



Annual Report of the Commissioner  
of the  
Yukon Territory

April 1st, 1968 to March 31st, 1969

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**James Smith**  
**Commissioner Yukon Territory**

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, P.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the 1968-69 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. It indicates the progress made by both the Council and Administration during a very active year in Yukon's history.

Extensive efforts have been made to up-date and clarify existing legislation prior to consolidating all of the Territory's Ordinances. New legislation and expansion of government services, which are outlined in this report, are directly related to increased economic development.

Currently, the outlook for our two main industries, mining and tourism, is an optimistic one.

Of prime interest were the progress of the Anvil and Clinton Mines and their related town-sites, along with increases in oil and gas exploration, which undoubtedly received impetus from the discoveries on Alaska's North Slope.

Tourism reached record highs, with nearly 120,000 visitors recorded during 1968. This represented over \$7.5 million to our economy. During the year, over 40,000 travel inquiries were processed and plans have been announced for major investments in several new establishments serving this industry.

Throughout this report are examples of new programs and expanding government services, aimed at keeping pace with the development of Yukon. The improved appearance of the report itself is an example of the outlook of confidence and optimism so evident throughout the Territory.

*Yukon Room*

*Yukon Regional Library*  
*Whitehorse, Yukon*

Respectfully submitted,

James Smith,  
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

# A Page From History

## Trading Rights Given

Two commodities stimulated the exploration of the vast territory of north western Canada, fur and gold.

Supplementary to the original Royal Charter given to the Hudson's Bay Company by King Charles in 1670, were exclusive rights, given in 1838, to the Company for trading in Indian Territory west of the Rocky Mountains. This included the 207,000 square miles of what was to become the Yukon.

## Rivers Explored

It was during the administration of Hudson's Bay Company Governor Sir George Simpson that the rivers of the north west were explored, named and trading posts established. Robert Campbell first entered the Yukon Territory via the Liard River route in 1840 and named Frances Lake in honour of the Governor's wife. Two years later he opened a trading post at Pelly Banks. The following year he made his way downstream to the confluence of the Pelly River and a broad river which he named the Lewes, for the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He established Fort Selkirk in 1848 on the Lewes, which many years later would be renamed the Yukon flowing from the south west corner of the Territory to the Bering Sea.



Still farther down stream, Stewart River was discovered and named by Campbell in 1849.

In the far north, the explorer, Sir John Franklin named the Peel River and brought back reports to the Hudson's Bay Company officials of the quantities of fur to be obtained in the Arctic watershed. Another fur trader, J. Bell, was sent out to explore the area and in 1842 the Bell party crossed the divide and navigated the Porcupine River past where the present village of Old Crow now stands, and in 1846 reached the confluence of the Porcupine and an even mightier river flowing westward which the Indians called the Yukon.

## First Gold Seekers

While the fur traders were exploring the rivers and trading for furs, another hardy, if different breed of men were making their way along the same water routes and searching out passes through coastal mountains which they believed guarded more exciting gains - gold.

The trail had started a quarter of a century previously in California and the prospectors were following the gold speckled streams northward.

The first prospector entered the Yukon in 1872 and from then on it was the promise of bigger finds of placer gold which brought gold seekers in ever increasing numbers.

Twelve miners crossed the Dyea Pass in 1882 and set up camp at Fort Reliance, 6 miles downriver from where Dawson would be established. Here Jack McQuesten, also one of the first prospectors in the country, set up a trading post for the Alaska Commercial Company.

At the same time men were mining on the Stewart River and numbered over 100 in 1886.

Downriver, 50 miles from Dawson, gold had been discovered on the Forty Mile River and there was a lively community of 200 people in 1887, so lively in fact that the North West Mounted Police put in a detachment in 1894.

All this was building up to the greatest discovery of them all. In 1894, a Nova Scotian, Robert Henderson, entered the territory and found gold in the Indian River watershed, just over the divide from Rabbit Creek. When he had prospected this clear shallow stream, he was certain he was close to a major find, but 2 years were to pass before he would urge George Carmack, who was more a trader, trapper, timber man than miner, to go up the Deer River which had been named by U.S. Lieut. Schwatka while making the trip from the Chilcoot to the Bering Sea in 1883. Carmack and his Indian companions Tagish Charlie and Skookum Jim, clambered over the high hills and deep ravines of the streams which fed into the Deer River, the river where Indians drove stakes into the gravel bottom to trap salmon and called it "Thron-duik" or "Klondike" to English speaking tongues.

## Stampede Begins

Carmack's discovery of gold on the stream, renamed Bonanza, on August 17, 1896 has become history.

By the fall of 1896 the creeks were aswarm with men



from the now deserted settlements of Circle and Forty Mile. The following summer two shiploads of newly rich men from the Klondike docked at San Francisco and Seattle and the Klondike Gold Rush Stampede was on.

In May, 1898, people of all nationalities, professions, vocations, ages and both sexes passed a check point at Tagish, and they numbered 28,000.

The whole south half of the newly created Yukon Territory was affected. The gold seekers came up the Stikine and overland to Atlin where some remained to start a new community. Whitehorse became the transfer point when the White Pass Railway was completed between Skagway and Whitehorse in 1899, 110 miles of road building accomplished by sheer manpower. The woodburning steamboats plied the river and wood camps were set up along the way which grew in to settlements.

Dawson City had the biggest and best of everything north of San Francisco and west of Winnipeg and it appeared as though the carnival financed by the hundreds of thousands

of dollars in gold pouring from the creeks would never end. The antics and the tragedies of the citizens of the City of Gold have become legends.

### ...Then Ends

But gold was discovered in Alaska and the exodus began. Small mining operations were abandoned and taken over by big companies and the hundreds of men with their picks and shovels were replaced by monster sized dredges churning up the gravel beds of the creeks.

The population of the Yukon dropped from the 30,000 of 1901 to 9,000 in 1910 and one third of that was Indian.

Once again the prospectors took to the hills and in 1913 the silver lead deposits were discovered in the Mayo district and the first ore shipments were made in 1914. With the demands of the First World War, the copper mines were operating in the Whitehorse area and almost 3 million pounds were mined. But prices fell and in 1921 the mines closed down.

Treadwell Yukon at Keno operated during the 20's and 30's and during that time until closing in 1942 produced 21 million dollars worth of silver lead.

So the rise and fall of the economy of the Yukon went, but soon the doldrums set in. The total population of the Territory was between 4,000 and 5,000.

### Roads Bring New Industry

Then came the Second World War and the construction of the Alaska Highway in 1943, Whitehorse also became the holding point for U.S. soldiers in transfer to the Pacific theatre of the war. Facilities were built and staffed to accommodate them. The same era saw the basing of Canadian Armed Forces in Whitehorse plus the expansion of Territorial and Federal Government services.

By 1951 the population of the Yukon reached 10,000.

Mines coming into production on a larger scale, oil and mineral exploration in the central part of the Territory brought about the construction of all weather roads. A 4.1/2 million dollar road was built from Whitehorse to Mayo in 1950 and 4 years later it branched out from Stewart Crossing to connect Dawson City to the highway network.

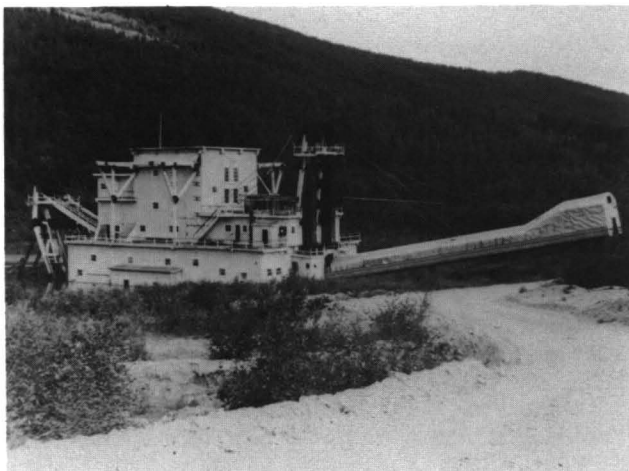
With improvements to the Alaska Highway and further construction of Territorial roads, a new industry of growing importance came in to being - tourism and all the services it required which resulted in new place names being added to the road maps.

Whitehorse became the transportation and communication center for the Territory and the capital was moved from Dawson to Whitehorse in 1953.

With the discovery, development and operation of mines throughout the Territory, the economy has become more stabilized and the planning more of a permanent and long range nature including the possibilities of pulp mills, smelters and hydro-electric development.

Although no longer a frontier country in the truest sense, the age breakdown of the population of 18,000 shows that 49% of the total is in the 20-40 year old age group.

This could indicate that younger people look to the Yukon Territory as a country of challenge and great opportunity. There is also the fascination of being a part of the history of the Territory which is still in the making.



Idle gold dredge near the spot on which the discovery of gold triggered history's biggest gold rush: The Klondike! This dredge played a key part (with others) in the recovery of gold from the Klondike area which totalled a quarter billion dollars from all methods.

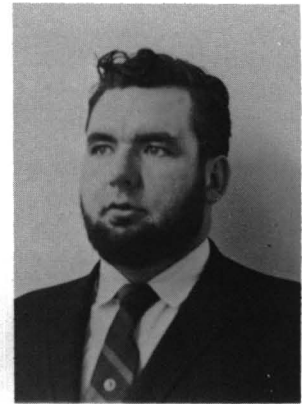
# Yukon Territorial Council



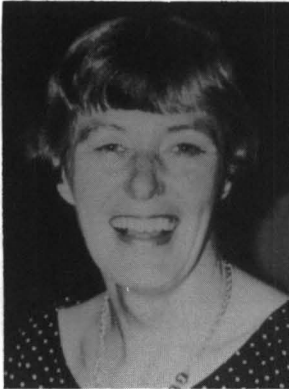
**Speaker John O. Livesey**  
Carmacks-Kluane



**Norman S. Chamberlist**  
Whitehorse East



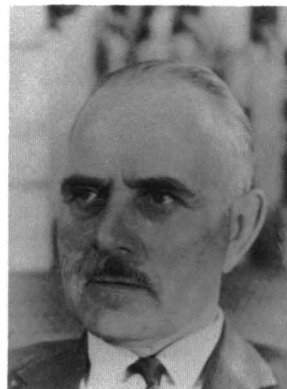
**John Dumas**  
Whitehorse West



**Jean Gordon**  
Mayo



**J. Kenneth McKinnon**  
Whitehorse North



**George O. Shaw**  
Dawson



**Donald E. Taylor**  
Watson Lake

## Second Session in 1968

The Second Session of the Council for the year 1968, being the Third Session of the Twenty-First Wholly Elective Council of the Yukon Territory was convened in Whitehorse on March 4th and prorogued on April 4, 1968.

The main work of the Council was considering the budget of the Territory for the fiscal year 1968-69. At the opening of the Session, the Commissioner announced the formation of a Budget Programming Committee which would be composed in part of the Financial Advisory Committee in an attempt to bring the elected members into the decision making process at the policy level.

During the Session, Council dealt with 24 Motions, 53 Sessional Papers and 16 Bills. Two new pieces of legislation were created. The Labour Standards Ordinance established a Labour Standards Officer, an Advisory

Board, particulars of working hours, wages, conditions and offences and penalties. Three witnesses Messrs. Whiteford, O'Reilly and Fraser appeared before the House in connection with this bill. The Perpetuities Ordinance modified the rule against perpetuities, following the model recommended by the Commissioners for Uniformity of Legislation.

Council was visited by Mr. John MacDonald, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Mr. Clare Bolger, Director of Northern Administration Branch and Mr. Digby Hunt, Director of Resources and Development who participated in a debate centered on Northern Affairs, Constitutional Reform, Indians of the Yukon, Housing and Medicare. Council was also visited by Dr. Butler of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Within the duration of the Session, the Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart Tax Study was released and Messrs. Newman and Fenwick of the consulting firm appeared before Council to discuss the contents and recommendations.

### Third Session of 1968

The Third Session of Council in 1968 was convened on July 4th and prorogued on July 5th and was called to deal with three major matters: the proposed Anvil Townsite, the provision of municipal services to the Hillcrest housing area and the land disposal policy paper.

Council considered eight Sessional Papers, two Motions and four Bills and passed two new Ordinances.

The Canada and Anvil Mines Agreement Ordinance, with a twofold purpose, empowered the Commissioner to borrow up to \$600,000 from the Federal Government and enabled him on behalf of the Territory to contract with Anvil Mining Corporation Limited for the building of a townsite and access road. Mr. Thurmond, General Manager of Anvil Mining and Mr. Cave of Thompson, Berwick and Pratt, architects for the townsite appeared before Council as witnesses.

The Lands of the Yukon Territory Ordinance reflected policy changes which will facilitate the administration and disposal of land under the control of the Commissioner. The old Yukon Lands Ordinance of 1958 was repealed accordingly.

An important amendment to the Taxation Ordinance was enacted enabling the Commissioner to fix a rate of tax for the Hillcrest area which will reflect the real cost of providing municipal services on the understanding that the mill rate will not be less than the City of Whitehorse.

### Fourth Session of 1968

The Fourth Session of 1968 convened on November 12th and prorogued on December 9th and marked the first time in memory that the legislative program for the Session had been made available to Council Members one month prior to opening.

The House considered 31 Motions, 30 Bills and 76 Sessional Papers and the heavy legislative load was reflective of the increased pace of activity in the Yukon and of the effort to up-date and clarify existing legislation before all Ordinances of the Territory are brought together in a new consolidation.

Four new Ordinances were passed during this Session. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board Ordinance extended protection to historic places of Territorial or local interest; created a seven member Advisory Board and enables the Commissioner to mark or maintain places, establish museums and acquire places or articles for museums.

The Condominium Ordinance enables separate owner-

ship of apartments within apartment blocks to be legally recognized thus permitting owners to buy and sell their apartments and use them as security for loans and will be applied in principle to row housing.

The Rehabilitation Services Ordinance enables vocational rehabilitation services to be dispensed to disabled persons and empowers the Commissioner to enter agreements with the Minister of Manpower and Immigration for contributions in respect of costs incurred in undertaking these services.

The Hotels and Tourist Establishments Ordinance provides for a system of inspection and construction control permits and in effect establishes a standard creating authority.

During the Session, Council passed a motion calling for the commencement of negotiations with the City of Whitehorse with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Pollution Study of the Whitehorse area conducted by Dr. Lyall Black, Medical Health Officer of the Yukon Territory.

Council appointed a Special Select Committee composed of all Members of the Council to examine witnesses and call for persons, papers and reviews in connection with an Ordinance to Provide for Government Control and Sale of Alcoholic Liquors.

Council also assented to a motion calling for the commencement of investigations to accumulate all information necessary for construction at a future date of a bridge spanning the Yukon River at Dawson City.

The Fourth Session again pressed for amendments to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance and passed a motion calling for the upgrading of airport facilities at Dawson, Mayo and Old Crow to keep pace with the exploration and general economic expansion of the Yukon Territory.

