



Annual Report
of the Commissioner
of the
Yukon Territory

April 1st, 1969 to
March 31st, 1970

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Cover Picture

OUR COVER PICTURE. Venus Mines, 18 miles from Carcross, Yukon has recently completed construction of a new mill. The mine, high on the west shore of Windy Arm on Tagish Lake, enjoys one of the most scenic locations in the territory. Photo by B. A. Deer.



James Smith

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

Sir:

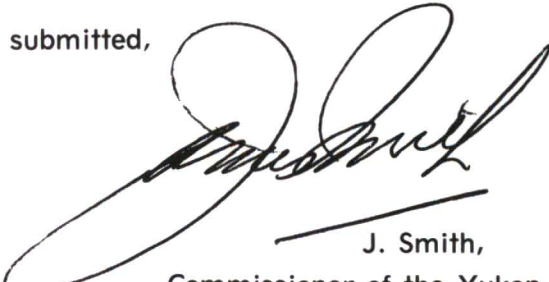
I have the honour to submit the 1969-70 Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. It outlines the operations of the government during an exciting year of accelerated economic development in the Territory.

Continuing growth in mining and tourism, the two major sectors of the economy, increased the influx of people into the Territory. Government activities consequently expanded to meet the needs of the growing populace.

These activities symbolize the progressive involvement of the Territorial Government in actively promoting the development of the Territory's economy and the welfare of its people. They reflect a steady growth in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of governmental services to the Yukoners.

The air of optimism prevalent in the Territory indicates that the activities described in the following pages are the harbingers of the great future in store for Canada's Yukon.

Respectfully submitted,



J. Smith,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.



A Saga Continues

Yukon. Klondike. Gold. The three words are synonymous in the minds of most persons recalling the history of the territory.

The gold rush of '98, however, which has been immortalized by such writers as Robert W. Service and Jack London was actually the result of almost a quarter century of prospecting. And it came after more than 100 years of fur trading and exploration in what is now Yukon Territory.

It was 1872 when the first prospector entered Yukon to begin years of hardship, cold, suffering and work that would culminate in what Service described as "the Dawson days and the sin and the blaze".

Others followed him, and the break came when a prospector named George Carmack, along with Indian companions Skookum Jim and Tagish Charlie discovered gold on Rabbit Creek (later renamed Bonanza) on August 17, 1896.

Within weeks the creeks surrounding what was to become Dawson City were alive with men and the world-famous Klondike Gold Rush was off and running.

On a river flat at the confluence of the Yukon and Klondike Rivers shot up one of the strangest cities North America has ever seen.

Dawson City. City of Gold. The largest settlement west of Winnipeg or north of San Francisco. Dawson City, where women in fine imported silks rubbed shoulders with mud-crusted sourdoughs. Where a luxurious opera house shared patrons with rip-roaring saloons and dance halls.

During the few years of its blooming Dawson City was a hub-bub of activity. Great stern-wheeler boats tied up at its docks; its social life was grand and its red light district notorious. It attracted prostitutes. And it attracted missionaries. And it grew from nothing to 30,000 virtually overnight.

The Yukon Territory felt the throb of Dawson's pulse. At first the gold seekers came by foot and boat — mainly over the mountains from Skagway and along the Yukon's waterways to Dawson, passing through Whitehorse.

In 1899 the Whitepass Railway was completed from Skagway to Whitehorse — an engineering feat still marvelled at today — and Whitehorse became the transfer point for men, machinery and supplies. In Whitehorse goods were loaded on river boats for the trip downriver to Dawson City.

Then, almost as quickly as it had begun, the rush was over.

The population of Yukon dropped from the 30,000 of 1901 to 9,000 in 1910.

Prospecting, however, continued and in 1913 silver lead deposits were discovered in the Mayo district and the first ore shipments were made in 1914.

Restored Palace Grand Theatre
in Dawson City

With the demands of the First World War the copper mines were operating in the Whitehorse area and almost three million pounds were mined. But prices fell and in 1921 the mines closed down.

Treadwell Yukon at Keno operated during the 1920s and '30s and during that time until closing in 1942 produced \$21 million worth of silver lead.

In the late 1930s the economy of Yukon, though, was in sad shape and the population of the entire territory wasn't much above 4,000.

At this same time, however, events many thousands of miles away were taking place that would once more violently reshape the history of the territory.

In 1939 the world was again caught in the convulsions of another world-wide conflict.

And then it was December, 1942 and Pearl Harbor.

Suddenly Yukon became very important as the American Army in an incredible effort thrust through a highway to Alaska. The Alcan, as it was known then, created the first land link between the Continental U.S., Canada and Alaska.

Aside from its importance as a military effort the highway had another far-reaching effect. For the first time Northern British Columbia, Yukon and Alaska were easily accessible to the rest of the continent.

Not since the days of the winning of the Canadian and American Wests had North America been made aware of a such a vast new country crouching, silent and largely ignored, on its very doorstep. By 1951 the population of the territory had once again boomed — this time to 10,000. A trend, still very much in evidence today, had begun. Present population of the territory is estimated at close to 20,000 and still 'going, growing strong'.

New mines in the central part of the territory have spurred construction of new roads — and new towns.

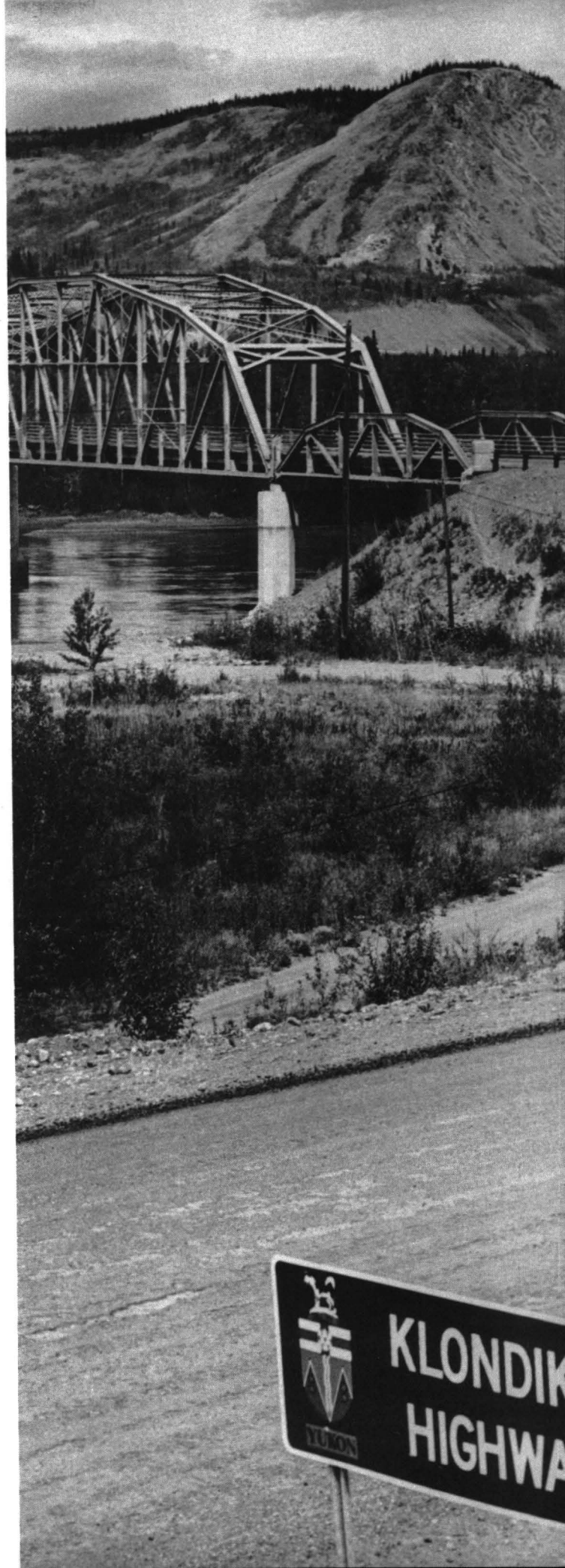
Now with territorial roads criss-crossing Yukon and with improvements continuously being made to the Alaska Highway another industry, second in size only to mining, has grown up — tourism.

With the discovery, development and operation of mines the economy has become more stabilized and the planning of a more permanent and long range nature includes the possibility of large petroleum discoveries, the development of smelters and pulp mills and increased hydro-electric development.

Yukon has always been a "tomorrow" country. A young country. A breakdown of its present population into age brackets reveals this is still true today. Forty-nine per cent of Yukoners are in the 20 to 40-year-old range.

The pioneering spirit of North America is alive and well and living in Yukon and offering promise of a new and modern "golden future".

Modern highways now point the way to towns and settlements in Yukon.



Yukon Territorial Council



Speaker John O. Livesey
(Carmacks — Kluane Lake)

During the fiscal year 1969 — 1970, the Twenty-first Wholly Elected Council of the Yukon Territory met three times for the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Sessions.

1969 THIRD SESSION

(November 12, 1969 — December 18, 1969)

During this session, the Territorial Council passed 30 motions, considered 70 sessional papers tabled by the Commissioner and gave third reading to seven of the 20 bills tabled.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon Jean Chretien, was in Whitehorse for the opening of this session and addressed the Council immediately after the Commissioner's opening address. He informed Council he was prepared to establish an executive committee to consist of one of the members of council, the two assistant commissioners and the Commissioner as chairman as a second step towards the fusion of the legislative and executive branches of government. The first step, of course, was the formation of the Financial Advisory Committee in 1960.

Legislation dealt with included amendments to the Social Assistance, Fuel Oil Tax, Protection of Forests, Insurance and Judicature Ordinances and two money bills to defray the expenses of the public service of the territory to the end of the fiscal year.

1970 FIRST SESSION

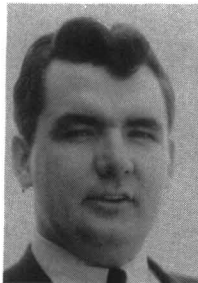
(January 12, 1970 — February 6, 1970)

During the Ninth Session, Council passed 17 motions, considered 37 sessional papers and 12 of the 17 bills tabled passed the House.

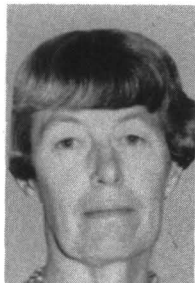
New legislation included an Ordinance to Provide for the Welfare of Children, an Ordinance Respecting Co-operative Associations, and the new Liquor Ordinance. Other legislation



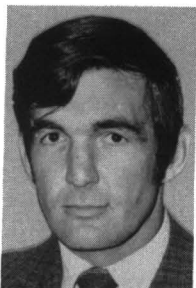
Norman S. Chamberlist
(Whitehorse East)



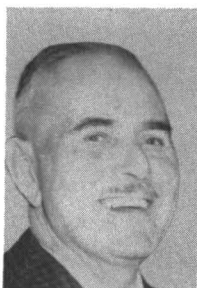
John Dumas
(Whitehorse West)



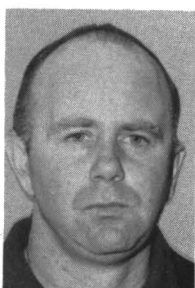
Jean Gordon
(Mayo)



J. Kenneth McKinnon
(Whitehorse North)



George O. Shaw
(Dawson)



Donald E. Taylor
(Watson Lake)

included amendments to the Motor Vehicles Ordinance allowing for a new system of driver licensing; to the Labour Standards Ordinance raising the minimum wage in the territory for anyone 17 years and over from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour; and to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, raising the maximum payments of compensation from \$11.50 to \$13.56 per day.

Included in the motions was one which stated that, in the opinion of Council, the Workmen's Compensation Administration should be moved from Edmonton to Whitehorse and another, expressing the opinion that a full time Dominion Land Surveyor in the employ of either the Federal or Territorial Government should be resident in Yukon. Council also agreed with the development of a more comprehensive alcohol education program and the adoption of the Second Language Instructional Program in the education system. It was also recommended by council Yukon enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State to establish Skookum Jim Memorial Hall as a friendship centre.

Council also approved that the out-patient benefits available at the Whitehorse General Hospital be extended to accredited medical clinics.

1970 SECOND SESSION

(March 30, 1970 — April 16, 1970)

During the final session of the fiscal year, Council passed 20 motions, considered 18

sessional papers and gave third reading to 15 of the 16 bills tabled.

The first week of the session was held in Dawson City in recognition of Councillor George Shaw's long service to the people of the territory.

Major items of legislation were the 1970 — 1971 budget, the passing of An Ordinance Respecting Employer and Employee Relations in the Public Service of the Yukon Territory providing for the implementation of collective bargaining for territorial employees, and the authorization for the Commissioner to enter into an agreement respecting friendship centres. An amendment to the Low Cost Housing Ordinance increased the maximum amount of loans available from \$8,000 to \$12,000 in respect of first mortgage loans.

A new policy governing nursing care for the aged and infirm was approved by Council with an electrical rate equalization scheme affecting all communities in the territory.

Mr. W. Irwin, Superintendent of Brokers, B. C. Securities Commission, attended committee as an expert witness respecting the new securities legislation.

Councillor Chamberlist was named by Council to appear before the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development when Bill C-187, the Inland Waters Act, was discussed.

