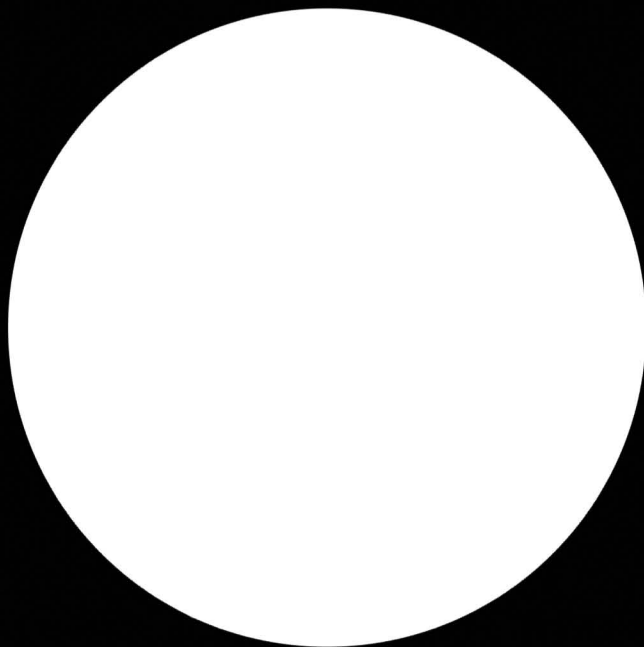
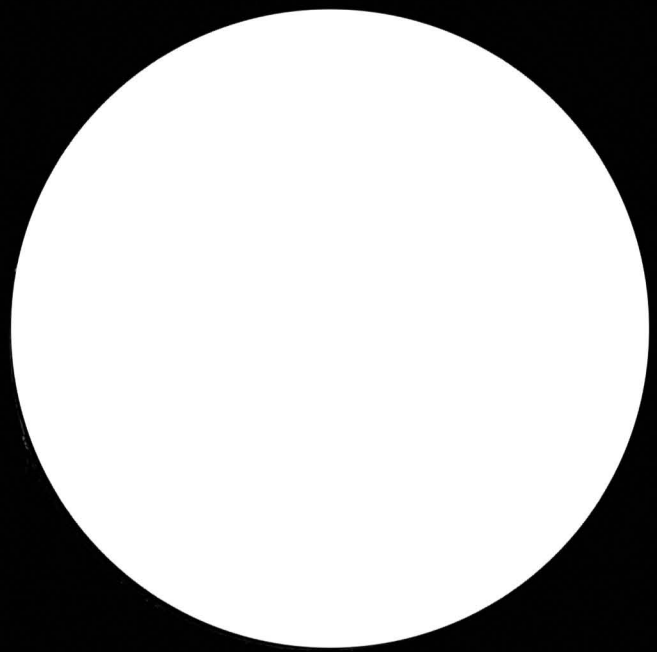
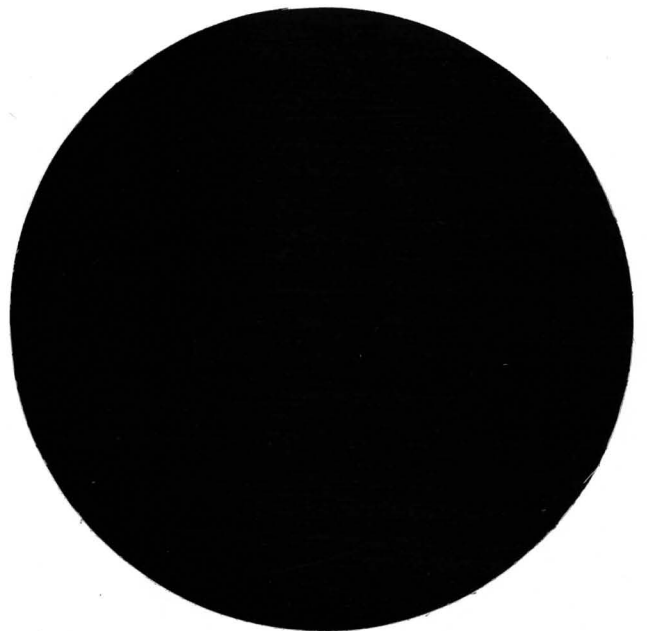
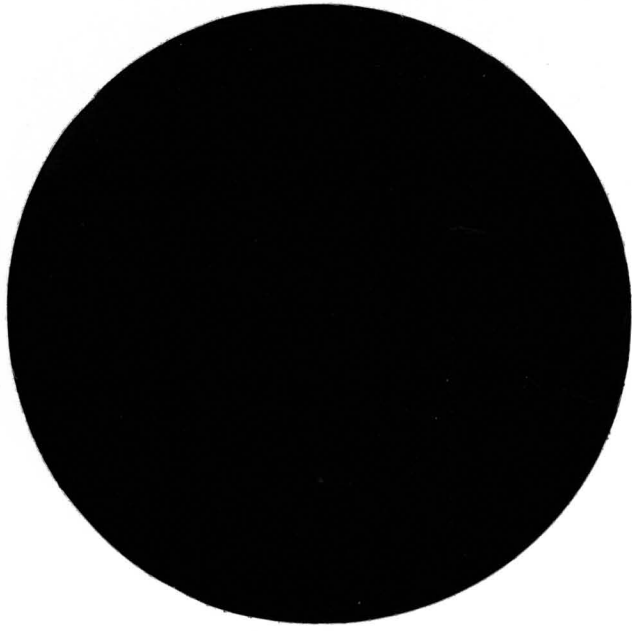


**yukon
territory**



**annual report
of the
commissioner**

**april 1st, 1970
to march 31st, 1971**



Wild flowers flourish along
the roadsides in Canada's
Yukon Territory.



Asbestos mill at Clinton Creek.



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The Honourable Jean Chrétien, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H 4



James Smith

Sir:

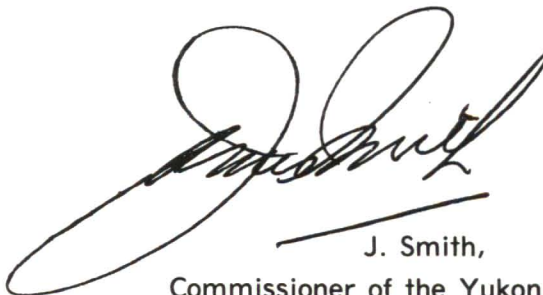
I have the honour to submit the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Yukon Territory. It summarizes the activities of our government in a year when development of economic and human resources continues to be the dominant theme in Yukon.

Growth in the mining industry and other sectors of the economy has slowed somewhat during the past year. This is regarded as a temporary loss of momentum in the rapid process of development in the Territory. The events of the past year underscore, again, the challenges that government and private agencies must meet in order to ensure the continued prosperity and well-being of the people of Yukon.

The operation of the various departments of the government shows an ever-increasing capacity to provide effective solutions to problems arising from the complex phenomenon of an expanding economy. The government is maintaining and steadily improving institutions which are essential to the unique quality of life in Yukon.

The recapitulation of events, contained in this report, presents a picture of a part of Canada that is well on the road to realizing a great potential.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Smith'. The signature is written over a horizontal line.

J. Smith,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

yukon territorial council

During 1970 - 1971, the Twenty-first Wholly Elected Council of Yukon Territory met on one occasion for the Eleventh Session and the Twenty-second Wholly Elected Council of Yukon Territory met for the First and Second Sessions.

1970 THIRD SESSION

(June 22, 1970 - July 3, 1970)

The first week of the session was held at Watson Lake. During this session, Territorial Council passed 18 motions and considered 28 sessional papers. Eight of the nine bills tabled passed the House.

New legislation included an Ordinance Respecting Securities; an Ordinance to Enable the Commissioner to Transfer all the Streets and Lanes in the City of Whitehorse to the City of Whitehorse; and an Ordinance to Incorporate the Village of Faro.

Other legislation included an Ordinance to Amend the Elections Ordinance, to provide for the lowering of the voting age to 19 from 21, and to Allow Members of Council to assist the Commissioner in the Administration of the Territory without being disqualified from being candidates for Territorial Council.

Included in the motions was one to name the new nursing home at Dawson City in honor of Alexander McDonald, one of the early day pioneers of that area, and another requesting that legislation for the protection of consumers be brought forward as early as possible. A further motion included one naming the new school at Faro in honor of Mr D. C. Van Gorder, one of the first prospectors in that area.

Council also recommended by motion that a \$75,000 grant be made towards building the YWCA in Whitehorse.

1970 FOURTH SESSION

(November 4, 1970 - November 13, 1970)

This session was called following the October Territorial Election.

It was primarily a session to administer the Oath of Office to Territorial Council Members, to

acquaint new members with their working surroundings, and to formulate membership to Council Committees and other Boards.

It was during this session the Commissioner, upon recommendation of Council appointed two Members of Council to the Executive Committee of Government, thereby attaining another milestone in Yukon's history.

One member was made responsible for the administration of the day-to-day operation of the Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation, and the other the Department of Education.

1971 FIRST SESSION

(February 8, 1971 - February 26, 1971
March 22, 1971 - April 5, 1971)

During this session, Territorial Council passed seven motions and considered 15 sessional papers and 27 legislative returns. The House passed 36 of the 37 bills tabled.

New legislation included the 1971 - 1972 budget; an Ordinance to Establish a Transport Public Utilities Board; an Ordinance Respecting Elevators and Other Fixed Conveyer Systems; an Ordinance Respecting the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan; an Ordinance Respecting the Preservation of Archives of the Yukon Territory; an Ordinance for the Protection of Consumers; an Ordinance Respecting Mentally Disordered Persons and an Ordinance Respecting the Expropriation of Lands and the Determination of Compensation for the Expropriation or Injurious Affection of Lands.

To effect the transfer of the Administration of Justice from the Federal Government to the Government of the Yukon Territory, Ordinances constituting the Territorial Court, Magistrate's Court, Court of Appeal and an Ordinance Respecting Justices of the Peace were passed.

Other legislation included amendments to the Liquor Ordinance permitting licensed outlets to sell beer and liquor on Sundays to provide for more stringent enforcement of liquor regulations by giving wider powers to the inspectors; as well as an Ordinance to Amend Certain Ordinances Respecting Fees and Licences, to provide for the updating of fees and licences for services by regulation, rather than amendment to legislation. Also included was an Ordinance to Amend the Taxation Ordinance to provide for the registration and taxation of mobile homes.

Included in the motions was one appointing a special committee consisting of all Members of Council, to consider proposed changes to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, the N.C.P.C. Act, and Land Use Regulations.

Attending the special committee during consideration of these changes were Messrs. A.D. Hunt, A. Reeve, W. Armstrong and B. Trevor, Northern and Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa; Messrs. M. Phillips and R.E. VanTassell, Yukon Chamber of Mines; and Mr. J. Lammers, Yukon Conservation Society.



Territorial Council in session. Left side: M G Stutter (Dawson), foreground; N S Chamberlist (Whitehorse East), standing; C Tanner (Whitehorse North). Right side: D E Taylor (Watson Lake), foreground; R A Rivett (Mayo); J K McKinnon (Whitehorse West); Mrs H P Watson (Carmacks-Kluane Lake). Centre, background, is P O'Donoghue, QC, legal adviser. Centre, foreground is G W Mann, Assistant Clerk of Council.

office of commissioner and executive committee

The Commissioner of Yukon Territory (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 Yukon Territory.

Until December, 1970, the Commissioner was 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.

Changes in the executive organization of the Territorial Government were announced in November, 1969 at the opening of the Third Session of Council (1969) by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, The Honorable Jean Chrétien, P.C., M.P. These changes, designed to bring the executive and legislative functions of government into closer harmony, envisioned the formation of an Executive Committee consisting of the Commissioner as Chairman with the three members, the two Assistant Commissioners and one elected member of Council. Upon representation from the Council, the Council membership was increased to two elected members.

In November, 1970, upon recommendation of Council, the Commissioner appointed Mrs Hilda Watson (Carmacks - Kluane Lake) and Norman Chamberlist (Whitehorse East) to be the Council members on the Executive Committee. The Chairman and members were duly sworn in and took office in early December, 1970.

The organization of the Territorial Government was revised somewhat to reflect the administrative responsibilities assumed by the two elected members of the Executive Committee.

The Clerk of the Council, Personnel Adviser, Financial Adviser and the Statistical and Planning Adviser were consolidated into the Administrative and Legislative Support Services Branch, reporting directly to the Commissioner.

One elected member, Mrs Watson, assumed responsibility for the Department of Education and Vocational Training, while Mr Chamberlist assumed responsibility for the newly-formed Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The Departments of Highways and Public Works, Local Government and Treasury continued to report to the Assistant Commissioner (Administrative); and the newly-formed Department of Tourism, Conservation and Information Services, the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General, Liquor Control and Legal Affairs reported to the Assistant Commissioner (Executive).

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.



Executive Committee (left to right): K G Fleming, (Assistant Commissioner, Administrative); Commissioner James Smith; Mrs Hilda Watson (Department of Education and Vocational Training); N S Chamberlist (Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation); R A Hodgkinson (Assistant Commissioner, Executive).

clerk of council

The Administrative structure of the Government was re-organized last year, creating an Administrative and Legislative Support Services group.

This group consists of the Clerk of Council (formerly a division of the Department of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General), the Financial Adviser, the Statistical and Planning Adviser, the Personnel Adviser and the Legal Adviser.

All are directly responsible to the Commissioner.

CLERK OF COUNCIL

Principal functions of this office include Legislative support services to Council and

administrative support services to the Commissioner.

Legislative support services include such duties as typing legislative and other documents for consideration by Council, making preparations for Council sessions, recording and transcribing the Votes and Proceedings of Council and handling the printing of legislation.

In addition, this office provides recording secretary services to the Sub-Committee on Legislation and the Sub-Committee on Finance.

Administrative Support Services include ensuring preparation, printing and circulation of Commissioner's Orders issued pursuant to Territorial Ordinances; preparing and distributing general policy directives originating with the Commissioner; providing secretarial services to various government committees and boards; planning and organizing official tours of the Territory and performing special assignments involving visiting dignitaries.

personnel adviser

A review made during the past year shows that approximately 97 per cent of persons hired by the public service during 1970 - 1971 were northern residents.

When teacher and public service appointments were combined, the figure was 85 per cent.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Personnel Office is responsible, not only for the hiring of public servants and school teachers, but also for such items as administration of lay-off proceedings, classification standards and allocations, pay research and administration, staff establishment control, collective bargaining service, administration of pension, medical insurance and other benefit schemes, and application and interpretation of the Public Service Ordinance and other personnel policy.

STAFFING

During 1970 - 1971, 325 permanent appointments were made to the public service. This showed a 62 per cent increase over the 201 appointed in 1969 - 1970 and a 126 per cent increase over the 143 appointments made in 1968 - 1969.

Eighty-nine specific job competitions were run, as opposed to 66 in 1969 - 1970 representing an increase of 35 per cent. During the same period 672 casual or seasonal appointments were processed.

In addition, 84 permanent and 76 casual teacher appointments were made. This, combined with other public service appointments,

resulted in 409 permanent and 748 casual appointments to Yukon's public service during the past fiscal year — a total of 1157.