### First Session of 1969

The main business of the First Session of Council for 1969 was dealing with a Fiscal Agreement between Yukon and Canada. Council convened on January 30th and prorogued on February 5th and during the tenure considered one Motion, six Bills and three Sessional Papers.

One non-money Ordinance was passed during this Session. The Plebescite Ordinance enables the Commissioner to ascertain public opinion where it appears desirable.

The Council met with the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development who arrived in Whitehorse on a fact-finding tour.

During the Session, Councillor McKinnon delivered the chairman's report of the Financial Advisory Committee and Councillor Taylor as chairman of the Special Select Committee on Liquor advised the House that 35 briefs had been received from the community and a public hearing had been scheduled for March 17, 1969 in Council Chambers.

Council appointed Councillor McKinnon to accompany the Commissioner to the Federal-Provincial Constitutional Conference in Ottawa from February 10 to 12, 1969 and sit as an observer with the Federal delegation.



# Office of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners



**R. A. Hodgkinson**

Commissioner James Smith is the 14th Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. Since the establishment of the Office in 1898, there have been 19 Chief Executive Officers, but from 1918 to 1932 the powers were vested in the Gold Commissioner, when that Office was abolished and replaced by a Controller from 1932 until 1950 when the Office of Commissioner was restored. Prior to the Gold Rush, the Yukon Territory, as it is now, was part of the Northwest Territories and administered as such.

The first government representatives in the Yukon were members of a detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police sent to Forty Mile in 1894 under the command of Inspector Constantine to represent all departments of the Government in the district. The following year a Customs Officer was appointed and in 1896 the Office of the Gold Commissioner was established.

With the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek in 1896, and the influx of population from settlements of Stewart River, Forty Mile and Circle City to the new mining camp, the Recording Office, Gold Commissioner and Northwest Mounted Police were moved from Forty Mile to Dawson City. The next year, 1897, the Yukon was made a Judicial District with Major James Walsh as Chief Executive Officer and Thomas Fawcett as Gold Commissioner.

May of 1898 brought the stampeders to Dawson City and the population of the District numbered 30,000. By an Act of Parliament the Judicial District became a separate Territory June 13, 1898 and provision made for local government by a legislative Council composed of a Commissioner and six persons to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Act was amended in 1899 to increase the total membership of the Council to 8 by the addition of two elected members who were to hold office for 2 years.

The elected members were increased to 11 in 1902 and a fully elected Council of 10 members became effective in 1908. It was at this time that the members of the Council were elected for a 3 year term with the Commissioner empowered to dissolve the Council at anytime, he could approve or disapprove of bills passed by the Council or reserve them for the assent of the Governor-in-Council. At the same time, the Commissioner-in-Council was defined as the Commissioner acting by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

With the decline in population from 1910 on, an Amendment was made to the Yukon Act in 1918 to abolish the



**K. Fleming**

elected Council and substitute an appointed Council of two or more members. In 1919 the Act was again amended to retain the principle of election while reducing the members elected from 10 to 3.

This remained in effect until 1951 when an increase in population necessitated an increase to 5 elected members and again in 1960 to seven elected members. At the same time the Commissioner was empowered to appoint an Advisory Committee on Finance whom the Commissioner consulted in preparing Territorial Estimates. It was in 1960 that the Commissioner sat with Council during its session, the first time since 1908.

In brief the Commissioner administers the government of the Territory under instructions issued from time to time by the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and is senior Federal Officer and Chief Executive of the Yukon Territory.

The Commissioner is assisted in the administration of the Yukon Territory by two Assistant Commissioners. The Assistant Commissioner (Administrative) Keith Fleming, joined the Territorial Government in December, 1965; the Assistant Commissioner (Executive), Frank Fingland, left the Yukon Administration in December, 1968, to attend the Career Assignment Plan and was succeeded by Ronald Hodgkinson in May, 1969.

The duties of the two Assistant Commissioners are primarily arranged on a functional basis. Administrative Services, Territorial Treasurer, Engineering and Municipal Affairs report to the Assistant Commissioner (Administrative) while Education, Welfare, Corrections, Territorial Secretary, Travel and Information, Game, Regional Library, Fitness and Amateur Sport and Liquor report to the Assistant Commissioner (Executive). In addition to line management responsibilities, the two Assistants act as Chairmen for various committees, the main ones being the Budget Programming Committee and the Legislative Programming Committee. The Assistant Commissioner (Executive) is also appointed Administrator by the Governor-in-Council to act in the Commissioner's absence.

One of the prime responsibilities of the Commissioner and his immediate staff is to provide supervision and direction to the many disciplines within the Territorial Administration. Another important role is to liaise closely with Federal Government Departments and Agencies in the administration and development of the human and physical resources of the Territory.

## Legal Adviser

The Legal Adviser provides legal advice to the Commissioner, to the Territorial Council, and to the heads of the Territorial departments in relation to a wide variety of activities. He is responsible for advising on the legality of Commissioner's Orders, Regulations, contracts, leases and other documents. He represents the Territorial Government or its individual departments in court actions in the Territorial or Magistrate's Court and on occasion, prosecutes for offences against Territorial laws.

The Legal Adviser prepares drafts of legislation for submission to the Legislative Programming Committee (of which he is a member) which advises the Commissioner on all matters concerning the introduction of new legislation. Subsequently the legislation is tabled in the Territorial Council.

He attends all sessions of the Territorial Council and is available to give advice to the Speaker or Council Members as legislation is being debated and answer any questions which may arise.

The Legal Adviser represents the Territorial Government at conferences and meetings within his field of reference and is a Commissioner on the Uniformity of Canadian Laws.



**P. O. Donoghue**

As there is no law society in the Yukon, the functions of disciplining and controlling practicing lawyers, usually exercised in the provinces by a law society or disciplinary committee, are performed by the Legal Adviser.



**Mrs. C. Broad**

The main function of Central Registry is to provide an efficient filing, recording and correspondence service to the Commissioner and his Assistants, the offices of the Northern Administration Branch and the departments of the Territorial Government.

A brief history of the registry shows that in 1951 a member of the Northern Administration was seconded to Dawson City to create a Central Registry and establish a filing system for the records which had accumulated over the years. By 1960, the registry had grown to such proportions that an additional two staff members were required. The administration of Central Registry remained a Federal responsibility until April of 1967 when it was transferred to the Government of the Yukon Territory.

## Central Registry

Over the years, Territorial Government departments increased from 10 to 17 and existing departments increased their activities resulting in the growth of the registry staff to ten.

As departments are situated in locations other than the Federal Building, an external pick-up and delivery service was instituted and a twice daily pick-up and delivery to all departments and schools in the Whitehorse area is now in operation.

A semi-permanent loan system has been implemented within sections dealing with the general public enabling staff to execute documents with minimal delay.

A reclassification of files is almost complete. The change-over from drawer-type cabinets to lateral open shelf units has proven a success with personnel able to draw files quickly and efficiently.

A Registry Sub-station is now established in the Takhini area and a staff of three are in attendance to provide service to the Departments of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Engineering and Corrections.

A Record Retention and Disposal Unit has been formed and is in the process of identifying files and documents for eventual forwarding to the Public Archives of Canada.

In the near future, Central Registry will be transferred to the Lynn Building which houses several departments of the Territorial Government. A sub-station will be maintained in the Federal Building to serve the Commissioner and his staff.

# Personnel Services



G. R. Strong

The 1968-69 fiscal period saw an increase in activity in the Personnel Department.

## Recruitment

Due to growth in work volume and a desire to reduce the time lag when filling vacancies, an eligible list system of recruitment was established for some 15 classes of employment characterized by high turnover. Where positions in these classes remained vacant for periods of several weeks under the old system, there is virtually no time lost under the eligible list structure.

During 1968-69, 136 permanent positions were filled by Competition or by eligible list. In addition some 140 casual staff were hired through the Personnel Department. In total, roughly 814 appointments of a permanent, teacher, seasonal, or casual nature were processed.

Toward the end of the fiscal period an exit interview program was implemented. This program is designed to provide employees with an opportunity to voice their complaints about all aspects of the Service, to correct any employee misinformation, and to provide the employee with pertinent facts about his separation from the service. Because the program was implemented late in the year, no assessment can be made of its success or contribution to the Service at this time.

## Classification & Pay & Staff Establishment

During the Spring and Fall Sessions of Council, approval was given to the creation of 66 new positions.

This office reviewed the classification of some 246 positions over the period in question including the original classification of the 66 new positions. As a result of the reviews undertaken 42 positions were reclassified resulting in an increase in expenditure, 7 were reclassified down, and 131 received a "no change" decision.

It was also necessary to create 17 new classes of employment, abolish 3 old classes of employment, and to recom-

mend pay range changes for 15 classes of employment in the service. In addition 8 class title changes were recommended.

At the close of the fiscal year the consulting firm of Public Administration Service was retained to study and recommend appropriate changes in the pay and fringe benefit package. The results of this study were implemented in April of 1969.

## Regulations

It was necessary to supplement the existing package of regulations with new regulations governing "layoff", "maternity leave", "court leave" and "removal of household and personal effects upon initial hire or transfer". In addition, the regulations pertaining to salary payable to an acting incumbent were amended to provide greater flexibility in the Engineering Road Maintenance area.

## Training & Staff Development

The Personnel Department became a coordinating office for training staff development purposes in 1968-69. In this respect some 64 employees were sponsored on various programs as outlined below.

Management Development Program (Federal Gov't)	6
Executive Development (Banff School)	4
Contract Law for Businessmen (U.B.C.)	3
Small Group Leadership (U. of A.)	1
Financial Management (Banff School)	1
Defensive Driving & Winter Survival (Locally sponsored)	49

In addition roughly 13 employees are guaranteed reimbursement of fees upon successful completion of a variety of correspondence courses.

The emphasis over the past year has been placed on finding programs of study and making employees aware of training possibilities.

## Future Developments

The emphasis within the Personnel Department has to date and of necessity been placed on those functions generally recognized by "old school" managers as the basics of personnel administration, namely: recruitment and selections, classification and pay administration, regulation promulgation and administration, and the maintenance of a variety of records.

Several areas of personnel administration are still to be introduced. These are organizational planning, manpower planning and employee appraisal.

In addition, collective bargaining appears to be imminent. The creation of a grievance procedure in conjunction with this development will place a heavy emphasis on communications systems and a new kind of management which in turn implies an onerous training task. In this respect we look forward to the 1969-70 fiscal period with enthusiasm.



# Territorial Secretary and Registrar General

The office of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General is responsible for a large and varied number of services, both to the Territorial Administration and the public at large.

## Clerk of Council

As clerk of Council, the Territorial Secretary attends all sittings of the Territorial Council and is ultimately responsible for the production of verbatim Votes and Proceedings for each day.

## Queen's Printer

The Territorial Secretary as Queen's Printer makes available the services of Gestetner machines, two photo copiers and an electronic stencil cutter to all Departments. It is hoped to establish a print shop with an off-set printer next year. This should make it possible for much more Administration printing to be done within the Government.

## Registrar of Companies

During the year 1968-69, there was a total of 64 extra-territorial companies registered and 38 companies incorporated or 102 new firms recorded. In addition, seven registrations were issued under the Societies Ordinance.

## Registration Clerk

Under a variety of Ordinances including Bills of Sale and Conditional Sales, 2485 documents were registered throughout the year. During 1968-69, 14 co-partnerships were recorded and one was dissolved. There was a total of 551 business licences issued in the Territory which represents a significant increase over the 409 sold last year.

## Registrar of Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles Branch issued a total of 21,882 licenses this year against 18,117 in 1967-68. Vehicles registration, all classes, accounted for 13,508 licenses while 8,376 operator's and chauffeurs permits were issued.

The most important development this year was the appointment of a Chief Driver Examiner. Candidates in the Whitehorse area applying for their first operator's or chauffeur's permit are now examined and in the near future this program will be extended to cover the entire Yukon.

## Labour Standards

The New Labour Standards Ordinance came into effect on July 1, 1968. Two field inspectors have since been appointed to make employers and employees aware of the Ordinance provisions and to oversee enforcement. They will inspect employer's records at least once a year to ensure compliance.



H. J. Taylor

## Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation is also handled in the Territorial Secretary's Office, co-ordinating with the joint Northwest Territories - Yukon Workmen's Compensation Office in Edmonton. Figures for the 1968-69 operations are not yet available.

## Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics Branch registers all births and deaths in the Territory and issues all marriage licenses. The figures for the past fiscal year were 409 births as compared to 412 in 1967-68; 96 deaths as compared to 81 and 178 marriages as compared to 119.

## Secretariat Administrator

The new Secretariat Branch is responsible for providing a number of back-up services, especially in the areas of Territorial Council, Commissioner's Orders and Budget Programming and other Committees. The Branch has assumed many of the functions which fall under the Territorial Secretary through his position as Queen's Printer. These include supervision of the production and publication of Territorial Ordinances, Regulations and the Votes and Proceedings of Council.

## Professional Register

A Professional Register is kept in the office of the Territorial Secretary which lists the members of the various professions such as Clergymen, Chiropractors, Coroners, Dentists, Dental Hygienists, Doctors, Lawyers, Pharmacists, Optometrists, Notary Publics.

## Business Licences

Under the Business Licence Ordinance the Territorial Secretary issues all licences for the Territory outside the cities of Whitehorse and Dawson. During the year 1968-69, 597 licences were issued.

## Boiler Inspection

Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance a Boiler Inspector is brought into the Territory every year for two to three months in the summer to inspect all steam boilers and pressure vessels in the Territory. During the year the Territorial Secretary's office administered 33 tests for Steam Engineers Certificates which are issued in the Territory. During the same period 258 inspections were carried out by the Boiler Inspector.

## Public Administrator

Five applications were made to the Territorial Court by or on behalf of the Public Administrator during the period of April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969. During this time, the general files indicate this office was involved in searches, interviews and correspondence pertaining to approximately 45 estates for which files were not opened.

Individual files, ledger accounts and asset listings are maintained in respect of each estate and inventories of personal effects are also maintained on each file with disposition of items duly noted when sold, transferred

or forwarded to next-of-kin. In addition, appropriate control records are kept for valuable personal effects; personal papers and mementoes; securities; unliquidated bank accounts; mining claim interests; land (leases); land (agreements for sale); land (duplicate certificates of title); buildings (on Crown land); and chattels registerable—boats, motor vehicles, etc.

A total of 47 estate files for deceased, insane and minor persons were carried over into the 1968-69 fiscal year and 53 files opened. Of these, 47 were closed leaving 53 current files at the year end.

Unliquidated assets as of March 31, 1969 included one savings account of \$656, one collateral account of \$2,400 and interests in four mining claims, one titled property and one building situated on Crown land. As well, a total of 14,066 stock shares are being held in trust along with \$46,697 worth of Government of Canada Savings Bonds, Income and Growth Savings Certificates.