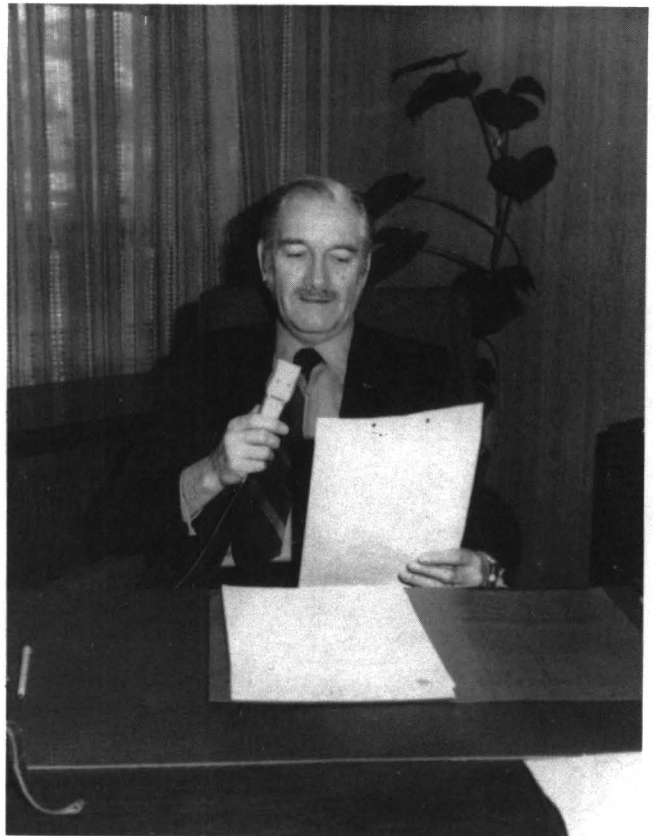
By motion, Council recommended to the administration that the wording on Yukon auto licences be changed from "Land Of The Midnight Sun" to "Home Of The Klondike".

Built in 1900 this Anglican Church in Whitehorse is now a museum. Robert Service was once its secretary.





R. A. Hodgkinson
Assistant Commissioner
(Executive)



G. K. Fleming
Assistant Commissioner
(Administrative)

Office of Commissioner And Assistant Commissioners

The Commissioner of the Yukon (currently James Smith, appointed November, 1966) 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 territory by two assistant commissioners. The assistant commissioner (executive), Ronald Hodgkinson, was appointed by the Federal Government in May, 1969. The assistant commissioner (administrative), Keith Fleming, joined the Territorial Government in December, 1965.

Commissioner 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. That office was abolished in 1932 and replaced by a controller until 1950 when the office of Commissioner was restored. Prior to the gold rush the territory, as it is now, was part of the Northwest Territories.

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, Recreation and Liquor report to the assistant commissioner (executive).

In addition to line management responsibilities the two assistants act as chairman 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 to supervise the development of human and physical resources in the territory.

The first government representatives in Yukon were members of a detachment of the Northwest Mounted Police sent to Forty Mile in 1894 to represent all departments of the government. 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 was 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 eight by the addition of two elected members who were to hold office for two 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 the members of Council were elected for a three-year term with the Commissioner empowered to dissolve the Council at any time, he could approve or disapprove 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 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 three.

This remained in effect until 1951 when an increase in population necessitated an increase to five 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 the Commissioner sat with Council during its session for the first time since 1908.

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 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.

As there is no law society in 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.

Central Registry

The continuing threat of a nation-wide postal shutdown and the rotating closure of post offices across Canada seriously affected the volume of mail and parcels handled by Central Registry.

This, in turn, enabled the staff to devote more time on care and attention of maintaining files, reference cards and general appearance of the office.

The Records Retention and Disposal Program is now instituted and ably carried out by Central Registry.

In spite of the slowdown of mail, the following statistics will give some idea of the volume of services provided by Central Registry and its sub-station:

New files opened	760
Files routed to the Departments	43,457
Mail incoming and outgoing	321,160
Records destroyed	42.7 cu. ft.



Otter Falls on the Aishihik River, Mile 995 of the Alaska Highway. The same scene as on the back of a Canadian \$5 bill.

Personnel Services

The Personnel Department is responsible for a variety of functions. These include staffing, classification standards and allocations, pay research, staff establishment control, training and staff development and the application and interpretation of ordinances and regulations related to public service employment.

Highlights over the past year included the addition to the staff of a classification and pay officer, the development of collective bargaining legislation, and the implementation of a very successful long service awards program. In general terms the Personnel Department experienced an increase in activity in all areas of operation.

STAFFING

During 1969 — 1970, 201 permanent appointments were made to the civil service, 135 by eligible list and 66 by specific competition. This number of permanent appointments represents an increase of 48 per cent over 1968 — 1969. In addition, 142 appointments of a casual nature were made compared with 140 such appointments in the 1968 — 1969 period. The turnover rate on the permanent establishment has been calculated at slightly in excess of 40 per cent. Over 2,000 applications for employment and general employment inquiries were processed by the recruitment section.

The exit interview program implemented in 1968 — 1969 was continued in the year under observation. While all employees leaving the service were not interviewed results obtained placed emphasis on personal as opposed to monetary items as reason for leaving the service.

CLASSIFICATION & PAY ADMINISTRATION

In October of 1969 a classification and pay officer was appointed to the staff of the Personnel Department. Since his arrival several note-worthy projects received attention.

First, a comprehensive pay research program was undertaken which entailed surveying and validating pay data available from other Northern and Western Canadian public service jurisdictions, running a pay survey on local Yukon employers where meaningful returns could be obtained and collecting and analyzing Yukon and other employment contracts.

Secondly, in an effort to reaffirm management's role as the assigner of duties and responsibilities within the organization a new position classification format was designed.

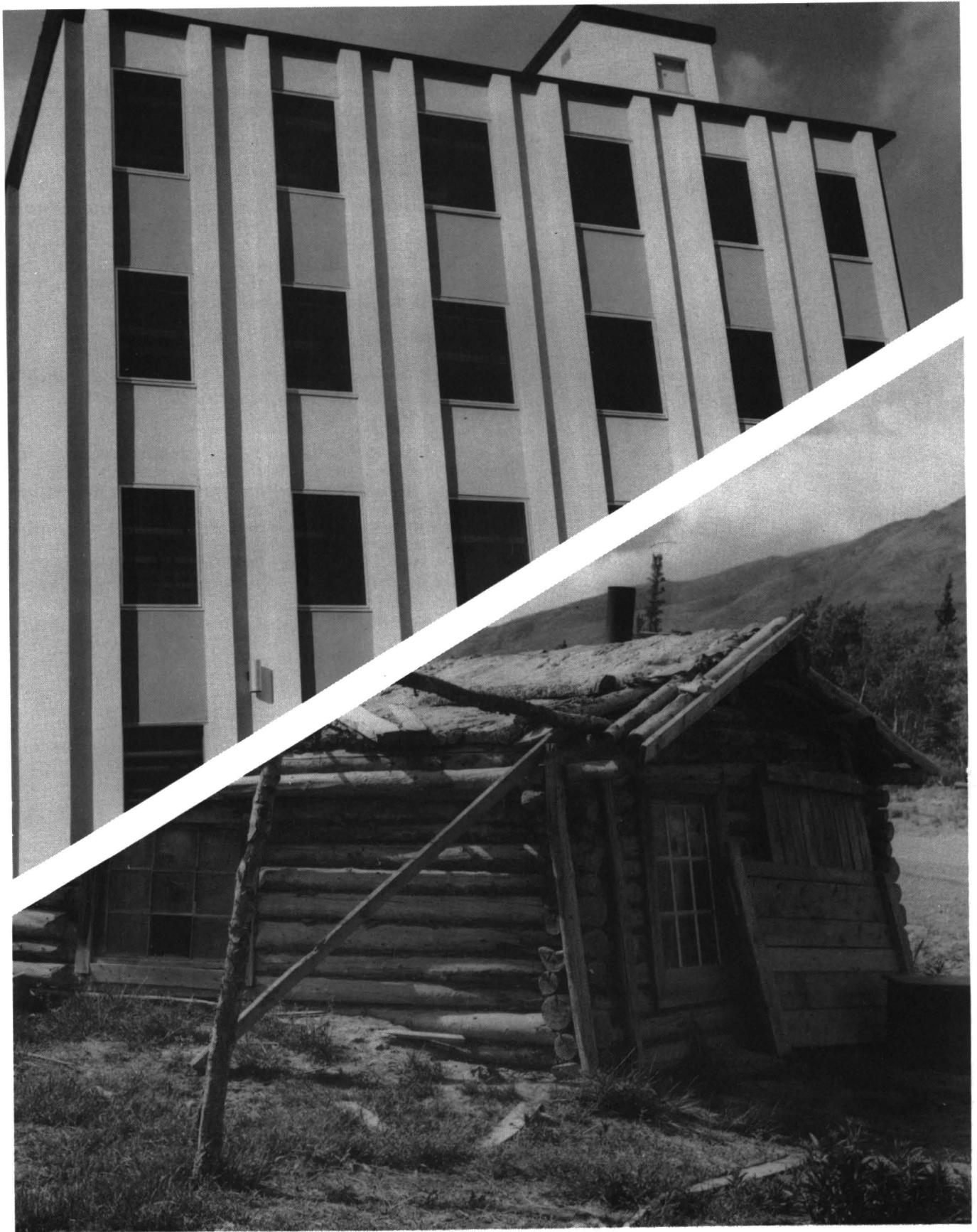
Thirdly, a major clerical classification survey covering roughly 150 positions and several occupational groupings was undertaken late in the fiscal year.

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Continuing in the role of training coordinator the Personnel Department arranged and sponsored the attendance of some 20 employees at a variety of training sessions of from three days' to six weeks' duration. Sessions covered a wide range of topics including general management and executive development, hospital administration, conflict and social change, area development, contract law and staff relations.

GENERAL

As a result of collective bargaining legislation developed in late 1969 employees in the Yukon Public Service can reasonably expect to enjoy collective bargaining rights in the coming fiscal period. The collective bargaining law, to be titled the Yukon Public Service Staff Relations Ordinance, provides for the establishment of an impartial board to administer employer-employee relationships, a grievance procedure, and a choice of arbitration or conciliation-strike dispute settlement machinery with respect to the negotiation of collective agreements.



Old and new contrast vividly in Yukon Territory.

Department of Engineering

All roads in the territory with the exception of the Alaska Highway, the Haines Road, and mine access roads at Clinton Creek and Anvil were maintained by territorially-owned equipment and territorial personnel.

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 ferries, George Black and Campbell, were operated at Dawson City and the Pelly barge 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 used again in the transportation of supplies and mine products.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Day-to-day building maintenance was carried out on all territorial buildings and those federal buildings under the jurisdiction of this Department. It was noted in 1969 — 1970 the task of maintaining buildings is increasing because of the advanced age of buildings. Future years' expenditures will show a marked increase.

ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Several road reconstruction projects were carried on throughout the year and a number of bridges replaced. The Canol Road was extended to the N.W.T border which entailed the construction of 18 bridges as well as the road con-

struction. Tenders were received for the construction of a bridge at Carcross, with work commencing in March, 1970.

Guiderails were installed at various locations throughout the territory. The cost of road and bridge construction in 1969 — 1970 was \$2,636,281.46.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Various types of living accommodations 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 \$3,400,136.50.

MUNICIPAL WORKS

A street, water and sewer extension was constructed in the Riverdale subdivision of Whitehorse at a cost of approximately \$106,357.09.

Second Avenue in Whitehorse was connected to the Two Mile Hill Road and paved.

The water and sewer system in the new town of Faro was completed.

Streets were constructed in Porter Creek to service new lots.

Three wells were drilled at Porter Creek to increase the water supply. This water system is now completely automatic.

Community topographical plans have been updated.

Statistics

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	22	13	20	26	36
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	136	101	106	77	34
Equipment rental agreements entered into	99	144	66	59	92
Territorial Buildings maintained	135	155	156	166	204
Federal Buildings maintained	106	94	99	99	
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,353	1,503	1,549	1,650	1,750
Average number of employees—	135	164	184	238	283
Summer					
Winter	85	87	112	143	163
Road construction expenditure (approx.) incl. W & S and misc. construction	\$562,000	\$561,000	\$1,765,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,636,281.46
Building construction expenditure (approx.)	\$364,200	\$833,000	\$1,840,000	\$1,935,000	\$3,400,136.50
Road maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$1,161,800	\$1,486,700	\$1,714,000	\$2,060,000	\$2,039,881.51
Building maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$85,500	\$136,400	\$160,000	\$207,000	\$219,211.68

Department of the Territorial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes

Budgetary operations during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1970 resulted in an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$4,158,824. In Operation and Maintenance revenue and recoveries amounted to \$14,437,229 and expenditure \$13,602,322. These figures produce a surplus of \$834,907. Loan amortization income amounted to \$1,448,248 while expenditure totaled \$891,462 thus producing a surplus of \$556,786. Project capital recoveries totaled \$3,339,353 and expenditure \$8,889,870. In capital therefore excess of expenditure over income of \$5,550,517 arose.

In operation and maintenance revenue amounted to \$4,824,476 including \$2,390,580 from taxation and \$4,306,739 from recoveries principally under cost sharing agreements with the federal government. The operating deficit grant received from the federal government, in addition, amounted to \$5,306,014. Expenditure included \$5,450,789 for personnel services.

Loan amortization income included \$1,331,408 representing grants from the government of Canada to repay federal loans to the territory for capital purposes. Expenditures on interest due on such loans amounted to \$891,462.

Project capital income of \$3,339,353 included \$2,874,340 largely recovered under the Federal-Territorial Engineering Services Agreement. Expenditure of \$8,889,869 was incurred principally on Education, Municipal Affairs and Engineering.

In operation and maintenance revenue the taxation figure of \$2,390,580 was made up principally of fuel oil tax, \$1,469,983; and property and school tax, \$602,546. Liquor control profit amounted to \$1,511,291.

While the foregoing represents the budgetary position certain non-budgetary transactions should be taken into account. In project capital \$5,810,339 was borrowed from the federal government to meet the cost of the territory's capital program. The sum of \$1,115,557 was borrowed from the federal government for loan capital purposes, that is to say loans to municipalities and for low cost housing. In loan amortization, non-budgetary income amounted to \$74,397 representing principal portion of installments received during the year in repayment of loans to third parties.

The inclusion of these non-budgetary items produces a surplus of cash receipts over cash disbursements of \$1,607,513.

