

**yukon
territory**

**annual report
of the
commissioner**

**april 1st, 1971
to march 31st, 1972**

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COVER PHOTO: Helicopter hovers over land-bound icebergs from Lowell Glacier in Kluane National Park.

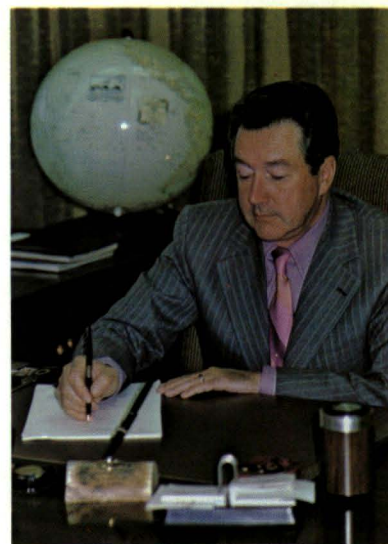
Yukon's official mace was presented to the Territorial Council March 6th, 1972 by His Excellency, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada.



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

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the 1971/72 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Yukon Territory. In a year when Canada and other nations experienced unsettled economic conditions and fluctuating markets, the economy of the Yukon continued to show real and steady growth.

The value of mineral production increased significantly in spite of existing market conditions. In 1971 the total value of mineral production was \$94 million, representing an 18 per cent increase over the previous year.

Although construction activity declined somewhat in the Whitehorse area during the year, the value of construction throughout the Territory increased by an estimated eight per cent. Tourism, Yukon's second largest industry, also showed an increase of \$2 million in its value to the economy and is expected to reach \$14 million by the end of 1972.

As this summary indicates, 1971/72 also saw a continued expansion of social services provided to Yukon citizens. Continued economic growth, a high standard of living and improved government services all indicate that the boom or bust cycle of the Yukon is a matter of historical record and the Territory is now a steadily growing and important part of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Smith
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory

resources



Dall sheep lambs on Sheep Mountain in Kluane National Park.

National Park

On February 22, 1972, the Hon. Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced Yukon's first national park.

Kluane National Park (pronounced Kloo-ah-nee) takes in 8,500 square miles of land which was set aside as park reserve in 1942 and became a game sanctuary in 1943.

Located in the southwestern corner of the Yukon Territory, the park contains Canada's highest mountains, most spectacular icefields and some of North America's finest wildlife populations, including grizzly bears and the majestic white Dall sheep.

Land Use

A Land Use Advisory Committee was established in November, 1971 to assess applications and inspect sites under the Land Use Regulations.

First meeting of the committee was held in December, 1971 and by the end of March, 1972 a total of 33 permits had been issued. There were a total of 33 applications.

Mining

Mineral rights in the Yukon 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.

There were six producing mines in the Yukon at the beginning of 1971, two of which closed down during the year. However, one is expected to resume production in January of 1973.





Teslin bridge, longest span on the Yukon section of the Alaska Highway.

Anvil

Anvil Mining Corporation — (Lead-zinc) located 130 air miles northeast of Whitehorse came into production at 5500 tons of ore per day in 1969, increased its production to 6600 tons in 1970 and reached 7250 tons in 1971. The Company employed 358 persons during the year.

Whitehorse Copper

Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. — (Copper) formerly New Imperial Mines Ltd. ceased open pit mining and milling in June, 1971 because of a decline in world copper prices making this operation uneconomic. Development work, however, continued on the richer underground ore in the Little Chief ore bodies. Shaft sinking and other underground development work continued throughout the year and it is anticipated that production will resume in January of 1973.

Cassiar

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation — (Asbestos) located on Clinton Creek 50 miles northwest of Dawson, has exceeded its designed production rate of 80,000 tons of fibre annually by producing 92,500 tons of fibre during 1971. The daily production was 4629 tons of ore with a work force of 226 men.

Venus

Venus Mines Ltd. — (Gold-silver-lead) 18 miles southwest of Carcross, began milling operations in September of 1970 and shut down in June of 1971 after less than one year of operation.

