Welfare Office - Watson Lake
5. Senior Citizens' Home (20 units) - Whitehorse
6. Children's Group Home, Whitehorse.
7. Branch Office - Whitehorse
8. Residences for social workers and supervisory staff.

Administration

The headquarters operation of the Department is located in Whitehorse. A branch office in Whitehorse accommodates the Social Assistance Division and the Alcoholism Services Division. District welfare offices are situated in Dawson City and Watson Lake with a resident social worker in charge. Total staff during 1967/68 numbered 45.

A review of the caseload statistical data shows that there has been a greater demand placed upon the Department for services in 1967/68 than in any other year of operation. It will be noted that a total of 1,507 cases which involved 2,858 persons were handled. This is an increase over 1966/67 of 352 cases and 391 persons. Although the work increased considerably in the fiscal year, there has been no increase in social work or supervisory staff.

General Comments

At the 1967 Fall Session of Territorial Council the Yukon's first Social Assistance Ordinance was passed which, in addition to providing for the granting of assistance to persons in need and for other social welfare services, also provides the necessary authority for the signing of an agreement with the Government of Canada under the Canada Assistance Plan. Previously, general assistance has been granted under authority of the Supply Bill and in accordance with approved policies and schedules of rates of assistance. As stated, this new territorial ordinance will enable the Yukon Territory to enter into agreement with the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare under the Canada Assistance Act which provides for Federal cost-sharing in respect of social assistance granted to persons in need and provides also for Federal contributions towards the cost of other general welfare services.

The Canada Assistance Plan is designed to provide the Territories and Provinces with the encouragement and financial assistance that is necessary to assist in the development of more comprehensive and flexible social welfare programs. One of the main objectives of the Plan is to provide the provincial and territorial governments with the necessary framework within which an integrated approach to public assistance can be developed.

Construction of the first Children's Group Home was commenced in June 1967, however, due to various delays the building which was due for completion in November 1967 was just nearing completion at the end of the fiscal year. This facility will provide a group living situation for 12 to 14 adolescent children of both sexes who have been made wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare under the Protection of Children Ordinance and under the Juvenile Delinquents Act. These are children with behavioural problems and special needs for whom foster homes or institutional care is contra-indicated or where such care is unavailable.

Work on a completely new Child Welfare Ordinance has now been completed by the Legislative Programming Committee and instructions for the draftsmen are now in the process of being prepared by the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The existing legislation pertaining to the Protection of Children, Adoption and Children of Unmarried Parents, which are now separate pieces of legislation, will be extensively revised and updated and be consolidated into the one piece of legislation to be called the Child Welfare Ordinance.

In co-operation with the Yukon Indian Agency, the Department constructed a large log house, complete with all modern facilities, for use as a group foster home for Indian status wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The home is located in the Whitehorse Indian village and is occupied by a very capable Indian foster mother, who has cared for foster children for the past four years. The traumatic effects of placement with white foster parents of pre-school Indian children from Indian reserves and outlying Indian villages can be substantially minimized by their placement in the familiar environment of a foster home where the foster mother and other children in the home are of the same culture.

During the year under review planning was commenced on a new Senior Citizens' Home to be located in Whitehorse where the greatest need exists for this type of accommodation and where all major facilities, services and amenities are available. Territorial Council approved the architectural design and location at the 1967 Fall Session and appropriated the necessary capital funds. A survey of need for residential accommodation of the aged

was carried out by the Department and results indicated that accommodation would be required for an estimated 90 persons in the 5 year period 1967/72. Existing facilities which are presently filled to capacity, provide accommodation for 30 persons, leaving a need for additional facilities which would provide accommodation for about 60 persons over the next 5 years. The survey also reflected a great need for accommodation for married couples. Present facilities provide single accommodation only, however, out of necessity a number of married couples have been placed in these units. Other needs brought out during the survey were: (a) the need for self-contained accommodation in which the married couple, or individual, could maintain complete independence in their suites (b) for hostel type units without kitchenettes and (c) for congregate feeding facilities where meals could be provided for the occupants of the hostel type suites.

The proposed new Home is designed to permit future expansion. The main building services will have a capacity large enough to accommodate the addition of eight double units. With the expansion of this facility within two-three years by the addition of another 8 units capable of accommodating 16 persons; the building could provide accommodation for a total of 56 persons which is close to meeting our anticipated total need of accommodation for an additional 60 persons.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE AND CATEGORICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The services provided under these two programs are:

1. General Assistance
 - a) Social Assistance
 - b) Supplementary allowances
 - c) Services for the care of the aged
 - (1) Nursing Home Care
 - (2) Senior Citizens' Home
 - (3) Boarding Home Care
2. Categorical Assistance
 - a) Old Age Assistance
 - b) Blind Persons Allowance
 - c) Disabled Persons Allowance

General Assistance.

With the appointment of a Supervisor to the Social Assistance Division at the beginning of the fiscal year, better supervision and control can now be exercised over the total program.