As of April 1, 1968 the cash balance was \$18,084.37. Receipts during the fiscal year totalled \$63,989.55 giving a 1968-69 cash intake of \$82,073.92. Disbursements amounted to \$54,188.30 leaving a balance on hand of \$27,885.62 at the year end.

# Department of the Territorial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes



**K. MacKenzie**

The year under review marks the end of the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement, 1967-69.

Final figures for 1968-69 are not yet available because the year-end accounts have not yet been closed off. However, expenditure on all counts during the year may be estimated at \$18.2 million, a figure which is \$4.3 million higher than that for the previous year.

Territorial Revenues may be estimated at \$4.2 million which is \$1.3 million higher than the figure for 1967-68. Recoverable expenditures may not be estimated at this stage.

Grants and Loans received during 1968-69 from the Federal Government amounted to \$9.5 million compared with \$6.2 million in 1967-68.

Operation and Maintenance transactions should reflect

a surplus for the year of \$1 million and Capital transactions, a surplus of \$0.2 million.

Working Capital may be estimated at \$2.6 million. The position is satisfactory.

## Yukon Hospital Insurance Services

There was noticeable increase in the gross expenditure over the previous year from \$662,568 to \$868,932. This was caused by an increase in the per diem rate payable at Whitehorse General Hospital from \$25 to \$30 retroactive to April 1, 1967 and a general increase in current per diem rates being charged nationwide across Canada.

In accord with this trend the per diem rate payable by the Service to hospitals outside Canada was raised from \$25 to \$40 although this in itself did not contribute significantly to the increased expenditures.

Details of the services provided during the period April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969 are:

	Within Territory	Outside Territory	Total	Costs
Adults & Children				
Patient Days	15,852	5,706	21,558	\$659,062.00
New Born Patient Days	2,007	273	2,280	182,955.00
Out Patient Treatments	1,752	4	1,756	10,532.00
Administration				16,383.00
				\$868,932.00

Recoveries from the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development have been estimated at \$556,242 resulting in an estimated net expenditure of \$312,690 for the year under review.

# Department of Engineering

## Road & Bridge Construction

Road construction was undertaken on the Whitehorse Keno Road between Mile 0 and Mile 30. The Canol Road was rehabilitated between Ross River and Dragon Lake, a distance of 60 miles. On the Stewart Crossing Dawson Road bridges were replaced at Clear Creek and Flat Creek. Other miscellaneous road and bridge construction was undertaken at various locations throughout the Territory. The cost of the foregoing items was approximately \$1,356,000.00

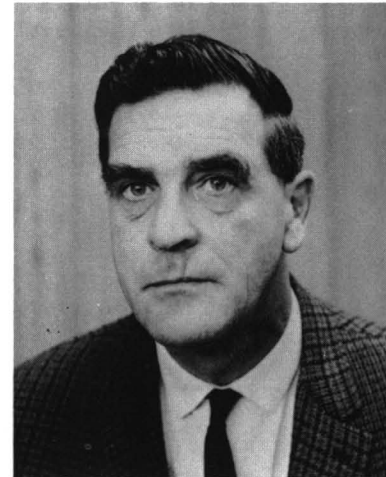
## Building Construction

Various types of living accommodation were constructed throughout the Territory together with school construction and the construction of other building types on behalf of other Departments. The cost of this construction work was approximately \$1,980,000.00

## Municipal Works

A water and sewer extension was constructed in the Riverdale Subdivision of the City of Whitehorse at a cost of approximately \$185,000.00. The water system in Porter Creek was also completed during 1968.

The Anvil Mining Corporation, acting as an agent for the Yukon Territorial Government, began the construction of streets and the water and sewer system for the new town of Faro. This town will accommodate the employees of Anvil Mining who will be engaged in mining production.



K. J. Baker

## 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 1,650, which includes the maintenance of 24 miles of village and settlement streets. Also included in this road mileage figure are a great number of recreational roads.

## Statistics

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	22	13	20	26
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	136	101	106	77
Equipment rental agreements entered into	99	144	66	59
Territorial buildings maintained	135	155	156	166
Federal buildings maintained	106	94	99	99
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,353	1,503	1,549	1,650
Average no. of employees - Summer	135	164	184	238
Winter	85	87	112	143
Road constr. expenditure (approx.) incl. W&S and misc. construction	\$ 562,000	\$ 561,000	\$1,765,000	\$2,000,000
Building constr. expenditure (approx.)	\$ 364,200	\$ 833,000	\$1,840,000	\$1,935,000
Road maint. expenditure (approx.)	\$ 1,161,800	\$1,486,700	\$1,714,000	\$2,060,000
Building maint. expenditure (approx.)	\$ 85,500	\$ 136,400	\$ 160,000	\$ 207,000



Road maintenance expenditures during the winter months were not as heavy as in previous years due to less snowfall than normal, however road glaciers gave more trouble than previous years.

Road oiling (dust control) was carried out on all major bridge approaches and major arteries through Territorial settlements and subdivisions.

The first 40 miles of the Canol Road were maintained during the winter to provide access to mining companies engaged in exploration. The Ross River Carmacks Road now known as the Campbell Highway was turned over to this Department for maintenance in the late Fall of 1968.

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

The Ferry, "George Black", was operated at Dawson City and the Ferry, "McQuesten", was operated on the Pelly River at the settlement of Ross River. An ice bridge was constructed at Dawson, and the Skyline at Dawson which is used during freeze up and break up of the Yukon River was again used in the transportation of supplies. It is

to be noted that the Skyline operation during 1968 moved more asbestos fibre than in the previous operating season.

The figures on the table below indicate use of the ferry operation at Dawson City.

Road maintenance was carried out from 10 permanent road camps, one temporary camp and from 3 mobile camps.

### 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. The 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.

Operating Season	1965	1966	1967	1968
Number of vehicles	10,956	18,594	24,370	27,400
Number of passengers	31,055	48,015	60,933	66,158
Ferries commenced	27 May	18 May	23 May	18 May
Ferries ceased	18 Oct.	25 Oct.	2 Nov.	2 Nov.
Total operating hours	1,542	2,348	3,151	3,037

## Department of Municipal Affairs



**G. J. Derychuk**

The Municipal Affairs Branch is responsible for providing municipal services in all unorganized communities in the Territory, guiding and assisting unorganized communities in becoming an organized municipality, and maintaining an inspection service for and providing assistance and advice to municipalities in the Territory.

In the future the Branch hopes to formulate and establish a policy on the development of Local Government which will meet the general needs of the people in the whole of the Territory and the special needs of its citizens in specific areas of the Yukon.

In the fiscal year 1968-69, Municipal Affairs operating as a branch of the Department of Engineering and Municipal Affairs, organized a number of new and expanding programs.

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

Contracts were let for water delivery services at Haines Junction, Mayo and Keno. A direct water delivery service for Porter Creek, Crestview and adjacent areas was operated by this Branch.

On September 1, 1968 the Branch accepted full responsibility for all municipal services in the Hillcrest Subdivision. A garbage collection contract was let, while the Department of Public Works of Canada will provide water and sewer services and fire protection under contract.

Watson Lake, which was incorporated as a Local Improvement District in 1967, 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.

Mayo was also incorporated as a Local Improvement District on May 1, 1968 assuming responsibility for the same services as outlined for Watson Lake.

## New Department Organized

In the fall of 1968, the Territorial Tax Assessor, the Fire Marshal, the Housing Administrator and the Municipal Inspector were appointed, while at the Fall Session of the Territorial Council, approval was given to establish Municipal Affairs as a separate Department. Municipal Affairs became a Department effective April 1, 1969, and on July 1st, G.J. Darychuk assumed the position of Director.

The Municipal Affairs Branch consists of the four main sections.

## Municipal Inspections

This department was established September 4, 1968 under Ben de Kleine. Due to many other responsibilities transferred to this section in the absence of a Director of Municipal Affairs it has not really started to function. However, a close contact was established with the existing municipalities and the Local Improvement Districts.

## Assessment Section

The office of the Territorial Tax Assessor was created in August, 1968. The annual assessment of Territorial property was completed. The Section has been kept busy making preparations for the General Assessment planned for the summer of 1969.

## Fire Marshal Office

The office of the Yukon Territorial Fire Marshal officially came into being on September 27, 1968. Previously it was administered by the Fire Marshal of the Northwest Territories. Creation of the office in the Territory has greatly facilitated work in the area of fire fighting and prevention. Since assuming his new position, the Fire Marshal has been in close communication with the various fire chiefs and officials responsible for administering the fire safety programs in the Yukon. It is hoped that in the past year the ground-work has been laid for an effective fighting force in the Yukon.

In March, 1969, four new fire trucks were taken into service by the fire departments of Dawson City, Teslin, Ross River and Porter Creek. A two-day fire school was held in Whitehorse on March 5th and 6th, 1969 in order to acquaint fire chiefs with the operation and maintenance of pumps.

## Housing & Accommodation

This Section was formed in April of 1967. The primary

responsibilities of the Section include administration of the Territorial Low Cost Housing Program, staff housing allocations, the squatter removal program and housing surveys.

## 1. Low Cost Housing Program - Statistical Summary:

	1st Mortgages	2nd Mortgages
Applications Received	104	91
Applications Cancelled	24	31
Applications Refused	7	12
Applications Approved	73	48
Loans under repayment		107
Loans active (under construction)		71
Pending Loans		28

### Cost of Construction in:

Whitehorse	\$ 12,408
Riverdale	16,100
Crestview	63,747
Ross River	9,980
Watson Lake	17,186
Mayo	17,200
Porter Creek	633,236

Total cost of construction \$ 769,857

Total estimated cost of construction based on applicants' estimates \$ 769,857

Total appraised real estate at current market values approx. \$ 989,000

Average cost per unit based on applicants' cost analysis 769,857 / 73 \$ 10,545.99

Average current market value per unit 989,000 / 73 \$ 13,547.95

It is encouraging that housing starts were considerably higher than last year with every indication that the year 1969/70 will be even more active.

## 2. Staff Housing

This Division was responsible for allocating accommodation to 230 Territorial employees throughout the Yukon Territory in 15 communities. A total of 34 single rooms, 53 suites, 68 houses and duplexes and 4 trailers were let. These facilities netted \$189,610.08 in rent of which \$79,950 was paid to the Department of Public Works.

## 3. Squatter Removal Program

Although this program was inactive this year an extensive operation is planned for the summer of 1969. There is every possibility that the "Whiskey Flats" area can be completely cleaned of dwellings by late summer 1969. Restoring this land to a clear state would be of immense benefit to the community and this has been given high priority by the City of Whitehorse and the Department.

## Civil Emergency Planning

The Civil Emergency Planning program for the Yukon is part of a joint program supported by the Department of National Defence, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of the Yukon Territory, in the financial ratio of 75% Federal, 15% Northwest Territories, and 10% Yukon Territory.

The program is broken down into six principal activities. These are public protection, public information, essential societal services, continuity of government, essential utilities and special services and economic planning and resource control.

All the Provinces and both Territories subscribe to these sub-programs as part of the overall preparations to insure the nation's ability to survive and recover from any war emergency, and which, together with military defence measures, represent the total national defence of Canada. In addition, the program allows for the active development of plans and preparations for communities and institutions to better withstand the onslaught of civil emergencies. To this end, the Yukon communities have, in each case, a well established Disaster Committee deriving its powers from a Territorial Ordinance and using as a guide to crisis management, plans and checklists developed jointly by the local Committee and the office of Civil Emergency Planning.

The Civil Emergency Planning Officer visits each Yukon community at least once a year and assists in bringing local planning up-to-date. No emergencies have arisen within the Yukon requiring the activation of a local

Committee in the twelve month period past. The Planning Officer met with all Federal Departments who have an emergency function assigned to them and their planning was examined from the point of view of the Yukon Territory to determine what, if any, resources could be useful to the Territories during an emergency period.

During 1968/69 an extremely detailed study was made of Civil Emergency Planning as it applied to every level of Government, every department within those governments, and every institutional and industrial resource to determine the best method of utilization. This study was known as Project Phoenix and pioneers such studies within the Public Service of Canada. The Yukon Territory was represented throughout the course of the study and its unique problems are fully realized and reflected in the joint recommendations which concluded the Project.

During the year visits were made by the Civil Emergency Planning Officer to Dawson City, Haines Junction, Mayo, Watson Lake and Whitehorse. In every instance it was found that the appointed Committee was fully aware of its responsibilities and the meetings were used to update local planning.

During the year, two senior municipal officials and the Speaker of the Territorial Council attended orientation and briefing courses at the Federal Emergency Measures College at Arnprior, Ontario. This is a continuing program and it is hoped to increase Yukon representation at these courses to approximately six elected representatives per year and to four senior Territorial and municipal officials.

## Department of Liquor Control



**A. D. Vars**

Sales for April 1, 1967 to March 31, 1968 amounted to \$3,219,978.89 and for this year, \$3,969,325.22--an increase of \$649,346.33. There were no price changes implemented during the fiscal year.

The new Self-Service Liquor Store opened in Whitehorse on June 10, 1968 has proven a most successful innovation. In less than ten months of operation, almost \$905,000.00 worth of stock was purchased from this outlet.

There were 154 licensed premises operating in the Territory in 1968/69. The following is a break-down of the types of licenses granted.

Cocktail Lounges	26
Cabarets	10
Dining Rooms (beer & wine)	45
Taverns	25
Off-Premises	31
Clubs	5
Canteens & Messes	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>

The total sales of all liquor for the year ending March 31, 1969 show a substantial increase over the previous year.



# Transportation in the Yukon

The Yukon Territory, served by an integrated transportation system of road networks, scheduled and charter aircraft, buses and a railway is no longer composed of a series of isolated communities. Where access to the rest of Canada once meant months of travel, the "outside" world is now a matter of hours away. Gone forever are the days of the sternwheelers plying the one main artery, the Yukon River. Progress and sophistication are here to stay.

## Roads

Prior to the Second World War, the Yukon contained a number of short roads running from the rivers to various mining properties. A trail existed between Whitehorse and Dawson City which was passable by horse-drawn wagons and later by trucks moving in the winter months only.

Then came the threat of invasion in Alaska and the United States Army with the consent of the Canadian Government began the mammoth task of constructing an overland route from Dawson Creek to Fairbanks. Some 16,000 troops and civilians laboured through the summer and winter of 1942 and by November 20th of that year the 1,523 mile Alaska Highway was complete.

When the War was over, ownership of the road reverted to Canada and the Yukon was left with an important freight and passenger route. Yearly upgrading and maintenance projects have preserved this ribbon of life to the benefit of residents and tourists alike.

### a) New System

The last 25 years have seen the acquisition of a whole new system of roads. In 1954, the Klondike Highway was constructed linking Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo.