The territory's working capital position on March 31, 1970 stood at \$3,556,645 which is a satisfactorily high figure although it should be remembered that out of it has to be drawn money for the replacement of road maintenance equipment, the reserve for which on March 31, 1970 was calculated at \$2,177,420.

The figures for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1970 show considerable increases over figures for the preceeding year. Budgetary expenditure amounted to \$23,383,654 compared with

\$17,208,625 and revenue, recoveries and operating deficit grant amounted to \$19,224,830 compared with \$15,452,306. In expenditure the major increase was in project capital which amounted to \$8,889,870 compared to \$5,288,753. Operation and maintenance amounted to \$13,602,322 compared to \$11,316,153. The increase here was largely in the cost of personnel services — \$5,450,789 compared to \$4,410,574.

On the revenue side principal factors in the increase were revenue \$4,384,476 compared to \$4,164,057; the operating deficit grant from Canada, \$5,306,014 compared to \$4,611,901 and project capital recoveries \$3,384,476 compared to \$1,683,079.

YUKON HOSPITAL INSURANCE SERVICES

The demand for in-patient services continues to grow apace. In the year under review 28,497 adult and children days were paid for by the service compared to 21,558 in the previous year an increase of some 32 per cent.

Newborn days increased also but only by 12 per cent from 2,280 to 2,547. Coupled with increased per diem rates at hospitals outside the territory this produced an increase of some 35 per cent in the cost of in-patient services.

OUT-PATIENT SERVICES

On January 1, 1970 out-patient benefits were extended by the removal of the qualification

“that treatment be in respect of an accident and within 24 hours of the accident”. Included in the facilities authorized to render these services was the Whitehorse Medical Clinic but the costs of services at this facility are not shareable with the federal government under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Although the new benefits were only in effect for a short period the costs of out-patient services increased from \$10,532 in 1968 — 1969 to \$22,667 in 1969 — 1970.

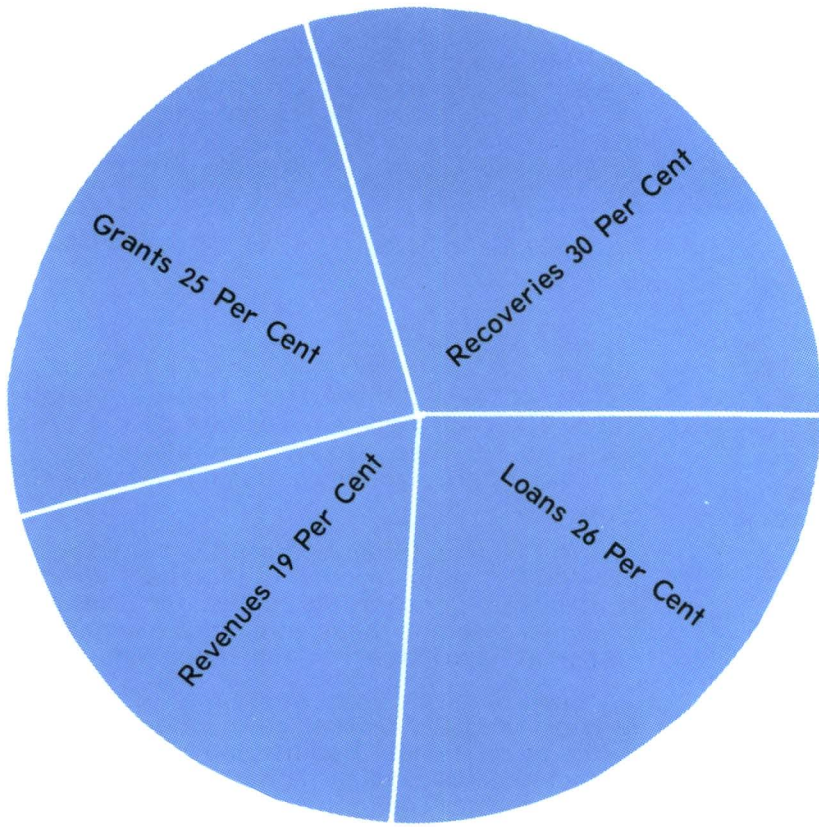
GENERAL

Gross expenditures for the year totaled \$1,090,347 resulting in a per capita cost of \$71.50 (insured services \$70.50; administration \$1) which compares with the national per capita cost of \$83.09.

Whitehorse General Hospital continues to provide the major portion of in-patient care for residents (67 per cent) but support facilities have been increased by the opening of a new nursing station at Faro in the first quarter of 1970.

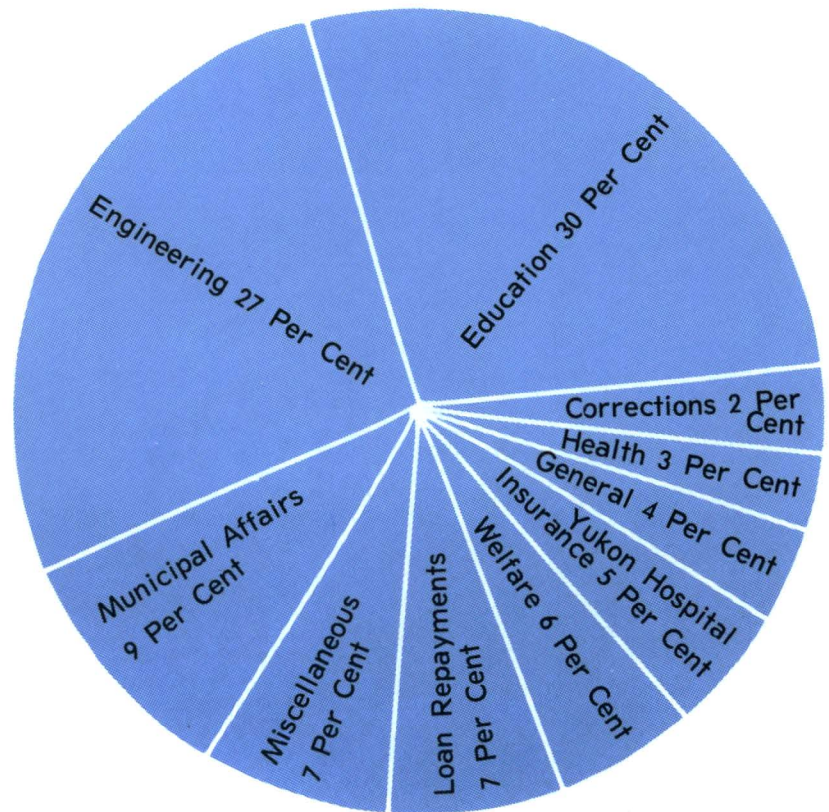
Costs of the program are shared between the territory and the federal government (Department of National Health and Welfare and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development). The territorial share for the year under review is estimated at \$413,941 or 38 per cent of the gross costs.

Details of Services Provided	Within the Territory	Outside the Territory	Total
Adult & Children Patient Days	19,388	9,109	28,497
Newborn Days	2,329	245	2,574
Cost of in-patient services	\$726,169.00	\$326,259.00	\$1,052,428.00
Cost of out-patient services	\$ 22,634.00	\$ 43.00	\$ 22,667.00
Cost of insured services	\$748,803.00	\$326,302.00	\$1,075,105.00
Administration costs			\$ 15,242.00
Total Costs			\$1,090,347.00



RECEIPTS — 1969-70
BY MAJOR SOURCE

EXPENDITURE — 1969-70
BY MAJOR FUNCTION



Financial Statement

(Summary of Budgetary and Non-budgetary Transactions)

Requirements for all purposes for 1969 — 1970 were financed from three main sources:

- (a) Receipts, consisting principally of taxes, fees, licences and the profit from Liquor Control operations.
- (b) Recoveries representing reimbursement of expenditure under various agreements and cost-sharing arrangements.
- (c) Operating Grant, Amortization Grant, Capital and other loans received from the Federal Government.

1969 — 1970 Expenditures and Source of Funds were as follows:

Expenditures		Source of Funds	
Capital Projects	\$8,889,870	Recoveries	\$7,837,329
Education	4,518,882	Capital Loans	6,495,896
Engineering	2,840,213	Operating Grant	5,306,014
Loan Repayments	1,647,044	Revenues	4,824,476
Municipal Affairs	1,192,598	Amortization Grant	1,331,508
Yukon Hospital Insurance		Housing Loans	430,000
Services	1,125,635		
Welfare	958,325		
General	901,293		
Miscellaneous	745,709		
Corrections	540,946		
Health	469,434		
Housing Loans	328,374		
Territorial Treasurer	309,287		
Loans — Other	150,000		
Surplus	1,607,513		
Total	26,225,123	Total	26,225,123

Territorial Secretary and Registrar General

The office of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General is characterized by a wide diversity of responsibilities indicated by the following break-down:

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 various printing equipment which should make it possible to handle the increased volume of printing required to be done within the government. Also, the Queen's Printer is responsible for the printing of all ordinances and amendments to the Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, for the printing

of the Votes and Proceedings of the Council sessions or the "Hansard" of Yukon and for the publication of Gazette notices as required by certain statutes of Yukon.

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

During the year 1969 — 1970 one hundred and sixty-five extra-territorial companies were registered and 81 new Yukon companies incorporated, or a total of 246 new firms recorded. In the spring of 1969, because of the oil discovery in the Northern Slopes there was an unusual influx of foreign and Canadian companies licensing under the Companies Ordinance of the Yukon. A total of 79 companies were recorded as having a main object of exploring for oil. In addition, 11 societies were incorporated under the Societies Ordinance.

REGISTRATION CLERK

Under a variety of ordinances, including Bills of Sale, Conditional Sales, Assignment of Book Debts, Garagemen's Liens, 3,770 documents were registered throughout the year. This represents a remarkable increase of 35 per cent over last year's figure.

The Territorial Secretary is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in the Yukon Territory. Statistics again reflect an increase in commercial activity. During the fiscal year 1969 — 1970, 832 employers operated in the territory — an increase of 143 employers over 1968 — 1969. The total insured payroll was \$51,300,987.77. There was a total of 1,092 claims filed, an increase of 75 claims over the previous year.

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

The Vital Statistics Branch registers all births and deaths in the territory and issues marriage licences. The figures for the fiscal year were 425 births, 167 marriages and 124 deaths.

SECRETARIAT ADMINISTRATOR

The Secretariat is responsible for providing a number of back-up services, such as research work, secretarial duties, preparation of agendas, etc., particularly for Territorial Council and committees. The branch also supervises 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 and notary publics.

BUSINESS LICENCES

Under the Business Licence Ordinance, the Territorial Secretary issues all licences for the territory outside the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson. Seven hundred and sixty-one business licences were issued in the territory which represents a significant increase of 210 sold over the previous year.

BOILER INSPECTION

Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance a boiler inspector is brought into the territory for two or three months in the summer of each year to inspect all steam boilers and pressure vessels in the territory. During the year 257 inspections were conducted.

REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Motor Vehicles Branch issued a total of 29,577 licences during the fiscal year 1969 — 1970. This figure represents an increase of approximately 28 per cent over the previous year. Vehicle registrations, all classes, accounted for 13,892 licences while 15,685 operators and chauffeurs licences were issued.

On April 1, 1969 a driver examination was introduced for the Whitehorse area.

During the year 911 applicants applied for examinations. A total of 689 candidates completed road tests with a result of 480 receiving approvals and 209 failing. Forty-five applicants had their licences restricted to adequate lenses. It was necessary to reject 39 vehicles because of their being in an illegal or unsafe condition.

INSPECTION BRANCH

The Territorial Secretary oversees the enforcement of various ordinances by three inspectors. During the year a considerable number of informations were laid under the Labor Standards and Workmen's Compensation Ordinances. The Inspection Branch carried out one complete liquor inspection of all licensed premises. This inspection, which was carried out during the last part of March, was the first general inspection performed by the branch.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

In comparing statistics for the period April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970 with those of the previous year, a decided increase was noted not only in the number of estate files opened, but also in the volume of assets administered throughout the year.

A total of 53 estate files for deceased, insane and minor persons were carried over into the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year and 59 files were opened. Of these, 44 were closed leaving 68 current files at the year end.

Unliquidated assets as of March 31, 1970 included a Cash Collateral Account with a

balance of \$2,400; Canada Savings Bonds and Government of Canada Bonds with a maturity value of \$22,000; Growth and Income Savings Certificates valued at \$23,070.98 and 7,316 shares in various stocks, the market value of which fluctuates daily. In addition, the number of estates with interests in registerable chattels, buildings on Crown land or squatter property, mining claims and leases, titled property and agreements for sale totalled 27.

As of April 1, 1969 cash on hand was \$27,885.62 and receipts during the fiscal year totalled \$140,001.72. Disbursements amount to \$129,682.19, leaving a cash balance on hand as at March 31, 1970 of \$38,205.15.

A decided increase was also noted in the number of applications made to the Territorial Court by or on behalf of the Public Administrator. In addition, the Public Administrator's office conducted searches and interviews and handled the transmission and transfer of assets for approximately 48 estates for which files were not opened.

WATSON LAKE CHECKSTATION

The Territorial Secretary directly oversees the operations of the Watson Lake checkstation. Three operators and a supervisor perform the assigned duties of issuing permits, assessing out-of-territory trucks for fuel oil tax and inspecting vehicles for permit and licence requirements on a 24-hour-a-day basis. For the fiscal year 1969 — 1970 the total revenue amounted to \$146,230.87.

Territorial agents are located at four centres in Yukon — Watson Lake, Dawson City, Haines Junction and Mayo. These agents, aside from their duties as liquor vendors, are responsible for the sale of motor vehicle licences and handle other government matters from time to time.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND INSPECTION BRANCH

This branch is responsible for all municipal services in unorganized communities. This includes the administration for and the operation of a piped water system in the Porter Creek subdivision, a piped water and sewer system in the Hillcrest subdivision, a piped water and sewer system in the Faro townsite, a trucked water delivery service in the metropolitan area and a sewer eductor service in the whole of the territory.