During the year assistance was granted to individuals and families (white status only) who were unable to provide for themselves and their families the basic necessities or meet unusual needs. Every effort is made to administer financial assistance in such a way that individual initiative is stimulated and the normal desire to accept personal responsibility for the support of oneself and one's family is encouraged. Allowances were also granted on the basis of need to non-Indian recipients of Old Age Security and Territorial categorical assistance in order to supplement their pensions or allowances and enable them to meet their total needs and maintain an adequate standard of living. Public Assistance to registered Indians is a Federal Government responsibility and this service is provided to Yukon Indians by the Yukon Indian Agency of Indian Affairs Branch.

It should be mentioned that medical and other health services are provided as required by recipients of social assistance and their families as well as to our aged people. Health services are also provided to those who are not welfare recipients but who cannot afford needed medical treatment or drugs due to their limited financial resources or near indigent state. In these cases, the necessary services are provided where a needs test has been carried out to determine eligibility for this form of medicare.

The General Assistance caseload for 1967/68 was 459 involving 721 recipients. The number of cases decreased by 25 in comparison with the previous fiscal year. As the fiscal year ended, there were 124 active cases involving 340 recipients.

The following Table provides a breakdown of the 1967/68 caseload:

Major Reason for Assistance	Caseload at New 1.4.67	Cases New	Total Caseload Carried	Cases Closed	Caseload as at 31.3.68.
Death of a Breadwinner	7	2	9	1	8
Deserted or Separated	17	8	25	13	12
Health (physically or emotionally handicapped)	18	9	27	5	22
Medically indigent	23	11	34	18	16
Old Age	47	18	65	26	39
Transients	8	163	171	171	0
Unemployed Employables	41	87	128	101	27
	161	298	459	335	124

Categorical Assistance

This program is extended to all residence of the Territory with the costs of assistance being shared with the Federal Government. As at 1 January 1968 Yukon residents 65 to 67 years are eligible for Old Age Assistance up to a maximum of \$75.00 per month on the basis of a means test. There has been a continuing decrease in the number of recipients of Old Age Assistance and this is due to the lowering of the age requirements for Federal Old Age Security in yearly stages from age 70 to 65 in 1970, at which time the Territorial Old Age Assistance program will be retired.

Blind Persons Allowance is available to residents 18 years of age and over who are handicapped by loss of sight, and Disabled Persons Allowance is available to residents 18 years and over who are totally and permanently disabled. Both allowances are in the amount of \$75.00 per month and can only be granted on the basis of a means test.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

A very extensive program of Family and Child Welfare services is provided throughout the Yukon by the staff of our Main Office in Whitehorse and the two district offices in the northern and southern areas of the Territory. The full range of services are extended to Indian children and families regardless of their location in the Territory. By this, it is meant that the Yukon Government provides services to Indians whether they are living in the reserve areas, Indian villages or in the municipalities and other organized communities.

Family Service

This is a social service designed to provide professional guidance and counselling to help resolve problems in the family, keeping in mind the prevention of family breakdown and consequent higher social and financial costs. During the year under review, there has been a considerable increase in the demand for this specialized service and counselling services were provided in areas of marital conflict, behavioural problems of the children, particularly in the adolescent stage of maturation, and with other causes of family stress. Every effort is made to maintain family unity and, where constructive, to bring families together where separation has already taken place. Family counselling is a vital service, particularly in the far northern communities, for the development of a sound and healthy social climate. In view of the priority that must be given to the Department's statutory responsibilities in the public assistance and child welfare fields, the Department is not able to provide the intensive service that is really needed in this area.

Towards the end of the fiscal year a clinical psychologist joined the staff of Northern Health Services at Whitehorse General Hospital, and the assistance provided to our Department by the psychologist, particularly in the area of psychological assessments of our emotionally disturbed children, has been invaluable.

The number of Family Service cases for the 12 month period was 131 involving 397 persons. There were 98 cases closed during the year leaving a total of 33 cases still open at the fiscal year end. A large number of the cases handled during the year were referrals from other provinces for our assistance in contacting husbands, or wives, who had separated or deserted their families and who were now located in the Territory. A number of referrals were also received from the United States and England.

Child Welfare Services

The Department is fully responsible for the provision of child welfare services throughout the Yukon and there are no private agencies involved. These services are extended to Indians by virtue of a special agreement with the Federal Government's Indian Affairs Branch. Family Allowances for all children in the care of the Superintendent of Child Welfare are administered by the Department.

Under this program, a variety of services are provided for children and their families as follows:

1. Protection of Children
2. Child Care (foster home, group home and institutional care)
3. Foster Home and Adoption Home Finding
4. Adoption Placement and Supervision
5. Services to Unmarried Parents.

The Protection of Children program has two separate and distinct areas of work. One area relates to the carrying out of the provisions of the Protection of Children Ordinance which involves the investigation of all complaints of child neglect, the apprehension of neglected children or the taking of the children into protective custody of the Superintendent of Child Welfare. The placement of these children in foster-home care or in a child-caring facility. The other area of protection work in which the Department was extremely active was in the provision of preventive services which are aimed towards the prevention of child neglect and the improvement of conditions in the home with a view to stabilizing the family situation.