Keno Hill

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. — (Silver-lead-zinc-cadmium) continued milling at a rate of 260 tons per day with ore coming from the Calumet, Husky and the Elsa mines. Development and exploratory work continued at the No Cash Mine on Gralena Hill, and several other properties on Keno Hill. There was an average of 286 men on the payroll during the year.

Coal

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine — (Coal) operated by Anvil Mining Corporation, continued mining coal at 80 tons per day with a total work force of 16 men. Coal is used by Anvil for drying concentrates at its lead-zinc mine.

Despite the closure of two mines, there was a significant increase in the value of mineral production in the Territory which reached an all time high of \$94,031,000.

Mining Development

At the close of 1971 there was only one property in the advanced stage of development: a nickel-copper deposit in the Kluane Lake area. Hudson Yukon Mines Ltd. continued rehabilitation of underground workings and carried out new development work at its mine site 10 miles West of Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway. Construction of a mill site, power house and ore and waste bins was completed during the year and production commenced in 1972. Production is at the rate of 220 tons of ore per day. The company employs 108 people.

Exploration

Exploration in the Yukon in 1971 consisted of continuing detailed exploration in known mineralized areas. Detailed geological mapping and diamond drilling was carried out in the Anvil-Vangorda area by several companies. The Dawson Range Syndicate, United Keno Hill Mines, Silver Standard Mines and others explored what appears to be developing into a major copper mineral district north of Carmacks on the west side of the Yukon River.

Petroleum

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 dif-

ficult 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 places: 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.

Forestry

Annual timber production in the Yukon is approximately 10,000,000 board feet of lumber and 500,000 lineal feet of round timber. White and Black Spruce, Lodgepole Pine, Tamarack, Trembling Aspen, Alpine Fir, White Birch, Balsam Poplar are the principal species found, but White and Black Spruce and Lodgepole Pine are the only ones used extensively for commercial purposes — lumber, mine timber, railway ties, building logs, posts and fuel.

The presently accessible productive forested area in the territory is estimated at 9,088,000 acres, with an additional estimated 17,856,000 acres of potentially accessible forests. There are sufficient timber reserves in the Yukon to supply all local needs, but the formation of forest industries can only follow more settlement, road and mining development.

During the 1971 fire season there were 139 forest fires. Thirty-five were caused by lightning, a dozen were of unknown origin and the remainder were attributed to a variety of human causes.

A total of 634,969 acres were burned, 120,481 in protected areas and 514,488 in unprotected areas. Average acreage per fire was 1,158.

MINERAL PRODUCTION				
	1970		1971*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	17,862 Oz	\$ 653,034	17,000 Oz	\$ 601,000
Silver	4,240,709 Oz	\$ 7,845,312	5,852,000 Oz	\$ 9,129,000
Lead	131,670,010 Lbs	\$ 20,830,196	216,184,000 Lbs	\$ 29,185,000
Copper	15,760,000 Lbs	\$ 9,148,995	5,100,000 Lbs	\$ 2,693,000
Zinc	155,964,948 Lbs	\$ 24,845,216	229,302,000 Lbs	\$ 38,362,000
Cadmium	73,463 Lbs	\$ 261,528	83,000 Lbs	\$ 161,000
Asbestos	105,638 Tons	\$ 13,927,652	99,000 Tons	\$ 13,900,000

* Preliminary figures

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 envelop 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 Alaska 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 1900. 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 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 ragtag 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 Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks, with connections to Seattle.

Domestic scheduled service within the Territory is supplied by Northward Aviation Ltd., connecting Dawson City, Mayo, Clinton Creek and Old Crow.

International Jet Air Ltd. has regular direct flights to Inuvik, N.W.T. In addition, there are several charter aircraft and helicopter companies to provide transportation to recreation and exploration sites throughout the Yukon.

Tanker truck on the Dempster Highway.





Watson Lake Flying Services float plane.

communications

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

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 CBC's Yukon Network.

In addition, the CBC operates 14 low-power relay radio transmitters in the Territory and "Frontier Package" 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 two other television channels available in Whitehorse via a privately-owned cable television firm offering delayed programming.

As of March 31, 1972 there were two newspapers — The Whitehorse Star, thrice weekly and the Yukon News, a weekly, both published in Whitehorse.