During the Gold Rush, incoming traffic from Alaska gouged out a 61 mile wagon trail from the border to Dawson City. Since its inception, this Dawson-Alaska Boundary Road has been maintained continuously to its connection with the Taylor Highway leading to Fairbanks and Anchorage. A two year upgrading program terminated in 1968 saw the widening of the 38 miles to Clinton Junction where a mine access road begins.

Near Dawson, the Dempster Highway takes off on its rugged way towards Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories. In 1969, a two year contract was let for extension of the existing 79 miles with final completion date for this development road set for 1973.

Another war inheritance is the Canol Road laid beside a pipeline which transported gas from Norman Wells in the N.W.T. through Ross River and Johnson's Crossing to a refinery in Whitehorse. Re-maintenance of this route commenced in 1958 and a reconstruction project completed in the summer of 1969 has opened the Canol for summer traffic.

In late 1968, an important service and development route linking Watson Lake, Ross River and Carmacks was finished. Named after a Yukon explorer, the Campbell Highway, 362 miles long has proven of economic benefit to the south-eastern Territory and has given a circular access to the area for tourist traffic.

Another renovated wagon trail-built in the early 1920's

forges a supply link between Whitehorse and Carcross on the shores of Lake Bennett. The Carcross Road, rebuilt completely in 1942-43 is a well maintained 32 miles and connects with roads leading to the gold community of Atlin, B.C. and back to the Alaska Highway.

Aside from trucks and cars, the main arteries also carry passengers from community to community, to Alaska and southern Canada aboard regularly scheduled winter-summer buses. The Territory is also laced with innumerable recreation and mine access roads. In fact, the Yukon has more roads in relation to population than any other part of Canada.

### b) Ten Year Program

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development recently announced a massive ten year road building program in the Yukon and her sister Territory. The new program, which is the first phase of a long range, 20 year, northern roads network plan, calls for an average annual expenditure of \$10 million a year, double the yearly investment in the previous 10 year period.

In areas covered by the program, the new network should bring all potential areas of resource development within 200 miles of the nearest permanent road. The first 10 years will include the building of roads to tap resource potential and highways to provide communication between established settlements. The overall results should be the reduction of dependence on seasonal transportation for bulk shipments, the cost of holding large inventories, the cost of living and the improved access which the further growth of the tourist industry in the north requires.

## Rail

The White Pass and Yukon Route tracks were originally laid from Skagway to Whitehorse to transport the Stampeders of '98 to Whitehorse and river access to the Klondike gold fields. The last spike was driven at Carcross in 1899 completing the only surface link the Yukon has today with the sea.

Trains leave Whitehorse and Skagway daily carrying passengers and freight to and from tidewater. Throughout the summer, passengers can make ferry connections at Skagway to Alaska and B.C. and in the winter can journey directly to Vancouver thrice weekly. Yukon products and mineral concentrates depart for world markets from this deep sea port either aboard White Pass container ships, the first in the world, or by other commercial lines.

The future may hold another railway for the Territory, one which will connect with the rest of Canada. The Federal Government is presently examining the results of a feasibility study commissioned to investigate four proposed routes.

## Air

Commercial air travel began in the Yukon in the middle 1920's when a small one-passenger, open cockpit Puss Moth operated by Treadwell Mines began vibrating from Whitehorse to Mayo. Airstrips were cleared at Dawson and Mayo while the grass covered plateau above Whitehorse provided a natural field. The middle 30's saw Grant

MacConnachie beat out George Simmons' Northern Airways for the government mail contract and the Territory began to watch the growth of C.P. Air.

The Second World War gave the Yukon another legacy in the form of airports built as part of the Northwest Staging Route to the Pacific. Watson Lake, Whitehorse and Haines Junction were developed and with a network of landing fields, more flyers began to use wheeled rather than float planes.

Today the Yukon enjoys an adequate level of air service. Flights to Vancouver with connections to Edmonton leave Whitehorse daily via C.P. Air. Four times a week, Wien Consolidated 737's depart for Seattle, Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau.

Domestic service is provided by Great Northern Airways with DC3's leaving for Dawson and Mayo four times a week and for Old Crow and Clinton Creek twice a week. Great Northern offers the only direct service to the Northwest Territories with twice weekly flights to Inuvik.

As well as the three main passenger carriers, the public and industry have a choice of several charter aircraft and helicopter firms for transportation to recreation or exploration sites.

The Minister has recently announced a new policy governing construction of Resource Development Airports in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The policy refers to building in two categories. Concerning airports constructed for initial exploration work, the Federal Government will contribute 50 per cent of the cost up to a maximum of \$20,000. For airstrips and airports built in connection with the pre-production or early production stage of natural resource exploitation, Ottawa may contribute 50 per cent up to a maximum of \$100,000 with the provision the facility is open to the public at all times. Already the Minister has announced construction will begin in 1970 on an airport for Old Crow.

On the ground, aboard the rails and in the air, the transportation future of the Yukon looks bright.

## Communications in the Yukon

The growth and development of modern commercial communications in the Yukon dates from three events which took place in 1958.

The first saw the total integration of an existing Yukon communications system with Canadian National Telecommunications operations. On June 1, 1942, after arrangements had been completed with the Canadian Government, the chief signal officer of the U.S. Army was instructed, in the face of a War threat to Alaska, to build a communications system between Edmonton and Fairbanks. The project was finished in slightly over a year and crossed 2,000 miles of forest, tundra and mountain. More than 15,000 miles of wire were strung; 95,000 poles erected to hold it and 23 booster stations placed at 85 mile intervals along the line to provide power.

The 1,700 mile Canadian portion was turned over to the RCAF in 1945 and came under the Department of Transport in 1947. At this point CNT was asked to take over the day-to-day operations. In 1958 the responsibility for the system passed to the company management and it became possible to implement total integration with CNT operations and plans.

The second event of that year was the purchase of the Yukon Telephone Company by CNT, which was providing service to Whitehorse, Carmacks and Mayo.

The third undertaking was construction of 400 miles of pole line by Canadian National to link Dawson City and the communities between with Whitehorse.

### Microwave System

Now the way was clear for the first major element in the modern network, a microwave system reaching 1,200 miles from Grande Prairie in Alberta to Mount Dave on the Yukon-Alaska border. Work began in 1959. By July of 1961 the venture was complete and on the 22nd of that month the system was placed in service with a telephone call from Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in Whitehorse to President John F. Kennedy in Washington.

With its supporting web of pole lines, the Yukon microwave network is capable of satisfying the telephone and data transmission (teletype, Telex, telegraph) needs of the communities and companies in the Alaska Highway-Dawson City area for years to come.

The network has also led to a wider and more efficient

use of radio telephone. Calls over VHF and HF radio can be fed into the microwave network and thence to any telephone in the world for two-way conversation.

In the fall of 1964, CNT opened a new exchange in Whitehorse. It was billed as the largest in the North and was capable of taking 10,000 lines.

### \$3 Million Program

In the Spring of 1969, in preparation for increased oil exploration, CNT embarked on a \$3 million program of building that will provide almost blanket radio-telephone coverage in the Mackenzie delta area this year and by 1971 will extend 600 miles south through the mineralized zones of the central Yukon to Whitehorse.

Work has begun on a chain of microwave relay stations commencing at Tuktoyaktuk on the Arctic Coast and running through to Arctic Red River, 140 miles south. To accomplish the difficult leap over the Ogilvie and Richardson Mountains into the Yukon, CNT has ordered a scatterwave system that will be used to bridge the 240 miles between Arctic Red River and Keno. Giant antennas, similar in appearance to drive-in movie screens but larger, will bounce high powered signals off the tropospheric layer, some 40,000 feet above, to connect the two communities.

CNT already has a microwave system operating north from Whitehorse into the Ross River area, site of the Anvil lead-zinc mine. It will add three more repeater stations to reach Keno and connect with the scatterwave terminal.

### Satellite Network

In 1967 an application was made by Canadian National Telecommunications, in conjunction with Trans-Canada Telephones and CP Telecommunications to the Canadian Government. It asked permission to establish a satellite communications network for Canada. A supporting argument was made to the effect the biggest advantage the system offered was its ability to bring better communications, particularly television to the Canadian North.

It is an exhilarating idea. Yet even should the proposal become reality, it seems unlikely that it will lead to anything that will exceed, in terms of the pure physical, the events of the decade it concluded.

# Yukon Health Services

The Department of Health is staffed by personnel of the Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health & Welfare. The operating and capital costs of the Health Department are cost shared between the Federal and Territorial Governments on a population basis in each community. Administrative services are located in offices in the Whitehorse General Hospital and provided by a physician, an Administrator and ancillary staff.

The responsibilities of the Department of Health include the provision of treatment facilities and services; the provision of a comprehensive and up-to-date public health program and the provision of other related programs to improve the health standards of the inhabitants of the Yukon Territory.

Treatment facilities consist of a Cottage Hospital in Watson Lake; a Nursing Station in Old Crow; health centres in Dawson City, Haines Junction, Teslin, Watson Lake and Whitehorse; health stations in Pelly Crossing, Carmacks, Ross River. These facilities are staffed by registered nurses. Additionally, there are Community Aides in the majority of settlements. Most of these Community Aides are trained nurses. In-patient treatment is provided in Watson Lake and Old Crow. In the other areas out-patient services in addition to various public health clinics are held. The Department of Health also provides consultative advice regarding the operation and maintenance of Mayo and Dawson City hospitals.

## Treatment Services:

Regular Clinics are held in outlying areas by medical personnel from Whitehorse. Communities receiving such services are Teslin, Haines Junction, Carmacks and Ross River. The operation of these clinics is supported by the Health Department.

## Visiting Specialists Program:

Specialists in various fields of medicine presently visit Whitehorse at regular intervals, to examine patients referred by medical practitioners. At the present time an Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist visits twice yearly, an Ophthalmologist twice yearly, a Pediatrician twice yearly and a Psychiatrist four times yearly. A goal for the Department during the next year is the increase of such visits and the extension of such visits to outlying areas.

Clinics are held on occasion by the Chief Medical Officer of Health on the Alaska Highway north of Whitehorse, up to the Alaska border.

## Public Health Programs:

1. Tuberculosis - The Tuberculosis Program has occupied a considerable proportion of the Public Health nurses' time. The number of cases of tuberculosis in the Territory, although small, has increased steadily during the past three years. This in part may well be due to the improved case finding on contact tracing. There is an annual chest x-ray survey held in the Yukon; all newborns are routinely given BCG and a Mantoux testing program is held in the schools once yearly. During the year 2618 BCG

vaccinations and 5180 Mantoux tests were performed.

Another important aspect of the Tuberculosis Program is the Home Treatment Program. This program has been developed over the past two years and patients are placed on this program for either therapy or prophylaxis and are kept under close and continuing supervision. At the end of the year there were 26 patients on chemotherapy and 46 on chemoprophylaxis, in widely separated communities. This program will undoubtedly continue to increase.

2. Maternal Care - This consists of ante-natal clinics, regular home visits both before and after delivery. Three prenatal instruction courses were held during the year. There were no maternal deaths. Two births occurred without professional or medical care; all other patients were delivered in hospital or in nursing stations.

3. Infant Care - This consists of the provision of Child Health conferences in the various centres throughout the Yukon and regular home visits. An immunization program is held in conjunction with the Child Health Conference. Number of clinics held during year 221, attendance of infants 1238. Infant home visits 863.

4. Venereal Disease - The incidence of gonorrhoea has continued to increase during the past five years. During the year, intensive efforts were directed towards improved case finding, contact tracing and education. Increased use of laboratory facilities was instituted and standardization of treatment implemented. This has resulted in a slight decrease in the incidence of gonorrhoea toward the latter end of the year. Three cases of syphilis only were uncovered during the year and all were treated. Venereal Disease Program will require continuing effort and surveillance to maintain and improve the present level of control.

5. School Health Program - There has been a reduced emphasis on the school health program because of the priorities involved in the tuberculosis and venereal disease programs and also because there has been a high proportion of the nurses' time spent on this program at the beginning of the school year. The program involves examination of all school children entering school for the first time; rapid classroom examinations of children by the Public Health staff; referral of children to the Public Health nurse from the teacher for further examination and follow-up treatment and immunization. School population 3511. 455 examined by a doctor; 4108 public health nurse examinations and 330 children referred for further treatment by teachers. Immunization program in the school has resulted in a very high level of immunization in the school age population. Routine immunizations consist of whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles.

6. Health Education - Formalized health education was at a minimum during the year due to the heavy demands of other programs. A goal for the forthcoming year is the provision of a health education program in conjunction with the Education Department. Negotiations have already started on this topic.



# Around th



Glacier, Alaska—Yukon Border



Historic Dawson City



Champagne



Hunting on the Dempster Highway



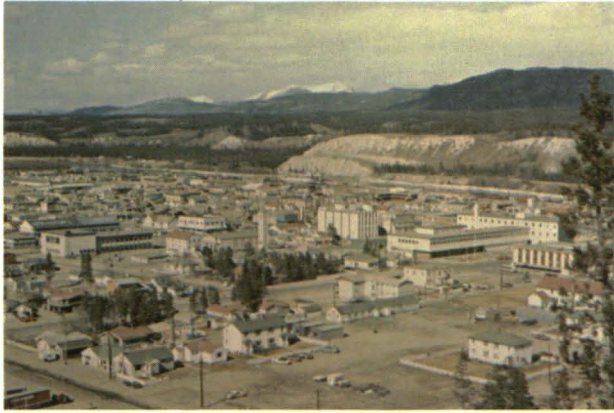
Open Pit, Anvil Mine



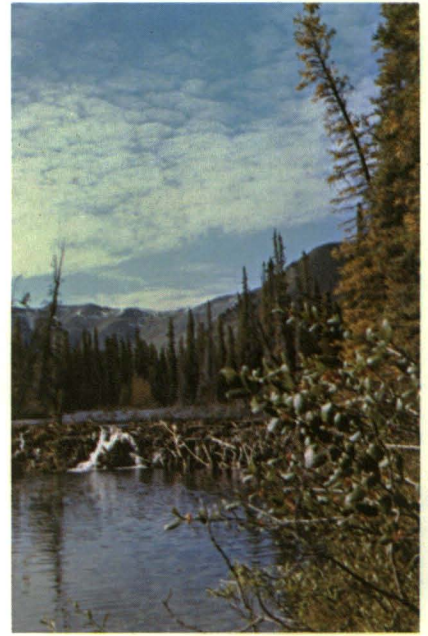
Modern Exploration



# the Yukon.



Whitehorse, Capital of the Yukon



Beaver Dam



Smoking & Drying Fish—Carcross



Dempster Highway near the North Klondike River



Native School, Carmacks



Training for Canada Games

7. Chronic Disease Program - The purpose of this program is to identify all patients with a wide variety of chronic diseases for follow-up purposes by Public Health and Medical staff. This register also gives statistical information regarding future health service requirements. In addition, a number of diseases have been designated as specified chronic diseases (11 in all). Yukon residents with any of these diseases are entitled to a free supply of medication for as long as required. It is a goal for the forthcoming year to arrange for medical examinations at least once a year for patients in these categories.