During the year the Department was required to provide services in 189 Protection cases involving 863 individuals as compared with 170 cases and 827 individuals during the 1966/67 fiscal year. Of the total caseload carried during the year in review, 102 cases were closed leaving an active caseload of 87 at March 31st, 1968. The greatest percentage of the child protection work is with the poverty-stricken groups made up largely of Indian and Metis people.

The child care program was an extremely active one in 1967/68. In the majority of cases, the primary reasons for having to take children into care continue to be - 1) continual abandonment by the parents, 2) inadequate child care and 3) physical and emotional neglect. The majority of these children have been emotionally neglected to some degree and most of the parental neglect and continual disregard of parental responsibilities can be directly related to excessive drinking in the home, which, it is recognized, is usually symptomatic of other social and cultural problems. Again, the largest percentage of children-in-care come from Indian and Metis families in the marginal income and poverty-stricken groups.

A total of 358 children were provided ward and non-ward care in 1967/68, this is an increase of 51 children in comparison with the previous year. During the year 168 children were discharged from care and 190 children still remained in care at March 31st, 1968 as compared to 154 children still in care at the end of the previous fiscal year, an increase of 36.

The extent of the activity in the child care program during 1967/68 is reflected in the number of placements made and the number of days of care provided. During the year under review the number of placements increased from 464 in 1966/67 to 539 during 1967/68, an increase of 75 placements. Total number of days of care provided during 1967/68 increased by 5,586 from 51,263 days in 1966/67 to 56,849 days of care in 1967/68.

Adoptions

The legal completion of both agency and private adoptions is handled by the Department with the assistance of the Yukon Government's legal adviser.

Adoption Statistics - April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968.

Adoption homes under supervision at April 1, 1967	11
Children placed on adoption probation during year	<u>14</u>
Total Adoption homes under supervision	25
Agency adoptions completed (Adoption Orders granted)	- 12
Case Transfer - Supervision transferred to Manitoba	<u>- 1</u>
Adoption homes still under supervision at March 31, 1968	12

In addition to the above, there were 6 Private Adoption cases handled by the Department making a total of 31 adoption cases carried during the fiscal year. Of the 14 agency adoption placements made in the 1967/68 fiscal year, 10 were made by the Yukon Department, 2 by the Alberta Child Welfare Department and 1 by the British Columbia Department. Of the 12 Orders of Adoption issued during the year in respect of agency placements, 11 were granted in the Yukon Territorial Court and 1 Order in respect of a child placed by our Department was granted in the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories. Adoption Orders were granted in all 6 Private Adoption cases, thus a total of 17 Orders of Adoption were granted during 1967/68 in the Yukon Territorial Court.

During the year under review, 15 children were relinquished by unmarried mothers to the Yukon Superintendent of Child Welfare for adoption placement. The majority of these children have been successfully placed in approved adoptive homes, and with the exception of one child not yet medically fit for placement, it is hoped that homes can be found early in the new fiscal year for the other children who are of Indian racial origin. Religious consents have been given by the natural mothers of these children therefore religion of the child is not the problem in finding homes, but rather the difficulty lies in the shortage of applications for Indian and Metis children. The Department is having good success in placing its Indian and Metis children as is evidenced by the fact that 6 of the 14 agency placements made during the year were children of Indian racial origin.

Services to Unmarried Parents

There was an increase in activity in this program during 1967/68, services were provided in 63 cases as compared with 41 cases in the previous fiscal year, an increase of 22 cases.

PROBATION SERVICES

During the year under review the Probation Division handled 77 adult probation cases and 59 juvenile probation cases. There were 5 parole referrals from the National Parole Board. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 4 juveniles in provincial correctional institutions and 4 more juveniles were committed by the Juvenile Court during the year - four were discharged from the institutions and are presently receiving after-care services, whilst four juveniles still remain in institutional care at March 31, 1968.

In the 12 month period, the probation officers in Whitehorse and the two area social workers (who provide probation services in their respective districts) prepared 69 pre-sentence reports on adults and 33 pre-sentence reports on juveniles.

Services provided by this Division during 1967/68 consisted of:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Juvenile Offenders Program</u> | 2. <u>Adult Offenders Program</u> |
| (a) Preventive Services | (a) Court Services |
| (b) Court Services | (b) Probation Services |
| (c) Probation Services | (c) Parole Services |
| (d) Institutional Care | (d) After-Care Services |
| (e) After-Care Services | |

ALCOHOLISM SERVICES

This educationally-oriented Service, established by Council and implemented in February 1966, has made a definite impact on the constellation of problems facing the community as a result of undisciplined, excessive drinking. Northern Health Services indicates in their annual report that there has been a reduction in hospital admissions for alcoholism and related problems since the implementation of the Service, and particularly during this current reporting year. The local Alcoholics Anonymous group's active membership has increased five-fold since the implementation of the Service. It is felt that the Service's continuing treatment and education program has, to a significant degree, contributed to these results.

The Service's treatment program continues to advance with 87 files opened during the reporting year, making a total of 243 case files carried by the Alcoholism Service, with 45 presently open and in active treatment. Although this progress is encouraging, it is unfortunate that the necessity for the Alcoholism Consultant to carry such a high caseload and, in addition, to be on 24 hour call seven days a week, necessarily inhibits the amount of time available to be spent on the long-term educational program which, hopefully, will be the eventual answer to the excessive drinking problems in the Territory.