C.N.T. Systems

All telephone and telecommunications systems in the Territory are operated by Canadian National Telecommunications.

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



YUKON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Front row: Executive Committee Member, Councillor Hilda P. Watson (Carmacks-Kluane); Commissioner James Smith; Executive Committee Member, Councillor Norman S. Chamberlist (Whitehorse East). Middle row: Clerk of Council Chris W. Pearson; Councillor Michael G. Stutter (Dawson City); Councillor Clive Tanner (Whitehorse North); Councillor J. Kenneth McKinnon (Whitehorse West); Councillor Donald E. Taylor (Watson Lake); Legal Advisor Pdraig O'Donoghue. Back row: Speaker Ronald A Rivett (Mayo).

yukon legislative council

The highlight of the past year, and one of considerable historical significance, was the presentation of the Mace on March 6, 1972, to Ronald Rivett, Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Council by His Excellency The Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada.

The Mace is recognized as the badge of the Speaker's office and a symbol of his authority. It is believed that the symbolic importance of the Mace originated with the King's ancient practice of convening and presiding over his own assemblages. When this role was relinquished the King's representative was preceded by a Sergeant-at-Arms bearing a Royal Mace.

While the Mace does not provide the Speaker with additional powers, it does represent official recognition by the Queen's Representative of the authority of the Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Assembly and, in a sense, of the assembly itself.

1971, Second Session

A one-day session dealing with one bill: an amendment to the Municipal Ordinance. The session was called following a plebiscite, May 10, indicating that residents of the Metro area of Whitehorse desired the establishment of one local government for the area. The resulting bill provided for the extension of the boundaries of the City of Whitehorse.

1971, Third Session

During the Third Session of Council, October 25-November 5, 14 motions were passed, 10 sessional papers and seven legislative returns were considered and 13 of the 14 bills tabled were passed. The most notable of these were: An Ordinance to Change the Name of the Territorial Court of Yukon Territory, An Ordinance Respecting Trades Schools Regulations, and An Ordinance to Amend the Labour Standards Ordinance. An Ordinance Respecting Employment Agencies was tabled, but not passed during this session.

1972, First Session

Council convened for the First Session of 1972 on January 31 and recessed February 23, 1972. During the recess his Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada, and the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development visited the Yukon.

On March 6, 1972, The Governor General presented a specially designed mace to Ronald Rivett, Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Council. Designer of the Mace, Sgt. J. G. Ballantyne of the R.C.M.P. was present for the official presentation ceremonies.

With the presentation of the mace, a Sergeant-at-Arms was also introduced to the Council. The Sergeant-at-Arms is responsible for Chamber furnishings, and maintaining law and order in the Council Chambers and both the public and press galleries. He also acts as official custodian of the mace.

Traditionally, the Sergeant-at-Arms carrying the mace precedes the Speaker of the Legislative Council. The mace lies on the table in front of the Speaker during formal sessions of Council.

When the Council meets in Committee of the Whole, the temporary suspension of the Speaker's authority is signified by placing the mace below the table.

During the first half of the Session, 13 bills were tabled, 12 of which were passed with one being withdrawn. The most important of those passed being: The Age of Majority Ordinance, Rental Purchase Housing Ordinance, and an Amendment to the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.

Council reconvened on March 14, 1972, and prorogued on March 30, 1972.

During this half of the Session, 17 bills were tabled, all of which were passed. Among the bills tabled was a municipal legislation package including: A Municipal Ordinance, Municipal Elections Ordinance, Municipal Aid Ordinance, Taxation Ordinance, Mediation Board Ordinance, Amendment to Local Improvement Districts Ordinance. Other notable legislation included an Ordinance Respecting Lands in the Yukon Territory, First Appropriation Ordinance 1972/73, as well as an Alaska Highway Maintenance Ordinance which authorized an agreement made by the Territory with Canada for maintenance of the Alaska Highway.