The branch is also responsible for the municipal inspection services in respect of the territory's two municipalities and maintains a continual advisory service for Whitehorse and Dawson City.

With the establishment of Haines Junction as a Local Improvement District on April 1, 1969 the number of these districts was increased to three.

Area development regulations passed for the various communities pursuant to the Area Development Ordinance are also under the jurisdiction of this branch and a complete review and updating of these regulations has been started in close consultation with each of the communities involved.

HOUSING AND LANDS BRANCH

This branch is responsible for the administration of the territorial low cost housing program, staff housing allocations, squatter removal program and disposal of territorial lands.

Department of Municipal Affairs

The Department of Municipal Affairs was officially established on April 1, 1969. It has two principal functions consisting of:

(A) To provide municipal services to people residing in those areas of the territory where there are no units of local government established.

(B) To encourage and promote the development of local government with the provision of administrative assistance and advice to elected and appointed officials of existing local government units.

In order to perform its functions the Department is composed of the following branches:

The capital city is shown here with the Whitehorse General Hospital in the foreground.



Low Cost Housing Program:

	1st Mortgages	2nd Mortgages
Applications received	54	17
Applications cancelled	4	8
Applications refused	7	7
Applications approved	38	2

Loans under repayment		119
Loans active (under construction)		56
Pending Loans		7

Cost of Construction in:

Whitehorse	\$67,000.00
Crestview	22,000.00
Teslin	10,000.00
Riverdale	14,000.00
Watson Lake	11,000.00
Porter Creek	135,000.00

Total cost of construction 259,000.00

Total estimated cost of construction based on applicants' estimates \$259,000.00

STAFF HOUSING

This division was responsible for allocating accommodation to 212 territorial employees throughout Yukon in 17 communities. A total of 62 duplexes, 79 suites, 15 single rooms, 23 houses and seven trailers were let. These facilities grossed \$316,962 in rent, of which \$118,560 was paid to the Department of Public Works.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND INSPECTION BRANCH

The Territorial Fire Marshal is head of this branch which includes the offices of the Electrical Inspector and the Building Inspector.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Six new pumpers were delivered to the Yukon Territorial Government in 1969 to complete the initial order of 10. These vehicles are now in service with the various communities throughout the territory. Tenders have been called for a new pumper for the townsite of Faro, which has formed its own volunteer fire department.

The training of personnel in the volunteer fire departments continued throughout the year. A new innovation which has met with excellent response from industry is the provision of a training school for industrial workers with the

concept that these key personnel will conduct on job training for their co-workers.

BUILDING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

During 1969 — 1970 62 permits were issued for residential construction with an estimated construction value of \$708,630; 13 permits for commercial establishments with an estimated construction value of \$903,240 and 24 permits for industrial development with an estimated construction value of \$195,975.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

The necessary legislation and regulations were finally approved in the latter part of the current year and therefore no statistical data is available as the Electrical Inspector has been acting as a close advisor to all persons and firms connected with the electrical industry in preparation for the passing of said legislation.

ASSESSMENT BRANCH

This branch is headed by the Territorial Assessor and is responsible for the assessment of lands and improvements pursuant to the Taxation Ordinance.

A general assessment was completed for the whole of the territory, excluding the two municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson, and assessment figures are now available for all taxable and non-taxable properties in Yukon.

In addition the branch supervises the assessments of the two incorporated municipalities.

Department of Liquor Control

Total sales of liquor for the year ending March 31, 1970, show a substantial increase over the previous year. Sales for April 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969 amounted to \$3,969,325.22 as compared to \$4,297,817.69 — an increase of \$328,492.47.

Some price changes were implemented in October, 1969 which resulted in the slight lowering or raising of some brands of listings.

The total number of various types of liquor licences issued in 1969 — 1970 was 176. This was an increase of 22 from the previous year. There were 84 licenced premises in the territory, some of which held more than one kind of liquor licence. The following is a break-down of licences granted:

Cocktail lounges	29
Cabarets	10
Dining rooms (beer and wine)	57
Taverns	25
Off-Premises	41
Clubs	7
Canteens	<u>7</u>
	176

The conversion of the Mayo Liquor Store to a self-serve unit was commenced in 1969 — 1970. The gradual conversion of all government liquor stores to this type of unit will take place as conditions permit. This unit exemplifies the up-to-date format in selling begun in territorial liquor stores by the changeover of the Whitehorse store in the previous year. This store has proved most successful.

Many months of preparatory study and formulation preceded the presentation to the Territorial Council of the new Liquor Ordinance and Regulations. A public plebiscite was held at the request of Council on the issue of the lowering of the legal age for consumption of alcohol to 19 years and resulted in an affirmative vote. Following intensive debates by Council which resulted in some alterations the new Liquor Ordinance was passed and was signed by the Commissioner on January 22, 1970, to be enacted on April 1, 1970. The following is a list of the most important changes this ordinance will bring about:

(1) There will be a Liquor Board consisting of three members appointed by the Commissioner, to hold office during his pleasure, to make recommendations on the issuing of new licences, cancellation of licences and to sit on appeals regarding suspension of licences. Any party aggrieved by a recommendation or decision of the board may appeal to the Yukon Territorial Court.

(2) Apart from the regular class of licences (i.e. tavern, cocktail lounge, restaurant, canteen or club) cabaret licences have been cancelled and dining room licences up-graded. These changes entitle the licensee to sell all types of liquor and beer, excepting draught beer, which is reserved to taverns only. The new restaurant

licence provides for the sale of beer and table wine only.

(3) All licencees will be eligible for an extension of closing time to 2 a.m.

(4) The regulations governing restrictions on live entertainment in licenced outlets have been rescinded.

(5) A new train, ship or aircraft licence is now available for transportation companies or corporations.

(6) Any person wishing to manufacture home-made wine will be allowed to do so by making application for a permit from the Director of Liquor Control through any liquor vendor.

(7) Room service in hotels is now permitted upon permission from the Director of Liquor, following application by the licencee for inclusion of room service on his licence subject to the regulations.

(8) Persons 19 years of age and over will now have the privilege of drinking and buying liquor providing they can furnish proof of age upon request.

(9) Interdiction against any person is now abolished.

(10) Certain offences, such as drinking in a public place, possession of liquor and conveying open liquor are excluded from this ordinance.

(11) A provision is inserted permitting the taking of an intoxicated person into custody by the police and releasing him without charge or handing him to a competent person who agrees to take charge of him.

(12) No prosecution for common drunkenness will be made except with the written consent of the Commissioner.

(13) Offences in general are left to the operation of the Criminal Code.

Statement of Assets & Liabilities as at March 31, 1970

(with comparative figures as at March 31, 1969)

ASSETS			
	1970	1969	
Inventory of liquor stocks	409,364	397,452	
Goods in transit	31,499	41,453	
	440,863	438,905	
Cash at Banks	384,165	139,593	
Cash on Hand and in transit	34,802	36,304	
Cash for change purposes	2,100	2,050	
	36,902	38,354	
Accounts receivable	10,487	4,246	
Claims receivable	4,365	2,899	
	876,782	623,997	
LIABILITIES			
Advances from Consolidated revenue fund — current account	755,488	532,634	
Accounts payable	121,242	91,311	
Reserve for outstanding cheques	52	52	
	876,782	623,997	



A large transport truck symbolizes modern transportation in Yukon.

Yukon Transportation

The thunder of a jetliner touching down at Whitehorse airport; the chatter of a surveyor's helicopter; the drone of a modern diesel locomotive.

This is not the "romantic" Yukon of howling sled dogs and churning paddle-wheelers, true. But this is Yukon, 1970. And the day and age of Northern isolation has followed the route blazed by high button boots and herring-bone corsets.

ROADS

Virtually all communities in Yukon are now interconnected by a system of modern, gravelled highways.

This, however, is a relatively recent event.

Prior to the Second World War roads in the territory were limited to routes running from the rivers to various mining properties. A trail existed between Whitehorse and Dawson City.

With the war came the building of the Alaska Highway, completed in November, 1942. And with the building of the Alaska Highway Yukon entered a new transportation age.

When the war was over, ownership of that portion of the highway outside Alaska reverted to Canada and Yukon was left with an important freight and passenger route. Yearly upgrading and maintenance projects have continuously improved this road until now it is generally regarded as among the best gravelled highways in the world.

The 28 years since 1942 have been progressive ones for Yukon in the field of transportation — years during which a complete system of roads was built, almost "from scratch."

Besides making the territory accessible to modern automobiles and transport trucks the network of highways throughout the territory has opened Yukon to regularly scheduled year 'round bus transportation equal to anything found elsewhere in Canada. In addition to the scheduled runs there are also large numbers of bus tour groups travelling the territory in modern air-conditioned comfort, particularly during the peak tourist months of July and August.

RAIL

Yukon's only railway was also its first railway — The White Pass and Yukon Route, a narrow-gauge line, completed in 1899, and running 110 miles from Skagway, Alaska to Whitehorse. Since the last spike was driven the railway has followed a progressive program of modernization and maintenance. Yukon products, mineral concentrates and passengers depart from Skagway for points all over the world.

AIR

The history of northern air transportation, documented by scores of writers, is among the most colorful in the world.

Yukon Communications

In a land as vast and scarcely populated as Yukon, communications are of prime importance and encompass a wide variety of services.

THE NEWS MEDIA

There are two radio stations in Whitehorse — CKRW, a privately-owned, 1000-watt outlet; and CFWH, a 1,000-watt outlet and centre for the CBC's Yukon Network.

In addition the CBC operates 14 low power repeater radio transmitters in the territory and "Frontier Package Coverage" television outlets at Whitehorse, Dawson City, Clinton Creek, Elsa and Watson Lake.

These "Frontier Packages" provide four hours of delayed television service per day.

There are also two other television channels available in Whitehorse via a privately-owned cable television firm offering delayed programming.

As of March 31, 1970 there was one newspaper being published in the territory, The Whitehorse Star, a bi-weekly with circulation of 5,200.

Today, though, the era of the bush pilot is rapidly fading.

Whitehorse is served by daily CP Air jet flights to Vancouver and Edmonton.

Wien Consolidated Airlines offers modern, scheduled service to such Alaskan cities as Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks, with connections to Seattle.

Domestic scheduled service within the territory is supplied by Great Northern Airways which has regular flights throughout Yukon as well as direct service between Whitehorse and Inuvik in the Northwest Territories.

In addition to 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.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

All telecommunications systems in Yukon are operated by CNT.

With its supporting web of pole lines in the territory CNT's Yukon microwave network, reaching from Grande Prairie, Alberta to Mount Dave on the Yukon — Alaska border is capable of satisfying the telephone, teletype, telex and telegram needs of communities and companies in Yukon for many years to come.

The network has led to wide and 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 spring of 1969, in preparation for increased oil exploration CNT embarked on a \$3 million program of building that has provided almost blanket radio-telephone coverage in the Mackenzie Delta and during 1971 will be extended south through the mineralized zones of Central Yukon to Whitehorse.

Work is continuing 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 Yukon CNT will use a scatter-wave system to bridge the 240 miles between Arctic Red River and Keno.

CNT, as of last year, already had a microwave system operating north from Whitehorse into the Ross River area, site of the Anvil lead-zinc mine. It is adding three more repeater stations to reach Keno and connect with the scatter-wave terminal.

The most interesting proposal on the horizon as far as communications in the north are concerned is the possibility of a satellite communications network for Canada.

Although there is nothing definite in this field currently, such a network would without a doubt revolutionize not only northern communications, but northern life in general.



The Norman Macauley Lodge, senior citizens' home in Whitehorse.

Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for an extensive program of services, including operating and administering government-owned nursing homes, senior citizens' homes and a variety of child-care facilities. With the exception of services under the general assistance program, the department provides a full range of social welfare services to residents of the territory. Social assistance to persons of Indian status continues to be administered by the Yukon Indian Agency of the Federal Indian — Eskimo Affairs Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The department is headed by the Director of Social Welfare who is responsible to the Commissioner. The Director also holds the statutory appointments of Director of Child Welfare and Director of Blind and Disabled Persons' Allowances.

The major programs administered are (a) General Assistance (b) Categorical Assistance (c) Family and Child Welfare Services and (d) Alcoholism Services.

There has been a greater demand placed upon the department during the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year than in previous years.

An increased caseload has largely been caused by the economic and population growth in the territory and the accompanying influx of unemployed transients. There has been an increase in family breakdowns and in the number of children taken into protective care.

Total expenditures for 1969 — 1970 were \$958,324.94, an increase of \$235,374.01 over the previous year. Recoveries amounted to \$621,539.01, leaving a net expenditure of \$336,785.93. Included in the 1969 — 1970 expenditure recoveries is \$253,362 which represents federal government payments of retroactive claims under the Canada Assistance Plan for the fiscal years 1966 — 1967, 1967 — 1968 and 1968 — 1969.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

During the year the Department assisted persons who were unable to provide for themselves and their families or meet unusual needs. Federal Old Age Security recipients and Territorial Categorical Pension recipients who were in need of supplements were also assisted.

Under the General Assistance Program a variety of services are also provided for the care of the aged which include nursing home care and the provision of accommodation in senior citizens' homes.

Other services provided under the General

Assistance program include medical and other health care services to recipients of social assistance and their families, as well as to the aged. Health care services are also provided where a needs test has been carried out.

Total social assistance caseload for the year was 645 representing 1,163 recipients. This is an increase over the previous fiscal year of 121 cases and 155 recipients. Of the total figure of 645 cases for the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year, 448 cases were closed during the year leaving a year end active caseload of 197 involving 539 recipients. The movement in the social assistance caseload is indicative of the intensive casework service provided.

The Department extends its categorical assistance program to all residents of the territory on a cost-shared basis with the Federal Government.