Our Consultant's two years of active involvement with the alcoholics in the Yukon has pointed up one major overriding problem, and that is that under the present situation there is virtually no opportunity to isolate the alcoholic, who wishes to alter his drinking behaviour, from the heavy drinking social situation with which he is surrounded. This is particularly important during the initial phases of treatment when it is extremely difficult for the individual to maintain sobriety. This, coupled with the continuing emphasis on personal freedom and the recent Supreme Court decisions in the United States, indicate that within the very near future arrests for drunkenness will not be tolerated by our society except when that drunkenness directly interferes with the rest of society. When this occurs, alternate facilities other than gaols, must be ready to handle the alcoholic and the inebriate.

It is our view that immediate consideration should be given to the planning of a comprehensive, continuing care centre which will allow all of the treatment disciplines presently available in the Territory to be brought to bear in a concentrated, effective fashion on the alcoholic. Proper planning and development should allow us to avoid the necessity of having a plethora of facilities, such as in-patient facilities, continuing care centres, half-way houses, in-treatment centres and out-patient clinics. By utilizing our unique situation in the Territory to operate all of this necessary activity under one roof, with minimum staff, utilizing volunteers in the community to handle, as much as possible, the routine operation of such a centre. The operation of such a centre in conjunction with appropriate legislation made available to the Courts will, beyond the shadow of a doubt, guarantee a considerable reduction of the number of persons incarcerated for alcohol problems. The different nature of such a centre, compared to gaol and no rehabilitation program, should result in a substantial reduction of the necessary budget of our Correctional Institutions as well as the reduction of policing costs and the lowering of other direct and indirect levies on the taxpayers' purse.

Our Alcoholism Service continues to maintain the standards of treatment recommended by the Canadian Foundation on Alcoholism and is recognized as a continuing, necessary part of our community's therapeutic team. Our program of alcoholism services has now been recognized nationally with the admission of the Yukon Territory to full membership in the Canadian Foundation on Alcoholism. During the year the National Foundation appointed the Yukon's Director of Social Welfare to the Board of Directors of the Foundation and the Territory's Alcoholism Consultant was appointed as a member of the National Program Committee.

Consultant services are utilized on a regular basis by medical, legal, welfare and other agencies within the community. During the course of the reporting year, several businesses and industries have utilized the services of the Consultant to begin to develop alcoholism programs for their employees. With such acceptance, the Yukon Alcoholism Services continues to fill an important role in providing a much-needed resource within the Territory.

CONCLUSION

A public housing program to be carried out by the Department of Social Welfare for needy families was approved by Territorial Council at the 1968 Spring Session of Council. Under this program a small number of homes will be constructed in order to alleviate the hardship and suffering in the poverty-stricken group of non-Indians. The purpose of this program is to improve the present deplorable living conditions and endeavour to reduce the incidence of disease and social problems amongst this group of people. So long as the present serious housing problems and poor living conditions remain unsolved, the Department will be seriously hampered in its effort to provide effective social services and strengthen family life. Family and Child Welfare Services are neither effective nor appropriate remedies for bad housing and squalid living conditions.

It is hoped that, in the near future and with the assistance of professional consultants in the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare, we shall be able to develop a research project which will help us to define more specifically the nature and extent of some of the social problems existing here in our Territory and provide the social data which will assist in the development and application of new methods and techniques of dealing more effectively with these complex social problems. Although the Department of Social Welfare has intensified its programs of preventive services in the family and child welfare fields, social problems continue to increase. The causation of these problems is related to many complex factors, many of which are outside the area of services provided under our public welfare program. The amelioration of these social ills will require a total involvement by various governmental agencies, social institutions and the community in general. We are hopeful that the proposed social research project will do much to help us plan a positive course of action.

Our working relationship with other government and private agencies across Canada continues to be a pleasant and harmonious one. Good public relations have been maintained throughout the year with the local judiciary, legal profession, medical profession, police officials, clergy and Federal Government agencies and departments. A good deal of progress has been made during the year in all areas of the Department's work and development of existing welfare programs is continuing in the light of changing conditions and existing needs in the Yukon Territory.

Total vote expenditure for 1967/68 was \$627,135.72 as compared with an expenditure of \$540,715.18 for 1966/67 - an increase of \$86,420.54. Of this increase the amount of \$43,217.77 relates to the additional program of Probation Services for which the Department of Social Welfare assumed responsibility April 1st, 1967 and which program previously had been the responsibility of the Department of Corrections. The transfer of this

particular program accounts for 50% of the departmental expenditure increase. There was an increase of only \$12,530.84 in Administration and this is related mainly to salary increases and annual increments to staff. The only other major increase, e.g. \$34,122.16, was in the Child Welfare program and this is due to a) an increase of 51 children who were provided care during the year resulting in an increase of 5,586 days of care provided, b) increase in the per diem rates by institutions and specialized child-caring facilities, c) increased costs of clothing and other basic necessities for the children-in-care.