Throughout the Session 15 sessional papers, 18 legislative returns and 30 motions were considered.

commissioner

and executive committee



*Ronald A. Hodgkinson
(Vice-chairman),
Assistant Commissioner
(Executive)*

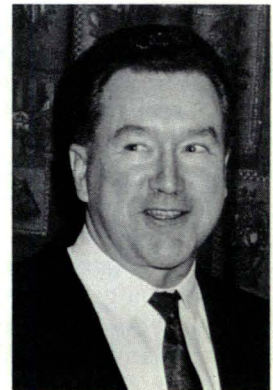
The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the senior Federal Officer and Chief Executive of the Yukon Territory, administering the Government of the Territory under instructions issued occasionally by the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Assistant Commissioner (Executive) is also appointed Administrator by the Governor-in-Council to act in the Commissioner's absence.

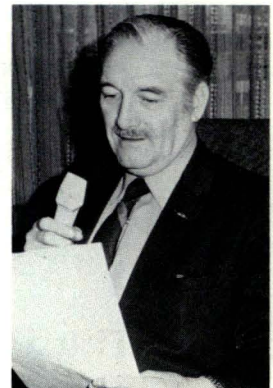
One of the primary responsibilities of the Commissioner and his staff is to provide supervision and direct the development of human and physical resources within the Territorial Government.

A highlight of the year was the announcement in September, 1971, by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, that a new capital building would be constructed on land adjacent to the Yukon Regional Library, Whitehorse.

When constructed, this new building will make it possible to amalgamate the various offices of the Territorial Government into one modern structure.



*Commissioner
James Smith
(Chairman)*



*G. Keith Fleming,
Assistant Commissioner
(Administrative)*



Elected members of the Executive Committee - Councilors Norman S. Chamberlist and Hilda P. Watson.

First Administration Building

The last announcement of this type was made in 1901 when authorization was received to construct an administration building in Dawson City. This structure, which still stands, was completed in five months at a cost of about \$100,000.

An outstanding structure in its day, this historic building was described in The Dawson News as follows: "The Administration Building as a whole is 200 feet long, has a maximum of 47 feet, a minimum of 41 feet, has the first story 14 feet high, the second story 13½ feet high, the attic, eight feet high, is built with studding six by two inches, has first rough boards on the outside, then two thicknesses of paper next; is ceiled throughout for the interior finishing of walls and overhead with British Columbia fir, oiled, shellacked and varnished until the whole is resplendent. The entire building is lighted by electricity, heated by hot air, has two cellars with two hot air furnaces in each, has double windows everywhere and when completed and furnished will have cost the government \$100,000 in round numbers".

By comparison, the proposed capital building will be a multi-million dollar structure with an expected completion date of 1975. The construction schedule consists of seven phases; acquisition of property, appraisal of land and offers to the owners, detailed soil survey, preliminary architectural plans, plan approval, tender call and construction.

The Federal Department of Public Works will be in charge of designing the structure to the requirements of the Territorial Government.

Familiarization Tour

Included in the activities of the Commissioner during 1971 was the annual familiarization tour of the Yukon. Guests included members of the Executive Committee, the Territorial Council, government officials, representatives of the press and several senior businessmen from Southern Canada.

Executive Committee

Members of the Executive Committee assist the Commissioner in two capacities:

- Advisory; by recommending broad policy guidelines for the conduct of government business and co-ordination of government activities.
- Consultative; by tendering advice to the Commissioner in carrying out his duties as set down in the Yukon Act.

The members of the Executive Committee also make recommendations respecting policy on all legislation placed before Council by the Administration and, through the Subcommittee on Legislation and the Subcommittee on Finance, recommend the final legislative and budgetary requirements to be tabled for Council's consideration.

Additionally, individual members of the Executive Committee have direct responsibility for the management of one or more departments of government, subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner.



clerk of council

The Office of Clerk of Council provides administrative and legislative support services to the Executive Committee and the Council of the Yukon Territory. Secretarial services by the Clerk of Council to the Executive Committee and by the Assistant Clerk of Council to the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee are also provided.

The major project undertaken by the Clerk of Council in 1971 was the consolidation and revision of the ordinances of the Yukon Territory which was last completed in 1958.