There has been a continuing decrease in the number of recipients of Old Age Assistance due to the lowering of the age requirements for Federal Old Age Security in yearly stages from 70 years in January 1965 to 65 years in January 1970. This program therefore was formally retired during the year under review and the four remaining cases were transferred to Old Age Security. All four recipients were receiving the maximum monthly amount of \$75 at the time of transfer.

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 and over who are totally and permanently disabled. These allowances of \$75 monthly are granted on the basis of a means tests. During the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year seven Blind Person's Allowances and six Disabled Person's Allowances were granted.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

The Family and Child Welfare Division of the Department provided service to an increased number of families, individuals and children during the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year.

The child-in-care program was an extremely active one during 1969 — 1970 and there was a greater number of children in care than during the previous years. Excessive and undisciplined drinking and squalid living conditions among the marginal income and poverty-stricken groups continue to be two of the major reasons for children having to be taken into care because of neglect, family breakdown, or severe physical and emotional deprivation. As the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year commenced there were 246 children in care and during the year 180 additional children were admitted to care for a total of 426 children in care during the year. There were 123 children discharged from care in the 12-month period leaving a total of 303 children still in care at March 31, 1970.

Expenditures in child welfare are increasing at a rapid pace, not only because of the in-

creasing caseloads but also because of the alarming increase in the rates charged by privately operated institutions, treatment centres and other specialized child-care facilities in the provinces in which Yukon wards requiring specialized care and treatment not available in the territory are placed. It is hoped the Department can control these spiralling costs by establishing more specialized child-care resources in Yukon and by developing a more extensive program of preventive services.

The adoption program continued at the same level of activity as in the previous year with 15 adoption placements under supervision as the fiscal year began and 18 children placed during the year in approved adoption homes for a total of 33 adoption placements under supervision in 1969 — 1970. There were also five step-parent adoptions in which the Department carried out the necessary investigations and handled the legal completion of each case.

There has been an increase in the number of unmarried mothers seeking service from the Department with a view to the relinquishment of their babies for adoption. In a number of cases where the mother had decided to keep her child full social aid was granted to assist her in providing for herself and her child until she was able to be self-supporting again. During the year in review services were provided in 95 cases.

One of the most important events in the field of child welfare in Yukon during 1969 — 1970 was the enactment of January 22, 1970 of a new Child Welfare Ordinance. Previous legislation has been extensively revised, updated and consolidated.

Specific provisions of the new Child Welfare Ordinance which are particularly noteworthy are those dealing with the mandatory reporting of a battered child, the extension of guardianship or wardship beyond the age of 18 where this is in the best interest of the child and the broadening of the definition of a "child in need of protection".

Effective April 1, 1969 foster home rates were increased to \$2.75; \$3.00; \$3.75 a day to cover three age groupings. Previous rates were \$2.30 per day for children up to 12 years and \$3.00 for 13 to 18 year-olds.

During the year a family counselling service was established in Whitehorse by the Yukon Social Services Society and was totally subsidized by the Department during its first year of operation. The Yukon Social Services Society was also instrumental in the establishment of a day-care centre in Whitehorse with accommodation for 35 children. The Department of Social Welfare subsidizes all cases where need has been established.

SERVICES FOR THE CARE OF THE AGED

A new senior citizens' home, The Norman Macauley Lodge, was completed in Whitehorse during the 1969 — 1970 year. This facility is designed to meet a variety of needs of the elderly

and provides modern accommodation for both single and married persons.

A number of self-contained units are provided for married couples who wish to maintain complete independence in the privacy of their suites and communal dining facilities are provided for occupants of units without kitchens.

The new facility has 23 living units designed for double or single occupancy with optimum capacity set at 35. The new home is designed to permit expansion with the main building services having a capacity large enough to accommodate eight more double units.

During the year in review planning was finalized for a new nursing home in Dawson City to replace the existing St. Mary's Nursing Home.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

Since the inception of the department's housing program in 1967 six houses have been constructed and two existing houses in an outlying area, have been purchased. One of the houses was designed and constructed by the drafting and carpentry classes at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre with the department being responsible for the supply of materials and sub-trades involved.

The department's housing program is designed to build a small number of low-cost homes throughout the territory each year for families in the poverty-stricken group.

This program is for non-Indians only (white, part-Indian, en-franchised Indians) since housing for registered Indians is provided under a Federal Government housing program administered by the Yukon Indian Agency of the Indian — Eskimo Affairs Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

CHILD-CARE FACILITIES

In November, 1969 a receiving home for children was opened by the Department in Dawson City with a capacity for eight children. This home serves the Dawson and Mayo areas and provides a much needed resource for the northern area. A group home for six to eight multi-handicapped children was nearing completion as the fiscal year ended and is expected to be completed and in operation early in the 1970 — 1971 fiscal year. The Department's first group home which was constructed in 1968 is now in its second year of operation and results to date have been most encouraging. This is a specialized facility which provides a treatment oriented program in a group-living situation for 12 adolescent boys and girls with behaviour problems.

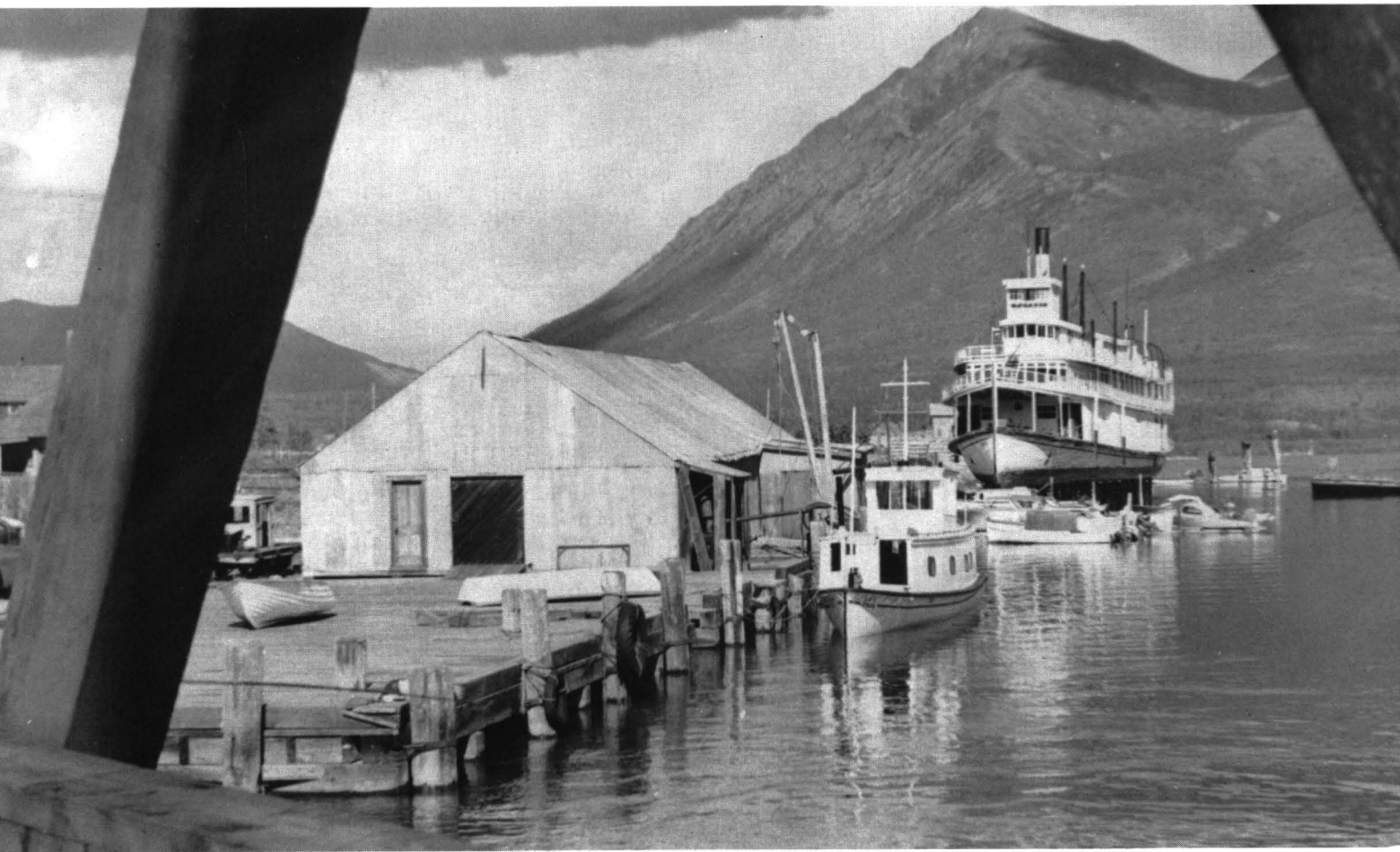
Planning is underway for the construction in the new fiscal year of three additional facilities with completion scheduled for November, 1970. These new facilities will consist of a receiving

home to serve Whitehorse and the southern part of the territory, a small group home for eight adolescent girls and another small group home for eight adolescent boys.

Privately owned and operated child-care facilities continue to provide invaluable care to a large number of the department's wards.

ALCOHOLISM SERVICES

This is a program of preventive, treatmental and educational services designed to reduce the incidence of individual and community problems arising from excessive or undisciplined use of alcohol. With the continuing growth in population, there has been a corresponding increase in alcoholism and social problems resulting from excessive use of alcohol. Another growing problem requiring attention is the increasing use of drugs and drug dependency, but it is necessary that the Alcoholism Services Division include in its programming drug usage and other drug associated problems. Experience indicates increasingly drug abuse problems are being referred to Alcoholism agencies and in some areas of Canada alcohol and drug problems are handled by the one organization. It follows, therefore, the Yukon Alcoholism Service will have to become more deeply involved in preparing itself to undertake proper therapeutic and educational measures to cope with this growing problem which is having a detrimental effect on our youth.



Taken from the railway bridge over the narrows at Carcross, this photo shows the beached sternwheeler Tutshi, pronounced "Too-Shy". Through these narrows went over 7,000 boats in June of 1898 on their way to the Klondike.

Department of Education

The Department of Education enjoyed a busy year during 1969 — 1970.

Current emphasis on such items as bilingualism, biculturalism and a sense of identity prompted one of the secondary schools to introduce an experimental unit on Indian history and culture.

NEW VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Usually a student entering a secondary school in year eight can look forward to spending his vocational education periods studying metalwork, woodwork and drafting. During the past year a "general shop" program was introduced at one secondary school to enable year eight students to learn and experience the fundamental industrial and craft processes.

MORAL EDUCATION

Following the McKay report on religious education in the schools of Ontario many educational authorities have approached anew the problem of moral education in the public schools.

A group of teachers in one Whitehorse secondary school decided to embark on a monthly series of half-day discussions at the year 11 level.

Topics discussed included "Is God Coming Back To Life?" and "The Relevance Of The Church In The Modern World" with teachers, clergy and guest speakers taking part.

SECOND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION

During 1969 — 1970 a program of teaching French in the elementary schools was introduced.

An elementary school French language program at the grades five, six and seven level was introduced at Clinton Creek, Mayo, Watson Lake and all the elementary schools in Whitehorse.

Grades five and six receive instruction for 20 minutes each day and the grade seven classes receive instruction for 30 minutes each day.

KINDERGARTENS

The program of early childhood education has completed its second year and in various schools and communities teachers of year one students and parents are assessing the merits of the scheme.

The majority of kindergartens are of the community or co-operative type. Under this scheme a kindergarten committee recommends facilities for classroom accommodation and an instructor to the superintendent of education. Once the kindergarten has met the minimum requirements in enrolment and a qualified instructor is available the kindergarten qualifies for grants for equipment and for the instructor's salary.

OPEN-AREA SCHOOLS

A major addition was made to the Jack Hulland School at Porter Creek which has now completed its second year as an open-area school.

Walls are either moveable or, as is the case in the new wing, non-existent. This permits freer, more natural learning conditions.

The school enrolls 327 students and there are 11 full-time teachers. One of the teachers works half-time in the resource centre and during the school year the principal participated as a

Yukon schools rank with any in Canada.





F. H. Collins Secondary School in Whitehorse.

member of a team in the teaching area.

A French specialist instructs every afternoon at the intermediate level.

At Jack Hulland an alternative to the graded structure is offered — the flexibility allows for a non-graded structure of continuous progress. The ideal is to take the child from where he is in all subject areas and allow him to progress at a rate which allows him to master the skills most effectively.

PARENT-TEACHER INTERVIEWS

The reporting of student progress in the primary and elementary grades has always posed problems for teachers and parents. The principal problem at one time seemed to revolve around letter grades given by different schools, especially when a rather dismal grade was accompanied by a cryptic comment from an unknown teacher.

All primary and elementary schools now hold parent-teacher interviews twice per year at a time when the student is at a stage when a reasonable assessment can be made by the teachers. The turnout of parents at these meetings is greater than 95 per cent with several schools reporting 100 per cent attendance.

SCHOOL BUSES

Twenty-one busses transported 1,200 students each day in Yukon (during 1968 — 1969 18 busses were in service.) The problems which are encountered in such an undertaking are greater than in other parts of Canada and although most of the quirks have been ironed out of the system continual improvements are being implemented.

The bus service has been extended in Yukon to enable a greater number of students to receive a formal education and to live at home during the week.

NEW SCHOOLS

One new school was officially opened during the year. The Chief Zzeh-Gittlit School, Old Crow, was opened on March 7 by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Hon. Jean Chretien.

The school was constructed from logs felled about 20 miles upstream and a large proportion of local labor was employed in erecting the school and the teacher accommodation.

A major addition was made to the F. H. Collins Secondary School; at Carmacks the ground floor area was renovated; at Ross River an additional classroom was added along with shower and dressing room facilities; at Faro construction began of a new 10-room elementary junior secondary school.

Work was carried on at Teslin (completion of landscaping); at Mayo (extension of science room); at Clinton Creek (completion of construction); at Jack Hulland School (additional classrooms); at Selkirk School (relocatable classrooms).