It is to be noted that in spite of increasing costs of food and supplies, utilities, fuel etc. during the year the increase in operational costs of the St. Mary's Nursing Home in Dawson City was very slight, e.g. \$6,058.32, and can be related mainly to salary increases for staff. There were decreases in expenditures in the public assistance programs amounting to approximately \$15,000.00. Recoverable expenditures during the year in review amounted to \$275,544.76 leaving a net expenditure of \$351,590.96 for the fiscal year 1967/68.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE YUKON

During the fiscal year 1967/68, 1910 employment vacancies were received. At the end of the period 622 people were registered with the Canada Manpower Centre as seeking employment.

During the year the Canada Manpower Centre was unable to fill 310 positions because of the lack of qualified persons. This condition of a surplus of unskilled labourers, combined with a shortage of people with specific skills existed throughout most of the year and has continued into the current year.

In an effort to meet this situation, 101 people were sent to Vocational Schools for further training. The majority of these were sent to the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre. However, when courses which were required (such as Game Guide and Drillers Helper) were not available, use was made of the facilities available in the Province of British Columbia.

For the first time the Manpower Centre sponsored students in Night School Classes, if Courses were offered which would upgrade a worker in his trade, or increase his chances of obtaining continuing employment.

To assist in selecting courses for clients, interest and aptitude tests were administered to 64 people. During the year 17 people sponsored by Manpower completed courses at the Vocational School. Of these, 9 were placed directly in employment, one is pregnant and not available for work until later, 4 are still awaiting employment and 3 did not contact the office on completion of their course and may now be employed.

The demand for service workers for Highway Lodges was satisfied through providing University students, backed up by a number of experienced workers brought in from Outside.

No problems were encountered in providing workers for construction; local shortages were filled by tradesmen from Dawson Creek and Prince George, B.C.

With the cut back at United Keno Hill Mines, no shortage of miners was encountered during this period, and no problems were encountered with placing workers unemployed due to this lay-off.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

During the fiscal period April 1st 1967 to March 31st 1968, the Personnel Department experienced a period of rapid growth and development.

At the outset, a new Public Service Ordinance was introduced to, and passed by, Territorial Council during the regular Spring Session.

Through the efforts of Public Administration Services of Chicago, Illinois, a comprehensive Classification and Pay Plan package was introduced.

In conjunction with the implementation of the Classification and Pay Plan report Regulations governing many of the major aspects of Personnel Administration and employment in the Public Service were put into effect.

During the period in question, recruitment procedures and forms underwent significant changes in an effort to update the system. Much work remains to be done in this area.

Late in the fiscal period, this office conducted both local and Outside pay studies and presented a comprehensive Pay Plan revision to the Commissioner for implementation during the ensuing fiscal year.

CENTRAL REGISTRY

The past year has been one of increased activity within the Territory with the resulted expansion of the departments of the Territorial Government. This has increased the operation of Central Registry and much time has been spent in the training of personnel.

A move to new quarters (still on the third floor Federal Building) gave the registry more space and was accomplished with no interruption of service.

A change over in the filing system from cabinets to the Lateral Open Shelf system has been decided upon. Units have been requisitioned and awaiting delivery.

Statistics show the volume of work;

<u>Mail</u>	Incoming and Outgoing	<u>1966/67</u>	<u>1967/68</u>	
		232,265	265,970	Increase 33,705.
<u>Files</u>	Routed to Departments	41,377	55,671	Increase 14,294
<u>Messenger</u>	Scheduled Runs	9,576	10,332	Increase 756

The increase in scheduled runs is the result of various departments now located in the Lynn Building. These figures do not include requests for Messenger Service from the departments.

RECREATION BRANCH

Allocations of funds under the Fitness and Amateur Sport agreement was made in June following receipt of numerous applications. Because available funds were oversubscribed, some allocations were accordingly reduced.

The Territory's first Director of Recreation assumed office in November. After familiarizing himself with previous operations of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Fund, and visiting most communities in the Yukon, he submitted a policy outline for future administration of the Fitness Fund, and program development, accepted by Territorial Council at the Spring Session.

The emphasis in the Fitness program will be on training of participants, coaches, officials and organizers of sports and fitness activities. Local program assistance will be continued, and attention given to the development of area and territorial sports associations to increase and regulate competitive opportunities.

Some 25 community groups and projects were supported by Fitness and Amateur Sport funds during the past year.

CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING

The position of Civil Emergency Planning Officer is jointly supported by the Government of the Yukon Territory and the Government of the Northwest Territories. The expenses of the office are met to the extent of 75% by the Federal Government directly and the remaining 25% of the cost is shared between the two Territorial Governments; the Yukon paying 39% and the Northwest Territories paying 61%.

At the beginning of the year the Civil Emergency Planning Officer transferred to other duties, and was not replaced until January 1, 1968. Because of this hiatus the continuing process of up-dating of Plans and Planning was interrupted and not resumed until February, 1968.

In January 1968 the Federal Agencies involved began, in conjunction with the Provinces and Territories, a wide scale review of Civil Emergency Planning in Canada, projected to the end of the fiscal year 1975. This very detailed study is known as 'Project Phoenix' and will culminate in a Federal-Provincial Conference on June 7, 1968 in Ottawa.