Planning and organization of official tours throughout the Territory and special assignments involving visiting dignitaries are undertaken on a continuing basis. Review and up-dating of existing programs are on-going to provide administrative services to the Executive Committee and legislative services to the Territorial Council.

personnel

During the year under review, 330 permanent appointments were made to the public service, excluding teachers. Of these, 92 per cent were local northern residents.

In addition, 72 teachers were hired during the year, giving a total of 402 permanent appointments to the civil service. During the same period approximately 845 casual appointments were also made.

Responsibilities

The Personnel Office is responsible not only for the selection and recruitment of civil servants and teachers, but also for the administration and interpretation of the Collective Agreement, contract negotiations, job evaluation and pay administration, staff establishment control and organizational analysis, employee appraisal, training and the administration of fringe benefit programs.

Russian observers at the Arctic Winter Games in Whitehorse were Kimitri Maximovich and Semon Alexsaev, both of Yakutian in Siberia. Greenland sent a 12 member delegation to observe the games.

Collective Bargaining

During the first year of operation under the Collective Agreement between the Public Service Alliance of Canada and the Yukon Territorial Government, several contract amendments related to hours of work and new classes of employment were negotiated.

Through the process of joint consultation meetings, held on a regular monthly basis, several safety improvements were also implemented. Similarly, the establishment of a formal grievance procedure within the contract made it possible to settle a number of employee grievances and complaints satisfactorily.

Classification and Pay

During the year approximately 215 classification transactions were processed. These included classification work involved in taking over Alaska Highway maintenance personnel effective April 1, 1972. Also, 45 amendments to the Classification and Pay Plan were processed and about 40 class specifications were updated and distributed to the various departments.

A managerial salary review was held in the latter part of the fiscal year and the recommendations were implemented April 1, 1972.

January, 1972, the Yukon Teachers' Association and the employer successfully negotiated a two-year agreement effective September 1, 1972, to August 31, 1974. This agreement covers approximately 260 teachers throughout the Territory, including Principals and Vice-Principals.

Training and Staff Development

The Personnel Office assisted in sponsoring and co-ordinating a variety of programs which resulted in having 32 employees take specific training courses offered in the Yukon. The emphasis during the year was to hold training programs for employees in the north.

Also, four employees attended training programs outside the Yukon and three continued to update their qualifications through correspondence courses.

Training programs for staff are of one to three weeks duration and cover a variety of skills, including welding, heavy equipment maintenance and operation, instructional and educational seminars, management evaluation and basic supervisory courses.

statistics

and planning

The Statistical and Planning Office, created in 1970 as part of the administrative and legislative support services group, is responsible primarily for the dissemination of accurate statistics relating to the Territorial economy.

In addition, the statistics and planning unit, under the direction of the Commissioner's Office, conducts research into various aspects of northern economic planning to assist in the development of government programs and policies.

As part of an expanded administrative service planning is underway for the development of a comprehensive statistical information bank within the unit and improved statistical and research facilities.

Activities of the unit included updating statistical tables on the Territory, published as an appendix to the Annual Report of The Commissioner.

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 the 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.

territorial secretary

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 the Yukon; and for publishing Yukon Gazette notices.

Registrar of Companies

During 1971/72, 111 extra-territorial companies were licensed and 71 new Yukon companies were incorporated.

Registration Clerk

During the year, 2,945 documents were registered under a variety of ordinances, including Bills of Sale, Conditional Sales, Assignment of Book Debts and Garagemen's Lien.

Registrar of Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics Branch registers all births, deaths and issues marriage licences. During the year, 462 births, 98 deaths and 172 marriages were registered. Also recorded were 44 legitimizations, 9 delayed birth registrations, 20 changes of name, 39 adoptions and 4 missing persons.

Business Licences

The Territorial Secretary issues all business licences in the Yukon, outside the municipalities of Whitehorse, Dawson City and Faro, and also registers all societies and enforces the securities legislation. During the 1971/72 fiscal year, 524 territorial business licences were issued and 12 new societies were incorporated.

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 notaries public. The register is maintained and up-dated as applications for registration are processed and as annual practice licences are issued or renewed.

Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Branch processed 24,970 licences in 1971/72; 14,054 licence plates and 10,916 operators' licences. During the year, 1,413 applicants applied for driving examinations. Five hundred and fifteen completed road tests with 366 passing and 149 failing. Two hundred and ten applicants had their licences restricted to adequate lenses, and 26 were rejected because the vehicles they were being tested in were in an illegal or unsafe condition.

and registrar general

The Territorial Secretary directly oversees the operations of the Watson Lake Check station and the Whitehorse Weigh scales. 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.

Records Office

The following figures show the volume of services provided by the Records Office and its two sub-stations during 1971/72:

New files opened	507
Files routed to Departments	46,050
Mail incoming and outgoing	379,762
Records destroyed	64 cu. ft.

Boiler Inspection

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

Inspection Branch

Liquor — Five hundred and twenty-seven inspections were conducted, resulting in 26 prosecutions and one suspension.

Fuel Oil Tax — Twenty-six inspections were made resulting in the collection of \$23,795.50 in back taxes.

Labour — Four hundred and seventeen wage complaints were received, resulting in 224 prosecutions and the collection of \$110,140.19 for unpaid wages.

Workmen's Compensation — Fifty-three prosecutions were entered and one under the Safety Regulations.

Field Trips — Thirty-one trips were conducted throughout the Yukon Territory, 121 businesses were inspected and a full-scale audit was done on records under the Labour Standards Ordinance. Several other ordinances and regulations such as Business Licences Ordinance, Companies Ordinance, Highway Signs Regulations, Trailer Coach Regulations were enforced.

Territorial Agents

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

Workmen's Compensation

Payroll statistics for 1971/72 again reflect an increase in commercial activity in the Yukon. Nine hundred and fifteen employers operated in the Yukon in 1971/72 compared to 893 in 1970/71. One thousand five hundred and thirty accident claims were handled by the Workmen's Compensation section in 1971, a decrease of two over the previous year. Four were fatal accidents.

Public Administrator

The volume and value of assets administered by the Public Administrator's office during the 1971/72 fiscal year underwent a decided increase compared with the previous corresponding period.

A total of 93 estate files for deceased, mentally disordered, minors and missing persons were carried over into the 1971/72 year. Forty-nine files were opened and 58 were closed, leaving 94 current files at the year end.

The office was also involved in the transmission and transfer of assets for about 65 estates for which files were not opened.

Unliquidated assets as of March 31, 1972, included Canada Savings Bonds, Government of Canada bonds and Growth Savings Certificates, totalling \$28,330. There were also 17,295 shares in various stocks.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 39 estates with interests in registerable chattels, buildings on Crown land or squatter property, mining claims and leases, titled property and agreements for sale. Cash on hand came to \$112,260.72.



game branch

Complaints handled by the branch increased substantially during the 1970/71 period and much of the additional work has been brought about mainly by increases in population and recent emphasis on tourism and exploration work throughout the Territory.

One of the biggest problems facing the branch is the growing population of "nuisance" bears. These animals, both grizzly and black, have consumed many man hours in live-trapping in areas around garbage dumps and campgrounds.

The branch transports the animals to a remote area but, despite this, there is a growing number of "garbage bears" that are expected to become a mounting problem in the years to come in view of the numerous, and possibly increasing, number of dumps along the highways.

Non-resident Hunters

Yukon outfitters accommodated 384 non-resident hunters during the 1971 season. Of these 366 were alien fall hunters, 11 were non-resident Canadians and seven were alien spring bear hunters. Hunter success for 1971 non-residents was 93 per cent.

Non-resident hunters came from the following countries: Mexico 6, Germany 25, Italy 1, Switzerland 2, Austria 4, Australia 1, 36 non-resident Canadians (Canadians not accommodated by outfitters hunted under permit with a Yukon resident), and the remainder from the United States.

As a result of our new trophy fee system non-resident hunters paid an additional \$18,115.00 over previous years.

Resident Hunters

The number of resident hunters remained fairly constant and the sale of the newly scheduled game seals resulted in an increase in revenue of \$17,123.00 from this source.

Game taken by resident hunters shows little change from the preceding year.

Trappers

The fur take has again fallen off. This can be attributed to depressed fur prices and possibly other attractive opportunities for employment to a good number of our trappers.