### Other Health Programs:

1. Child Welfare and Social Assistance - The Health Department arranges, in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare and Child Welfare, for the provision of medical treatment, appliances and institutional care for persons coming under the care of the Social Welfare Department.

2. Mental Health - There is a resident Psychologist based in Whitehorse and attached to Northern Health Services. Responsibilities of the Psychologist include assessment diagnosis and counselling of patients referred by private practitioners, public health nurses, education authorities, etc., and too, the promotion and provision of consultation on community mental health and welfare projects. The Psychologist also works closely with the visiting Psychiatrist.

3. Environmental Hygiene - Public Health and Sanitation inspections are provided by two Public Health Inspectors attached to Northern Health Services. Duties include inspection of eating and drinking places; inspection of transportation facilities (air, rail and road); inspection of public water supplies and sewage disposal; review of blue prints regarding adequate health standards, etc.

4. Medical Evacuation and Related Plans - These plans were instituted to offset the high cost of transportation to larger medical centres when required; and also to offset the high cost of treatment for certain diseases such as tuberculosis, cancer and mental disease. The Medical Evacuation Plan provides subsidization of travel to a larger centre for treatment which is not available in the Yukon Territory. Additionally, plans are available for transportation and treatment of persons with tuberculosis, cancer and mental disease. The Medical Evacuation Plan has shown a marked increase during the past year and it is anticipated that this increase will continue during the forthcoming year. There has been no marked increase in the number of cases of cancer uncovered during the year nor in the number of persons referred to outside treatment centres for mental disease.

5. Dental Pilot Project - This program provides dental treatment to children in the first five grades of school throughout the Territory and also to kindergarten aged children during the vacations. Services are provided by two Dental Hygienists and the program is directed by one of the local dental practitioners. During the year the following treatments were given as follows:

Total number of patients seen	2550
Prophylactic treatments	1896
Restorations	2622
Extractions	410
Other Treatments	1881

This program has been in operation for several years now and has resulted in a very marked improvement in the dental health of school aged children.

### Vital Statistics:

Vital Statistics for the year 1968 give information as follows:

Live Births Total	317
Male	153
Female	164
Not Stated	-
Live Births Twins	-
Live Births Triplets	-
Deaths	56
Natural Increase	261
Maternal Deaths	-
Stillbirths (After 28 weeks)	3
Neonatal Deaths	3
Perinatal Deaths	3
Infant Mortality	5
Average Age at Death:	46.3
Male	43.6
Female	45.8
General Crude Birthrate/ 1,000 Population	23.4
General Crude Deathrate/ 1,000 Population	4.1
Natural Increase Rate/ 1,000 Population	19.3
Maternal Mortality Rate/ 1,000 total Births	-
Stillbirth Rate/ 1,000 live births	9.4
Infant Mortality Rate/ 1,000 live births	15.7
Perinatal Death Rate/ 1,000 total births	9.6



# Discovery Day

August 17th is Discovery Day in the Yukon and all roads lead to Dawson City - old timers back for just one more visit, former residents doing a yearly pilgrimage, tourists from all corners of the continent and abroad. The town will be jam packed, accommodation at a premium, cafes and bars will have line-ups, standing room only at the Palace Grand Theatre, noise and confusion, merrymaking going on far in to the night.

And this is the way it should be. Discovery Day is the day to relive in some measure those hectic, boisterous days of the Klondike Gold Rush.

When gold was discovered on Bonanza Creek, August 17, 1896, there was no Dawson City, there was just a tree covered alluvial delta where the Klondike and Yukon Rivers met.

Two years later, 30,000 people spilled onto the river bank and the result was Dawson City; robust, wealthy, glittering, noisy, polyglot, where a man could trade a sack of flour for a gravelly strip of creek bed and within weeks become a millionaire.

The gold poured out of the creeks; the saloons, hotels, churches, restaurants mushroomed into existence; steamboats, laden with necessities and luxuries lined the docks; it was a carnival to end all carnivals.

The days of the Stampede passed and Dawson City settled down to being a pleasant mining community, but the men and women of the heydays left something which is to be found nowhere else.

Maybe it is because physically so much remains the same. There are the high lushly green hills, the Yukon and Klondike Rivers flowing past the town as they did in the beginning, the miles of board walks echoing footsteps, the imposing administration building, the old courthouse, the churches, a steamboat on the shore, a snug cabin on the hillside where a poet brought the stories of the Klondike to life, a theatre, identical to those where the men from the creeks roared their approval of the entertainment and tossed nuggets onto the stage in appreciation. It is all there, only Dawson City can offer the setting and atmosphere of the Klondike Stampede.

Dawson never lacked the excuses for having a celebration, May 24th for her Queen, July 1st for her country, and July 4th for the majority of her citizens who were American. It wasn't until about 1910 that the Yukon Order of Pioneers decided to honor the hardy men and women who were tested by the Chilcoot Trail, the rapids, cold, isolation, primitive living, and to acknowledge the discovery of gold which affected the economy of the whole northwest.

In the first few years, the men who wore the purple and gold sashes and led the parade numbered at least 200. Then the years took their toll and to carry on the tradition of the Order, the sons and grandsons and men who had lived a quarter of century in the Yukon filled the ranks.

The program at a glance may appear to be typical of any Canadian small town celebration, parade, children's sports, handicraft and garden produce exhibits, ball games, dances, but Dawson has something which is unique for Cheechako and Sourdough. For a few hours in late summer the past returns to the only spot on earth where the greatest gold rush the world has ever known took place. There is only one Discovery Day and only one Dawson City.



Discovery Day Welcome



Yukoners in front of Dawson's Palace Grand Theatre



Entertainer Bert Lahr visits Dawson City

# Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Yukon Territory



N.W.M.P. Post at Little Salmon.

Left: Anglican Church at Selkirk.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Yukon Territory was formed in September of 1967 as a positive move to preserve the sites of historic interest or significance throughout the Territory.

The Board was to consist of not more than 10 members, 7 of whom were to be appointed on the recommendation of the Council. Each Councillor recommended a member from his constituency to ensure that all parts of the Territory are represented.

With one or two exceptions, the members had either been born in the Yukon or had spent most of their lives here and all were sufficiently interested to donate their time to attend meetings, research and prepare estimates and priorities of possible projects.

When submissions were presented by the members, the vast area involved and the numerous sites worthy of consideration, it became obvious, due to finances available, that the program would have to be extended over a period of time.

The first step the Historic Sites and Monuments Board considered essential was to have a comprehensive inventory made of the historic sites in the Yukon.

Two well known historians were commissioned to prepare the inventories. Miss Victoria Faulkner prepared the inventory of Dawson City buildings while Mr. Alan Innes-Taylor submitted an inventory of sites and areas of historic significance, recommended action to be taken in respect to each site and recommended priorities.

The inventories were of archival quality and copies were presented to the Regional Library in Whitehorse for future reference.

During the summer of 1969 Mr. Innes-Taylor travelled 1637 miles by canoe on the Yukon, Stewart, Pelly and

MacMillan Rivers and on Frances and Teslin Lakes, plus 400 miles by automobile to make a total of 2037 miles in 7 weeks.

During the expedition he erected 83 signs, uniform 2 feet by 4 feet, black and white. Forty three on the Yukon River from Tagish in the south to Fannings Place near the Yukon-Alaska border in the north, the churches at Carcross, Rampart House, Ross River, Champagne, Ft. Selkirk and on the Dalton Trail from Fort Frances to Rampart House the markers stand so that travellers, although far off the beaten paths will know that these remote places and buildings are part of Yukon history and under the protection of the Territorial Government.

Certain areas in the Territory have been reserved as historic sites and these include parcels of land varying in size from the townsite of Forty Mile to the 150 foot square reserve of the old log bridge on the Jacquot Trail near Mile 996 on the Alaska Highway.

Some are the story of the exploration of the Yukon by explorer-trader Robert Campbell, Fort Frances established in 1840, Old Fort Pelly Banks, 1842, Fort Selkirk, 1848, while Forty Mile settled in 1887 and the Dalton Post, 1898, are part of the Gold Rush history.

Besides assuming the responsibility for the care and preservation of historic places commemorating the exploration of the last century and the gold rush and resulting settlement of the Territory at the turn of the century, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board hopes to establish an Alaska Highway Museum and also to encourage school children to take an interest in the history of the Yukon Territory and become the future guardians of its sites and artifacts.

# Department of Social Welfare



**C. B. H. Murphy**

This Department administers a public welfare program which provides a full range of social services to all areas of the Yukon Territory. Social Assistance to registered Indians continues to be administered by the Yukon Indian Agency of the Federal Government's Indian Affairs Branch. The Department of Social Welfare is also responsible for the administration of a number of facilities for the care of the aged, as well as group homes for children in care. The Department's headquarters operation is located in the capital city of Whitehorse with District Welfare Offices located in Dawson City and Watson Lake.

During the year under review, a study was made of present programs, workloads and the overall structure of the Department. This resulted in a proposal for re-organization and the creation of a number of new positions made necessary by the expansion of services and the additional responsibilities assumed in recent years. The restructuring affects mainly the senior administrative level of the Department and the Family and Child Welfare Division. The new positions established are those of Assistant Director, two Unit Supervisors and a Supervisor of Homes and Institutions. The changes will be implemented early in the new fiscal year and will do much to streamline the total operation as well as lead to the development of higher standards of service.

## General Assistance

The purpose of the General Assistance program is to provide those persons in need with the assistance or care that they require and to encourage the development and attainment of self-dependency of each individual, where this is possible.

Intensive casework services are now being provided particularly to the family groups and these services are greatly contributing to the recipients' rehabilitation and early return to self-dependence.

Under the General Assistance program medical and other health care services are provided as required to recipients of social assistance and their families, as well as to the aged. Health care services are also provided to those who are not necessarily welfare recipients but who cannot afford needed medical treatment or drugs due to their

limited financial resources or near indigent state - in these cases services are provided only where a needs test has been carried out.

The total caseload for the year of 524 involved 1,008 recipients, an increase of 75 cases and 281 recipients over the previous year. Of the total caseload (of 524 for the year in review), 353 cases were closed leaving a year end caseload of 171 involving 445 recipients.

## Services for Care of the Aged

During the year the Department has continued the development of a broad program of services designed to meet the needs of our aged people. In Dawson City the Department operates a twelve bed nursing home and a ten unit senior citizens home. In Whitehorse a twenty unit senior citizens home provides modern self-contained suites for those elderly persons who are capable of complete self-care, and twelve beds are allocated in the Whitehorse General Hospital for aged patients requiring intensive nursing home care.

Planning for a new Senior Citizens Home in Whitehorse was finalized in early 1968 and construction was commenced October 1968 with completion slated for July 1969. This new facility will provide 23 apartment units capable of accommodating married couples and single persons. Ten units are completely self-contained with kitchenette facilities, while thirteen units are without kitchenettes. The occupants of these units will make use of the congregate feeding facilities.

## Categorical Assistance

Old Age Assistance and Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances are provided under the Categorical Assistance programs operated on a cost-sharing basis with the Federal Government.

Yukon residents 65 to 68 years of age are eligible for Old Age Assistance to a maximum of \$75.00 a month on the basis of a means test. The reduction in yearly stages of the age requirement for Federal Old Age Security to 65 years on January 1, 1970 will eliminate the Territorial Old Age Assistance program in the 1969-70 fiscal year.

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

## Public Housing Program

The Department's housing program, established and approved by Territorial Council in 1967, is designed to build a small number of houses each year for families in the poverty stricken group. This is a program for non-Indians only, since housing for Indians is provided under the Indian Affairs Branch's housing program. By the end of the 1968-69 fiscal year, the Department



had constructed three houses and purchased two existing houses.

The disastrous consequence to society of inadequate housing is reflected in the resulting high incidence of disease and social problems. The Department is convinced that social and health problems can, in the long run, be far more costly financially than any initial outlay to provide better housing. It is hoped that the Department's housing program will do much to increase the effectiveness of preventive and rehabilitative services to underprivileged persons living in the Territory.

### Family & Child Welfare Services

The Department of Social Welfare is fully responsible for the provision of a variety of services designed for the care and protection of the child and the improvement of family conditions. Services were provided in 682 cases involving 1,530 persons. Total number of children in care during the fiscal year was 357. New admissions to care totalled 167 with 111 children having been discharged leaving 246 children still in care by March 31, 1969. The total number of days of care for the year was 65,928.

In view of lack of placement resources and the increased activity in the child-care program, it is planned to develop a variety of resources for children admitted to the care of the Department. Because of the variety of problems involved and the varying age ranges of the children needing specialized settings, planning will be oriented toward the development of Family Group Homes, Group Homes for adolescents in need of a controlled environment because of behavioural problems, and cottage-type facilities for emotionally disturbed and multi-handicapped children.

Construction of the Department's first Children's Group Home was completed in 1968. This is the Yukon's first specialized child-care facility providing accommodation for twelve to fourteen adolescent children with behaviour problems. The program in the Home is treatment oriented and a staff social worker is assigned to work with the children and the houseparents, and is responsible for the overall program. In September, 1968, the first privately-operated group home was established in Whitehorse. This home provides care for family groups and has accommodation for twelve children. Planning is underway to construct in the new fiscal year a facility for multi-handicapped children and a second group home for adolescent boys in need of a controlled environment.

### Unmarried Parents & Adoptions

This year has seen an upsurge in the number of unmarried mothers who have relinquished their babies for adoption. Staff have worked hard finding and studying homes so that these children could be placed permanently and enjoy the benefits and security of a good home. Because of the increase in the number of children relinquished for adoption and a levelling off of adoption applications the Department has been obliged to look to the provinces for assistance, and is most grateful that the British Columbia Child Welfare Division has been generous in sharing its adoption resources. In the last two months since this arrangement was finalized four children have been placed in approved adoptive homes in British Columbia. In the year under review services were provided in 78 cases involving 127 persons.

A total of 30 adoption homes were under supervision

during the year with 14 children having been placed by the Department in approved adoptive homes. Adoptions legally completed by the Department in 1968/69 numbered seventeen.

### Probation Services

Probation Services to Juveniles in the Yukon have continued to be administered as an integral part of the Department of Social Welfare with two Probation Officers in the more densely populated Whitehorse area and the remainder of service covered by the two area social workers. Some measure of specialization was introduced in separating juvenile and adult Probation Service in the Whitehorse area. This has allowed the staff to become more involved in their particular focus and to become more conversant with the various resources available for that age group.