Initial Planning has been completed for the following centres of population: Dawson City. Haines Junction. Mayo. Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

Of these, the Whitehorse Plan was revised in June 1966. It is intended to up-date these Plans in the fiscal year 1968/69. In addition, the Disaster Plan for the Territory proper will be examined in the light of the findings of the Federal-Provincial meeting and will be revised accordingly.

Senior appointed and elected officials of the Territory will be encouraged to attend Planning and Orientation Courses in Ottawa during the summer.

New operating procedures for the utilization of the Canadian Armed Forces and certain other Federal resources will be developed to match the rapid reorganization of the Department of National Defence.

PUBLIC HEALTHSection APersonnel

1. Four public health resignations for replacement.
2. Two lay dispensers attended training course in Inuvik in 1967.
3. Public health supervisor attended a course on nursing supervision and also a course in emergency measures organization.
4. New public health inspector arrived in 1967, increasing the staff to two.
5. A full time psychologist was appointed to the Yukon Zone and arrived in January of 1968.

Section B

Property and Facilities:

1. New nursing trailer units were installed at Pelly Crossing and Carmacks.
2. Health centre built at Teslin.
3. Doctor's residence built at Watson Lake.
4. New equipment including four dental chairs, etc. purchased for the dental pilot project.

Section C

Medical Services:

Some vacancies in position staffing occurred in 1967, e.g. in Mayo no doctor from March to September; Elsa change of doctors with no doctor present for the month of June, Dawson, after being vacant for some months, a full time physician arrived in the summer of 1967.

Section D

Diseases

1. General - Outpatients visits to various health centres and treatment facilities including Whitehorse General Hospital totalled 30,000 for the year.
2. Tuberculosis - There has been an increasing incidence of tuberculosis throughout the Territory during the year. This has resulted in an intensified public health program of immunization, case finding etc. In addition a program of prophylactic home treatment has been started and this is steadily increasing. The result of this will be to reduce the incidence of reactivated tuberculosis at a later age and also to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis developing in contacts of present cases.
3. Venereal Disease - There has been an increasing incidence of venereal disease throughout the Territory. An intensified public health program to combat this is underway. Further efforts will be required in this area. There has been a 30% increase in the disease over the previous year and the rate is still increasing.
4. Cancer - There has been no marked change in the incidence of cancer. Treatment facilities under the Cancer Ordinance are working satisfactorily.
5. Mental Illness - There has been no marked change in incidence of mental illness and treatment facilities under the Mental Health Ordinance are working satisfactorily.

Section E

Specialist Programs:

Visiting specialist programs continued throughout the year; Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, one visit; Ophthalmologist, two visits yearly; Pediatrician, two visits during the year; Chronic disease consultant, one visit during the year.

All the above visiting specialists came to Whitehorse. It is hoped to increase the scope of the visiting specialists to the outlying areas in the coming year.

The Dental Pilot Project is continuing with two hygienists under the direction of a dentist. Pre-school children were included in the program during the summer vacation months. The continued improvement in the dental health of school children is noted as a result of this program.

Section F

School Health Program:

A very comprehensive school health program was carried out throughout the year with emphasis on full immunization.

Section G

Public Health Inspection Program:

With two public health inspectors available the number of inspections throughout the Territory has risen. Advice and assistance has also been provided by the Public Health Engineering Department in Vancouver.

Section H

Statistics:

Infant mortality rate shows a decline from the previous year. No maternal deaths. Both these figures represent a continuing and improving public health education program.

Analysis of statistics involving Indian and non Indian patients shows a higher mortality figure of the Indian population, e.g. crude deaths, the infant mortality rate, the still birth rate. The average age at death of Indians is less than half that of non Indians and the birth rate among Indians is almost twice that of non Indians. A continuing and improved public health program will require to be directed towards this segment of the population.

In summary:

Improvement is apparent in the treatment facilities available, maternal and child care, school health program and sanitary inspections.

There is an increasing incidence of tuberculosis and venereal disease. Comparison of statistics of Indian and non Indian patients show an increased morbidity and mortality in the Indian segment of the population. This indicates the necessity of a change of emphasis in the various public health programs to produce improvement in these areas.

RESOURCES

MINING

Many factors have contributed to the mining boom in the Yukon in the last few years and the pace is being accelerated in 1967. Canadian and foreign capital has been used to put several mines into production. In several cases a firm contract to purchase concentrates for a certain period of time at an agreed price has resulted in a producing mine. At the present time this capital has originated from the United States, England, Switzerland and Japan.

The increased value of copper, lead and zinc over the last few years combined with improved open-pit operations have produced a copper mine and prepared a lead-zinc mine for production. An asbestos mine has been brought into production under some of the most difficult mining conditions to be found in any mining camp. An increased price for silver has made the mining of lead-silver ores more attractive. The possibility of gold-silver mines obtaining a higher price for the gold content of their ores is encouraging prospecting and development.

Some 40 placer gold operators are making a good living using sluice-box - bulldozer methods of mining.