To fill these positions, over 5,000 job applications were processed by the Personnel Office, compared with roughly 2,000 in 1969 - 1970.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

In August, 1970 the Yukon Public Service Staff Relations Ordinance came into effect, giving employees of the Yukon Territorial Government collective bargaining rights.

Following certification proceedings, negotiations with the Public Service Alliance of Canada resulted in a collective agreement, signed by both parties February 26, 1971. It remains effective from April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1973.

CLASSIFICATION AND PAY ADMINISTRATION

In preparation for the collective bargaining process a major pay research program was concluded mid-way through the fiscal year.

In addition to wage and fringe benefit data collected from a variety of Yukon employers, including an analysis of major Yukon contracts, large city jurisdictions and provincial agencies in the four western provinces were surveyed.

Information was also obtained from the Federal Pay Research Bureau and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Over and above the major pay and benefit research undertaking, 104 classification transactions and 52 classification and pay plan amendments were processed.

Considerable classification and pay and benefit work was done during the year in preparing offers of employment to various Federal Government employees involved in the take-over of the Justice Function by the Yukon Government on April 1, 1971. Some preliminary work was also done related to a proposed turn-over of maintenance of the Alaska Highway from the Federal to the Territorial Government.

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Continuing in the role of training co-ordinator for the Government, the Personnel Office sponsored or co-ordinated participation by 12 employees in various study programs.

Courses ranged from two weeks to one year and covered a variety of subjects including purchasing, social work, staff relations and general management development.

SERVICE AWARDS

The Long Service Award program introduced in 1969 - 1970 was continued in 1970 - 1971 with 13 teachers and public servants receiving 10-year awards; six receiving 15-year awards and two receiving 20-year awards.



“There are valleys unpeopled and still” — R W Service.

statistical and planning adviser

The primary task of this office was the creation of a Statistical Unit.

With a view to the dissemination of accurate statistics relating to the Territorial economy, the Unit has updated the information in the Appendix of Statistical Tables which formed Volume II of the Carr Report.

The updated version is being published as a Statistical Appendix to this Annual Report of the Commissioner.

financial adviser

The Financial Adviser counsels the Commissioner's Office on fiscal matters.

Such advice, for example, would cover the financial implications of present and proposed Government programs; the Federal-Territorial Financial Relations Agreement and others with Canada; the financial implications of the take-over of certain Federal responsibilities, such as maintenance of the Alaska Highway; the funding of specific projects involving municipalities or private corporations and the examination of departmental spending proposals; the development of program trends and the planning of future programs and program development.

In addition, the Financial Adviser recommends possible solutions to financial problems and alternate methods of financing government programs. He also studies the effect of proposed changes in taxation and is responsible for liaison between Territorial and Federal departments on financial matters.



Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau and Commissioner James Smith meet with Yukon residents at picnic lunch in Whitehorse, August, 1970.

department of legal affairs

The Department of Legal Affairs was established on April 1, 1971 to administer the justice functions taken over on that date from the Federal Department of Justice in Ottawa.

The Legal Adviser was appointed director of the Department and continues to perform the same functions as he did prior to take-over.

He provides legal advice to the Commissioner, to the Territorial Council and to the heads of the Territorial Departments. 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.

PREPARATION OF LEGISLATION

The Legal Adviser prepares drafts of legislation for submission to the Legislative Programming Committee, of which he is a member. The committee, in turn, advises the Commissioner on all matters concerning introduction of new legislation.

Subsequently, the legislation is tabled in the Territorial Council.

The Legal Adviser attends sessions of the Territorial Council and is available to give advice to the Speaker or council members during debate or answer any questions which may arise.

He also 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 Territory, the functions of disciplining and controlling practicing lawyers, usually exercised in the provinces by such a body, are performed by the Legal Adviser.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Department of Legal Affairs provides administrative services for the Court of Appeal, the Territorial Court, the Magistrate's Court and the Justice of the Peace Courts which were constituted on April 1, and is currently re-organizing these procedures to integrate them with the applicable Territorial Government procedures.

All personnel of the Department of Justice in the Territory were transferred to the Department of Legal Affairs except the Superior Court judges and the Crown Prosecutor. These officers, as well as prosecutions under the Criminal Code and Federal offences were not part of the transfer.



Their Excellencies, Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada, and Mrs Michener call on the residents of Old Crow, August, 1970.

territorial secretary and registrar general

The Office of the Territorial Secretary and Registrar General covers a variety of responsibilities, including:

QUEEN'S PRINTER

The Queen's Printer supplies printing services to all Government Departments. The office is also responsible for printing all Territorial Ordinances and amendments to Ordinances; for printing the Votes And Proceedings of the Council sessions, or the "Hansard" of Yukon; and for publishing Gazette notices.

REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

During 1970 - 1971, 182 extra-Territorial companies were registered and 75 new Yukon companies incorporated. In the spring of 1970 a large number of applications, primarily general contracting firms were received for licensing under the Companies Ordinance.

REGISTRATION CLERK

During the year 3,121 documents were registered under a variety of Ordinances, including Bills of Sale, Conditional Sales, Assignment of Book Debts and Garagemen's Liens.

REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

The Vital Statistics Branch registers all births and deaths, and issues marriage licences. There were 460 births, 193 marriages and 108 deaths in Yukon during 1970 - 1971.

REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES, SECURITIES AND BUSINESS LICENCES

The Territorial Secretary issues all business licences in Yukon, outside the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson City, and also registers all societies in the Territory.

During 1970 - 1971, 509 Territorial Business Licences were issued, and 18 new societies were incorporated.

New Securities legislation was passed by

Territorial Council in July, 1970 and procedures have been effected to up-date Yukon's security files.

REGISTRAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Motor Vehicles Branch processed 28,413 licences in 1970 - 1971: 13,876 licence plates and 14,537 driver's licences.

During the year, 921 applicants applied for driving examinations. Six hundred and forty-nine completed road tests with 474 passing and 175 failing. One hundred and seventeen applicants had their licences restricted to adequate lenses, and 52 vehicles were rejected because they were in an illegal or unsafe condition.

PROFESSIONAL REGISTER

A Professional Register is kept to list all members of the various professions such as clergymen, chiropractors, doctors, dentists, lawyers, coroners, pharmacists, optometrists and notary publics. The register is maintained and up-dated as applications for registration are processed and as annual practice licences are issued or renewed.

INSPECTION BRANCH

During the year approximately 350 complaints under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance were given attention by this Branch and where necessary, prosecution entered. Complaints and investigations under the Labor Standards Ordinance averaged about 15 per week — many resulting in prosecution. Under the Liquor Ordinance five complete inspections of licensed premises were made in addition to two or more general inspections of each licensed premise in Yukon.

BOILER INSPECTION

Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance a boiler inspector checks all steam boilers and pressure vessels in Yukon Territory. The Department intends to employ a resident, full-time inspector.

CHECKSTATION, WEIGHSCALES AND TERRITORIAL AGENTS

The Territorial Secretary directly oversees the operations of the Watson Lake Checkstation and the Whitehorse Weighscales. On a 24-hour-a-day basis, three operators and a supervisor at each station perform such assigned duties as issuing permits, assessing out-of-territory trucks for fuel oil tax, inspecting vehicles for permit and licence requirements and ensuring that the gross vehicle weights of trucks have not been exceeded.

There are Territorial Agents at: Watson Lake, Dawson City, Haines Junction and Mayo. Aside from their duties as liquor vendors, they sell motor vehicle licences and handle other government matters from time to time.

CENTRAL REGISTRY

With the creation of the Executive Committee under its new structure and the general expansion of all Government Departments, the volume of mail, files, etc handled by the Central Registry has shown a corresponding growth rate.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

The volume of assets administered and estate files opened has also increased considerably during the past year.

Current files at the end of 1969 - 1970 were 68. During the past fiscal year 74 estate files for deceased, minor persons and mental patients were opened and 49 closed, leaving the number of current files as of March 31, 1971 at 93.

As of April 1, 1970, cash on hand was \$38,205.15. Receipts during the fiscal year totalled \$183,814.68 and disbursements amounted to \$149,804.78, leaving a cash balance as at March 31, 1971 of \$72,215.05.

There were 16,279 shares in various stocks with a fluctuating market value; Canada Savings and Government of Canada Bonds with a maturity value of \$22,000; and Growth and Income Savings Certificates valued at \$21,770.98 in trust at the end of the fiscal period.

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 14.

There were four applications made to the Territorial Court by or on behalf of the Public Administrator. This office was involved in the administration of approximately 55 estates for which files were not opened.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Administration of Yukon Territory's Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was transferred from Edmonton to Whitehorse in October, 1970.

Payroll statistics again show an increase. There were 893 employers in Yukon in 1970 - 1971 compared to 832 in the previous year.

High in the St Elias Range of Yukon Territory. This mountain range is home to the highest peak in Canada — Mount Logan, 19,850 feet.





There's room for all types in Canada's Yukon. These youngsters reached happy adulthood within a mile of Whitehorse's Main Street.

game

branch

The Game Branch reports a noteworthy increase in activity during the past fiscal year. For example, approximately 165 complaints were attended to during the year — an increase of 100 per cent over 1969 - 1970.

The greatest increase in complaints was the result of nuisance bears. This is attributed to a poor berry crop which forced bears to scrounge food in such inhabited spots as mining camps, public campgrounds and community garbage dumps.

Game detachments were opened in Watson Lake and Haines Junction, both staffed by full-time game guardians. In addition, another game guardian was hired for Whitehorse.

NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

The number of non-resident hunters reached an all-time high during the past year, with 375 visitors booking hunts with Yukon outfitters. An estimated \$1 million was injected into Yukon's economy as a result. Revenue from non-resident hunting licences and trophy fees alone was \$37,000.

The non-resident hunters came from 39 separate U.S. states; seven Canadian provinces; and five foreign nations — Norway, Austria, West Germany, Switzerland and Mexico.

Game harvest questionnaires were sent to most resident and all non-resident hunters last year. Response from non-residents was fair, with a 52 per cent return.

Resident hunters were less co-operative, showing only a 30 per cent return.

The three most common suggestions by resident hunters were:

(1) More frequent game guardian patrols and road checks.

(2) Restrictions on the use of snowmobiles to reduce possible harrassment of game.

(3) A tag system similar to those common in the provinces.

RESIDENT HUNTERS

Sale of resident big game hunting licences increased 8.7 per cent over 1969 - 1970; game bird licences jumped 50 per cent in the same period.

Game taken by resident hunters was almost unchanged from 1969 - 1970. Two exceptions were moose, which showed a slight increase, and caribou, which was down by about 200 animals.

TRAPPERS

Returns by trappers were among the lowest on record, indicating they are not working their lines as actively as they have previously.

Low fur prices and the availability of other employment are cited as reasons.

GAME PROGRAMS

(1) Wolf Bounty: During 1970 - 1971, 204 wolves were presented for bounty — a record number.

Trappers accounted for 25 per cent; resident hunters for the remainder.

(2) Predator Control: This program was reduced considerably as fewer complaints were received of predation on livestock and game.

Twenty-three poison baits were placed out and twenty-two wolves killed by them. Most baits were placed near horses and moose killed by wolves. All baits were retrieved and destroyed by burning.

(3) Bears: Black bears were a source of constant nuisance through the summer. Two mobile live bear traps were applied to control the situation. Eleven black bears were thus captured and removed to remote areas. Five bear cubs were removed from trees and released unharmed.

(4) Beaver: Few complaints were received of nuisance beaver during the past year. Of those received, none was serious.

PROTECTED SPECIES

(1) Deer: Sightings of deer have been made in the Carmacks, Pelly Crossing and Slims River areas as well as on the Campbell Highway near Little Salmon Lake.

One herd of 14 deer was also spotted near Whitehorse.

The Game Branch interprets these sightings as indicating that deer, a species introduced to the Yukon, can survive the territory's harsh winters.

(2) Elk: Thirty-seven elk have inhabited the area of Stoney Creek, near Mile 956 of the Alaska Highway for some years. Within this group, 14 calves were counted during the past year, indicating the herd is increasing.

(3) Buffalo: Only one unconfirmed sighting of a single buffalo was reported during the past year. This was made in the Nisling River area and because no calves have been sighted it is not believed the Yukon's tiny buffalo herd is increasing.

(4) Musk Ox: A small herd of these animals has put in an appearance on the north coast of Yukon Territory and are from a herd released on the Alaskan coast some years ago.

Legislation has been instituted to protect the musk ox and this fact has been circulated among the native people who traditionally hunt and trap on the Yukon coast.

Revenue Collected by Game Branch from April 1st, 1970 to March 31, 1971.

Non-resident Alien Big Game Licence	347 at \$100.00	\$34,700.00
Non-resident Can. Big Game Licence	40 at \$ 50.00	2,000.00
Non-resident Alien Spring Bear Licence	6 at \$ 50.00	300.00
Non-resident Can. Spring Bear Licence	Nil	
Non-resident Game Bird Only Licence	64 at \$ 10.00	640.00
Extra Trophy Fees (from non-res.)	92 at \$ 25.00	2,300.00
Resident Hunting Licence (250 free) and	3,043 at \$ 5.00	15,215.00
Resident Game Bird only Licence	208 at \$ 2.00	416.00
General Hunting Licence (trappers) (354 free) &	108 at \$ 5.00	540.00
Outfitters Licences	21 at \$ 25.00	525.00
Chief Guide Licences	37 at \$ 20.00	740.00
Assistant Guide Licences	106 at \$ 10.00	1,060.00
Registered & renewal of Traplines	53 at \$ 10.00	530.00
Registered & renewal of Guiding area	6 at \$ 10.00	60.00
Resident Fur Traders Licence	12 at \$ 25.00	300.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licence	6 at \$ 1.00	6.00
To Open & Maintain a Trading Post Licence	3 at \$ 1.00	3.00
Licence to Take Live Animals	6 at \$1. & 2.00	11.00
Licence to Export Live Animals	13 at \$ 2.00	26.00
Licence to Hold Live Animals in Captivity	Nil	
Stock Brand Registration	22 at \$ 5.00	110.00
Fur Export Tax Collected		2,448.42
		\$61,930.42

The following is a compiled list of game and fur taken during the licence year 1969-70.

Game Taken by	Non-Res.	Resident	Trappers	Total
Sheep	183	52	26	261
Grizzly Bear	74	25	14	113
Black Bear	13	73	50	136
Moose	157	607	272	1,094
Caribou	124	189	781	1,094
Goat	19	18	1	38
Game Birds				
Grouse		10,904	1,214	12,118
Ptarmigan		1,737	646	2,383
Ducks		3,101	792	3,893
Geese		270	122	392
Predator				
Wolves	19	147	57	223
Wolverine	4		73	77
Coyote	1		16	17

Fur Bearers Taken (trappers only)

Beaver	1,524	Marten	2,234
Fisher	3	Mink	334
Fox, red and cross	92	Muskrat	5,603
Fox, silver	2	Otter	49
Fox, White	4	Squirrel	16,036
Fox, blue	Nil	Weasel	428
Lynx	395		
		Total	26,704

tourism and information services branch

The Tourism and Information Services Branch is responsible for promoting travel to Yukon and encouraging development of tourist facilities and attractions. This involves promotion, publicity and advertising programs, using all possible means of information distribution.