During the year under review the Probation Service handled 52 adult probation cases and 77 juvenile probation cases. There were 7 parole referrals from the National Parole Board, and 10 investigations were carried out on behalf of the Parole Board. At the beginning of the fiscal year 4 juveniles were in juvenile training homes in the provinces and 7 new cases were committed by Juvenile Court, 8 juveniles were discharged due to crowded conditions in the provincial facilities, and 3 juveniles remained in institutional care at the fiscal year end.

### Alcoholism Services

The objectives of the Department's Alcoholism Services continue to be education, prevention and treatment. No one can be unaware of the role that alcohol plays in the mounting and alarming accident toll and in social breakdown. The alcoholism problem as it affects the native population has long been recognized, but not seriously tackled. Our goal for the future includes an increase in staff complement to service our native people and to offer information and treatment for individuals addicted to, or experimenting with various other drugs. During the year 62 case files were opened, and 20 major education projects were completed. These projects consisted of professional training seminars, active utilization of radio and television.



Recently constructed Senior Citizen's Home.

# Recreation

Continued growth of programs, the initiation of some new activities and progress toward the Department's goals marked the year just ended, the first full year of Department operation.

While support of local programs and projects continued as the major part of the Department's budget, the stress on leadership training for local and Territorial sports groups resulted in a marked increase in allocation for that purpose. At the same time, support to Territorial associations and special events increased also.

## Local Programs

In local activity support, some 24 communities and groups received assistance totalling nearly \$35,000. One-quarter of the groups were new additions to the program this year. An important consideration was the enablement of five communities or groups to obtain full-time help for their activities with assistance from a figure skating professional to community centre directors.

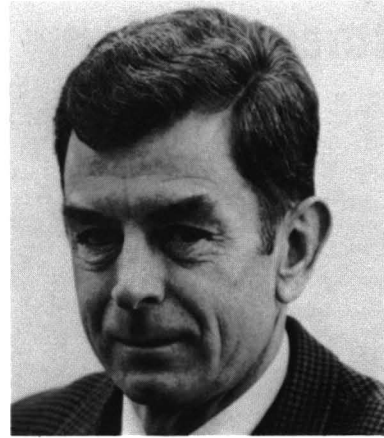
## Training

The training portion of the budget totalled nearly \$8,000, and represented projects in nine activities, through



which several hundred participants, coaches and officials received specialized instruction. The raising of standards of performance, coaching and officiating is an important adjunct of efforts to increase participation in recreation activities, and is also necessary as Yukon participation in outside competition such as Canada Games, Arctic Games and neighboring Provincial playdowns increases.

The training activities of the Department promise to increase further, as communities and agencies become more aware of the opportunities offered and the benefits available through this activity. A major development in the future, however, will be the decentralization, to the greatest practical extent, of the training programs, to make them more available to the centres distant from Whitehorse. As well, the coming year may see an emphasis on more training for outdoor recreation, relevant to the Yukon camping, hiking, hunter safety, etc.



J. C. Thorsen

## Special Events

In special events, \$15,000 was granted in support of Yukon Championships and competition by Yukon teams and individuals in higher levels. Eleven activities and sports were included, ranging from participation by Yukon Boy Scouts in the Northern Jamboree to the Territorial Minor Hockey Championship and participation by Old Crow Cross-country skiers and Whitehorse Junior Alpine skiers in Canadian and North American Championships. Support was also granted to the Yukon School Boy Curling team in their successful pursuit of the B.C. Championship and participation in the national playdowns.

Special events grants were recommended by the Advisory Committee on Fitness and Amateur Sport, constituted at the start of the year. The committee representing all areas of the Territory, was headed by Mr. N. Munro, of Whitehorse. It met twice during the year and in addition to dealing with allocations of the special events funds, also provided a useful service in reviewing and commenting on other aspects of the Territorial recreation program.

During the year, efforts continued to develop Yukon organizations for sports. One of the most successful results was the formation of the Yukon Ski Association, representing eight communities and clubs. Other sports will organize as it becomes necessary to do so for participation in such events as the Canada Games and Arctic Winter Games. The Department is actively involved in planning for Yukon entries in both the 1969 Canada Games in August at Halifax, N.S., and the Arctic Winter Games in March, 1970, work on which proceeded during the year.

The Department is now in regular contact with almost every Yukon Community and sports organization. While in many cases requests for its services are still limited to those for financial support, many are now related to leadership training opportunities and program resources such as films, books and other coaching aids. The volume of this type of request is increasing steadily.

Increasing awareness of the Department's services is resulting in greater pressure on available funds. If more is to be allocated to leadership and training, as the primary goal, a greater attention to the types of local program support, and the possible increase of local groups' shares of expenses, can be expected.

At the same time, it can be anticipated that participation in community and Territorial programs will increase, and the calibre of participation will continue to rise.

# Department of Game



**J. B. Fitzgerald**

The Department of Game is responsible for conservation of game resources and enforcement of various Territorial Ordinances as well as the Migratory Game Birds Convention Act.

## Activities

Department personnel attended two conferences during the summer of 1967; the Thirty-Second Federal-Provincial Wildlife Conference and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, participating in discussions of overall interest and particularly in those pertaining to the north. During the year under review, the most successful capture to date of Dall Sheep was conducted. A further capture is planned for 1969 under the Department's supervision.

An increasing number of hunting, fishing and general outdoor enquiries received by the Department have resulted in plans to produce a small brochure to assist with the replies. As well, a questionnaire is being prepared for mailing to hunters immediately at the close of the season. The object of this is to obtain more recent information on hunter success, hunting pressure areas and other pertinent facts of the importance and cost of recreational hunting in the Territory.

The Brands Ordinance is administered through this Department and during the year 31 applications for registrations of brands were received and certificates issued accordingly.

## Scientific Permits

Eighteen permits were issued to zoologists, biologists and curators of university museums and the National Museum in Ottawa pursuing studies and projects on small mammals and non-migratory game birds. As very little research has been done in the north on small mammals, these specialists have been made welcome.

## Falconry

Falconers throughout North America now realize that the Yukon is a prime nesting area for several species of falcons. This has resulted in increased applications for live capture permits which with the exception of permits for scientific studies have received careful consideration.

## Equipment

During the past fiscal year, the Department acquired two half ton pickup vehicles with low profile canopies. Each vehicle is equipped with a radio supplied through C.N.T. rental and approximately 15,000 miles were covered by Game personnel in the year under review.

A double track single ski snowmobile and carrying trailer were purchased and used frequently in the predator control program in the more accessible areas. A metal sleigh was acquired and an oak toboggan constructed by the Department. The staff also built two portable live bear traps in hopes of eliminating the necessity of destroying all nuisance bears. An 18 foot aluminium boat and 35 horsepower outboard were acquired in late summer.

Arrangements are now being concluded for uniforms for Game personnel.

## Origin of Non-Resident Hunters

A total of 270 alien hunters hunted with Yukon outfitters during the 1968 season. Of these 250 came from the United States with Pennsylvania providing 32, Michigan and California 23 each, Texas sent 22, 15 originated from Washington and 13 from New York and the balance completed a representation which came from 42 states.

Four foreign countries supplied the other 20 alien hunters with 15 from Germany, two each from Mexico and Switzerland and one from Austria.

Six Canadian Provinces; British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Alberta sent 33 non-resident hunters to the Yukon.

## Protection

Convictions under the Game Ordinance increased considerably during the year. The majority of offences concerned the killing of trophy game animals along the highways and in the vicinity of the Kluane Game Sanctuary; in most cases the animals were abandoned where they fell after the horns or antlers were removed although in a few instances, the carcasses were left intact.

## Outfitting

Big Game outfitters experienced a very successful season last year and report good bookings for the coming fall. This industry recently received overseas promotion and the Canadian Travel Bureau has requested films on Yukon hunting for screening abroad. Many outfitters are booking European clients and it would appear the Territory is leading other Canadian areas where this market is concerned. Revenue to the Yukon from non-resident hunting last season amounted to approximately half a million dollars.

## Protected Species

Elk sightings by the public were more numerous this year, although a few of the animals were lost to poachers. Mule deer have been reported as far north as the Pelly River and there have been unconfirmed reports of elk in the Dawson area. No sightings of buffalo were made

this year although reports from 1967 indicate there are at least eleven in the Aishihik district.

### Predators

A total of 78 wolves were taken on poison this winter and 138 brought in for bounty payments during the past year. Some outfitters suffered heavier than normal stock losses from wolf predation. Cougar have been reported in the Aishihik Lake area but to date there have not been any confirmed sightings.

### Revenue

Revenues collected during the fiscal year by the Game Branch totalled \$47,740.95 and were derived from such sources as hunting licenses and trophy fees, outfitters and guides licenses, registration of traplines and guiding areas, game farm and trading post permits and fur export tax. The value of furs harvested, as estimated from local prices, amounted to \$81,234.39.



### Game Taken by Hunters During 1967 - 1968 Season

		NON/RES.	RES.	TRAPPERS	TOTAL
<b>Big Game</b>	Sheep	159	75	18	252
	Moose	103	405	293	801
	Caribou	134	112	737	983
	Goat	26	18	1	45
	Grizzly Bear	51	19	10	80
	Black Bear	4	51	65	120
<b>Game Birds</b>	Grouse		5,991	1,617	7,608
	Ptarmigan		881	374	1,255
	Ducks		3,322	1,461	4,783
	Geese		196	136	332
<b>Predators</b>	Wolves	7		52	59
	Coyotes			36	36
	Wolverine	4		137	148
	Wolves presented for bounty				138
<b>Fur Harvest</b>	Beaver			1,747	1,747
	Fisher			22	22
	Fox - Red			105	105
	Fox - Cross			32	32
	Fox - Silver			4	4
	Fox - White			33	33
	Fox - Blue			nil	
	Lynx			247	247
	Martin			1,334	1,334
	Mink			253	253
	Muskrat			12,459	12,459
	Otter			34	34
	Squirrel			39,081	39,081
Weasel			907	907	

Yukon Regional Library  
Whitehorse, Yukon



# Yukon Regional Library



**T. G. Graham**

In the year 1968-69 the Regional Library system increased its emphasis on services to schools. In addition to answering a continuing high demand for general library services, the Regional Library undertook to provide a centralized service of fully catalogued books for school libraries and to increase the level and quality of film library services of which schools are the major customers.

## Branch Libraries & Deposit Stations

### Whitehorse Branch Library

The use of the services offered by the Whitehorse Branch Library continues its steady growth. There were 57,392 books loaned out, an increase of 8,300 over the previous year. During this year the Whitehorse Branch staff kept a log of requests for aid in using the library's collection. The final total of questions asked was 2881. Since the work involved in answering questions ranges from looking up the spelling of words to the preparations of extensive bibliographies this gross figure is not too revealing. The true value of the reference log is that it provides a daily means of checking the staff's contacts with the public and the success of the library collection in meeting the public's demands.

The number of registered borrowers of the Whitehorse Branch remains in excess of 4,000. During the year, 1720 new borrowers joined the library.

## Non-Book Services of the Whitehorse Branch

### Music

The use of the music room declined slightly. There were 135 registered borrowers who took out 696 records. This is a drop of 43 borrowers and 211 circulations. The reason for the decline is that not many new records were added to the collection. Although a large number of new records were purchased it is impossible to catalogue them at any speed. With the increase in the cataloguing load caused by the centralized processing of the school library books, sufficient personnel is not available to do the time consuming task of cataloguing phonograph records. As soon as this problem is solved, and the

backlog of records gets into the collection, the Music Room facilities will again be of interest to their users.

A large number of new records were purchased from a list of titles recommended by the Whitehorse Choral Society.

## Art Gallery

Affiliation with the Western Canada Art Circuit continued to provide a full schedule of excellent exhibitions of contemporary and conventional works of art. In addition four shows were arranged directly by the Regional Library. These consisted of two shows by Juneau artists and two shows by local artists. The annual Sourdough Rendezvous Art Show was the largest financial success to date, netting \$795 for Yukon artists.

## Other Services

Through the use of interlibrary loans the library borrowed one hundred and fifteen books from outside libraries. The use of Telex has made a noticeable improvement to the quality of this service by shortening the time between the user's request and his receipt of the books needed.

All programs involving the use of the Meeting Room, the Saturday morning children's story hour, school class visits to the library, and research in the Yukon Room collection are actively continuing.

## Special Events

The Whitehorse Public Library participated in two community events by contributing book displays. The April 1968 Trade Show received a display of the kinds of library materials available to business men to aid them in their work or in the training of job skills. The annual Fish and Game Association Sportsmans Show received a display of books on sports and the outdoors.

In August the hearings for the Royal Commission on the Status of Women were held in the library. During Young Canada Book Week a Saturday Seminar was held to train members of the Friends of the Library women's group in story telling techniques.

The Regional Librarian attended meetings in the two library service areas bordering the Yukon. This allowed an opportunity to explain the operation of the Yukon Regional Library to the Peace River Associated Libraries and the Alaska Library Association, and also to learn the procedures of the other members of this economic area of which we are all a part.

## Other Branches

In 1968-69 the Regional Library sent books to 68 different outlets outside the Whitehorse Branch. These books went to Branch Libraries, Deposit Stations, Families and Individuals, Camps, Schools and Kindergartens. During this period the number of books sent out was less than the previous year. In other words less books were distributed among more places. New book acquisitions are not keeping pace with the current needs of the branch circulation service.

## Elsa

The Elsa Branch library was re-located in the U.K.H. Community Club. The Branch library Supervisor reports that, since the December '68 move, use of the library has almost doubled, and attributes this directly to the provision of more adequate space.

## Camp Takhini

The details of transferring the ground, building, and furniture, of the Takhini library from D.P.W. to the Territorial Government were completed in January of 1969.

## School Libraries

April of 1968 saw the beginning of the plan for the centralized processing of all school library books by the Regional Library Headquarters. In addition to supplying school library service directly to schools outside of Whitehorse as always, the Regional Library provided 2762 fully catalogued books for the collections of the 8 schools not previously served. These 8 schools require and maintain collections separate from the Regional Library. The first year's experience was less than satisfactory as problems in clerical operations and the kind of services offered by book suppliers made efficiency difficult. However, this experience, plus the discussions with a variety of book suppliers' representatives and librarians, allowed for a complete overhaul of the ordering system. So far the new system has proved very satisfactory. The larger volume of books processed by the same level of Regional

Library staff has already caused a reduction in cataloguing costs per copy.

## Film Library

The film library loaned 5191 films during the year, an increase of 1298 over the year before. These films were shown to a combined audience of 116,705 people. The circulating system of the film library was completely re-built around the use of a cardex booking file. This allows for the scheduling of films up to a year in advance and greatly increases the ability to meet user requests, especially the requests of schools.

The film library provided a continuous northern science film theatre during the August sessions of the Alaska Science Conference.

## Statistical Summary

New books processed	6,147
Interlibrary loans	115
Number of books distributed from	
Regional to Branch Libraries	23,527
Whitehorse Branch Circulation	57,392
Dawson Branch Circulation	5,090
Elsa Branch Circulation	4,186
Takhini Branch Circulation	6,285
Film Library Circulation	5,191

As of March 31, 1968 the Yukon Regional Library staff was composed of one professional librarian, one library assistant, eight library clerks and one part-time library clerk.