The distribution of electric power has practically eliminated the demand for coal and at the present time the Yukon Coal Co. Ltd. is on a caretaker basis under the administration of the Territorial Supply Co. Ltd. as of 1st January 1968. New staking in the area may indicate anticipated use of coal in other operations.

A small production of cadmium is obtained from United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Other associated metals which have been found are nickel, antimony, molybdenum, tin, tungsten and cobalt.

Oil and gas exploration was centred in three areas - one west of the Liard River in the south east corner of the Yukon, and the other two on Eagle Plains and Peel Plateau just below the Arctic Circle. A 20 inch main gas transmission line is proposed north from Fort Nelson to the Beaver River of the Yukon.

Some of the side effects of bringing a mine into production are as important as the mine itself and in 1967 these auxiliary interests are becoming apparent. The White Pass and Yukon Route have announced the construction of bulk loading terminal at Skagway, the southern terminus of the railway, which could eventually handle asbestos, copper, tungsten, lead-zinc, lead-silver and gold-silver concentrates. This involves the construction of loading facilities in Whitehorse or en route.

New Imperial Mines Ltd. are opening up Arctic Chief West ore body by open pit and planning for underground development. The activity at this mine, so close to Whitehorse, has boosted business and encouraged the search for similar ore bodies in the area.

As a result of the Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd. lead-zinc ore body development the Northern Canada Power Corporation are adding to the Whitehorse hydro-power plant and a power line right-of-way has been cleared to Anvil Mine site via Carmacks. A townsite will be built and a new road from Ross River to Carmacks is well advanced.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd. mine development at Clinton Creek required good access for heavy trucking of concentrates which resulted in road improvement from Whitehorse to the mine site. This mine initiated the construction of a diesel power plant, townsite and new school on the site and an aerial tramway across the Yukon at Dawson City. A new bridge was constructed across Forty Mile River and the Sixty Mile Road west of Dawson generally upgraded.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. are concentrating on the consolidation of a town site at Elsa and the sinking of the New Husky Shaft to open up new ore bodies to maintain production or increase it. A network of tote trails from the Elsa-Keno City area gives access to many interesting lead-silver prospects of other companies.

Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd. nearing production with a 300 ton mill has stimulated prospecting for gold-silver ore on Montana Mountain. Townsite construction will be accelerated at Carcross. A new power line extension has been made to the mine portal at 5,000 feet and a concentrate loading siding constructed on the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway.

Mount Nansen Mines' 200 ton mill construction is in hand and will be a big asset to the Carmacks area. The forty mile access road west from Carmacks provides entrance to an active prospect area for silver-gold properties.

The development of the iron ore deposits of Crest Exploration and Pacific Giant Ores Ltd. is subject to many unknown factors in which transportation and natural gas supply may play a deciding role.

The general interest of the public in mining in the Yukon is reflected in the opening of a Mining Share Brokerage office in Whitehorse.

TABLE I**Claims in good standing**

<u>Mining District</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Quartz Claims</u>	<u>Placer Claims</u>
Whitehorse	31.3.1967	14,321	87
	31.3.1968	12,761	92
Watson Lake	31.3.1967	5,255	-
	31.3.1968	4,929	-
Mayo	31.3.1967	2,747	145
	31.3.1968	2,772	116
Dawson	31.3.1967	1,438	837
	31.3.1968	963	895

TABLE II**MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1967 ***

Gold	20,497 (oz)	\$ 774,376.00
Silver	3,894,431 (oz)	6,932,097.00
Lead	15,469,569 (lbs)	2,274,026.00
Zinc	10,872,074 (lbs)	1,337,265.00
Cadmium	128,269 (lbs)	371,980.00
Copper	7,305,203 (lbs)	3,433,445.00
Asbestos	2,249 (tons)	404,820.00
Coal	1,911 (tons)	47,675.00

\$ 15,575,684.00

* Preliminary figures, calendar year.

TABLE III **INSPECTIONS, FIELD TRIPS & INSTRUCTIONS**
 by MINING SECTION PERSONNEL in 1967/68

Mine Inspections	35
Claim Inspections	477
Oil and Gas Rig Inspections	5
Field Investigations & property examinations	21
Mine Rescue & First Aid Lectures	70

TOTE TRAIL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In 1961 the Federal Government introduced a program whereby it would provide funds for the construction of Tote Trails in the Yukon. The program was designed to assist resource developers in the building of low standard roads to their properties such as in mining exploration or development areas, or to regions for the development of lumbering or for agricultural purposes.

The program is administered for the Commissioner by a Committee consisting of the Resident Mining Inspector, the Whitehorse Mining Recorder, the Territorial Engineer, the Resident Geologist and the Superintendent of Forestry. The Committee reviews applications for assistance, decides the amount allotted to the various projects and approves the amount to be paid, the maximum of which can be up to 50% of the actual cost of construction.