From all reports our fur-bearer population is good and this has been attributed to the high rabbit population.

Wolf Bounty

Payment of bounty on wolves was discontinued on November 12th, 1971.

Predator Control

This program has been curtailed considerably and the use of poison baits has been resorted to only in areas where wolves killed or maimed horses. About 16 baits were placed out during last winter resulting in a total of 29 wolves being killed.

Beaver

Complaints about nuisance beaver were not as great as the preceding year. Several permits were issued to remove dams where road-beds were threatened and culverts plugged by these animals.

Protected Species deer

Very reliable sightings of mule deer have been reported from widely scattered areas of the Territory. Sightings have occurred in the Atlin cut-off district, Transport area, South Canal Road, Pelly River, Whitehorse and Haines Junction areas. These animals are now found in burned over ground at the points mentioned.

The following is a compiled list of game and fur taken during the licence year 1970/71.

GAME TAKEN	NON-RES.	RESIDENT	TRAPPERS	TOTAL
Sheep	225	61	39	325
Grizzly Bear	78	23	6	107
Black Bear	16	54	42	112
Moose	161	588	264	1,013
Caribou	161	306	755	1,222
Goat	19	23	6	48
GAME BIRDS				
Grouse		8,862	1,446	10,308
Ptarmigan		1,748	576	2,324
Ducks		2,654	596	3,250
Geese		256	106	362
PREDATORS				
Wolf	14			
Coyote	Nil			
FUR BEARERS (trappers only)				
Beaver			1,078	1,078
Fisher			Nil	
Fox, red and cross			48	48
silver			Nil	
white			Nil	
blue			Nil	
Lynx			443	443
Marten			420	420
Mink			187	187
Muskrat			3,925	3,925
Otter			20	20
Squirrel			7,398	7,398
Weasel			177	177
Wolverine			50	50
			TOTAL	<u>13,746</u>

elk

A band of 42 cows and 10 bulls were released at Braeburn in 1952 having been transported by truck from Elk Island near Edmonton. These animals moved into the headwaters of the Nordenskiöld River and Hutshi Lake. It seems now that the herd migrates to the Takhini River and around the North end of Kusawa Lake to winter and use the Hutshi Lake country for summer range.

Very few calves were noticed this summer and all signs indicate the band is not increasing as expected.

buffalo

These animals were last sighted on the Nisling River North West of Aishihik Lake.

They were obtained from Alaska about the time the Elk were brought in and also released at Braeburn. They numbered about 6. The herd con-

sisting of 5 cows and 1 bull. The herd moved across country to the vicinity of Canyon Creek and Haines Junction, where several years later the bull was shot having been mistaken for a grizzly.

These animals gradually moved north of Aishihik Lake and continued down the Nisling. Although reports recently received suggest the herd returned to the area of Aishihik Lake and now number about 11, this has not been substantiated.

musk ox

Quite a few of these animals from a herd released on the Alaska coast migrated eastward along the Yukon North coast.

Several of these animals were shot by Eskimo trappers before it was realized the Alaska animals had moved into the Territory. No sightings have been reported lately.

A Commissioner's Order and a Federal Order in Council now protect these animals.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY GAME BRANCH FROM APRIL 1st TO MARCH 31st, 1972				
Non-resident Alien Big Game Licence	374	@	\$100.00	\$37,400.00
Non-resident Canadian Big Game Licence	36	@	50.00	1,800.00
Non-resident Alien Spring Bear Licence	7	@	50.00	350.00
Non-resident Canadian Spring Bear Licence				
Non-resident Game Bird Only	31	@	15.00	465.00
Trophy Fees Collected (Non-resident)				20,415.00
Resident Hunting Licence (270 free)	2937	@	5.00	14,685.00
Resident Game Bird Only	117	@	4.00	468.00
General Hunting (Trappers) (393 free)	118	@	5.00	590.00
Fees Collected, Game Seals (Residents)				17,123.00
Outfitters Licence	22	@	25.00	550.00
Chief Guide Licence	43	@	20.00	860.00
Assistant Guide Licence	117	@	10.00	1,170.00
Registration and Renewal of Traplines	48	@	10.00	480.00
Registration and Renewal of Guiding Area	3	@	50.00	150.00
Resident Fur Traders Licence	10	@	25.00	250.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licence	1	@	1.00	1.00
Trading Post Licence	3	@	2.00	6.00
Outpost Licence				
Licence to Take Live Animals	3	@	2.00	6.00
Licence to Export Live Animals	3	@	2.00	6.00
Private Game Farm Licence				
Taxidermist Licence (Resident)	2	@	25.00	50.00
Assistant Trappers Licence	7	@	5.00	35.00
Stock Brand Registration	13	@	5.00	65.00
Fur Export Tax Collected				1,816.77
				<u>\$98,741.77</u>