VOCATIONAL & APPRENTICE TRAINING BRANCH

The real objective of the programs conducted by the Industrial Training Branch is to provide the means for achieving the status of qualified journeyman. The logical and practical sequence for reaching this goal is through pre-employment training, apprenticeship,

upgrading training and certification tests. Recognition is granted for previous experience in related fields with the consequence that variations in the sequence will occur.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DIVISION

The adult vocational training program in Yukon has been planned and developed to encompass all aspects of the pre-employment training, re-training, upgrading, up-dating and refresher courses, all conducted within an industrially oriented atmosphere.

Results indicate the public has been most receptive and industry's attitude toward completing trainees has been at a high level of acceptance. The true value of the total program is best measured by assessing the effect it has had on Yukon's manpower needs.

YUKON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE

The training centre accepts as its goal the conveyance of those skills which will enable achievers in its courses to obtain employment and eventual journeyman status, preferably in the commodity in which they have been trained.

As evidence of the success of the pre-employment programs at the centre it is ascertained that 77 of those who completed during the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year had obtained trade employment at the time of their course completion.

THE STAFF

The staff of the training centre was greatly strengthened by the addition of a vice-principal position and the candidate appointed is well versed in the vocational and apprenticeship fields as they apply to the trades.

Replacement instructors were needed for the automotive, bookkeeping, heavy equipment operators and basic training for skill development courses and the candidates appointed have brought excellent qualifications to their responsibilities.

One of the most gratifying developments this year was the acquisition of sufficient excellent heavy construction equipment to permit resumption of the heavy equipment operators' course.

ADULT EDUCATION NIGHT SCHOOL

As a means of providing the adult upgrading, up-dating and refresher training courses needed in the territory the night school program is proving to be highly successful. The program has shown appreciable increases in attendance each year of its operation and in this past year the total reached 821 students.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRADESMAN QUALIFICATIONS DIVISION

Through the concerted efforts of the various trade advisory committees the regulations governing apprenticeship and tradesman cer-

tification have been developed and approved by the members. The trade regulations for the automotive mechanic trade have been approved and implemented; the trade regulations for the heavy equipment mechanic and journeyman carpenter trades have been drafted, received committee approval and await final ratification; and drafts of the trade regulations for the industrial electrician and hairdresser trades are drafted and under discussion by the respective committees.

ENROLMENT IN YUKON SCHOOLS BY GRADE (MARCH 1970)

Grade	No. of Students	Grade	No. of Students
1	499	8	353
2	465	9	267
3	413	10	213
4	449	11	148
5	396	12	71
6	349	Special	
7	355	Classes	36

Total Enrolment 4,014

ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL (MARCH 1970)

School	Enrolment March 1970
Beaver Creek	43
Kluane Lake	41
Haines Junction	62
Jack Hulland	327
Takhini	349
Whitehorse Elementary	606
Christ the King Elementary	249
Christ the King High	236
F. H. Collins Secondary	670
Selkirk St.	260
Carmacks	97
Pelly River	34
Mayo	146
Dawson City	166
Elsa	70
Clinton Creek	48
Ross River	59
Teslin	98
Watson Lake	236
Carcross	50
Old Crow	73
Faro	94

Total 4,014

Number of teachers: 225

Recreation Branch

The highlights of the past year in Yukon recreation were undoubtedly the territory's participation in two major sports festivals — the 1969 Canada Games at Halifax-Dartmouth in August, and the first Arctic Winter Games at Yellowknife in March. At the same time these special events occupied much of the time and attention of the Recreation Branch, involvement of local communities and organizations in the branch activities increased, as did the number of training projects.

SUMMER GAMES

Planning for the Summer Games effort was carried out by a volunteer committee, with the Recreation Branch providing administrative and financial support. Trials were held in June for the territory's teams — softball, soccer, track and field, tennis and swimming.

A total of 130 athletes participated in the games and Yukon finished in a tie with the Northwest Territories in final standings. In all, 10 communities were represented in the trials and six in the teams finally chosen to represent the territory at Halifax.

ARCTIC WINTER GAMES

The first Arctic Winter Games, held in Yellowknife in March, had been 30 months in the planning. The branch assisted in co-ordinating Yukon participation, although trials in nine sports were carried out by the appropriate governing bodies or clubs.

A team of nearly 240 participated in the games. Although Yukon finished below the Northwest Territories and Alaska in overall standings, there were many strong performances, and all the sports represented will benefit from the lessons learned as needs for strengthening some territorial programs were spotlighted.

In their primary objective of bringing together northern athletes in a friendly contest the games were an unqualified success.

The two series of games brought to the att-

ention of many sports enthusiasts and workers several facts: there is much more interest in winter rather than summer sports; concentrated programs of training for coaches, athletes and officials, and competition, within and beyond the territory, are needed to raise participation levels and standards.

GENERAL SUMMARY

In November, 1969 the territory's Recreation Branch became part of the Department of Education. Although its specific functions within the school system had not been developed by the end of the fiscal year, it is the objective of the branch to work directly with schools in developing extra-curricular programs and inter-school competition, and as a resource for major events such as the Polar Intercollegiate Games. Leadership training for teachers, particularly in schools outside Whitehorse, will undoubtedly be a major consideration in the branch's operations.

While competitive sports received the major emphasis during the year, due largely to the continuing effect of the contribution of the federal government through the Fitness and Amateur Sport Agreement, and some progress was made in encouraging other activities such as camping, outdoor recreation and square dancing.

During 1970 — 1971 a token move will be made toward involvement in other forms of recreation — music, the arts, and youth programs, to name three.

Yukoners like to play as hard as they work — and these men are no exception.



Yukon Regional Library

The major development in the growth of library services in 1969 — 1970 was the introduction of a program of grants in aid of salary for branch library workers. This program should provide the framework for the future expansion of public library service. Expansion was actually begun in 1969 — 1970 with the technical services staff being reorganized to handle three times the volume of books processed in 1968 — 1969. This increased volume was caused by increased bibliographical services to schools.

BRANCH LIBRARIES AND DEPOSIT STATIONS

Whitehorse Branch Library:

The Whitehorse Branch loaned out 59,838 books, an increase of 2,446 over the previous year. The reference log showed the total number of demands placed on the library's reference service was 3,020, an increase of 139. This pattern of a slowing down in the rate of increase is also reflected in the number of people registering as borrowers. There were 1,751 new members signed up, roughly the same number as in the previous year.

NON-BOOK SERVICES OF THE WHITEHORSE BRANCH

Music:

More records in the music room collection made it more attractive to borrowers, and there were 409 people registered instead of 135 as in 1968 — 1969. They took out 794 records.

Art Gallery:

In May of 1969 the Western Canada Art Circuit dissolved. This left the gallery without a ready source of exhibits and severely curtailed the gallery's program. In addition to two remaining Western Canada Art Circuit shows the gallery received three displays from the Glenbow Foundation, Calgary, and put up five exhibitions of the works of local artists. Two of these were financial successes. There was a preview exhibition prior to the Y.W.C.A. art auction. This auction netted \$1,800 for the Y.W.C.A. fund. The annual Sourdough Rendezvous Art Show continued to expand. This year

there were 141 works by 54 artists and the total sales came to \$1,690. In addition to the regular Sourdough Rendezvous show the library sponsored a Junior Art Exhibit which was held in the Rendezvous Headquarters.

Late in the year the gallery co-operated with a group of local citizens to form the Yukon Art Society. It is hoped this organization can take an active part in the gallery program and that it will enhance the development of the fine arts in Yukon.

OTHER SERVICES

The use of Telex continues to increase the usefulness of inter-library loans as a business and professional reference service. There were 169 items borrowed from "Outside" libraries, a growth of 60 per cent over 1968 — 1969.

Instead of a story hour in the library, a quarter hour children's radio program was broadcast on Saturday mornings over CKRW.

Provision of library service to the new senior citizens' home in Riverdale was begun.

All programs involving the use of the meeting room, school class visits to the library, addresses to community groups by the regional librarian, and research in the Yukon Room collection are actively continuing.

OTHER BRANCHES

In 1969 — 1970 the Regional Library sent books to 91 different outlets outside the Whitehorse Branch. These books went to branch libraries, deposit stations, families and individuals, camps, institutions, schools and kindergartens. This jump of 23 outlets over 1968 — 1969 was largely due to increased services to schools, isolated families and camps.

A major change in the provision of library service was brought about by beginning grants in aid of salary for branch library workers. These grants were intended to promote the operation and development of public library services by fostering a condition of close co-operation among three agencies; the local community, their branch library and the Yukon Regional Library system. Money was made available to community groups which would sponsor the branch library in their communities. This means the branch library workers, who were formerly independent volunteers, now not only receive remuneration but also receive the full support and involvement of the community. The majority of grants began in January and the initial experience suggests that the program will be successful in its aims.

Planning, beginning of construction and purchase of furniture and equipment were begun in 1969 — 1970 for a new branch facility in Watson Lake. This branch, a part of the Territorial Administration Building, is not scheduled to open until 1970 — 1971. It will be the first branch, outside of Whitehorse, with the facilities to



The modern Regional Library in Whitehorse offers not only a fine selection of books and films, etc., but also a

bright and cheerful atmosphere, set-off by its open fireplaces.

provide a full range of true public library service.

point where it is beginning to provide a real service to school libraries.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In addition to supplying small schools with books directly from the Regional Library collection the Regional Library provided 5,500 fully catalogued books for the collections of nine schools. This was the second year of operation for this plan for centralized processing. The two years' of experience have refined the plan to a

FILM LIBRARY

The film library loaned 5,038 films during the year maintaining about the same level as the previous year. However, the combined audience figure of 140,272 people is an increase of 23,567 over 1968 — 1969.

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

STATISTICAL SUMMARY	1969-70	1968-69
New books processed (regional collection)	9,658	6,147
New books processed (school collections)	5,500	
Total	15,158	6,147
Inter-library loans	169	115
Number of books distributed from Regional to branches, outlets, etc.	29,369	23,527
Whitehorse branch circulation	59,838	57,392
Dawson branch circulation	3,469	5,090
Elsa branch circulation	5,523	4,186
Takhini branch circulation	6,823	6,285
Film library circulation	5,038	5,191

Yukon Health Services

The Department of Health is staffed by personnel of the Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and 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.

Yukon Zone consists of the entire Yukon Territory and responsibilities of the zone include:

(1) Operation and maintenance of Whitehorse General Hospital

(2) Operation and maintenance of other cost-shared facilities throughout the territory.

(3) Provision of public health programs to all residents of Yukon via public health nurses in the various health centres.

(4) Provision of consultative advice regarding the operation and management of the two territorially-owned hospitals in Dawson City and Mayo.

(5) Provision of advice to the Commissioner and Council of Yukon in all matters pertaining to health.

(6) Operation of the Yukon Health Plan.

Effectively, the zone is operating a Territorial Health Department until such time as Yukon is able to run its own health department. At the end of the year there were 176 employees in the zone, 134 of whom worked in Whitehorse General Hospital.

VISITING SPECIALIST PROGRAM

An ear, nose and throat specialist visited Whitehorse twice. Thirty-eight Indian status patients were seen and 123 white status patients. An ophthalmologist visited twice during the year. Seventeen Indian status patients were seen and 180 white status patients were seen. A pediatrician visited twice during the year and 13 Indian status patients were seen as well as 28 white status patients. A psychiatrist visited three times during the year. These visits were then discontinued as the result of the recruitment of a full-time psychiatrist.



A Whitehorse doctor checks out a young Yukon resident.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

(1) Tuberculosis — There has been an increase over the past three years in the number of cases of tuberculosis found.

(2) Venereal Disease — During the year there were 290 confirmed cases of gonorrhoea and 72 unconfirmed cases. These figures represent a decrease from comparable figures for 1968 and this is the first time in the last six years there has been a decrease in venereal disease in gonorrhoea in Yukon.

Ninety-nine cases of primary syphilis were treated and one case of secondary syphilis.

Education regarding venereal disease is still done on a somewhat sporadic basis and improved health education in this regard is required.

(3) Maternal Care — Of the total number of births during the year (424) only four occurred outside a hospital or nursing station. Of these four, one was delivered in a health centre and three in a health station.

(4) Infant Care — The program starts with routine B. C. G. vaccination of all infants along with PKU testing. This latter test was initiated during the year. This is followed up with a home visit by a public health nurse and thereafter the infant is seen at child health conferences in addition to routine home visits. Child health conferences are held regularly by all public health nurses. The infant mortality rate is still high for Indian status children and there has been an increase over the past year for white status infants. In the latter case this is primarily due to the large number of deaths in premature babies.

One other aspect of the child health program which deserves mention is that of the level of immunization. Increased and continuing publicity is required to bring the program to an accepted level.

(5) School Health Program — Physical examinations of all school beginners were carried out by doctors. A review of the results of these examinations indicates they are of little value except in the case of Indian status patients.

(6) Health Education — The majority of health education during the year has been done on an individual basis, in various clinics, conferences, etc. Pre-natal classes have been held; school health education projects have been carried out. Additionally, use has been made of the various news and press media for health educational purposes and during the vocational school trade fair in the spring a three-day program of health promotion and protection was carried out.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(1) Infectious Hepatitis — An outbreak of infectious hepatitis occurred in Yukon during the latter half of the year. The majority of the cases were centred in Whitehorse initially, with a secondary outbreak in Watson Lake.

Initially, these cases were found in areas of poor sanitation, but laterally cases were occurring sporadically in all sections of the city.

(2) Diphtheria — During the year, two cases of clinical diphtheria occurred in Whitehorse. One was in a five-year-old boy who recovered. The second was in a 51-year-old man who died. A post-mortem showed death to be from diphtheria.

CHRONIC DISEASES

The Chronic Disease Register was reviewed and revised extensively during the year. The services of a medical student were utilized and all public health nurses reviewed persons in their area on a chronic disease list. The need for a nursing home in Dawson City where elderly persons could be given a reasonable degree of care and attention was recognized and the building of the new Dawson City Nursing Home was commenced. A home for senior citizens was started in Whitehorse during the year and was almost completed by the end of the year.