The Government has committed \$50,000 annually to the Tote Trail Assistance Fund and in 1964-65 an additional \$20,000 was appropriated in order to meet requirements of the applicants. In 1966-67 the Government increased the appropriation to \$100,000 for Tote Trail construction but about \$8,000 was refunded to the General Government Fund as some participants on the program had not filed their claims by year's end. In the following table the types of roads financed and the amount paid from the Tote Trail Fund is tabulated:

Year	Number & Purpose of Roads			Total Payment	Remarks
	Mining	Forestry	Agriculture		
1961-62	16	1	-	50,000.00	\$10,000 advanced from 1962-63 Fund
1962-63	11	2	1	44,733.14	\$5,266.86 was not paid out
1963-64	17	3	2	44,028.85	\$5,971.15 not paid out
1964-65	16	2	3	69,941.80	\$70,000 was appropriated this year
1965-66	11	-	-	59,263.60	This includes \$9,263.60 advanced from 66-67 Fund
1966-67	17	5	2	82,700.00*	This excludes the advance to 1965-66 program. \$8,050 was not paid out.
1967-68	18	4	1	75,134.50**	

* Total rounded off.

**Paid to March 5, 1968. Approximately \$20,000.00 pending payment

PROSPECTORS' ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 1967-68

28 applicants shared \$15,628.63 under 1967-68 Prospectors' Assistance Program.

LANDS

Crown land sales during 1967/68 increased over last year total sales. This increase was probably due to more people moving to the Yukon every year as the economy of the Territory continues to expand.

Staff turnover was high during the year. The land work was done by a Senior Clerk with the assistance of one typist and one Territorial employee.

FEDERAL LAND

Rentals	11,994.36	
Sales	6,449.41	
Fees	2,175.00	
Quarrying, Royalty and fees	1,960.65	
Custom printing	97.05	
Survey	<u>146.00</u>	
		\$23,122.50

TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION LANDS

Agreements of Sale for Territorial Land have more than doubled in number during the 1967/68 fiscal year. Greater interest for lots in Porter Creek Subdivision has been shown than in other subdivisions. Porter Creek lots sold by public tender have brought as much as \$526.00 although the upset price was only \$315.00.

Revenue from the sale of Territorial Land increased from \$144,127.63 during 1966/67 to \$256,134.96 - being an increase of \$112,007.33. The sale of Territorial Land is being done by one Territorial employee responsible to the Supervisor of Lands.

Cash Sales.

Riverdale	42 lots	91,332.29	
Porter Creek	91 "	33,236.50	
Lot 19 (Whitehorse)	61 "	113,408.00	
Crestview	16 "	3,948.50	
Ross River	18 "	5,114.00	
Watson Lake	8 "	2,731.00	
Haines Junction	7 "	1,140.00	
Teslin	6 "	1,098.00	
Whitehorse	1 lot	<u>3,000.00</u>	
			\$255,008.29
FEES for 195 Agreements of Sale		975.00	
LEASE FEE		5.00	
LEASE ANNUAL RENTAL (Whitehorse Industrial)		<u>146.67</u>	<u>1,126.67</u>
			TOTAL \$256,134.96
Federal Land			<u>23,122.50</u>
Sales	\$255,008.29		
Fees	980.00		
Annual Lease Rental	<u>146.67</u>		
	256,134.96		<u>256,134.96</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>		<u>\$279,257.46</u>

LAND STATISTICS Yukon Territory, 1967/68DOCUMENTS ISSUED

	<u>DAWSON</u>	<u>MAYO</u>	<u>WATSON LAKE</u>	<u>WHITE- HORSE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Leases	6	1	16	90	113
Agreements of Sale	-	-	1	32	33
Licences	-	-	-	1	1
VLA Agreements of Sale	1	-	-	4	5

CANCELLATIONS, ETC.

Leases cancelled	-	-	1	23	24
Leases surrendered	-	-	-	5	5
Leases expired	-	-	-	7	7
Leases replaced by Leases	-	-	-	19	19
Leases re-instated	-	-	-	-	-
Agreements of Sale cancelled	-	-	-	7	7
Agreements of Sale surrendered	-	-	-	-	-
Leases replaced by Agreements of Sale	-	-	-	6	6

ASSIGNMENTS

Leases	-	-	3	25	28
Agreements of Sale	-	-	-	2	2

DOCUMENTS IN EFFECT

Leases - Residential	3	13	36	247	299
Commercial	11	14	18	82	125
Grazing	1	2	3	51	57
Religious	-	-	2	18	20
Residential & Agric.	-	1	-	14	15
Agricultural	2	-	-	7	9
Recreational	-	-	-	4	4
Quarrying	-	-	-	9	9
Residential & Comm.	-	-	-	6	6
Water Transmission	-	-	-	1	1
Licences	-	-	-	5	5
Licences of Occupation	-	-	-	1	1
Agreements of Sale	3	2	18	106	129
VLA Agreements of Sale	-	-	1	4	5

APPLICATIONS

Received	3	2	32	89	126
Outstanding	-	-	-	29	29

ADMINISTRATION

The Commissioner's Office consists of:

- (a) Commissioner
- (b) Assistant Commissioner (Executive)
- (c) Assistant Commissioner (Administrative)
- (d) Departmental Accountant
- (e) 3 Secretaries
- (f) 3 Clerks

The Senior Legal Adviser' and his staff are allotted to the Commissioner's Office.