# Department of Travel and Information

Tourism has become of major importance to the economy of the Yukon. In the last six years the industry has grown in value from less than two million dollars to \$7,681,120.00 for 1968, with every expectation that 1969 figures will be in excess of eight million dollars. In 1968, the Territory played host to 118,142 visitors. This remarkable increase is due not only to the many natural scenic and historic attractions of Yukon, but also to an aggressive promotion program.

Magazine advertisements were placed in twelve selected publications in the United States and Canada. Bud Fisher made his annual winter promotion tour to major market areas, including appearances at sports shown on the west coast and in the mid-west States. Efforts were made to co-ordinate Yukon programs with those of Alaska and Northern B.C. The Department carried on a reciprocal exchange of inquiries with the State of Alaska Travel Division which resulted in "doubled-barrelled" invitations to inquirers to visit this part of the Continent. Familiarization tours for selected groups of travel agents were conducted jointly by Alaska and Yukon. Seasonal information centres in Dawson Creek, Prince George and Prince Rupert issued Souvenir Exchange Cards which were redeemable at the four Yukon Information Centres (Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Beaver Creek and Dawson City). A joint meeting of tourist officials from Alaska and B.C. was held in Whitehorse to co-ordinate efforts to encourage tourism in this area, based on the promotion theme "Follow the Gold Rush Route". Meetings were also held with officials of the Alaska Marine Highway

system to discover means of reducing the traffic backlogs at Haines which in past seasons have delayed tourists.

Several development programs were also carried out through the year. A Territory-wide "Clean Up" campaign was conducted in May, 1968 and several more signs were erected to identify historic sites. Territorial Council passed the Hotel and Tourist Establishments Ordinance and the Department has done all in its power to assist community and regional associations with tourist development projects.

Many new promotion materials will be available in 1969, including the first official Yukon highway map. Large volume inquiries for information in specific areas have led to the preparation of pamphlets entitled "Canoe and River Trips" and "Hiking Trails in the Yukon". We have also been negotiating for the production of a 16 mm. colour movie to promote travel in the Yukon.

The Director, Mr. W.J.M. Gibson participated in a three-week management development course in Ottawa and the Federal-Provincial Conferences on Tourism and Outdoor Recreation.

In November of 1968, an information officer joined the staff. His responsibilities include preparation and distribution of film and photo libraries and all the information services of the Department, including the supervision of all information centres.

In keeping with the expanded program of the Department which now handles many inquiries beyond Tourism, the name was changed effective April 1, 1969, to Travel and Information.

# Department of Corrections



V. L. Ogison

## Review of the Year

Last year marked the commencement of operations for the Department of Corrections and the chief concern was making the Institutions functional. This fiscal year has been one of assessment of the programs implemented. Projects have primarily been limited to those of the house-keeping variety; clearing the institution sites of rubble and spoil and planning preliminary landscaping and other work of a community nature ranging from general garbage clean-up to wood-cutting in cooperation with the Yukon Forestry Service.

Two major projects commenced during 1968-69. One of these was construction of a 40 by 24 foot greenhouse to be used in experiments to determine whether a variety of vegetables and other produce can be grown in the soil around the Institution.

The second project, one which has captured the public attention, was the clearing of the Canadian side of the Chilcoot Trail by an inmate work party. The necessary legislation was enacted to permit the lawful use of Yukon prisoners in British Columbia and this operation commenced on July 18, 1968. The crew endured a wet summer before being recalled two months later. Approximately three to four years work remains on the Canadian side of the Trail. The Department is satisfied that this is only the beginning of many similar projects which will be of benefit to the community at large and will provide suitable training for the inmates selected to work in this setting.

## Inmate Enrolment

Over the year, the ratio of inmates sentenced for Criminal Code offences as opposed to those sentenced for liquor offences was almost completely reversed from 1967-68. This added to the dilemma of separating younger more impressionable inmates from those who were older and had long records and those incarcerated for offences of drunkenness. However, approval has recently been given to building a cell block unit in an adjoining exercise yard and it is expected this will assist in alleviating the problem.

No alarming rise in the number of inmates passing through the Institution was experienced this year although almost 5,000 more inmates days were recorded over the previous total of 12,424. The average daily inmate count rose from 41.41 to 47.59, a trend expected to continue in

the coming year in spite of increased use of Probation Services.

On January 6, 1969, Adult Probation Services were transferred back to the Department of Corrections from the Department of Social Welfare under whose jurisdiction they had been since January, 1967. The growing acceptance of Probation as an important part of the Correctional process will result in a more positive service to the Courts and to the public in general.

There are now 48 people on the Department's staff including 35 supervisors working directly with the inmates. Staff turnover was lighter during the past year and morale was bolstered considerably when distinctive uniforms were supplied for the first time in October, 1968.

## Population & Capacity

A total of 567 admissions to the Institution was effected during the year under review. The Whitehorse Correctional Institution was designed to house 21 male and 11 female sentence prisoners and eight male and two female remand prisoners, for a total of 42. Alterations to the interior of the building have increased the housing capacity to 33 male and 13 female prisoners with remand capacity remaining stationary at 10. The Yukon Mobile Institution at Wolf Creek is presently set to house 28 male inmates. Possible future work projects to be operated from Wolf Creek will be in the form of satellite camps which will employ from six to ten inmates in a work crew. The total capacity of the two Institutions therefore is 84 inmates.

## Health, Welfare & Parole

Inmate health after confinement continued at a good standard and no epidemics occurred. The mere fact that inmates are keeping regular hours and eating three well balanced meals probably accounts for the fact that most persons gain an average of three to four pounds.

Close cooperation was maintained with the Northern Health Service in tracing disease contacts and with the Department of Social Welfare in regard to general social problems.

During the year, ten applications were received for parole. Two inmates were granted parole and under the supervision of the Probation Officer successfully completed their sentences. One inmate was granted parole subject to immediate deportation to the United States; two applications were denied and the remaining five are still under review.

### TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED 1968-69

Male	371	(300)*
Female	84	( 74)
Male Remand	93	( 65)
Female Remand	8	( 5)
Juveniles	11	( 1)
		( 1) Mental Patient
	567	(446)

\*Figures in parentheses indicate 1967-68 figures.



### Average Sentence of Sentenced Prisoners

Male	- 48.9 Days	(53.8) *
Female	- 26.2 Days	(29.0)
<u>No. of Inmates Transferred to Yukon Mobile Institution</u>		
	-	85 (82)
<u>Overall Recidivism Rate</u>		
Male	- 67/371 - 18.06%	(52/300 - 17%)
Female	- 14/84 - 16.67%	(17/74 - 23%)
Total Average	- 81/455 - 17.08%	(69/374 - 18%)

### Offences Committed by Sentenced Inmates

	Male	Female	Totals
Criminal Code	230 (150)	8 ( 6)	238 (156)
Liquor Ordinance	126 ( 79)	16 (25)	142 (104)
Indian Act	139 (124)	73 (49)	212 (173)
Motor Vehicle Ordinance	24 ( 10)	Nil	24 ( 10)
Protection of Children's Ordinance	Nil ( 1)	3 ( 3)	3 ( 4)
Juvenile Delinquents Act	2 ( 1)	1	3 ( 1)
Forest Protection Act	1	Nil	1
Narcotics Control Act	1	Nil	1
	<u>523 (365)</u>	<u>101 ( 83)</u>	<u>624 (448)</u>
<u>Liquor Related Offences</u>			
	Male	Female	Totals
Indian Act	139 (124)	74 ( 49)	213 (173)
Liquor Ordinance	126 ( 79)	16 ( 25)	142 (104)
Criminal Code	25 ( 25)	Nil	25 ( 25)
Juvenile Delinquents Act	1 ( 1)	Nil	1 ( 1)
	<u>291 (220)</u>	<u>90 ( 74)</u>	<u>381 (303)</u>

\* Figures in parentheses indicate 1967-68 figures.

### Adult Probation Services

In March, 1967 the Probation Services of the Yukon Territorial Government were going through a period of adjustment following their transfer the previous month to the Department of Welfare. The Probation Service at that time numbered three officers supervising case-loads of both Adult and Juvenile Probationers; the area covered was the entire Territory. Upon Probation's transfer to Welfare, the Social Workers covering such areas as Dawson City and Watson Lake became responsible for Probation work in those communities.

With the curtailing of responsibilities for outlying districts, two Probation Officers became primarily involved with delinquent and pre-delinquent juveniles in the Whitehorse area. The adult case-load, which is the concern of this report, became the responsibility of one Probation Officer based in Whitehorse and the Social Workers in Dawson City and Watson Lake. On April 1, 1967 the Adult case-load in the Yukon consisted of 31 Probationers and one Parolee.

### Probation

During the two year period dating from April, 1967, 110 adults on probation were supervised by the Probation Service. Of this total, 97 have been supervised in Whitehorse, 10 by the Dawson City Social Worker and three by the Social Worker in Watson Lake. Within the two years under review, the supervision of

10 Probationers was transferred into the Yukon and that of eight more was transferred out.

### Parole

Parole supervision during the same period involved 10 parolees, six supervised on behalf of the National Parole Board and four on behalf of the B.C. Parole Board. Nine of these parolees were supervised from Whitehorse. Parole reports during the past two years have numbered six preliminary investigations involving inmates in the Whitehorse Correctional Institution, six community assessments for those persons applying for parole and intending to reside in the Yukon and 31 progress reports directed to the Parole Board on the conduct and attitudes of the parolees.

During the time under survey, 27 individuals have voluntarily sought the services of the Probation Officer.

### Assistance Program

A pattern that has emerged in supervising an Adult case-load on probation in the Territory has been the lack of resources available in assisting the 16 to 18 year old to find steady employment. This situation, compounded by winter lay-offs of both skilled and unskilled labour, the influx of transients following break-up and the summer flow of university students makes it almost impossible for the local youth to build up good work records and attitudes.

A logical step in preparing these young people to secure and maintain steady employment is to encourage them to improve their education either academically or vocationally to a point where they can compete for full employment. In Whitehorse there is the advantage of a Vocational Training Centre and a fine spirit of cooperation exists between this staff and the Corrections Service. A large number of the 16 to 18 year old case-load have been placed in the Centre and many have benefitted considerably from the instruction offered.

The Department of Indian Affairs has also offered cooperation in assisting probationers of Indian status. This Department has frequently been able to arrange for Vocational Training or upgrading for the student, providing him with books, clothing and spending money while he is attending courses. In some instances placements have been made in Vocational Centres situated outside the Territory.

During the winter of 1967-68, a series

of group counselling sessions was held for teen-age girls on the Probation case-load. Weekly meetings were conducted in the Martha Black Reading Room of the Whitehorse Library. Movies were shown and lectures given to stimulate

discussions. The topics varied from week to week, but all dealt with problems commonly experienced by the adolescent including sex, alcohol, going steady, run-aways and school dropouts.

## Department of Education



**Dr. R. L. Shields**



**D. E. Baston**

### Innovations

Several important innovations have been introduced into the Yukon educational system during the last year. For the first time the semester system was used for all high schools and grades in the Territory. At the end of the first semester, grade twelve Academic-technical students of F.H. Collins, Whitehorse and Dawson City High School wrote examinations authorized by the British Columbia Department of Education and attained an average passing rate in six courses of 73%. Official transcripts containing the results of these examinations as well as examinations written at the end of the school year will be issued as usual in July.

The operation of the semester system enabled five of the grade twelve students to complete their high school program in January. With the exception of French, Physical Education, English Literature 12 and some commercial subjects, the basic curriculum of grades 9 - 12 will be offered on the semester system again next year.

New courses were also introduced during the school year. Probably the most important of these was English seven. The course is based on the philosophy that children write best when they are involved in topics of their own choice and provides many projects which students can do on their own in small groups working independently. This type of activity is consistent with the growing concept of the teacher as the facilitator of learning rather than the impartor of knowledge.

The new grade eight Social Studies course was taught in a limited version in two schools this year and will be introduced in its entirety in all schools in the coming year. This course attempts to bring to the classroom the raw materials which the skilled historian and geographer employ. Relatively small sample regions or topics are studied in depth in order to develop valid concepts and generalizations. Biographical studies are widely used in

the historical portion as an effective way of stressing the importance of the individual as well as a way of appealing to the age group and of using the inductive method.

Next year, two new courses will be introduced as options at the grade nine or ten level in at least one school. These courses will offer materials relevant to the northern scene; one will deal with geology and the other with Indian culture and history.

### Construction & Improvements

The past year has also seen much construction and improvement of facilities. In September, 1968, the Hon. Jean Chretien opened the new school at Porter Creek, which was designed for co-operative teaching. The structure was named in honour of former Superintendent, Jack Hulland who was also present at the opening ceremonies.

Another new facility is to be opened June 6, 1969, at Clinton Creek. It will be named Robert Henderson School in honour of the co-discoverer of the Klondike.

In March of 1969, the Old Crow School was lost in a fire. Plans are already completed for building a new structure of native logs. Alterations to the Elsa school included the development of a laboratory and typing room. Also constructed this year was a nine unit apartment for teachers and Territorial employees in Dawson.

The new Vocational Wing at F.H. Collins High School, containing six main shop areas is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy next September. A contract has been let for construction of an Academic addition scheduled for opening in the Fall of 1970.

The Watson Lake Elementary-Secondary and St. Ann's Schools were placed under one administration as public schools. Programs for Pelly Crossing, Ross River, Haines Junction, Carmacks, Old Crow and Elsa have been extended to include grade nine and for Watson Lake to grade twelve.

**Enrolment in Yukon Schools by Grade(March 1969).**

Grade	No. of Students	Grade	No. of Students
1	480	8	319
2	411	9	264
3	341	10	165
4	349	11	97
5	314	12	98
6	308	Special Classes	73
7	301		
Total Enrolment -			3,520

**Enrolments\* by School (March 1969)**

School	Rooms in Operation	Enrolment March 1969
Beaver Creek	2	35
Kluane Lake	2	33
Haines Junction	3	66
Jack Hulland	9	229
Takhini	10	267
Whitehorse Elementary	34	640
Christ the King Elementary	10	252
Christ the King Secondary	13	256
F.H. Collins Secondary	35	523
Selkirk St.	8	220
Carmacks	5	119
Pelly River	2	33
Mayo	6	131
Elsa	5	84
Dawson City	10	169
Clinton Creek	2	21
Ross River	4	65
Teslin	4	105
Watson Lake	11	220
Carcross Public	2	40
Old Crow	4	82

\* including 70 kindergarten students in rooms on school premises.