A vocational rehabilitation program was set up during the year and enabling legislation also established for this purpose.

OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMS

(1) Mental Health — A family counselling service was developed during the year by the Yukon Social Service Society and initial counselling of small groups of patients was underway by the end of the year.

A full-time psychiatrist was recruited as the result of recommendations made by a team of

psychiatrists who toured Yukon in the spring.

(2) Environmental Hygiene — A change of staff occurred during the year when the health inspector returned from educational leave to take up his duties in May. He replaced the territorial health inspector who was transferred by the territorial government to the Territorial Secretary's Department.

There has been a marked improvement in the operation of this particular program during the year. Emphasis on the health inspector's work has been educational, aimed at encouraging owners and operators of establishments to improve facilities. Although it has been necessary to close a few establishments for short periods there has been a noticeable improvement throughout the territory.

(3) Medical Evacuation Plan — Evacuations under the Yukon Health Plan medical evacuation scheme continued to increase steadily during 1969. This steady and continuing increase (both in numbers and in costs) is presumed to be due to the following factors: increased population; increased awareness amongst the public of this service; increased number of doctors.

(4) Dental Health — Regular visits were made to all outlying areas during the year. Old Crow was included in the Dental Health Program for the first time by means of a visit by the dental adviser and the dental health nurse in the fall.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

(1) Alcoholism — For some years there has been an alcoholism counsellor in the territory. Nonetheless, alcoholism remains a continuing and increasing problem.

(2) Disaster Planning — The disaster plan for the Whitehorse General Hospital has been reviewed and revised. There is still, however, a lack of co-ordination outside the hospital with regard to disaster planning.

(3) Facilities For Elderly People — There is a shortage of facilities for elderly people who require provision of minimum care.

(4) Accidental Death — The major cause of death in Yukon is, and has been for several years, due to accidents. Of particular concern are accidents on the highway; swimming; and accidents in the home.

(5) Pollution — This is not as serious a problem in Yukon as elsewhere but the potential is present. There has been a great deal of discussion of this topic during the past year but further action will await the passing of federal legislation.

Game Branch

The activities of the Game Branch have increased considerably. With new roads becoming available to the general public and tourists, it is now necessary for this branch to increase its staff to properly patrol and enforce game laws. The construction of new roads into areas which have never before been accessible to motor vehicles has brought to the territory many construction workers and increased complaints of hunting violations. The R. C. M. Police and the Yukon Forestry Service have co-operated with the Game Branch in this respect and they must be commended for their assistance.

A total of 78 complaints were channelled through the branch. Most concerned illegal and accidental killings of animals. Handling the complaints was time-consuming for Game Branch personnel. Other complaints came from trappers and Yukon residents regarding nuisance bears and beavers.

Complaints from visiting hunters booked with outfitters have decreased during the past season. A few minor complaints were investigated and in, most cases, cleared up to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Office staff have replied to over 1,857 inquiries from hunters, fishermen and vacationers.

Game guardians have recently completed a course on first aid from instructors representing the St. John Ambulance. In future, all Game Branch staff will be instructed in administering first aid.

Guides and outfitters were also given an opportunity to attend the first aid course. Four outfitters and eight guides took advantage of it.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

The number of visiting hunters hunting with outfitters has increased noticeably in the past 10 years, growing from 107 in 1959 to 337 in 1969.

During the 1969 season, 21 licensed big game outfitters accommodated 337 non-resident hunters. This amounted to 4,735 hunting days. The average rate per day per hunter being \$100,

this industry resulted in at least \$473,000 being injected into the local economy.

An item of importance to the tourist industry is that more non-resident hunters are combining their annual vacation with a big game hunt in the Yukon by bringing their families to the territory.

ORIGIN OF NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

A total of 327 alien hunters hunted with Yukon outfitters during the past season. Of these 299 came from the United States with 39 separate states represented.

Four European countries provided 24 hunters. Eighteen came from West Germany, one from Belgium, three from Austria and two from Switzerland.

In addition three hunters from Mexico visited the Yukon as did one from New Zealand.

OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES

The beginning of the fall hunting season was somewhat hindered by some serious forest fires and resulting smokey conditions. A few of the outfitters were concerned about the extremely dry forest conditions as many of the residents who are employed as chief and assistant guides were called out by the Yukon Forest Service to assist in controlling the fires. Some early fall rains, however, relieved most of the guides at the commencement of the hunting season.

GAME HARVEST

Comments received from resident hunters disclose there was an abundance of game throughout the territory with the exception of areas where forest fires were burning.

BEAR POPULATION

The Canadian Wildlife Service has been conducting a study of grizzly bears in the territory for the past several years.

During the National Wildlife Week sponsored by the Canadian Wildlife Federation grizzly bears were cited as being among one of the endangered species of wildlife.

Black bears are in good numbers and several complaints were received of indiscriminate killing of black bears in garbage disposal areas.

MUSEUM DISPLAY

Game Branch personnel, with the assistance of some local hunters, were successful in collecting a black bear, one each of barren ground and mountain caribou, one fannin sheep, one goat and one moose during the past hunting season. All will be mounted and displayed in the MacBride Museum, Whitehorse.

Remaining to be collected to complete a display of Yukon wildlife are a few game birds, two or three fur-bearers and a stone sheep.



One of the monarchs of the Yukon mountains, a Dall sheep.

Revenue collected by Game Branch from April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970

Non-resident Alien Big Game Licence	327 at	\$100.00	\$32,700.00
Non-resident Can. Big Game Licence	19 at	50.00	950.00
Non-resident Alien Spring Bear Licence	3 at	50.00	150.00
Non-resident Can. Spring Bear Licence	2 at	25.00	50.00
Non-resident Game Bird only Licence	35 at	10.00	350.00
Extra Trophy Fees (From non-res.)	82 at	25.00	2,050.00
Resident Hunting Licence	2,801 at	5. & free	13,485.00
Resident Game Bird only Licence	121 at	2.00	242.00
General Hunting Licence (Trappers)	441 at	5. & free	475.00
Outfitters Licence	23 at	25.00	575.00
Chief Guides Licence	38 at	20.00	760.00
Asst. Guides Licence	93 at	10.00	930.00
Registration & Renewal of Traplines	93 at	10.00	930.00
Registration & Renewal of Guiding Area	12 at	10.00	120.00
Resident Fur Traders Licence	13 at	25.00	325.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licence	4 at	1.00	4.00
To Open & Maintain a Trading Post Lic.	2 at	1.00	2.00
Licence to Take Live Animals	5 at	2.00	10.00
Licence to Export Live Animals	16 at	2.00	32.00
Licence to Hold Live Animal in Captivity	1 at	2.00	2.00
Stock Brand Registration	29 at	5.00	145.00
Fur Export Tax Collected			3,475.29

TOTAL

\$57,762.29

Department of Travel and Information

This department has the responsibility for promoting travel to the territory and of encouraging the development of tourist attractions and facilities within the territory.

Yukon must compete on an international level for the tourist dollar and this involves a continuing and extensive program of promotion, publicity and advertising, using all possible means of information distribution.

Within the territory the department is involved in assisting and encouraging the coordination, development and use of recreation resources, historic and tourist attractions, tourist facilities and services.

During the 1969 calendar year there were about 140,000 visitors in the territory and the visitor industry had an estimated value of \$10 million. Visitors came from every part of Canada, the United States and from 31 foreign countries.

PERSONNEL

At the end of the fiscal year the department was staffed by a director, two information officers, a stores clerk and three clerk-typists. In addition there were 18 receptionists operating six tourist information centres during the summer months.

Plans for 1970 — 1971 include the addition of an information officer and a travel development officer in Whitehorse, along with an information officer to manage a new office being established in Vancouver.

As the department's work load increases, individual responsibilities will become more specialized. Additional staff may be required in fields such as audio-visual aids and exhibits, travel counselling and photography.

PUBLICATIONS

Four basic publications are used by the department — the Official Highway Map, Facts

About Canada's Yukon, Discover Canada's Yukon and Your Yukon Guide To Outdoor Recreation. These are augmented by a wide variety of booklets, brochures, folders, cards and mimeographed sheets, which are used to answer inquiries on specific subjects, including neighboring areas.

Currently the basic brochures are ordered in quantities of 100,000 and the road maps in quantities of 200,000 — a one-year supply.

These are distributed both individually and in bulk shipments either in answer to inquiries or as part of promotional programs originated by the department.

TRAVEL COUNSELLING

While the majority of the 55,000 requests received by the department in the last fiscal year could be handled on an assembly line basis with kits of literature, there were a great many which required individual attention. This type of request usually involves considerable research to provide the technical information required.

PUBLICITY

A continuous program is operated by the department to provide information on Yukon through the dissemination of news releases, articles and photos.

A mailing list of over 8,000 names is maintained to cover newspapers, magazines, freelance writers, radio and television stations and a number of others who might make use of this material.

From 10 to 20 information pieces are released each month. While they are usually tourist oriented, they may cover any number of other subjects which will publicize Yukon.

A stock file of travel articles and photographs is maintained and used for answering various requests. These are also used in seasonal promotions.

In addition to these services, a wide variety of special requests are handled. These come from the news media, magazines, yearbooks, school texts, freelance writers and others.

The department has also been involved in assisting a few travel writers coming to the territory and hosting the occasional group of visiting travel agents. This aspect of the program is being broadened to include a wider variety of promotion people and more diversified assistance.

The department's first travel film was completed and should be ready for distribution by mid-1970. It will receive international circulation through the National Film Board's Travel Film Library.

ADVERTISING

This year the department embarked on its first organized tourist advertising program. The services of a Vancouver advertising agency were obtained and the initial campaign was

directed at camping and auto club magazines.

A complete assessment will be made of this program with a view to expanding it to include publications covering additional market areas.

INFORMATION CENTRES

Four seasonal information centres are operated by the department in Yukon communities near border crossings. Two others are operated in Northern British Columbia in conjunction with local chambers of commerce in Dawson Creek and Prince George. The Yukon centres are at Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Beaver Creek and Dawson City.

These centres are stocked with the department's information folders as well as literature provided by communities, organizations and individual businesses.

During 1969 the six centres registered a total of over 63,000 visitors in more than 22,000 vehicles. Of these nearly 45,000 were camping.

Plans call for an expansion of the four Yukon centres. The new office in Vancouver will also operate as an information centre, in addition to its other functions.

DEVELOPMENT

Yukon's tourist facilities are of prime importance to the department. Assistance and a considerable amount of liaison work is required.

Development in this context includes not only those things which attract visitors, but the attendant services and facilities.

Two advisory groups have been established by the commissioner and council, with representation from all parts of the territory. These are the Yukon Tourist Advisory Council and the Yukon Historic Sites and Monuments Board, which operate independently, but in close association with the department.

An important aspect of the department's work in the development of attractions, services and facilities involves liaison with communities and organizations throughout the territory.

A matching grant program provides a total of \$10,000 to community groups as an incentive for increasing their own activities in development and promotion. Another \$10,000 is set aside for restoration and preservation of historic sites. This fund has been increased to \$25,000 for 1970 — 1971.

Fox Lake, Mile 35 of the Mayo Road, is the setting for one of the Yukon's many popular government campsites.



Fun and Games Yukon Style

Yukon Territory, like any other area of Canada is not made up merely of government departments, industries, financial reports and eight-to-five work days. Yukon Territory is people — people who know how to enjoy life. And do.

The two "swingiest" celebrations of the year are Discovery Day and Sourdough Rendezvous.

DISCOVERY DAY

Discovery Day, marked across Yukon every August 17, as the name implies, commemorates the discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek, August 17, 1896.

"Discovery Day" caused a rush then — and it causes a rush now. And both the historical and the modern rush lead to the same spot — the confluence of the Klondike and the Yukon Rivers — Dawson City.

Not for Dawson City the typical small town celebration either. The streets are thronged. Hotel and motel accommodation is sold out months in advance. Bars roar to the sound of Yukoners kicking up their heels; queues form outside cafes; residents and visitors alike blossom forth in the gold rush era costumes — and everybody just generally has the time of his life and revels in famous "Dawson City Hospitality".

SOURDOUGH RENDEZVOUS

Sourdough Rendezvous is Whitehorse's "winter carnival" and is held each year during the last week of February.

To describe Rendezvous it is probably best to quote Mrs. Rusty Erlam of The Whitehorse Star:

"The Sourdough Rendezvous is a 'smasheroo' of a three-day bash that's a sure cure for cabin fever.

"It's Yukoners getting together with their visitors to show off what they can do.

"The Sourdough Rendezvous is racing — on snowshoes, on skis, on dogteams, on motor toboggans and on foot.

"It's the most skookum guy carrying the heaviest load of flour on his back and the single dog pulling the heaviest load on his sleigh.

"It's a town that dresses up in the style of its exciting past, the Klondike gold rush, and citizens who grow beards and wear costumes.

"The Sourdough Rendezvous is stage entertainment and an ice show. A queen to be crowned and a champion dog musher to honor.

"It's art exhibits, beadwork, mukluks and parkas, can-can girls raising Cain in the bars, dogs barking and howling and snarling in their traces, derby music and dancing.

"The Sourdough Rendezvous is crowds, but only by northern standards and the Midnight Sun Pipe Band leading a parade of unprofessional but colorful floats.

"It's kids and adults, Indians and whites, priests and sinners, mounties, trappers, civil servants, bankers, mining men, housewives and a hundred others, all in one place at one time.

"It's a great good fun but more than that: it's stuff of which memories and Yukon heroes are made."

Young and old alike join the fun during Dawson's annual Discovery Day celebrations.





Can-can girls are all part of the fun at Sourdough Rendezvous.