During 1970 - 1971 the Branch was able to directly account for over 150,000 visitors and Yukon's tourist industry was valued at approximately \$10 million — making it second only to mining in the Territory. Visitors came from every province of Canada, from every state of the United States and from 33 foreign countries.

PERSONNEL

As of March 31, 1971 the Branch was staffed by a director, two information officers, a development officer, a stores clerk and five clerk-typists. There were also 18 receptionists operating six tourist information centres during the summer.

In addition, an office was established in Vancouver, B C with an information officer and clerk-typist.

The Branch expects to add an information officer in Vancouver and an information officer in Whitehorse during 1971 - 1972.

As the territory's tourist industry grows it will, no doubt, be necessary to add staff in specialized fields. Requirements anticipated for 1972 - 1973 include a photographer and a travel counsellor.

PUBLICATIONS

Promotion literature is distributed both to individuals and in bulk shipments.

Four basic publications are used: The Official Highway Map; Facts About Canada's

Yukon; Discover Canada's Yukon; and Your Guide To Outdoor Recreation. These are augmented by a variety of booklets, brochures, folders, cards and mimeographed sheets, used to answer specific questions.

The Branch plans to soon unite all publications under a common theme. Currently a "logo" or symbol, is being developed. This will not only be used on all Branch publications, but will be available for a multitude of uses by government and industry, alike.

TRAVEL COUNSELLING

Requests for travel literature have continued at about 50,000 per year, and include referrals from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, in Ottawa and the Alaska State Travel Division, in Juneau.

Although most of these are handled on an "assembly line basis", as a result of increased publicity, requests for specialized information are increasing rapidly.

PUBLICITY

A program is operated by the Branch to provide information on Yukon through news releases, feature articles and photos. Mailing lists covering some 8,000 names of magazines, newspapers, radio and television stations and travel agents are maintained.

Releases are usually travel-oriented, but may cover many other subjects on Yukon. Basic feature stories on travel are kept, along with a file of photographs, for answering requests and for use in seasonal promotions.

In addition, many special requests are handled. These come from the news media, magazines, school texts and freelance writers, to name only some.

The Branch also assists travel agents and travel writers who visit the territory. This part of its publicity program has been broadened in the past year to include a wider variety of promotion people.

Two hundred and twenty prints of "Yukon: Get-Away Country", a travel film produced last year by the Branch, are now in circulation. Several French-language prints have also been made and the film is receiving international circulation through the Canadian Travel Film Library.

ADVERTISING

During the year the Branch conducted its second professionally-organized advertising program.

This was handled by a Vancouver advertising agency and results of the 1969 - 1970 campaign were assessed and adjustments made.

YUKON HOUSE

An office, Yukon House, was opened in Vancouver to provide a variety of information

and promotional services to Southern British Columbia and the Northwestern United States.

The office, which is an extension of the Branch's Whitehorse office, has Telex connections with all government offices in Whitehorse and is able to provide prompt service to potential visitors and prospective developers.

INFORMATION CENTRES

Visitor information centres are operated at four Yukon communities: Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Beaver Creek and Dawson City.

The Branch also gives financial assistance to an information centre operated by the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce and another operated at Burwash Landing by the Kluane Community Development and Historical Society.

Two other centres are operated in British Columbia in conjunction with the local chambers of commerce at Dawson Creek and Prince George.

All centres are stocked with Yukon literature, including material provided by communities, organizations and individual businesses.

The buildings housing the Branch's information centres at Haines Junction, Beaver Creek and Dawson City were expanded during the year to allow more reception area and

modern washrooms. The Watson Lake centre is to be incorporated into a new government building, expected to be opened by 1972.

DEVELOPMENT

(1) A Small Business Loans Program was established in mid-1970 with Federal funds, and administered by the Tourism and Information Services Branch.

Three hundred thousand dollars were made available for new and expanding businesses in the territory — about 70 per cent of which went to tourist-oriented concerns.

(2) Two advisory groups, appointed by the Commissioner-in-Council, provide representation from all areas of the Territory in making recommendations to the Government for tourist and historic site development.

They are the Yukon Tourist Advisory Council and the Yukon Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

The Branch provides secretarial service to both these groups.

(3) A Territorial Matching Grants Program provides \$10,000 annually to community groups as an incentive for increasing their own promotional activities.

In addition, a \$25,000-fund is allocated to restoration and preservation of historic sites.

Both these funds are administered by the Tourism and Information Services Branch.

One of hundreds of clean, tranquil lakes in Yukon Territory.



library services branch

The Yukon Library Services Branch spent the year planning for major future growth.

Included in these plans is an expansion to the Regional Library building in Whitehorse which will house a proposed Territorial Archives as well as provide increased space for the Yukon Regional Library, the Whitehorse Public Library and audio-visual services.

Construction is expected to be completed by autumn, 1972.

WHITEHORSE BRANCH

The Whitehorse Branch loaned 76,923 books during the past fiscal year, an increase of 17,085 or 28 per cent over 1969 - 1970.

There were 4,444 demands on the library's reference service, an increase of 47 per cent; and there were 1,521 borrowers signed up as new members of the library, a 13 per cent increase over 1969 - 1970.

NON-BOOK SERVICES OF THE WHITEHORSE BRANCH

Music: The method of providing phonograph records was changed during the past year.

First, the separate music room was closed and "listening posts" placed in the library's main lounge, instead. Then records were shelved in the same area as the rest of the library's collection, rather than in a separate room.

Largely as a result of this, circulation of recordings increased 134 per cent to 1,854.

Art Gallery: The gallery displayed five exhibitions of works from outside Yukon Territory — three from the Glenbow Foundation of Calgary; one from the Cultural Division of the Alberta Government; and one from the National Film Board's Still Photography Division.

There were three showings of local work. The greatest public response was received from an exhibition of "environmental art" put together by students from F H Collins Senior Secondary School. It consisted of one "monumental piece of junk sculpture" made from garbage collected along one mile of the Alaska Highway.

Another highlight of the year was the annual Sourdough Rendezvous Art Show, which was juried for the first time. The 138 entries were narrowed to 41 works by the judges and first and second prizes were provided by the Rendezvous Committee.

OTHER SERVICES

Inter-library loans via Telex continued to be a valuable extension of the library's reference service. There were 276 items borrowed from "Outside" libraries — a growth of 63 per cent over 1969 - 1970 — and nine items loaned to other libraries.

Still under the heading, "Other Services," the Library Services Branch made a genuine effort to increase its service to young people during the past year when it hired four teenagers to work in the Whitehorse Branch. It is felt the young people had a positive influence in attracting others of their age group to the resources and facilities in the library.

OTHER BRANCHES

(a) A new library was officially opened in Watson Lake, November 16 and the supervisor has subsequently reported an eight-fold increase in use of library resources.

(b) The library in Faro moved into a combined school - public library in the Faro School.

(c) The past year was the first full year of grants in aid of salaries for branch library workers, and all libraries reported an increase in membership and interest. Most requested more books and better facilities.

(d) In 1970 - 1971 library headquarters sent books to 93 outlets including branch libraries, deposit stations, isolated families, camps, institutions, schools and kindergartens.

Although this was roughly the same kind of service as provided the previous year there was a nine per cent drop in books sent out.

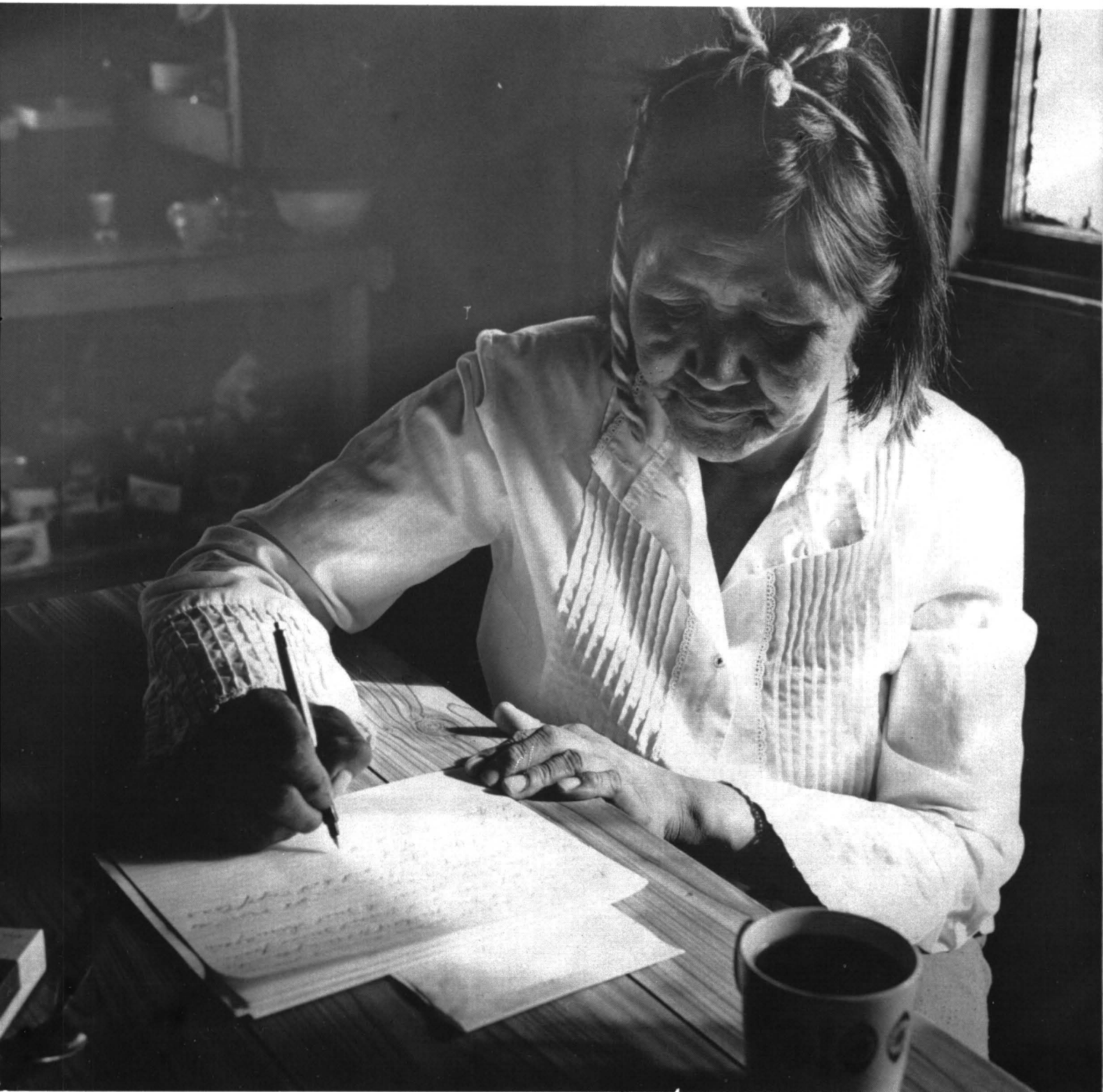
SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Besides supplying small schools with books directly from the Regional Library collection, during the past year the Library Services Branch provided 4,765 fully catalogued books for the collections of nine schools.

FILM LIBRARY

The film library loaned 6,441 films, an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. The combined audience statistics totalled 167,008 people — an increase of 49 per cent over 1969 - 1970.

Statistical Summary	1970-71	1969-70
New books processed (regional collection)	6,801	9,658
New books processed (school collections)	4,765	5,500
Total	11,566	15,158
Interlibrary loans	276	169
Number of books distributed from		
Regional to branches, outlets, etc.	26,584	29,369
Whitehorse Branch circulation	76,923	59,838
Dawson Branch circulation	4,330	3,469
Elsa Branch circulation	5,447	5,523
Faro Branch circulation	5,196	NA
Haines Junction Branch circulation	1,667	NA
Mayo Branch circulation	740	NA
Takhini Branch circulation	7,940	6,823
Watson Lake Branch circulation	3,587	NA
Total Branch circulation	105,830	
Film Library circulation	6,441	5,038



Here are the News: Edith Josie, well-known Old Crow correspondent for *The Whitehorse Star*, composes her regular wrap-up of happenings in the Arctic native settlement for publication in the Territory's Capital.

department of liquor control

Liquor sales in Yukon Territory were up almost a quarter of a million dollars during 1970-1971.

Sales for April 1, 1970 to March 31, 1971 were \$3,981,451 — an increase of \$237,926 from the previous year.

There were 212 liquor licences issued in the Territory during the year, an increase of 36 over 1969 - 1970; and there were 85 licenced premises in the Territory, most of which held more than one type of licence.

Licences Granted:	
Cocktail Lounge	33
Beer Tavern	24
Restaurant (Beer and Table Wine)	57
Dining Room (Liquor)	8
Beer Canteen	4
Beer Club	1
Liquor Club	5
Liquor Off-Premises	41
Beer Off-Premises	39
	212

A three-man Yukon Liquor Board was formed April 1, 1970 by the Commissioner. This board is primarily in charge of licencing and is proving very effective.

Besides meeting to study applications for licences, the board has sat on one appeal to a suspension of a licence as well as two objections to the issuance of a licence.

NEW ORDINANCE

A new Territorial Liquor Ordinance has been in effect since April 1, 1970 and has proved to be generally beneficial to residents.

Amendments to the Ordinance were passed by Territorial Council in February 1971 and dealt with three major points:

(1) Cocktail lounges, taverns and clubs are now allowed to open on Sundays;

(2) More power was given to Liquor Inspectors;

(3) Provision was made for serving alcoholic beverages to persons under 19, accompanied by a parent or guardian, under specific conditions such as in dining rooms, private clubs or at banquets.

MISCELLANEOUS

(a) The conversion of the Mayo Liquor Store to a self-serve type was completed during the year and has proved both popular and efficient.

(b) Space was provided for a self-serve liquor store in the new Territorial Building at Watson Lake. The liquor store took over its new premises there in September.



Native women dry salmon for winter food supply.

department of highways and public works

Working from 13 permanent road maintenance camps and two mobile summer camps, the Department of Highways and Public Works maintained most roads in Yukon Territory during the past fiscal year.

Exceptions were the Alaska Highway, the Haines Road and the access roads to the Anvil and Clinton Creek mines.

The proposed transfer of maintenance of the Alaska Highway from the Federal to the Territorial Government was being negotiated during the period under review.

An addition to the Department's responsibilities this year was a 45-mile stretch of the new Dempster Highway completed by the Federal Department of Public Works.

As in previous years, the Yukon River crossing at Dawson City continued to be served by two ferries during the summer, an ice bridge in winter and a skyline during the fall and spring break-up periods.

The Territorial Department of Highways and Public Works was responsible, also, for maintenance of the Ministry of Transport airports at Mayo and Dawson and for minor work done on Territorial airstrips and float plane docks.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

All Territorial buildings were maintained on a regular day-to-day schedule.

As their ages increase, the Government's buildings require more maintenance. This was reflected again during the past fiscal year by increased costs.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

(a) The Department continued road reconstruction programs by improving 33 miles of the Whitehorse - Keno and Stewart Crossing - Dawson roads. In addition, a number of minor reconstruction and construction projects were carried out on secondary and recreational roads.

(b) The first year of a two-year program to build a remote airport at Old Crow was completed. The total two-year cost for this project is estimated at \$600,000.