Teachers  
Number of fulltime teachers: 198

**Governor General's Bronze Medal Award**

The winner of the Governor General's Medal for the school year 1967-68, as determined by the British Columbia Departmental examinations for grade twelve, was Arlene Alexandrovich. Arlene is presently attending the University of Victoria, specializing in foreign languages.

**Grants, Scholarships, Subsidies & Loan Awards**

The Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee approved 92 grants and 62 scholarships, along with travel subsidies amounting to \$80,301.60. These were distributed to 23 universities, colleges and technical institutes in Canada and the United States. Twenty-three Canada Students Loans were also awarded to students from the Yukon.

**Projected School Population**

The extensive economic development in the Yukon Territory necessitates utilizing a program of relocatable classrooms, primarily designed for the Whitehorse area. The dimensions are such that they may be moved from the schools on the south side of the City to Porter Creek without dismantling. Relocatable classrooms make it possible for the Department to have space available within six weeks of the time of requirement. Six of these facilities are being programmed for the Greater Whitehorse area for use next year.

**Vocational & Apprentice Training Branch**

The 1968-69 applications for training showed an 18% increase over the previous year's figures. Three hundred and thirty-one applications were received of which 272 were approved and 233 actually enrolled during the year. Of the total enrolment 111 students were Territorial sponsored while 122 were Manpower referrals. Financial aid was given to 89 of the Manpower referrals, 138 students were granted a Territorial allowance and six students were precluded from financial aid through the Marital Regulations. A breakdown of the enrolment figure by sex showed that 156 males and 77 female students were admitted.

As of March 31st, 77 trainees had discontinued their courses: to accept employment in appropriate vocations, for reasons not known or had been terminated by the administration. Another 21 students had completed their courses while 135 remained in training.

Three new courses commenced during this fiscal year which are proving they fulfill a training need. A five month Clerk Typist course, three month Basic Miners course and three week Basic Transport Driver course were added to the program.

The latter course was implemented in answer to a proven Manpower shortage in this trade. Indications show that 100 drivers will be required in the Yukon by October, 1969.

**Short Term Courses**

One important phase of this fiscal year's operation was the initiation of several short term courses and seminars in the Training Centre to meet updating and upgrading demands as they arose. A three day course for Custodial Workers presented by Dustbane Limited drew an enrolment of 40. A two day Defensive Driving and Cold Weather Survival seminar was attended by 60 Territorial Government drivers and vehicle operators. Twenty-five interested persons participated in a three day seminar by Caterpillar Limited for the upgrading of Heavy Equipment Mechanics.

An instructor was made available by the B.C. Department of Commercial Transport to conduct a series of courses at the Vocational Training Centre leading to B.C. Air Brakes Certificates. Five instructors for Driver Air Brakes courses were accredited while 22 Mechanics' Air Brakes Certificates were presented, as a result of this series. With qualified instructors now available in the Yukon, courses can be offered as required in this important phase of the Trucking industry.

A Training Centre employee was sent to B.C. to train as an instructor for short Waiter/Waitress courses which



are to be offered in the Yukon in the next fiscal year. During the two days before Christmas, when attendance was low because out-of-town trainees had returned home for the holidays, tutorial classes were made available for those remaining. Topics such as Aviation, The Credit Union, The Use of Alcohol, The Role of the Department of Manpower and Why Insurance were presented by local expertise.

Extra-curricular use of the Training Centre facilities has been encouraged for such services as: Trade Advisory Committee meetings, instructors meetings, Students Council meetings, Administering of Tradesman Qualifications Examinations, Boy Scout seminars, Trade Show meetings, Builders Exchange meetings and others of value to the community.

### Adult Education Night School Division

The growth rate of the Adult Education Night School Program as experienced in previous years was exceeded during the past season, both in the number of courses and students enrolled. The program is divided into two categories - Vocational and Non-Vocational. Vocational courses are those programs with the designed objective of updating, upgrading, refreshing and retraining to improve trainees' employability and opportunity for advancement. Non-Vocational courses have an interest or self-improvement objective and are required to be self-supporting.

Both programs were presented at Watson Lake, Dawson, Mayo and Whitehorse. The presentation and participation data follows:

	Vocational	Non-Vocational	Total
<b>Whitehorse</b>			
Number of Courses	22	16	38
Number Enrolled	257	201	458
<b>Dawson</b>			
Number of Courses	1	2	3
Number Enrolled	9	14	23
<b>Watson Lake</b>			
Number of Courses	2	-	2
Number Enrolled	18	-	18
<b>Mayo</b>			
Number of Courses	1	1	2
Number Enrolled	12	8	20
<b>Totals</b>			
Number of Courses	26	19	45
Number Enrolled	296	223	519

The number of Vocational courses presented was increased by 73% over the past year with enrolment increasing correspondingly by 75%. Non-Vocational courses were increased by 46% with participation by 63% more trainees. Manpower referred 157 students to the Night School program for an increase of 128% and participated in 17 or 66% more courses.

Liaison with representatives of Industry, various trade groups and tradesmen has pointed out the benefits of these programs and continued development of additional courses in the trade training field. It is expected that the Adult Education Night School Program in the 1969-70 term will draw 25 to 50 per cent more students than during the previous year.

### Apprentice Training Division

With the signing of the Apprentice Training Regulations on March 7, 1969, apprenticeship programming commenced. The Regulations provide for the execution of Apprentice Contracts, the implementation of Apprentice Training Programs, Apprentice Completion and Tradesman Qualification Certification and validate all Certificates of Status issued in these fields.

Programs are available at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre in 10 of the 28 designated trades listed in the Schedule to the Apprentice Training Ordinance. Graduates of these courses may have their training period credited in their Apprentice Contract. Trade Advisory Committees have been appointed and are currently active in five trades having held numerous meetings during this fiscal year.

One Heavy Equipment Mechanic apprentice completed his apprenticeship and has passed the interprovincial Red Seal Examination. Four Carpentry and one Heavy Equipment Mechanic Preliminary apprentice contracts have been executed to date. Interest shown by both employers and prospective apprentices has been most gratifying and indicates a busy future in this field.

### Tradesman Certification Division

Certification procedures for the Carpentry and Hair-dressing trades have been developed and are ready for implementation primarily through the patience and dedication with which the Trade Advisory Committees have approached their assignments.

A total of 44 Nursing Assistants have been licensed in the Yukon to date, with 25 Assistants holding current licenses. Ten of the graduates are presently working at their profession in the Yukon while many of the others have taken employment outside the Territory, applying for and being licensed in the Province in which they are working.

Tradesman Qualification Examinations have been administered in the Watson Lake and Dawson City areas as well as in Whitehorse. An analysis of the results of the Automotive and Heavy Equipment Mechanics examination has been instrumental in implementing upgrading and updating courses on the Night School program and in research into the feasibility of a mobile training unit to provide similar training in centres outside the Whitehorse area.

### Rehabilitation Services Ordinance

The Rehabilitation Services Ordinance, which provides for the medical treatment, therapy, vocational training and placement of disadvantaged persons in the Yukon, was passed by the Territorial Council during the year. Members of the Rehabilitation Services Board, as defined by the Ordinance have been appointed and are involved in the development of the Regulations. It is anticipated that when the Regulations are approved and the Agreement signed with Manpower, this activity will answer a pertinent need within the Yukon.

# Resource Industries in the Yukon

## Resources

The resource wealth of the Yukon was brought to the world's attention by the last great Gold Rush of '98. Gold remained of prime importance and until the Second World War was responsible for two-thirds of all mineral production.

Now a more extensive road system, improved exploration and recovery methods, world markets and Tote Trail and Prospectors Assistance Programs have changed the picture. The emphasis has shifted to other minerals of which more than 25 have been discovered in the Territory and seven are currently being milled.

Mining continues as the prime industry in the Yukon with 1968 production valued at \$27,260,098 marking an increase of more than \$10 million over the 1967 value. Two small underground gold-silver mines came into production and silver-lead-zinc continues to be mined by underground methods in the Mayo Mining District. The increase in mineral value came principally from the two open-pit mines, one producing copper and the other asbestos.

## Gold

At least 27 placer miners still work the famous Klondike creeks by tractor-bulldozer and hydraulic methods. Other placer operations are in evidence in the Mayo, Kluane Lake and Stewart River areas. Gold is also produced in concentrates from New Imperial Mines Ltd., Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd. and Mount Nansen Mines Ltd.

## Gold-Silver

Arctic Gold and Silver Mines brought its gold-silver property on Montana Mountain near Carcross into production in August of 1968, with the ore transported by truck, rail and sea to Sweden for refining.

Mill engineering and dilution problems resulted in a three month shutdown commencing in mid-December for alterations and a re-calculation of reserves, presently estimated at 37,870 tons.

The 61 employee firm has resumed operation and two shifts are currently producing more than 300 tons of ore per day. Future plans include a feasibility study into the installation of a cyanidation plant near Carcross.

Mount Nansen Mines Ltd., situated 45 miles west of Carmacks completed construction of a 300 ton per day mill and brought its underground mining property into production in September of 1968. Camp facilities are finished and additional housing is planned in Carmacks to accommodate a total staff of 60.

In its initial stage the mine produced from 55 to 133 tons daily but internal problems have caused the operation to cease for the present. However more than three million dollars has already been spent on exploration and development and reserves of 330,000 tons have been determined.

## Silver-Lead-Zinc

United Keno Hill Mines are currently operating four properties 26 miles north-east of Mayo, which since their initial discovery in 1906 have produced more than 106 million ounces of silver, 389 million pounds of lead, 301 million pounds of zinc and 3.8 million pounds of

cadmium by the end of 1968. The facilities have a capacity production of 100,000 tons of milling ore per year and in early 1969, milling was in excess of 150 tons per day. The underground operations employ a total of 260 personnel.

## Copper

New Imperial Mines Ltd. located in the Whitehorse Copper Belt about seven miles south of Whitehorse continued operating through 1968. Alterations in the mill circuit have increased recovery and during the year the mine produced more than 12 million pounds of copper valued at nearly \$6 million as well as gold worth \$685,500 and silver worth \$336,000.

This company which employs 161 men sells its concentrates to Sumitomo Metal Mining Company of Japan under a ten year contract.

## Asbestos

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation operating the Clinton Creek Mine located 50 miles north-west of Dawson began production on April 1, 1968. Before one year's operations were complete, the company went ahead with expansion plans increasing production from 60,000 tons of asbestos fibres to the current 84,000 tons per annum rate. This is Canada's most northerly open-pit operation.

Five miles from the plant, Cassiar has constructed a permanent townsite for its staff of 265. The Territorial Government has provided a school and a community club operates the recreational facilities. In addition to the on-site employees, 113 men are employed in the Transport Division hauling the fibre to railhead.

Future plans include continuation of experiments concerning production of a limited amount of spinning fibre.

## Mine Development

Anvil Mining Corporation continued development and construction at its Faro property located 130 air miles north-east of Whitehorse. This lead-zinc interest, one of the largest in Canada, is scheduled to begin production late in 1969.

The Anvil project involves a direct capital expenditure of \$64 million and with further provision for power facilities, townsite, roads and expanded rail and ship-loading facilities should result in an investment totalling more than \$100 million.

Anvil will sell its annual production of 368,400 tons of concentrates to Toho Zinc Co. Ltd. and Mitsui Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. under an eight year agreement.

The reserves in the Faro ore bodies are estimated at 63.5 million tons averaging 3.4% lead and 5.7% zinc with just over one ounce of silver per ton. The mine will begin production at a milling rate of 5,500 tons per day increasing to 8,000 in the sixth year of operation.

The Yukon Coal Mine, located in Carmacks and closed in 1966, will be re-opened by Anvil as a fuel supply for the coal-fired concentrate dryers and for the coal-fired boilers for plant heating. The mine will use approximately 10,000 tons of coal per year and mill production will be at the rate of 300 tons per day.

Within five years of commencing operations, under an agreement with the Federal Government, Anvil will under-

take a feasibility study into the establishment of a smelter in the Ross River-Carmacks area.

Venus Mines Ltd. located on Windy Arm near Carcross has completed over 3,500 feet of drifting and raising on its underground exploration program and has announced plans to bring the gold-silver property into production in 1970. Total reserves are estimated at 550,800 tons and the company is projecting a 300 ton per day milling operation. An access road, 16 miles long has been completed to the property.

### Exploration

The impact of current development, including that of Anvil Mines, resulting in improved transportation, communications and business stability is changing the nature of mining exploration in the Yukon.

Exploration companies no longer enter the Territory for a one season effort aimed at finding rich high-grade deposits. They are planning longer programs and more and more firms are opening field offices in Whitehorse.

Between 60 and 65 prospecting firms, operating and exploration companies were active in the Yukon in 1968 and their estimated expenditure on Territorial projects was almost \$7 million.

All areas of the Yukon are being prospected. The search for minerals was headed by detailed work on copper, silver, lead and lead-zinc deposits with prospecting carried out on an increasing number of tungsten showings, particularly in the eastern part of the Territory.

### Oil & Gas

Acquisition of oil and gas lands in the Yukon approximately doubled during 1968 with a net increase in permit holdings of just over 12 million acres. Many of the new acquisitions were located in the Old Crow area and on the Peel River. Six hundred and nineteen permits covering 26,376,093 acres and 55 leases covering 186,000 acres are currently in effect. The past year saw the formation of a wholly Yukon owned and based oil and gas company.

Most of the exploration was carried out on the Eagle Plain and in the south-east corner of the Territory. Drilling was reactivated by Canol River Exploration Ltd. in the Eagle vicinity. Two wells were drilled, one completed as a suspended gas well and the other abandoned as dry.

Near Watson Lake, a stratigraphic well was drilled to 3,750 feet and abandoned. In the Liard area, a well is being drilled on the same structure as the completed Beaver River gas wells in British Columbia. Another well is being drilled in the same area on the north end of the structure which contains the Beaver pool.

### Forestry

The 1968 fire season was not exceptional. In non-protected zones about 15,191 acres were burned with loss of commercial timber. In the protected zones 18,619 acres were burned with an estimated loss of \$23,278 mostly in young growth.

Approximately 55% of the fires in unprotected zones and 88% in protected zones were man caused.

During the year, negotiations were begun with four companies for timber cutting rights and these resulted in agreements being signed early in 1969. The cutting acres involved are on the Pelly, Liard and Nisutlin Rivers.

### Lands

Crown land sales continued to increase as new people move into the Territory, predominantly into the Whitehorse area. During the year 171 leases and 63 agreements were issued. Total revenue derived from such sources as rentals and sales was \$37,453.81.

MINERAL PRODUCTION 1968*		
Gold	35,766 oz.	\$ 1,348,736
Silver	2,392,393 oz.	5,550,352
Lead	7,418,645 lbs.	1,001,517
Zinc	6,212,527 lbs.	875,966
Cadmium	74,042 lbs.	200,653
Copper	12,159,541 lbs.	5,848,739
Asbestos	64,278 tons	12,434,135
		\$ 27,260,098

\* Preliminary figures.

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