Department of Corrections

This is the third annual report of the department and the first which reports on the operations of Probation Services, Juvenile Training and Institutional Services since all three functions became the responsibility of one department.

These changes came about in two stages. On June 9, 1969, part of Yukon Mobile Institution was designated as a juvenile reformatory to accommodate male juvenile delinquents.

On October 15, 1969, the entire complex was designated as an industrial school and is now named Yukon Juvenile Training Home. The same day the Department of Corrections assumed responsibility for Juvenile Probation Services, bringing all three correctional functions under one department.

The move appears to have been a timely one. In common with a world-wide trend of an increased incidence of crime, the reported increase of crime in the Yukon by R. C. M. Police has been reflected in the work of this department.

Over the past year the number of inmate days recorded at Whitehorse Correctional Institution was almost identical to the previous year's figures. However, as many adults were placed on probation during the year as had been so placed over the previous two years.

The extended use of probation has given many first offenders, and some repeaters, an opportunity to redeem themselves. It is posing a singular problem for the staff of the institution who are seeing more experienced types of offenders forming the majority of the inmate population.

While accepting this last statement as fact it is disturbing to note, at the same time, that 52.5 per cent of sentenced inmates admitted to Whitehorse Correctional Institution were under 26 years of age, in comparison to 44.7 per cent the previous year.

The problem of drug abuse, a matter of grave concern to law enforcement agencies across the world, presented itself to the Yukon during the past year in a manner which suggests it will cause headaches for the police and correctional services in the months to come. In 1968 one person was sentenced to imprisonment

at Whitehorse Correctional Institution for a drug offence. In 1969, seven persons were sentenced to imprisonment while three others were either fined or placed on probation.

STAFF AND STAFF TRAINING

Staff turn-over continued to be typical of that experienced elsewhere in the country with 20 per cent wastage through resignation. In addition, death claimed two staff members.

A three-days' course for new staff was held at Whitehorse in March, 1970 which covered basic subjects in corrections. This type of course is to be repeated and extended to provide a refresher course for staff with longer service.

WORK RELEASE PROGRAM

An amendment to the Yukon Territory Gaol Regulations, under Commissioner's Order, was enacted to permit inmates to apply for work release. Two were admitted to the program during the year — one of whom continued in the same employment upon satisfaction of his sentence. The other was granted parole and is also still employed with the same firm.

INMATE TRAINING

The appointment of a cooking instructor allowed better use to be made of the cooking staff. Much interest is shown in this area as there is a great demand for culinary skills in such places as mining camps. Any man placed in the kitchen for training may be admitted to the Vocation Training Centre to complete his course in the event that he is serving too short a sentence to enable him to qualify at the institution.

The Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre has co-operated excellently with this department in many ways.

WORK PROJECTS

Until the minimum security camp at Wolf Creek was taken into use as a juvenile training home, inmates in this setting continued working on forestry projects. This was mainly in connection with clearing fire-killed areas and stockpiling wood for camp grounds.

An experimental garden project was undertaken at both institutions with the emphasis being on growing vegetables. The results were most encouraging.

Further work was undertaken on the restoration of the Chilkoot Trail during the months of June, July and August. Good progress was made in completing trail clearance from Lindeman City to Bennett and in marking the Canadian section of the trail. Five bridges have now been completed and the graveyard at Lindeman City has been restored. Additional work still to be undertaken includes further marking of the trail, signposting and the construction of additional shelters.



Anvil Mines.

New Imperial Mines.



Yukon Resource Industries

PRODUCING MINES

The value of mineral production in Yukon increased from a 1968 figure of \$23,496,328 to \$37,655,800 in 1969. New asbestos, lead, zinc and silver production accounted for the growth. The production came from three open pit mines and four underground mines. The open pit mines included an asbestos mine, a lead-zinc silver mine and a copper, gold, silver mine. Underground mining included two gold-silver mines, a coal mine and a silver-lead-zinc-cadmium mine.

Some 30 to 40 placer mines continued to work the old Dawson and Burwash camps with bulldozers and sluice boxes, picking up fair gold values in many cases from old workings.

GOLD — SILVER

Arctic Gold and Silver Mines, eight miles south of Carcross, ceased mining operations at the end of September, 1969.

Prior to this operations had been hindered by a longshoreman's strike in Vancouver preventing the transport of concentrates to market in Boliden, Sweden. The mine, before closing, produced in 1969 4,627 oz of gold and 119,887 oz of silver, according to figures printed in the Federal publication, "North of 60".

Mount Nansen Mines, Ltd., 45 miles west of Carmacks ceased mining operations in April, 1969. According to "North of 60" there are plans to re-open with a cyanide plant addition to the present mill. The company also plans to treat ore from an adjoining property — the Brown-McDade. In the four-month operating period in 1969 some 10,687 tons were milled for a production of 1,809 oz of gold and 55,532 oz of silver.

SILVER — LEAD — ZINC

United Keno Hill Mines, 26 miles northeast of Mayo, continued operations at the Elsa, Calumet, Husky and Sadie-Ladue locations, mining from adits and shafts.

In 1969 United Keno Hill Mines employed 267

persons and produced 240 tons per day. Reserves were listed at 100,230 tons.

Anvil Mining Corporation Ltd., 130 miles northeast of Whitehorse, commenced production at Anvil Mines, Faro, in September. The open pit preparations, mill, townsite, access road, Whitehorse loading terminal and bulk loading terminal at Skagway were all completed during the year and the freighter Helindas loaded the first shipment of concentrates for delivery to Japanese smelters on December 8, 1969.

Including \$5 million preliminary exploration costs approximately \$100 million was spent by Anvil, Federal and Territorial Governments and the White Pass and Yukon Route to bring this property into production.

An additional contract has been signed for the delivery of 90,000 tons of lead-zinc concentrates annually to Germany and the concentrator is being enlarged at a cost of \$3.5 million to produce the increased tonnage. The contracts now signed (as of 1969) call for an annual production of 470,000 tons of concentrates per annum.

Anvil, which employs 238 persons is listed as producing 5,500 tons per day (to be increased to 6,600 tons) and having reserves of 63 million tons.

The concentrates are road-hauled in 30-ton gondola type containers to Whitehorse, a road distance of about 240 miles. The containers are then transferred to rail cars of the White Pass and Yukon Route and hauled to Skagway, Alaska, where the concentrates are dumped into a bulk storage terminal for shiploading and delivery to Asian and European markets.

ASBESTOS

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited is 50 miles northeast of Dawson City. Three grades of asbestos are produced at its Clinton Creek mine there and consideration is being given to production of a spinning fibre. Values of fibre are quoted f.o.b., Vancouver, B.C. where the product is distributed to customers in the United States and around the world; the value per ton of fibre averages \$200. The mill is now operating at better than design capacity (80,000 tons of fibre per year) and considerable improvements have been made in dust control in the crusher house and the mill.

Cassiar Asbestos employs 193 persons, produces 3,100 tons per day and lists reserves at 23 million tons.

COPPER

New Imperial Mines Limited, seven miles south of Whitehorse, continued to feed the mill during 1969 from the Little Chief, Arctic Chief and War Eagle open pits. A 15 per cent decline, 15 feet wide and 10 feet high was collared in October, 1969 between the mill and the Little Chief to initiate a plan to mine the ore below. Little Chief and Arctic Chief open pits by underground sub-level caving methods.

COAL

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine, 100 miles north of Whitehorse, and surrounding coal leases, were purchased by Anvil Mining Corporation Limited in 1969. Coal is delivered to the Anvil Mine at Faro where it is used to provide heat to dry the lead-zinc concentrates. Indians, resident in the nearby village of Carmacks, comprise the 10-man labor force at the mine.

GOLD — SILVER

Venus Mines Ltd: Eighteen miles of road were completed from Carcross to Venus Mines Ltd on the west shore of Windy Arm during 1969. A mill was constructed during the winter of 1969 and the spring of 1970.

The ore-body contains gold, silver, lead, zinc and cadmium values with a reserve estimated to be sufficient for five years' production at 300 tons per day.

COPPER — GOLD

Hart River Mines Limited: This property is 64 miles east of Mile 52 on the Dempster Highway, northeast of Dawson City. A vein of massive sulphides containing copper, lead, zinc, gold and silver values was being developed during 1969 from two adits at the 3,680 and 3,880 elevations.

EXPLORATION

At the close of 1969 Yukon was experiencing a new staking rush in the Dawson Range of mountains 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse. Over 10,000 mineral claims had been staked on a mineralized belt 50 miles wide and 150 miles long extending from near Carmacks to the junction of the Yukon and White Rivers.

This staking activity was an expression of the wide-spread interest in the Casino Silver Mines Ltd discovery of a large deposit of low grade copper-molybdenum mineralization at the headwaters of Casino and Canadian Creeks.

Other important exploratory work continued in 1969 on copper, silver, lead, lead-zinc and nickel deposits and prospecting was carried out in all parts of the territory for all of the above metals, and also for tungsten in the Eastern and Northern Yukon.

OIL AND GAS

EXPLORATORY AND DEVELOPMENT WELLS (1969)

(1) Pan Am Beaver Y.T. G-01: Located at 60 degrees-15', 124 degrees-15' in the Beaver River gas field was completed in August as a shut-in gas well. This was a step out well in the development and preparation of the field for production to feed a 24-inch natural gas

gathering line proposed by Westcoast Transmission Co. from Fort Nelson, B. C. The field is partly in B.C., partly in Yukon and may extend to the Pointed Mountain field in the Northwest Territories and, if brought into production, would represent the first Yukon natural gas exported.

(2) Toltec Peel River Y.T. H-77; Located at 66 degrees-00', 134 degrees-15' did not resume drilling from its previous depth of 3,514 feet.

(3) McD Geo Northup Taylor Lake Y.T. K-15: Located 66 degrees-00', 133 degrees-00' was abandoned in April, 1969.

(4) Pan Am Shell Merrill Y.T. J-67: Located at 60 degrees-20', 124 degrees-15' in Beaver River drilled to 5,362 feet and abandoned same in March.

GEOPHYSICAL OPERATIONS

Imperial Oil continued seismic operations on the North Slope and Beaufort Sea.

Texaco Exploration carried out seismic surveys in the southeast toe of the Yukon on Permit 29.

Arcticquest, Imperial Oil, Pan Am, Digicon Exploration, Hunt, Aquitaine, Canadian Superior all carried out geophysical surveys in the Beaufort Sea.

Amoco Canada initiated geophysical surveys in the Snake River area.

LAND ACTIVITIES

Some activity was initiated north and west of Whitehorse when oil and gas permits were obtained by major and minor exploration companies.

This area is a marine-sediment basin and if natural gas were obtained here it would service many potential industries in the district.

Some \$50 million has been expended and 33 wells drilled in Yukon since 1952.

The Northern Mineral Exploration Assistance Program provides assistance up to 40 per cent of the applicant's approved exploration expenses. Applicants may also receive assistance from the Northern Roads Program and Resource Airports Program. McD et al, Taylor Lake Y.T. received approval for assistance to drill a well in the Peel Plateau in 1969 and to the end of 1969 grants to oil companies for oil and gas exploration projects totalled \$950,881.

FORESTRY

The 1969 fire season was the worst on record, both from the standpoint of suppression costs and of damage to resources. One hundred thirty-seven fires burned over 909,000 acres in the protected zone and 319,000 acres in the unprotected zone. Most of the fires were man caused.

Highlights of the 1969 fire season included the destruction by fire of 70 acres of the new Faro townsite and a near miss of Pelly Crossing. Whitehorse itself was menaced when a fire erupted on June 13 near Porter Creek.

The realization of just how dangerous forest fires can be resulted in the establishment of a fire break building program to provide adequate protection for each Yukon settlement.

The Federal Government plans to attempt to restore the Faro townsite, at least in some measure, to its former attractiveness by clearing off the fire-damaged timber and replanting part of the area.

The Yukon Forest Service is modernizing its methods. During 1969 extensive use of water bombers was tried — to good effect.

Two aircraft were used on the Porter Creek fire and on all subsequent fires where they were suitable. This marked the first use of large water bombers in Yukon and the first use of chemical retardants in Canada north of the 60th parallel. Helicopters equipped with Monsoon buckets also proved effective. A gradual upgrading of the communications systems used by the Forest Service was also begun.

In keeping with the Service's use of more modern techniques it now is hiring only graduates of forest technology schools. Present personnel are being upgraded in their training.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

Lumber production during the 1969 — 1970 fiscal year almost doubled that of the preceding year, thanks in part to the operations of four companies which have been given 10-year cutting rights on the Pelly, Liard and Nisutlin watersheds.

This was only the first year of their operations; within three years, each has agreed to produce yearly an amount almost equal to the total lumber production for this fiscal year.

Inquiries from other forest companies wanting to obtain similar cutting rights continue to be received.

CAMPSITES

During 1969 the Yukon Forest Service maintained 49 campsites. Development was begun on four new sites. Unfortunately two were lost — Otter Falls was destroyed by fire and the Dawson campsite was removed to make way for the new Clinton Creek Highway.

LANDS

Crown land sales continue to increase as new people move into the territory, predominantly into the Whitehorse area. Total revenue derived from such sources as leases and land agreements was \$38,165.

MINERAL PRODUCTION 1969*

	Quantity	Value
Gold	26,305 oz.	\$ 991,700.00
Silver	2,990,056 oz.	5,770,808.00
Lead	30,800,000 lb.	4,663,120.00
Zinc	34,150,000 lb.	5,201,045.00
Cadmium	70,000 lb.	243,600.00
Copper	15,718,700 lb.	8,084,127.00
Asbestos	88,000 lb.	12,701,400.00

* Preliminary figures

37,655,800.00

Looking to the future. The Yukon and Canadian flags fly over the territory. Side-by-side, they symbolize the territory's growing role in the Canadian nation. The adult in the picture, a Whitehorse resident, has seen much of Yukon's past progress. For the child "tomorrow" in this northern land holds a bright promise. Photo by Don Sawatsky.



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