(c) The Ministry of Transport airport in Mayo was extended by 1,500 feet in late autumn by Department employees with the assistance of men and equipment from the Operators' Class of the Yukon Vocational Training School.

(d) A \$260,500-bridge was built over the Nares River at Carcross. This is part of the road proposed to eventually reach tidewater at Skagway, Alaska.

(e) Water and sewer installations were extended in a number of locations. The major project was a \$335,000-extension to the Riverdale system in Whitehorse.

(f) Of a great number of miscellaneous projects, two stand out. First, fire breaks were built around a number of Yukon communities at a cost of \$96,000 and, second, a "ground improvement program" around Territorial buildings and installations was continued at a cost of \$82,000.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Major building construction projects carried out by the Department during the fiscal year included completion of an addition to the F. H. Collins School in Whitehorse; construction of a school at Faro; completion of a Territorial office building at Watson Lake; and construction of new highway maintenance camps at three locations.

In addition, a number of houses were constructed for road maintenance crews in isolated areas and three Welfare houses were built in Whitehorse.

In Dawson City a new Nursing Station and an addition to the Nursing Home were completed.

Statistics	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	13	20	26	36	27
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	101	106	77	34	125
Equipment rental agreements entered into	144	66	59	92	98
Territorial Buildings maintained	155	156	166	204	223
Federal Buildings maintained	94	99	99	—	—
Total milage of roads maintained	1,503	1,549	1,650	1,650	1,721
Average number of employees —					
Summer	164	184	238	283	281
Winter	87	112	143	163	137
Road construction expenditure *	\$ 561,000	\$1,765,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,636,280	\$2,162,200
Building construction expenditure*	\$ 833,000	\$1,840,000	\$1,935,000	\$3,400,140	\$2,107,250
Road maintenance expenditure *	\$1,486,700	\$1,714,000	\$2,060,000	\$2,039,880	\$2,407,300
Building maintenance expenditure*	\$ 136,400	\$ 160,000	\$ 207,000	\$ 219,210	\$ 278,500
*Approximate Figures					

department of local government

The Department of Local Government, formed during the past fiscal year, is basically a renaming of the former Department of Municipal Affairs. The change was part of the reorganization of the Territorial Government under the current Executive Committee structure.

The Department contains the following Branches:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BRANCH

A primary function of the Local Government Branch is assisting unorganized communities to become municipalities as soon as economically possible. For example, on December 2, 1970 Faro was incorporated as a village. A mayor and three councillors were elected two weeks later on December 17.

The Branch also develops financial grant assistance policies to permit communities to provide a minimum standard of service to their taxpayers.

As an important part of its work this year, the Branch was involved with a Steering Committee formed from representatives of the Territorial Government, City of Whitehorse and surrounding areas to discuss proposed boundary extensions of Whitehorse.

At the time of compiling this report a decision on the boundary extensions was expected for spring of 1971.

The Local Government Branch is also responsible for administering Yukon Territory's Low-Cost Housing Program.

Statistics on this program for the fiscal year 1970 - 1971 show:

	1st Mortgages	2nd Mortgages
Applications Received	43	13
Applications Cancelled	28	1
Applications Refused	1	0
Applications Approved	42	13

In addition, a new program, the development of subsidized rental housing for Yukon communities was assigned to the Local Government Branch during the past year.

Initially it's hoped 40 "geared-to-income" rental units will be built in Whitehorse.

ACCOMMODATION SERVICES BRANCH

Accommodation Services is responsible for providing housing to Territorial employees where applicable, as well as managing

assignment of office accommodation for the government.

The workload of this branch has increased with the hand-over of Justice responsibilities to the Territorial Government. It is expected the proposed turn-over of Alaska Highway maintenance will also increase the branch's responsibilities.

LANDS AND ASSESSMENT BRANCH

This Branch is responsible for:

(a) Assessing property liable to taxation by the Territorial Government.

(b) Selling or leasing land under the administration, management and control of the Commissioner.

Total taxable and Grants-in-Lieu Assessment for the Territory, excluding the cities of Dawson and Whitehorse and the Village of Faro last year amounted to \$40,211,460. This included \$14,384,800 mining property, formerly exempt.

Total receipts during 1970 - 1971 from Options-Agreements for Sale were \$374,000.

Two hundred and fifty Federal leases were turned over to the Territory, and 65 trailer lots offered for sale in Porter Creek were sold in three months.

This Branch's responsibilities are also expected to increase with the proposed turn-over of the Alaska Highway maintenance to the Territory.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES AND INSPECTION BRANCH

(1) Fire Marshal's Office: Fire losses in 1970 dropped considerably. Estimated loss declined from \$3,078,317 in 1969 to \$633,249 in 1970.

With the provision of up-to-date training manuals in 1970 the skills and techniques of the Fire Service are being continuously upgraded. Fire inspections of public places resulted in a general improvement being noted.

(2) Building Inspector's Office: During 1970 - 1971, 75 permits, with an estimated construction value of \$1,101,105 were issued for residential construction.

In addition, 25 permits for commercial establishments with an estimated construction value of \$716,700 and 30 other permits with an estimated construction value of \$63,600 were issued.

Electrical Inspector's Office: During 1970 - 1971 permits were issued for commercial and residential work. The income received from permits for residential buildings was \$4,396 and for commercial buildings, \$1,675 for a total of \$6,071.



One of many attractive mobile homes located on lots made available in Porter Creek by the Territorial Government.

department of the territorial treasurer and collector of taxes

The Treasury Department was completely reorganized during the 1970 - 1971 fiscal year.

New appointments were made to the positions of Territorial Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, Director of Accounting Services, Director of Budget and Systems, General and Revenue Accountant and Disbursement Accountant.

This reorganization was undertaken to provide stronger financial support staff to the Government and to consolidate a number of financial functions which had been handled outside the Department.

The fiscal year ended March 31, 1971 indicates that from a financial standpoint the Government continued to grow and the effects of inflation and higher wages have had a marked impact on Government spending.

It is also evident various sectors of the Government, primarily in the statutory programs such as Health, Welfare, Yukon Hospital Insurance and Education, experienced major increases in expenditure, with these areas likely to continue this growth pattern in line with unemployment and the inflationary trend.

To counteract some of these areas the Government introduced program budgeting and program management concepts during the past

year. These concepts were also used in negotiating financial agreements with the Federal Government and they appreciably reduced the work required to justify program requirements.

Financial operations for the year ended March 31, 1971 indicate increases in almost all categories of both revenue and expenditure.

Budgetary expenditure amounted to \$24,703,734 as compared with \$23,383,654 for the previous year. Revenue and Recoveries, including the operating deficit grant, amounted to \$19,442,843 compared with \$19,224,830. Major changes in the expenditure area were operation and maintenance expenditures which increased to \$16,098,612 from \$13,602,322, with loan amortization increasing to \$1,339,708 as compared to \$891,462. Project capital decreased to \$7,265,414 as compared to \$8,889,870.

The increase in the operation and maintenance section was largely attributable to statutory programs and to increased wages. The loan amortization increase is attributable to increased borrowing to finance capital works. Project capital decrease, of course, results from the year to year fluctuations in capital projects required.

On the revenue side, principal changes were operation and maintenance revenue of \$5,534,183 as compared to \$4,824,476 with expenditure recoveries under operation and maintenance increasing to \$5,299,666 as compared to \$4,306,739. Loan amortization recoveries increased to \$2,022,449 as compared to \$1,448,248. Decreases in the revenue area were in the Government of Canada Operating Grant, which decreased to \$4,063,786 as compared to \$5,306,014 and a decrease in project capital recoveries to \$2,522,759 as compared to \$3,339,353.

The overall budgetary operations for the year, therefore, resulted in an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$5,260,891 as compared to \$4,158,824 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1970. The total excess of expenditure over revenue can be summarized as follows: operation and maintenance expenditures exceeded revenue and recoveries by \$1,200,977 with project capital expenditures exceeding recoveries by \$4,742,655 and loan amortization revenues exceeding expenditures by \$682,741.

Non-budgetary transactions which took place during the year included borrowing \$5,891,600 from Ottawa to meet the cost of the Territory's capital program. This borrowing included \$1,340,443 to finance low cost housing programs and to provide loans to municipalities throughout the Territory. In addition, non-budgetary disbursements totalling \$997,481 were made to the Government of Canada in respect of repayment of principal amounts of funds borrowed previously.

The overall cash position for the year ending March 31, 1971 indicates that cash disbursements exceeded cash receipts by \$1,323,552. This resulted in a decrease in the Territory's working capital position from \$3,556,645 as at March 31, 1970 to \$2,215,602 as at March 31, 1971.

financial statement

(Summary of Budgetary and Non-budgetary Transactions)

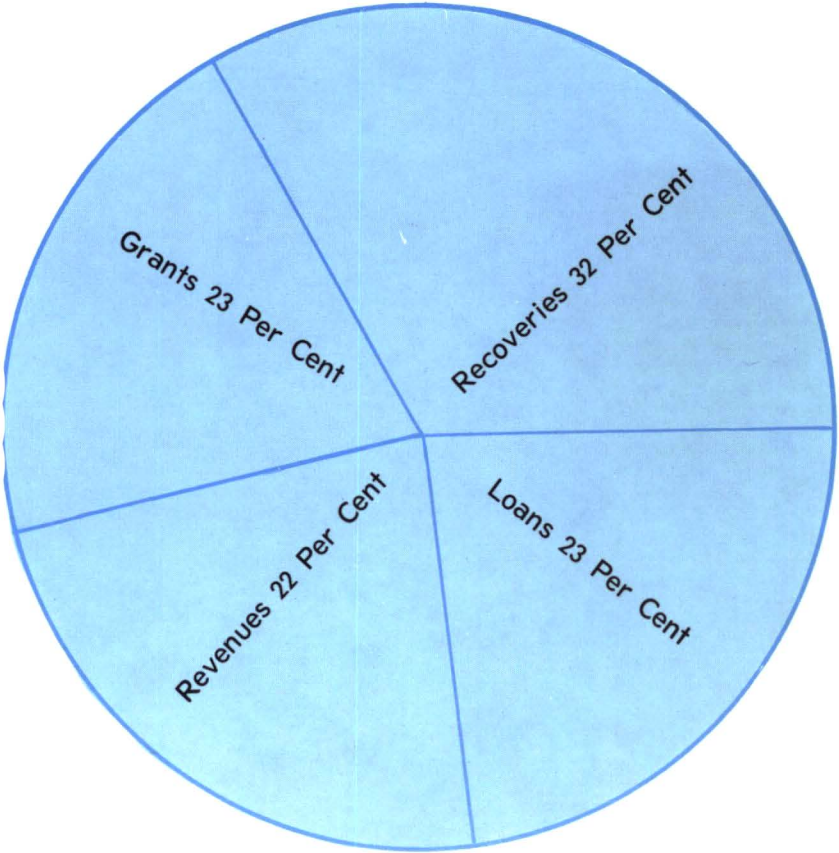
Requirements for all purposes for 1970 - 1971 were financed from three main sources:

- (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.

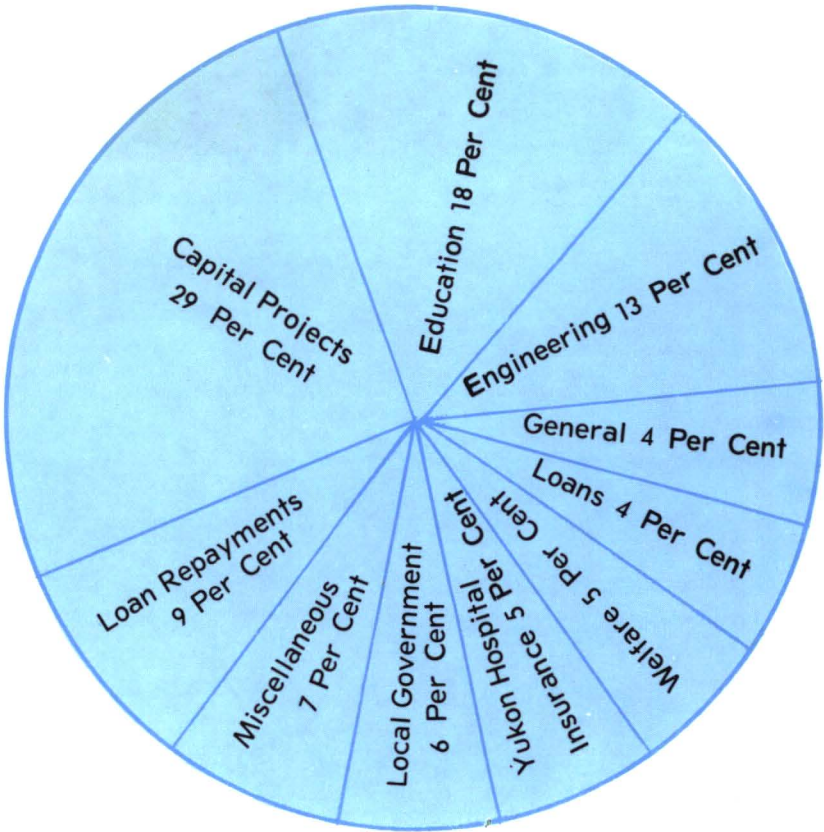
1970 - 1971 Expenditures and Source of Funds were as follows:

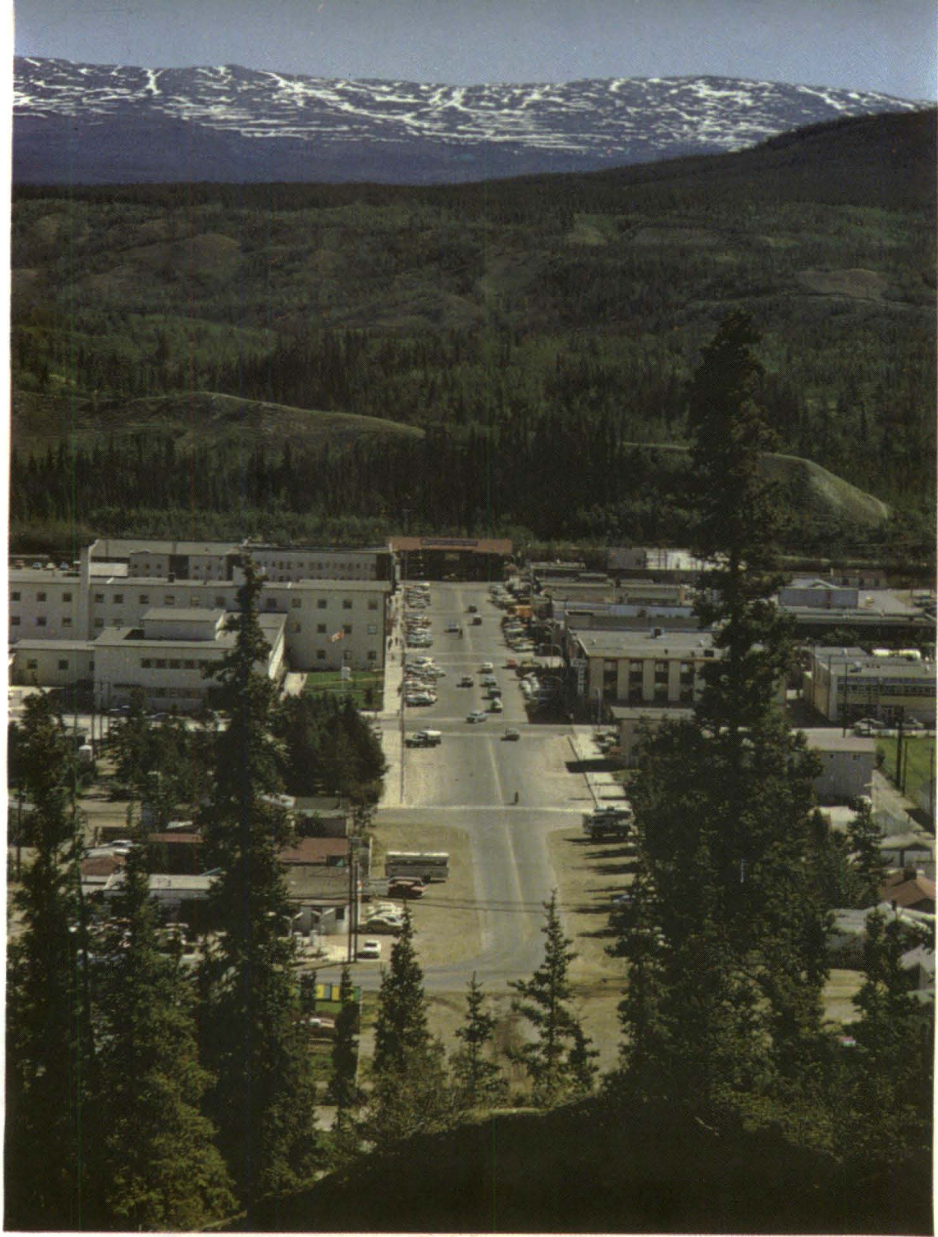
Expenditures		Source of Funds	
Capital Projects	\$7,265,414	Recoveries	\$8,099,751
Education	\$5,241,508	Capital Loans	\$5,441,600
Engineering	\$3,304,669	Operating Grant	\$4,063,786
Loan Repayments	\$2,337,189	Revenues	\$5,534,183
Local Government	\$1,434,795	Amortization Grant	\$1,858,061
Yukon Hospital Insurance Services	\$1,264,464	Housing Loans	\$ 450,000
General	\$1,130,573		
Welfare	\$1,175,456		
Miscellaneous	\$1,067,709		
Corrections	\$ 622,745		
Health	\$ 545,740		
Housing Loans	\$ 469,718		
Territorial Treasurer	\$ 310,953		
Loans — Other	\$ 600,000		
Deficit	(\$1,323,552)		
Total	\$25,447,381	Total	\$25,447,381

RECEIPTS — 1970-71
BY MAJOR SOURCE



EXPENDITURE — 1970-71
BY MAJOR FUNCTION





Main Street, Whitehorse.

social welfare branch

In November, 1970, the former Department of Social Welfare became a Branch of the larger Department of Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

During the year, demands on the Branch increased. Total caseload for all department programs was 2,282 cases, representing services provided to 4,640 persons. In comparison with the previous year, this is an increase of 484 cases (27 per cent) and 1,151 persons.

Total expenditure for 1970 - 1971 was \$1,175,456, an increase of \$217,132 over the previous year. Recoveries amounted to \$947,690, leaving a net expenditure of \$227,766.

Expenditure increases for the 1970 - 1971 fiscal year were related mainly to the major statutory programs of child welfare and social assistance, and are attributable to the increased number of cases during the year, as well as to increasing costs of supplies and services. Another contributing factor was the first year's operating costs of a number of newly-constructed welfare facilities for the care and accommodation of children and elderly persons.

SOCIAL AND CATEGORICAL ASSISTANCE

In comparison with 1969 - 1970, the caseload in Social Assistance increased by 301 cases, and expenditures increased correspondingly by \$60,521. Of the total caseload of 946 for the year, 666 cases were closed, leaving an active caseload of 280 at March 31, 1971.

There was an increase in the number of deserted wives and unmarried mothers with dependent children who required full maintenance during the year.

There was also an increase in the number of unemployed employables requiring assistance. This can be related to the general economic conditions which prevailed throughout Canada during the year. Transient cases increased by 124 over the previous year.

Categorical assistance in the form of Blind and Disabled Persons' Allowances is extended to persons handicapped by loss of sight or who are permanently disabled. The allowances are fixed by statute at \$75 per month. Supplementary allowances, however, are available.

SERVICES FOR THE CARE OF THE AGED

The Norman D Macaulay Lodge (Senior Citizen's Home) completed during the previous fiscal year continued to meet a variety of needs for elderly Yukoners. This lodge, in the Riverdale area of Whitehorse, provides modern accommodation for both single persons and married couples.

In addition to this facility the Branch also operates, in Whitehorse, a Senior Citizen's Home composed of 20 self-contained units, as well as a 10-unit Senior Citizen's Residence in Dawson City.

A new 15-bed Nursing Home in Dawson City was completed and officially opened by Commissioner James Smith in October, 1970.

The new home was named the Alexander McDonald Lodge after one of the early and well-known pioneers of the Dawson City area.

The cost of the Alexander McDonald Lodge was \$395,000 and the cost of the Macaulay Lodge, \$650,000. This brought to over \$1 million the amount spent in the past two years for the establishment of geriatric facilities.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

There was a very significant increase in the activities of this Division during the year. This program encompasses a broad range of specialized services and support resources.

Caseload increases occurred in all areas of service and the cost continued to rise in proportion to increased demand.

Total caseload in this program for 1970 - 1971 was 1,323 cases involving services to 2,794 persons. In comparison with the previous fiscal year, this was an increase of 329 cases and 700 persons.

Excessive drinking, extreme poverty and squalid living conditions continued to be some of the major reasons for children being taken into protective care because of severe neglect, family breakdown desertion or extreme physical and emotional deprivation.

On April 1, 1970 there were 303 children in care with new admissions numbering 206, for a total of 509 children in care during 1970 - 1971, an increase of 83 children over the previous year.

During the year, 173 children were discharged from care, leaving 336 children still in care as the fiscal year ended.

During 1970 - 1971, there were 41 adoption placements, compared to 18 in 1969 - 1970. This was an increase of 23 placements, or 125 per cent.

The increase in the number of unmarried mothers given assistance continued during 1970 -

1971 with a corresponding increase in the number of children relinquished for adoption.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

During the fiscal year the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre constructed a four-bedroom home for the Social Welfare Branch's housing program. This is the second house completed by the Centre through arrangements with the Welfare Branch.

The Branch's housing program established in 1967, is designed to improve the living conditions of families in receipt of long-term assistance and marginal-income families. Since the program began eight houses have been built and four purchased, providing new and improved accommodation for 18 adults and 70 children.

CHILD-CARE FACILITIES

Construction of a group home in Whitehorse for multi-handicapped children was completed during the fiscal year and the home was officially opened July 1, 1970. This home is operated for the Branch by members of the Sisters of Providence with training and experience in caring for handicapped children. Previously, the Branch was obliged to locate specialized homes in the provinces where the daily rates charged were extremely high.

Contracts were awarded for the construction of three additional group homes and completion is scheduled early in the 1971-72 fiscal year. These homes are designed as large family dwellings in order to provide the children with the maximum benefits of family living. They will be operated on a contract basis.

CATEGORY OF SERVICE	Caseload at Apr. 1, 1970	Cases Opened During Year	Total Caseload Carried	Number of Persons Involved	Cases Closed During Year	Active Caseload at Mar. 31-71
FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE						
Children-in-Care	303	206	509	509	173	336
Child Protection	100	44	144	789	42	102
Foster Homes Approved	109	56	165	330	32	133
Adoption Services -						
a) Agency Placements	19	41	60	180	30	30
b) Step-Parent Adoptions	0	7	7	21	7	0
c) Adoption Homes Approved	5	32	37	74	33	4
Unmarried Parents	68	71	139	166	103	36
Family Service	96	166	262	725	143	119
GENERAL ASSISTANCE						
Social Assistance Services	197	749	946	1833	666	280
CATEGORICAL ASSISTANCE						
Blind Persons' Allowance	6	0	6	6	0	6
Disabled Persons' Allowance	6	1	7	7	1	6
	909	1373	2282	4640	1230	1052

corrections branch

The first years of operating Yukon's Correctional Institutes were, by necessity, largely experimental and instructional. Original staff was recruited locally from people new to the field and to the philosophy of corrections.

Now, four years after the inception of the program, over half the original staff are still with the Branch. They have grown with the job and their ranks have been reinforced by the recent recruitment of several young men who are showing an eager and healthy interest in pursuing corrections as a career.

The staff's confidence and interest in their jobs has developed as a result of an overall effort on the parts of everyone and the leadership offered by senior staff.

The superintendent of the Whitehorse Correctional Institution has done much to raise the morale of staff since coming to Yukon in August, 1970. This position had been vacant for almost five months.

In addition, the appointment of an academic instructor has enabled many varied and ambitious programs to be undertaken for inmates, adults and juveniles in both the academic and vocational fields. This appointment also allowed the classification officer to devote his energies fully to his own area of operation with a resulting increase in efficiency.

JUVENILE TRAINING HOME

The second year of operation of the Juvenile Training Home reflects a great deal of credit on the staff and the direction given by the assistant superintendent. Staff volunteered 200 hours of their own time during the past year, which speaks well of their interest in the boys and their own jobs.

During the past year arrangements were negotiated with British Columbia for housing female prisoners who, in the main, had received sentences exceeding five months. This allowed the Whitehorse Correctional Institute to use the area previously occupied by female inmates as a Young Offenders' Unit for first offenders between the ages of 16 and 22.

The addition, during the year, of an eight-unit cell block relieved an undesirable and sometimes dangerous situation which had existed in the maximum security area. Overcrowding of this area had caused many problems for over three years. The additional space now enables proper classification to be carried out and problem inmates to be segregated from more stable prisoners during required adjustment and observation periods.

PROBATION SERVICES

The courts continued to use probation in an increasing number of adjudications either as an alternative, or in addition, to imprisonment.

GENERAL TRENDS

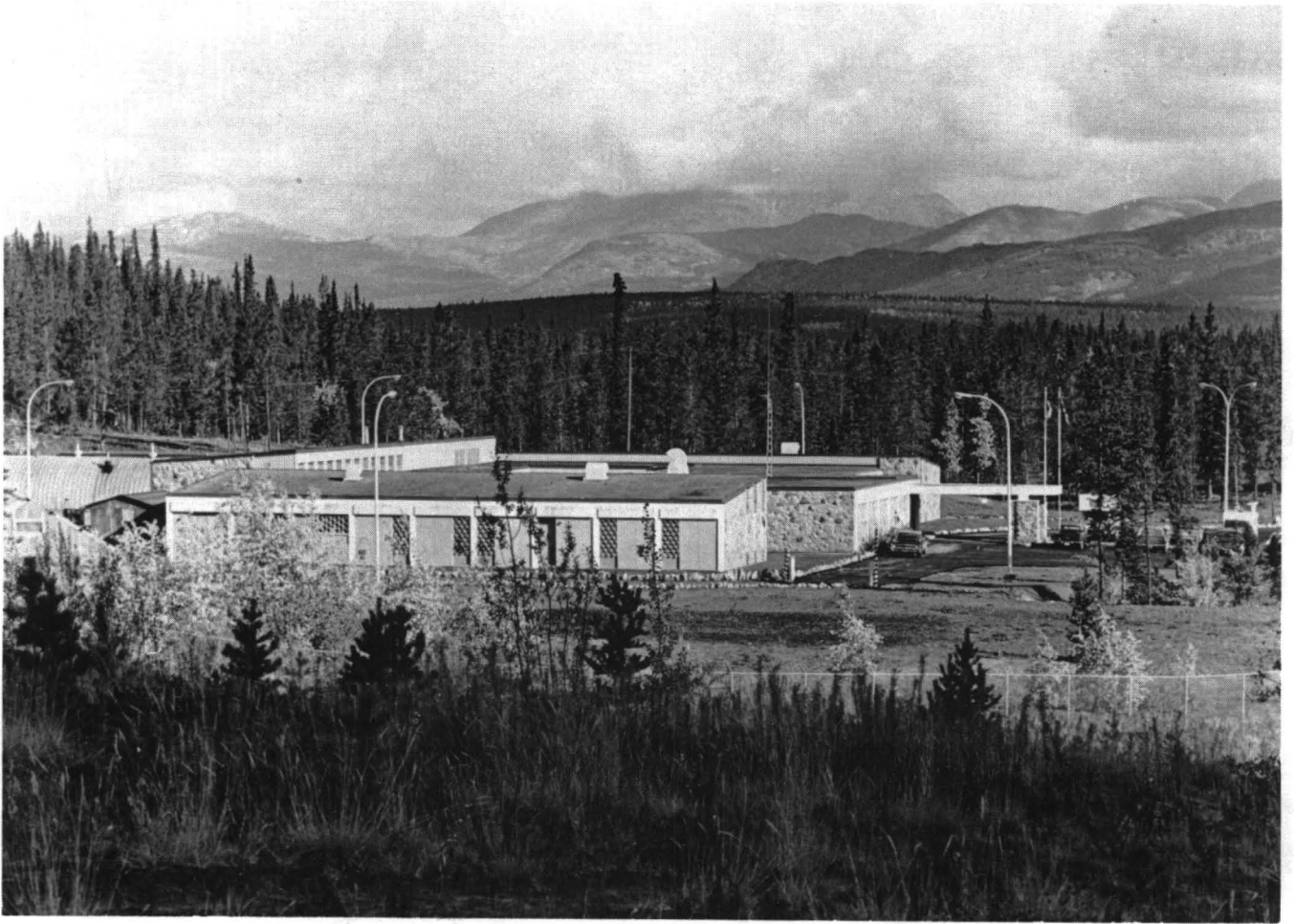
The picture presented over the past fiscal year indicates an increase in the general incidence of crime in Yukon Territory.

Assaults, disorderly conduct, false pretences and breaking and entering figured high in the types of offences committed by persons sent to prison.

One disturbing feature was that twice as many young people were imprisoned for drug offences than in the previous year. While some of these were transients, a good many were also local, and the drug problem in Yukon is as serious as anywhere else in Canada. The attendant problems have made it necessary for the Corrections Branch to revamp its visiting regulations, particularly with regard to the admission of parcels to the Correctional Institutions, to minimize the possibility of drugs being smuggled in.

Deep concern continues to be felt over the number of juvenile girls coming to the attention of various Correction Branch agencies. The inability to deal effectively with these young people stems from lack of a suitable facility where their energy and behaviour can be controlled and properly channelled. This problem needs immediate attention.

NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED		
	1970 - 1971	1969 - 1970
Male	245	(316)
Female	19	(67)
Male Remand	124	(101)
Female Remand	8	(5)
	396	(489)



Whitehorse Correctional Institute

Offences Committed by Sentenced Inmates						
	Male		Female		Totals	
	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970
Criminal Code	340	(227)	24	(5)	364	(232)
Narcotics Control Act	13	(7)	Nil	(Nil)	13	(7)
Liquor Ordinance	9	(112)	1	(26)	10	(138)
Indian Act	Nil	(85)	Nil	(48)	Nil	(133)
Motor Vehicles Ordinance	25	(11)	Nil	(Nil)	25	(11)
Food and Drugs Act	1	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
Child Welfare Ordinance	1	(Nil)	3	(Nil)	4	(Nil)
Juvenile Delinquents Act	Nil	(1)	Nil	(Nil)	Nil	(1)
Aeronautics Act	Nil	(1)	Nil	(1)	Nil	(1)
Game Ordinance	Nil	(1)	Nil	(Nil)	Nil	(1)
	389	(445)	28	(79)	417	(524)

Age Grouping of Sentenced Offenders						
	Male		Female		Totals	
	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970
15 years	1	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
16 years	19	(9)	1	(5)	20	(14)
17 years	10	(18)	Nil	(7)	10	(25)
18 years	15	(18)	3	(1)	18	(19)
19 years	16	(18)	Nil	(Nil)	16	(18)
20 years	14	(13)	Nil	(1)	14	(14)
21-25 years	56	(87)	Nil	(2)	56	(89)
26-30 years	28	(44)	5	(9)	33	(53)
31-40 years	54	(61)	5	(29)	59	(90)
41-50 years	25	(33)	4	(10)	29	(43)
Over 50 years	7	(15)	1	(3)	8	(18)



Yukon youngster receives polio immunization at Whitehorse General Hospital.

northern health services

The Department of Health is staffed by personnel of the Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare. Effective April 1, 1970, broad general supervision was added with the appointment of an Executive Member of the Territorial Council for Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The operating and capital costs of the Health Department are shared between the Federal and Territorial Governments on a population basis in each Health District. Administrative services are, for the most part, located in the Whitehorse General Hospital and are provided by a physician, an administrator, a supervising nurse and ancillary staff.

The physician, in addition to his Northern Health Services appointment, is also the Chief Medical Officer of Health for Yukon Territory and, in that capacity, reports to a member of the Executive Committee. In his capacity of Zone Director, he reports through the Regional Office of Northern Health Services in Edmonton.

The Yukon Zone consists of the entire Yukon Territory. The responsibilities of the Zone include:

(1) Operating and maintaining Federal Hospitals and other cost-shared Health facilities throughout the Territory;

(2) Providing Health Programs to all residents of Yukon via Public Health Nurses in the various Health Stations;

(3) Operating the Yukon Health Plan.

VISITING SPECIALISTS PROGRAM

An Ear, Nose and Throat specialist visited Whitehorse twice during the year, an Ophthalmologist three times and a Pediatrician once. The program continued essentially as it has in past years with these specialists seeing referred patients at the Whitehorse General Hospital.

At the end of the year the Department was encouraging these people to visit the outlying communities of the Territory.

As mentioned a year ago, the practice of having a Psychiatrist visit Yukon was discontinued with the appointment of a full-time salaried Psychiatrist to the staff of the Yukon Zone. This Psychiatrist has filled a tremendous gap in the Health Care team of Yukon Territory.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Territory's newly-appointed Psychiatrist was involved with direct individual consultations, most of the patients being referred by medical practitioners. Besides this, he was involved in teaching programs for the nursing staff of the Whitehorse General Hospital and the Yukon Family Counselling Service on a regular basis.

The resident Psychologist's activities continued to be in the field of counselling, intellectual assessment and education in the sense of community health.

During the year there were 20 committals to a mental hospital. Six were voluntary and 14 were involuntary. Total patients seen was 329, of which 266 were adults and 63 children. This was further subdivided into 205 out-patients and 124 in-patients.

As can be seen from the above figures, a very large number of patients was referred. This necessitated a great deal of time being spent in performing psychiatric evaluations which left a relatively small amount of time for the treatment of these people.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAMS

(1) Tuberculosis — In 1970, 12 cases of tuberculosis were reported in the Territory. Home chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis treatment programs were continuing with a total of 105 patients on these programs in December, 1970.

(2) Venereal Disease — There was a total of 229 confirmed cases of Gonorrhoea reported and 63 unconfirmed cases, representing an approximate decrease of 19 per cent from the 1969 rate. Despite this decrease, however, the Yukon rate is still about five times the B.C. rate and 14 times the Ontario rate.

Six cases of Syphilis were reported and treated — three primary and three latent cases. Again, this makes the rate for Syphilis more than twice that of B.C. and more than four times that of Alberta.

Education regarding Venereal Disease is still being carried out in a limited fashion.

(3) Maternal Care — In analyzing the quality of prenatal care received by mothers, it was found 57 per cent of the prenatal care ranged from good to excellent, 24.6 per cent was adequate, 11 per cent inadequate and 7.4 per cent received no care.

(4) Infant Care — B.C.G. vaccinations are performed routinely on all newborns, as well as P.K.U. testing shortly after birth. The mother and new infant are visited in the home by the Public Health Nurse, and later on the infant is seen at Child Health Conferences in addition to routine home visits.

Child Health Conferences, at which counselling is carried out in addition to the immunization program are held regularly by all Public Health Nurses in Yukon. Increased efforts and continuing publicity are required to bring the immunization status of this age group to an acceptable level.

(5) School Health Program — Physical examinations of all school beginners were carried out by doctors. Maintenance of immunization levels of school children was carried out. Introduction of the Rubella vaccination (German measles) into the immunization program resulted in an effort to protect all children up to age 12. Counselling in schools by the Public Health Nurses was continued.

(6) Health Education — Health Education during the year has been done on a one-to-one basis in various clinics, conferences, etc. Pre-

natal classes were held in several communities, as well as a home nursing class. School health education projects were given support. Also, use has been made of the news media for disseminating health information.

(7) Infectious Diseases — Other than the occasional occurrence of isolated cases of infectious hepatitis, scarlet fever, mumps, chicken pox and red measles, no outbreaks of any large number have been reported. Whitehorse, however, did have an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in the first six months of the year.

(8) Chronic Disease Program — The Chronic Disease Register was reviewed and revised extensively again this year and the records have now been totally computerized. The computer provides a regular monthly feedback, ensuring all opportunities for follow-up are generated.

OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMS

The only other Health Program of note that continued operation in Yukon during the year under review was the Dental Pilot Project and the Department regrets to report this program did not achieve its objectives in the past year due partly to a shortage of both professional and para-professional staff. The objective for the year was to achieve the examination of and treatment of all school children in Yukon through the sixth school grade. However, this goal was not achieved as insufficient professional dental staff time was available to do the necessary pre-examinations and a shortage of dental hygienists towards the year end coupled with a dramatically increased school population precluded carrying out sufficient activity to achieve this objective.

ALCOHOLISM

For some years there has been an alcoholism counsellor in the Territory, however, he left the service of the Territorial Government during the year and has not been replaced. Alcoholism remains a continuing and increasing problem.

yukon hospital insurance services

An over-all increase in the utilization of insured services, both in-patient and out-patient, was noted during the past year. In the case of in-patients this was caused by population growth and in the case of out-patients both by population growth and by an extension in the scope of benefits.

The Statistics Canada Yukon population for 1970 was 16,000 compared to 15,000 for 1969.

IN-PATIENTS

The Hospital Service paid for 29,603 days of in-patient care for 3,822 adults and children during the year representing an average stay of 7.7 days. The number of days and patients increased by 4.2 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively, but the average length of stay decreased by .4 days from 8.1 in 1969. Based on the official Statistics Canada population of 16,000, 238 per 1,000 people received in-patient care compared with 232 per 1,000 for the previous year.

The figures for newborns were: 2,990 days of care; 494 patients; and an average length of stay of six days.

OUT-PATIENTS

A total of 7,134 patients received out-patient care, of which 2,026 resulted from accidents. Under the scope of out-patient benefits in force in 1969 only the treatments resulting from accidents would be considered as insured services and in this field the 1970 figures were up 3.5 per cent over the previous year.

FINANCING

The cost of insured services was again shared in varying proportions by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare, the Territorial Government and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

FEDERAL HOSPITALS

Hospitals in Yukon Territory owned or operated by the Government of Canada are classed as Federal Hospitals and payments made at an agreed per diem rate for each facility with the exception of Mayo General Hospital which is operated on a budget review basis.

Federal Hospitals include: Whitehorse General Hospital, Watson Lake Cottage Hospital, Old Crow Nursing Station, Faro Nursing Station, Father Judge Memorial Hospital, Dawson City.

CONTRACT HOSPITALS

There were two contract hospitals used — the Red Cross Blood Depot in Edmonton and the Whitehorse Medical Clinic. Costs of the Whitehorse clinic were borne entirely by the Service since it could not be recognized as a cost

shareable facility under the terms of the Federal Hospital Insurance and Diagnostics Act.

HOSPITALS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY

Admissions were recorded in hospitals in the Northwest Territories and all provinces except

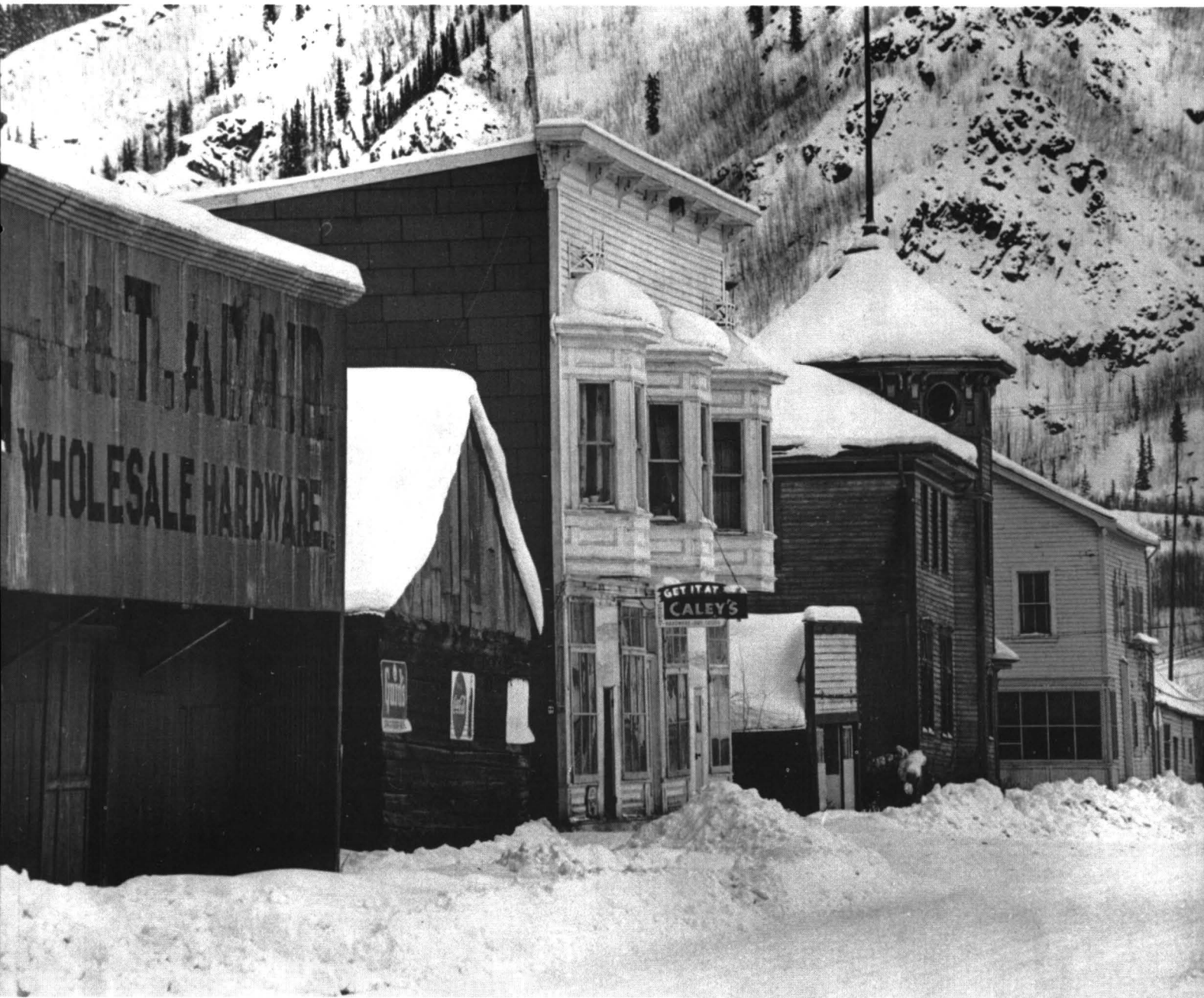
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Outside of Canada hospitalization was provided in New Guinea and the U.S.A.

Despite, however, the widespread locations involved, it is interesting to note Alberta and British Columbia accounted for 83 per cent of the admissions and 97 per cent of the patient days.

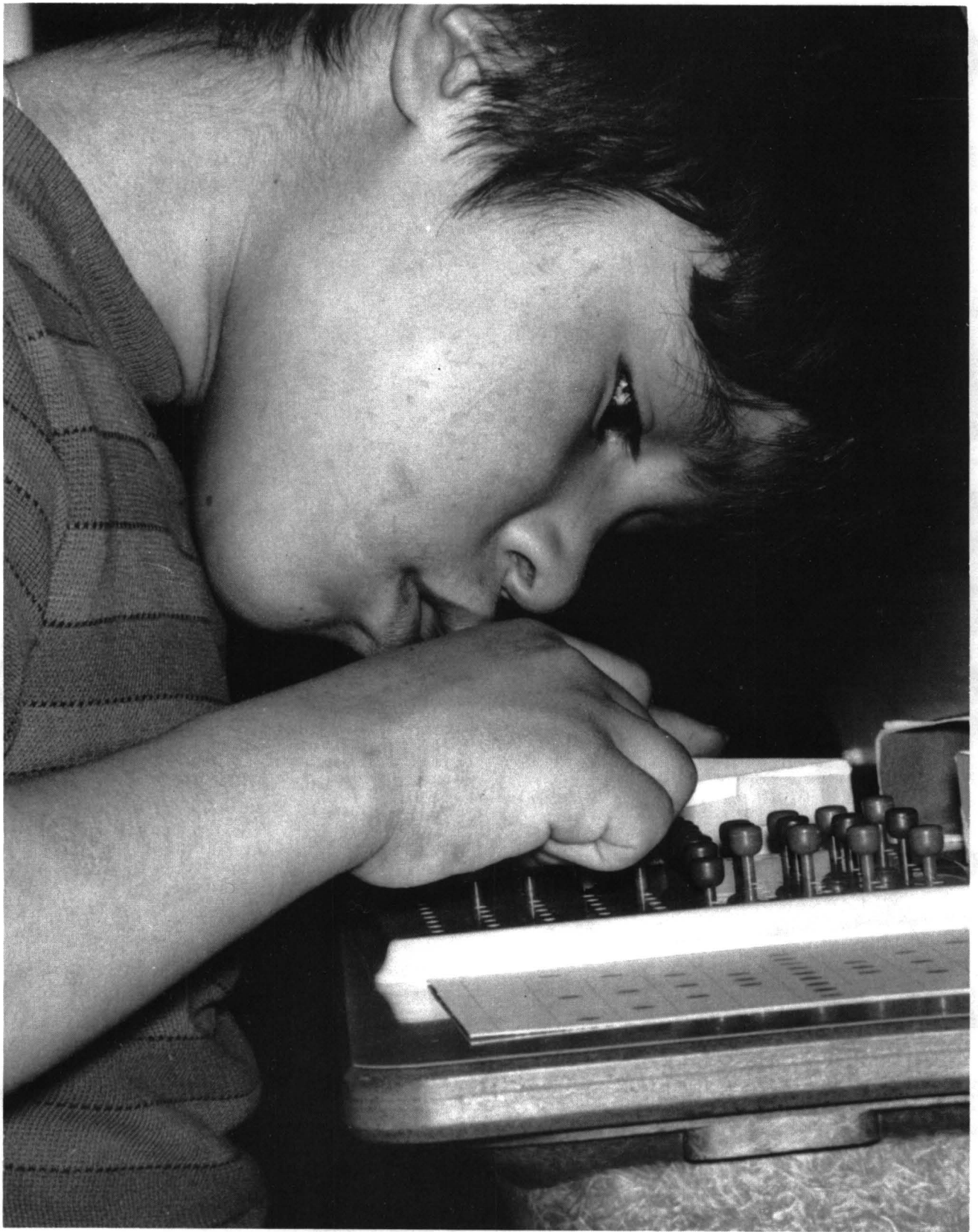
STATISTICAL DETAILS			
Details of Services Provided	Within the Territory	Outside the Territory	Total
Adult & Children Patient Days	22,342	7,361	29,603
Newborn Days	2,775	215	2,990
Out-Patient Treatments	7,126	8	7,134

FINANCIAL DETAILS			
Costs of Services Provided	Within the Territory	Outside the Territory	Total
In-Patient Services	\$ 821,209.00	\$ 322,071.00	\$ 1,143,280.00
Out-Patient Services	\$ 69,297.00	\$ 336.00	69,633.00
Administration			24,297.00
			\$ 1,237,210.00

Using the (Statistics Canada) figure of 16,000 as the population of the Territory the per capita cost of the plan was \$77.33 comprised of insured services \$75.81 and administration \$1.52. This compares favourably with the national per capita cost of \$90.38. The average cost to the Plan was \$31.91 per Adult and Children patient day, \$7.00 per Newborn patient day and \$9.76 per out-patient visit.



Winter decorates Yukon Territory's old Gold Rush capital, Dawson City.



Although he lives well "North of 60" this young fellow receives an education on par with his southern counterparts.

general education

Last year saw the largest single enrolment increase in the history of Yukon schools.

The number of pupils jumped by over 500, to a total of 4,521 — a 12.5 per cent increase in only one year.

Each of the 12 grades reflected the growing population of the Territory, but it is significant that heaviest percentage increases were in the secondary grades, especially in grades 11 and 12. It is apparent there is greater retention of pupils with the improved educational facilities available.

NEW SCHOOLS

Operations of the Anvil Mining Corporation at Faro led to the need for a new eight-room school in that centre. This was officially opened by the Commissioner during the school year and was named the Del C Van Gorder School in honor of a pioneer trader and prospector in the Ross River area. It is unique in that it is specifically designed to make for co-operative use of school and community recreational facilities.

A three-room addition to the Jack Hulland School at Porter Creek was completed prior to the opening of school in September.

Other increases in enrolment were cared for by existing facilities and by the provision of two relocatable classrooms.

TEACHER QUALIFICATIONS

Increased enrolments have meant an increase in teaching staff. With improved supply and improved selection methods developed through the co-operation of the Personnel Office, the qualifications of teachers have continued to improve.

The six categories of teacher certification are established in terms of the number of years of university and professional training beyond grade 12. In 1970 - 1971, 48 per cent of the teachers employed were in the three top categories. This contrasts with 38 per cent in 1968 - 1969, and 40 per cent in 1969 - 1970.

Not only has the average teacher more professional training than in the past but he also has more experience. The median teaching experience of teachers in Yukon is now six years. Over 30 per cent of teachers have had 10 years or more experience.

COSTS

With an increase in average monthly enrolment of over 15 per cent, the total cost of operating and maintaining the Territorial schools rose to \$4,241,670 as opposed to \$3,676,852 in the previous year. The per-pupil cost, however, rose only from \$949.36 to \$967.97, which at two per cent is probably accounted for in its entirety by the declining purchase value of the dollar over a calendar year. As individual schools grow in size, this favorable tendency for per-pupil costs to remain at a level or even to decline should continue.

One of the major expenses faced by the Territory is the social desirability of providing quite sophisticated services to the smaller numbers of pupils in outside communities. As the communities grow, the costs of these services should not grow proportionally.

KINDERGARTENS

All kindergartens in Yukon are, at the end of this third year of their existence, of the community or co-operative type.

Under the co-operative scheme a kindergarten committee recommends to the Superintendent of Education facilities for classroom accommodation and an instructor. If these meet requirements, grants are made for the instructor's salary and for equipment costs. Kindergarten instructors are trained at special summer courses held annually at Whitehorse.

In 1970 - 1971 there was a total of 423 pupils enrolled in approved kindergartens, as follows:

Whitehorse	
C.Y.O. Hall	29
Hillcrest	14
Kishwoot Hall	60
Porter Creek	40
Riverdale	36
Takhini	40
United Church	18
Total	237
Other Communities	
Carcross	14
Carmacks	20
Clinton Creek	11
Dawson	19
Destruction Bay	9
Elsa	8
Faro	17
Haines Junction	8
Mayo	19
Old Crow	13
Ross River	12
Upper Liard	14
Watson Lake	14
Teslin	8
Total	186

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE CONVENTION

The fifteenth Annual Teachers' Institute Convention was held at Whitehorse during August. The main speaker was Dr. Robert Rosenthal, professor of social psychology at

Harvard, whose topic, "Pygmalion in the Classroom", dealt with expectations of achievement and behaviour. Other visiting speakers included: Dr. Bernard Lall of the University of Saskatchewan, Dr. David Kellum of the University of Alberta, Dr. Dorothy Rizer of the University of British Columbia, and Mr. Ron Berod, principal of McKenzie School in Victoria, B.C.

Panel discussions and clinics included: "Physical Education in the Elementary School", led by Dr. Max Howell; "Pot, Pills and Pedagogy", locally arranged; "Elementary Science Kits", led by Miss Louise McGarrigle; and "English for the Middle School", led by Mrs Ruth McIntyre.

CURRICULUM INNOVATIONS

In some schools there has been experimental work in native cultural education.

At Old Crow, for example, Mr Charlie Peter Charlie taught in the Loucheux language. At Ross River, Mrs Mary Charlie and Mrs Valerie Macdonnell revived interest in native legends and folk tales, presenting some of these at community functions. At Pelly Crossing, Mrs Rachel Tom Tom continued to instruct in native crafts. In many of the Territorial schools, the influence of native designs and native themes is clear in the art work of pupils.

The teaching of French at the elementary school level has been extended to Dawson, Faro and Teslin while continuing in the schools of Clinton Creek, Mayo, Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

Mr Harvey Barnes of the University of Alberta, on leave from the Vancouver School Board, was engaged to act in a consultative and evaluative capacity. He visited all schools involved in the program during the year.

A new program in elementary science was introduced in Yukon schools. It uses a discovery-type approach and consists of many individual units which can be used for varying lengths of time in a range of grades. It is designed to enable the teacher to use creativity and ingenuity in teaching and to give the child an opportunity to develop his imagination and sensitivity through his own exploratory investigations.

ENROLMENT IN YUKON SCHOOLS BY GRADE

(Figures for March, 1971 as compared to March, 1970)

Grade	1970	1971
1	499	514
2	465	501
3	413	510
4	449	466
5	396	436
6	349	429
7	355	370
8	353	370
9	267	333
10	213	236
11	148	197
12	71	110
Special Classes	36	49
Totals	4014	4521

ENROLMENT BY SCHOOLS

(Figures for March, 1971 as compared to March, 1970)

Whitehorse	1970	1971
Jack Hulland Elementary	327	399
Takhini Elementary	349	320
Whitehorse Elementary	606	668
Christ the King Elementary	249	283
Christ the King Secondary	236	215
F.H. Collins Secondary	670	859
Selkirk St. Elementary	260	348
Other Communities		
Beaver Creek	43	40
Destruction Bay	41	36
Carmacks	97	93
Pelly River	34	32
Mayo	146	159
Dawson City	166	170
Elsa	70	61
Clinton Creek	48	64
Ross River	59	63
Teslin	98	103
Watson Lake	236	253
Carcross	50	52
Old Crow	73	68
Faro	94	162
Haines Junction	62	73
Totals	4014	4521

industrial training

The Industrial Training Branch conducts programmes designed to provide the means for students to achieve the status of qualified journeymen through a sequence involving: pre-employment training, apprenticeship, upgrading training, and certification tests. The adult vocational program encompasses all aspects of these, together with up-dating or refresher courses, and is given either in full-time day courses or part-time night courses. Training is normally given in the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre at Whitehorse, but may be extended in some cases to other centres. This was done last year when a 20-week course in basic prospecting was given at Ross River.

Among the special courses given last year were up-grading courses in welding and carpentry and a well received "Modern Management" course arranged through the B.C. Research Council. Others included a foreman's supervisory course and a course for sales clerks. These special short courses enrolled 790 trainees.

Night-school courses included both vocational and general interest courses. The enrolment in these reached a total of 658. Of these, 552 were in Whitehorse and the remaining 106 in such centres as Teslin and Haines Junction.

The total number of Yukon Trade Qualification Certificates now issued stands at 210. Two trade apprentices last year completed their training and now hold both the Yukon Certificate and the Inter-Provincial "Red Seal" Tradesman Qualification.

Fourteen apprentices are under contract in the Yukon. Trade Qualification examinations are conducted when and where requested.

In 1970 - 1971, regulations and examinations were developed for three more trades — industrial electrician, hairdresser-cosmotologist, and plumbing — bringing the total number of trades for which regulations and examinations are now available to six.

Public meetings were held throughout Yukon to discuss all facets of training and qualifications. Research into the skilled trades required for employment in Yukon-based industries resulted in several new courses being offered.

Enrolment statistics at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre show that 22 courses ranging in length from four weeks to 10 months were offered and that a total of 488 students were registered in these.

Training in mining is only one of the many areas covered by the modern Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre in Whitehorse.



recreation branch

Highlights of the year's operation of the Recreation Branch were the inauguration of the Government's program of providing portable swimming pools to small communities, and the Territory's participation in the second Canada Winter Games in Saskatoon.

Three "portable" pools, 22 feet by 44 feet with a uniform maximum depth of four feet, were provided to Watson Lake, Mayo and Teslin as the start of a three-year program that will include up to 10 such pools in the smaller communities.

Despite late delivery which delayed pool openings, the pools proved their worth in all three centres, with more than 100 children and adults earning Red Cross Water Safety awards. In one case, the pool even produced a few winning competitive swimmers. The season's operation brought to light several problems that will be dealt with in the future, mainly related to the local sponsors' operating responsibilities. Two pools were located indoors and operated satisfactorily, but one outdoor installation resulted in heavy heating costs, indicating the need for at least a pool cover to reduce overnight heat loss.

The growth of sports activity and organization in Yukon was indicated in the Territory's participation in the Canada Winter Games at Saskatoon, with entries in 12 sports compared to six at the first games in Quebec. Particularly promising results were obtained in some individual sports, and the Yukon's overall points standing was double that of the 1967 Games.

The Branch sponsored or assisted training projects for leaders, officials or participants in: badminton, hockey, gymnastics, figure skating, tennis, square dancing, swimming, fitness, wrestling and softball during the year. Of note was the badminton training program, the first of its type, in which two professional coaches were brought to Yukon for a two-week series of clinics, visiting seven centres and spurring a surge of new interest in the game both in schools and in community groups. One result was the formation of the Yukon Badminton Association as an affiliate of the Canadian governing body, leading to future direct entry of Yukon members to national championships.

Softball, judo, wrestling, gymnastics and table tennis in Yukon also became affiliated with national groups during the year. The results will include more participation in national championships and a voice in national governing bodies as well, with the possibility of some national competitions and meetings being brought to the territory.

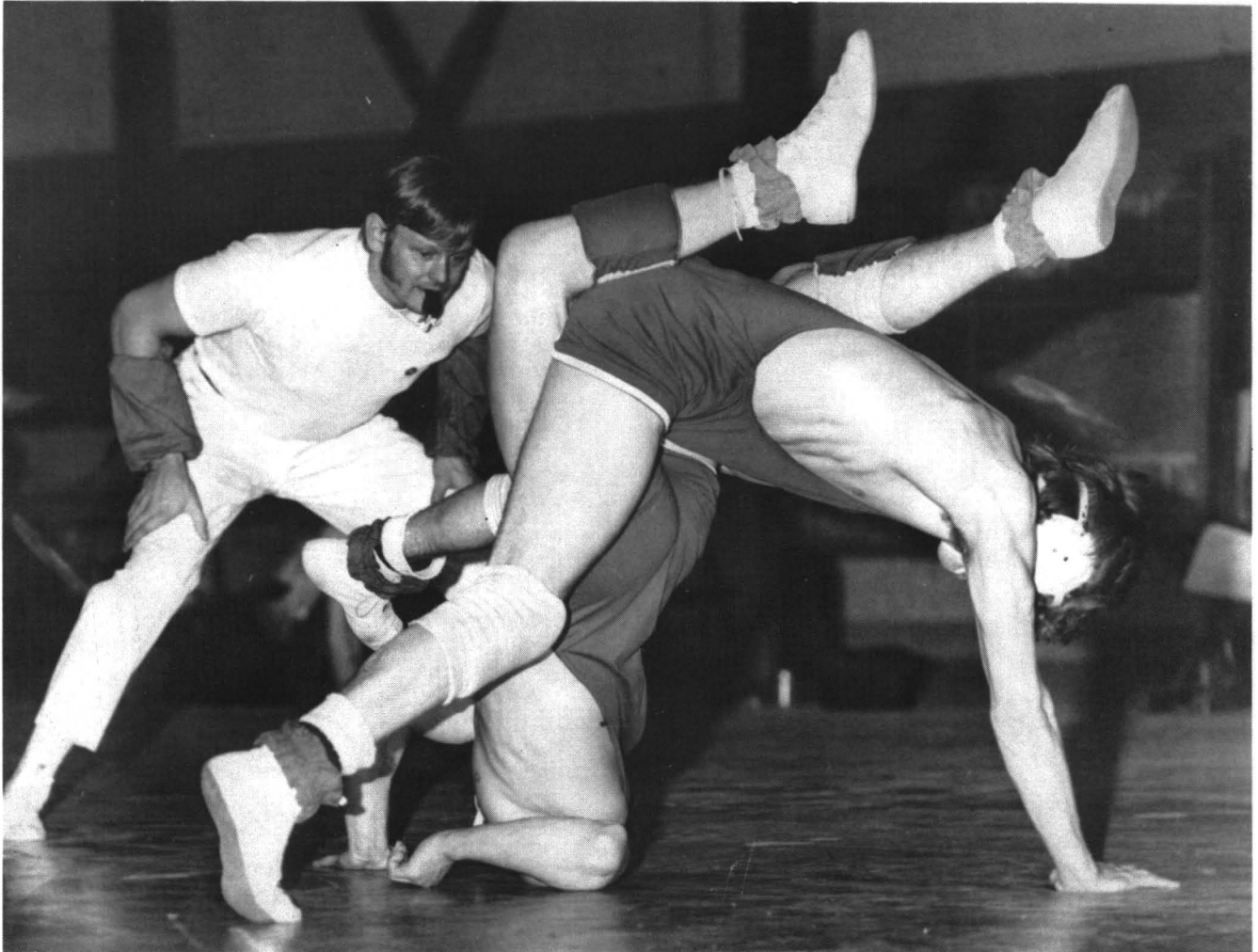
The Branch assisted with the preparation and presentation to the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate of a request for a special grant on behalf of the Yukon section of T.E.S.T., cross-country ski training program.

A grant of \$15,000 partly carried over to 1971 - 1972, was received. T.E.S.T. training moved to Ross River and Teslin Schools in addition to the

main programs at Whitehorse and Old Crow.

The Advisory Committee on Recreation and Amateur Sport held two meetings during the year. Members were N. Munro, chairman; P. Lucier, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. Kreitzer, Dr. E. Banks and K Simpson, all of Whitehorse; W.

Brewster, Haines Junction; C. Lawrence, Teslin; E. Graham, Mayo; and J. Cruden of Dawson. Following the Territorial elections in September, new appointments made included S. Kula of Elsa, K. Baltimore of Haines Junction and J. Erickson of Whitehorse East.



In the Spring of 1971 wrestlers from across the nation converged on Whitehorse for the annual Canadian Amateur Wrestling Championships.



Asbestos for the world's markets: These trucks were captured by the camera at Clinton Creek, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation's mine-mill complex north of Dawson City. From the loading area, seen here, the asbestos fibre is truck hauled to railhead at Whitehorse, nearly 400 miles south.

yukon resources

Mineral rights in Yukon Territory, as in the Northwest Territories, are held by the Federal Government.

Mines, oil, gas, water and forests are all administered by the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

PRODUCING MINES

There were six producing mines in Yukon during 1970 — three open pit and three underground operations that treated 3,818,804 tons of ore with a total work force of 1,200.

This represented a production rate of 8.7 tons per man per day. Employment in producing mines accounted for 15 per cent of the total work force. In addition, another 700 were employed in exploration and development which meant the mining industry accounted for 23.7 per cent of the total work force in the Territory. Indirectly, the mining industry provided employment to a further estimated 25 per cent of the work force in service or allied industries.

The producing mines included gold-silver, silver-lead, lead-zinc, copper, coal and asbestos properties. All ore with the exception of the coal was upgraded in concentrators and then the concentrates were shipped to world markets by

road to railhead at Whitehorse and by rail to tidewater at Skagway, Alaska.

The value of mineral production in Yukon increased from \$35,402,563 in 1969 to \$79,642,350 in 1970.

GOLD-SILVER

Venus Mines Ltd: Location, 18 miles southeast of Carcross; Product, gold, silver, lead, zinc and cadmium; Rate: 300 tons per day; Tons Milled: 23,267 (four months' operation); Reserves: 110,000 tons proven, 81,000 tons probable; Employees: 50.

Milling at Venus Mines commenced in September, 1970 with an average through put of 254 tons per day. The mill produced three concentrates — lead, zinc and pyrite-gold.

SILVER-LEAD-ZINC

United Keno Hill Mines: Location: 31 miles northeast of Mayo; Product: silver, lead, zinc, cadmium; Rate: 270 tons per day; Tons Milled: 92,535; Reserves: 100,000 tons (December 31, 1969); Employees: 275.

This company is the oldest producer in the Territory and operates several underground mines. The mill is at the Elsa property. The Elsa and Calumet mines provide most of the 270 tons per day millfeed with some development ore from the Husky mine.

Anvil Mining Corporation: Location: 130 miles northeast of Whitehorse; Product: lead, zinc, silver; Rate: 6,600 tons per day; Tons Milled: 1,066,222; Reserves: 63 million tons; Employees: 370.

Mill modifications have been completed at this property increasing mill capacity from 5,500 to 6,600 tons per day. The additional 90,000 tons per year of lead-zinc concentrates will be sold to a West German concern.

ASBESTOS

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Ltd: Location: 50 miles northwest of Dawson City; Product: asbestos fibre; Rate: 4,800 tons of ore per day; Tons Milled: 1,358,072; Reserves: 23 million (December 31, 1969); Employees: 200.

Production at this property has increased from 80,000 tons to 110,000 tons of fibre per year. The grade of ore milled improved from six to seven per cent to seven to eight per cent chrysolite fibre, thus accounting for part of the increase in fibre production. In addition, a spinning fibre was added to the range of products produced.

Ore is crushed at the pit site and transported by bucket line to the mill. Asbestos fibre is bagged in 100 pound bags and baled on pallets each consisting of 20 bags. It is trucked to railhead at Whitehorse, then shipped by rail to tidewater at Skagway.

COPPER

New Imperial Mines Ltd: Location: seven miles south of Whitehorse; Product: copper, silver, gold; Rate: 2,300 tons of ore per day; Tons Milled: 868,632; Reserves: nine million tons (December 31, 1969); Employees: 250.

Milling at this property continued at 2,300 tons of ore per day with the production coming from the War Eagle Pit, nine miles from the mill. A haul road was completed to the Gem pit, 6.5 miles south of the mill.

COAL

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine: Location: Carmacks; Product: coal; Rate: 80 tons per day; Tons Mined: 10,076; Employees: 14.

This coal mine is being operated by Anvil Mining Corporation working a four-day week and using 12 native Indian employees. The coal, which is used by Anvil for drying concentrates, is backhauled to the Anvil mine in gondola type containers.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

At the close of 1970 there were two properties in an advanced state of development, one a nickel-copper deposit in the Kluane Lake area near Burwash Landing, and the other a lead-zinc silver deposit at Macmillan Pass on the Yukon-Northwest Territories border.

EXPLORATION

The single most important stimulus in 1970 for mining exploration activity in Yukon Territory was the discovery in 1969 of a major copper-molybdenum deposit of the porphyry type, on the property of Casino Silver Mines Limited in the Dawson Range.

With some 20 helicopters servicing major programs and numerous individuals and partnerships exploration activity was concentrated in this area. The greater portion of exploration expenditures was made by major companies or their joint ventures and subsidiaries, with a much smaller proportion being made by individuals and partnerships.

In addition to the Dawson Range activity several of the major companies conducted regional programs, essentially prospecting and geochemical surveying, as well as specific property examinations.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

The parts of Yukon Territory with potential for oil and gas are those underlain primarily by sedimentary rocks. These parts comprise about 40,000 square miles, or 20 per cent of the 207,076 square-mile area of Yukon. Of these parts with potential for oil and gas accumulation, about 50 per cent constitute mountainous areas which are both difficult and costly to explore. Thus, about

20,000 square miles or 10 per cent of Yukon is considered to be prime oil and gas exploration land. These prospecting areas include land in four geologically distinct areas: the Liard Plateau, the Peel Plateau, Eagle Plains as well as the Arctic Coastal Plain.

How much oil and gas these areas contain is, of course, unknown and Yukon as a whole has still had little exploration in terms of what is required to make discoveries with market potential. Much more drilling will still be required before it will be known whether the oil and gas potential of the area can be realized.

Although only the Beaver River pool on the B.C.-Yukon border is large enough to justify consideration of a pipeline, the exploration results in the Yukon to date are extremely encouraging.

FOREST PROTECTION

During 1970, 119 forest fires occurred. Fortunately, cool temperatures and moderate rainfall kept the fire hazard moderate. As a result, only 218 acres of forest were destroyed in the protected zone and only 43 acres in the unprotected zone. The majority of the fires were held to less than one-quarter acre and none exceeded 100 acres.

Recreationists were responsible for the majority of these fires. Five persons were apprehended and convicted of setting forest fires. These convictions resulted in jail sentences, which it is hoped will act as a deterrent to future arsonists.

A system of fire breaks was completed by the Territorial Government to assist in fire protection for the larger settlements.

These fire breaks will not stop a fast-moving fire by themselves, they do, however serve as a fuel break and an excellent base from which fire suppression action can be commenced.

A new fire hazard rating system, developed by the Canadian Forestry Service, was adopted for use within Yukon Territory. This system will eventually be adopted by every Forest Service across Canada.

CAMPSITES

During 1970 the Yukon Forest Service maintained 52 campsites. Major improvements were undertaken at Frances Lake, Little Salmon, Quiet Lake, Tagish and Mendenhall campsites. A steady increase in the use of all campgrounds was evident and it was necessary to continue maintenance until September 15 rather than the usual September 1 closing date.

LUMBER INDUSTRY

Lumber production during the 1970 - 1971 fiscal year dropped by six per cent. This decline followed a general downward trend in the lumber market throughout North America. The mining industry continued to provide a sizable market for both lumber and round materials.

LAND USE

Nine geophysical and wildcat well drilling operations, centred around the Eagle Plains area, created a sizable inspection program for the Yukon Forest Service.

In addition to the Forest Service employees, monitors from the Old Crow settlement assisted with the inspections to ensure that ecological disturbances were minimized.

This responsibility for monitoring surface land use is new to the Yukon Forest Service. Once the proposed Land Use Regulations come into effect, the Yukon Forest Service will carry out the majority of the inspections conducted under the new regulations.

LAND SALES AND LEASES

The value of land rentals and sales from April 1, 1970 to March 31, 1971 was \$48,001. Total transactions were as follows:

Leases issued	685
Leases cancelled	12
Leases assigned	46
Applications received	802
Agreements of Sale	48

During the same period 445 letters inquiring about land in Yukon were received — 101 from Canadians and 344 from Americans.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1968		1969		1970 *	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	24,167 oz.	\$ 911,338	29,682 oz.	\$ 1,118,713	20,400 oz.	\$ 746,000
Silver	2,077,987 oz.	\$ 4,806,384	2,685,060 oz.	\$ 5,182,106	4,265,000 oz.	\$ 7,890,250
Lead	7,221,940 lbs.	\$ 970,629	28,056,581 lbs.	\$ 4,256,183	137,475,000 lbs.	\$21,748,500
Copper	10,497,000 lbs.	\$5,097,157	14,866,077 lbs.	\$ 7,645,623	15,500,000 lbs.	\$ 9,000,800
Zinc	5,306,429 lbs.	\$ 748,206	33,062,280 lbs.	\$ 5,035,385	155,975,600 lbs.	\$24,846,900
Cadmium	51,830 lbs.	\$ 147,716	68,172 lbs.	\$ 239,965	63,000 lbs.	\$ 236,900
Asbestos	63,592 Tons	\$8,684,125	87,437 Tons	\$11,924,326	108,000 Tons	\$15,173,000

* Preliminary figures



The Mill at Anvil Mines lead-zinc operation, Faro, Yukon Territory.

yukon transportation

The Yukon has lost some of its frontier atmosphere during the last decade. It is being replaced by a "modernizing" program that is quickly taking the Territory into the 20th century in a flurry of excitement and change.

Gone forever is the haunting riverboat whistle. Almost gone is the lonesome howl of Huskies and the crunch and squeak of runners on the brittle snow. Gone is the belching smoke from the stack of the narrow-gauge White Pass railway. It's gone with some regret but it has been replaced by an intricate and up-to-date network of roads, scheduled jet airliners and diesel locomotives.

ROADS

But, this has all been a recent and dramatic change from the old to the new. The first major breakthrough came during the war years with the building of the Alaska Highway in 1942. After that, a cobweb of Territorial roads began to branch off the main artery until they connected virtually every community in the settled portion of Yukon.

With the end of the war, ownership and responsibility of the Canadian section of the famed Alaska Highway was handed over to Canada by the United States and the expansion program began to envelope the Territory. Today, there is a transportation network that is designed to provide access on a year 'round basis for cars, trucks and buses. Talks between the United States and Canadian governments have continued regarding the paving and possible relocation of the Aladska Highway, Territorial roads are continually being up-graded and studies are underway to connect Carcross and Whitehorse with the Pacific Coast at Skagway.

RAIL

The small narrow-gauge White Pass and Yukon Route railway has come a long way since it was completed in 1899. Winding 110 miles south from Whitehorse through some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, the White Pass railway has gone through some troubled times but, despite this, it has managed to keep up with the gradual growth of the Territory.

From the beginning, White Pass provided the transportation impetus for the Yukon and since then it has introduced the first container ships and container packaging techniques in the world and runs two ships between Vancouver and Skagway as well as rail freight and passenger service between Skagway and Whitehorse. Mineral production, the Yukon's economic key, is trucked from the mines down to Whitehorse where it is loaded onto container flat cars and railed down to Skagway and onto ships for the world.

AIR

Of all the history of transportation, the romantic bush pilots stand out as the most exciting and colorful. It was these men with their rag-tag aircraft and daring that opened up the Canadian North and paved the way for the modern jets of today. Men like "Wop" May, Paddy Burke and Grant McConachie are all dead now but their legacy lives on in the form of a new breed of fliers — the highly-trained and competent airline pilot.

Today, CP Air, which grew out of the genius of McConachie, connects Whitehorse with Vancouver and Edmonton on a daily basis. Wien Consolidated Airlines offers scheduled service between Whitehorse and the Alaskan cities of Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks, with connections to Seattle.

Domestic scheduled service within the Territory is supplied by Great Northern Airways Ltd and Jet Air, connecting Whitehorse with such centres as Dawson City and Old Crow as well as regular direct flights to Inuvik, NWT. In addition, there are several charter aircraft and helicopter companies to provide transportation to recreation or exploration sites throughout the Yukon.



Whitehorse Airport is a cross-roads of the growing Canadian North.

yukon communications

In a land as vast and sparsely 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, 1,000-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 relay radio transmitters in the Territory and "Frontier Package Coverage" television outlets at Whitehorse, Dawson City, Clinton Creek, Elsa, Watson Lake and Faro.

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

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

As of March 31, 1971 there were two major newspapers being published in the Territory — The Whitehorse Star, twice weekly and The Yukon News, a weekly.

TELEPHONE AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

All telephone and telecommunications systems in the Territory are operated by CNT.

In the autumn of 1970 a new microwave system extending from Whitehorse to Inuvik, Northwest Territories, was completed and placed in operation. This has provided almost blanket radio-telephone coverage in the Mackenzie Delta and down through the mineralized zones of Central Yukon to Whitehorse.

Work is currently taking place to provide telephone service to Old Crow in the Northern Yukon by extending a radio relay system from Arctic Red River to the community. This will involve the use of one repeater at Rat Pass Mountain.

Besides the main line microwave system from Grande Prairie, Alta to the Alaska Border, CNT spurs a radio relay system into the Ross River and Anvil Mines area to serve the new town of Faro.



The breakers smash on the shore of Kluane Lake, largest lake in Yukon Territory.

credits

Published under the authority of H. J. Taylor,
Queen's Printer.

Production

Published under the supervision of the Yukon
Tourism and Information Services Branch

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Tourism and Information Services Branch.

Editor and Staff Writer, Brian Martin, Yukon
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Printing

Alaska Highway News, Fort St. John, British
Columbia