tourism and information

During 1971 the branch was able to account for over 180,000 visitors, with the travel industry valued at \$12 million.

Fiscal 1971/72 was highlighted by the production of a set of six full color travel promotion booklets. These can be used individually or as a unit. They have been extremely well received both by the public and the industry.

Requests for literature have continued to increase and the branch is now processing an average of 90 individual and two bulk mailings per working day. The percentage of requests for specialized information has jumped dramatically and a full-time travel counsellor will be added to the staff in 1972/73.

Advertising

Adjustments to the advertising program were made on the basis of findings from a market analysis of the previous year's program. Coupons are used in the advertisements and these provide a basic check on the effectiveness of the publications used.

A two-stage broadening of the advertising program is being planned. This would include an internal campaign emphasizing hospitality and knowledge of the Territory to start in 1972. The second stage, for 1973, would involve a broadening of the external campaign to cover a wider variety of visitors, particularly those using commercial transportation and accommodation.

Additional prints of the branch's travel film "Yukon: Get-Away Country" were ordered for use in the Canadian Travel Film Program. These included several copies in French and the film is expected to be used in 1972 in the Canadian Travel Film Library's "in-Canada" television program.

Assistance and/or hosting of a variety of travel promotion people continued. These are primarily travel writers, tour operators and travel agents.

A file of feature articles covering a variety of travel subjects is maintained, along with growing numbers of information pieces on specialized subjects, such as river travel, special events, etc.

Publicity

Through its Information and Photographic Services, the branch provides information on government activities to the news media. While this section has been primarily travel oriented, it is steadily expanding towards the goal of providing information services to all government departments.

A photographer was added to the staff in 1971 and an additional information officer is scheduled for 1972.

Information Centres

Visitor information centres are operated at four Yukon communities: Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Beaver Creek and Dawson City. The Whitehorse office and Yukon House in Vancouver provide similar service and the branch gives financial assistance to community information centres in Whitehorse and Burwash Landing.

Development

Administration of the Small Business Loans program was transferred to Treasury in 1971.

Matching grants in the amount of \$10,000 were provided to community organizations as an incentive to local promotion programs and \$25,000 was allocated to the preservation of Territorial historic sites.

Budgets for both development and maintenance of the Yukon's campground network are administered by the branch. The programs had been carried out by the Yukon Forest Service until this year, when they were taken over by the Yukon Department of Highways and Public Works.

Plans are underway to have the entire program come under the branch in fiscal 1972/73 and a proposal for introduction of a campground fee is being considered.

Yukon House

The Department's objective to establish a fully staffed and operational outside information centre was realized early in 1971 when Yukon House opened its doors to the public in Vancouver's financial district.

Priorities for the Vancouver centre in 1971/72 were to assist in creating a new awareness of Yukon with special emphasis on the travel industry. Travel promotion programs were established, and liaison was maintained with provincial and foreign governments, and the business and financial community, to create an awareness of the Territory's potential for economic development.

Yukon House has established effective lines of communication with major print and broadcast media in a market area comprised of two provinces and five U.S. states. Work with transportation companies, tour operators and travel agents has produced excellent results.

During the past year, Yukon House staff conducted seminars for foreign and domestic travel agents, assisted in organization and planning for Klondike Festival — a two-year event commemorating the Klondike Gold Rush, and carried out a variety of other promotional programs.

Plans for 1972/73 include an additional staff member to process the growing number of inquiries, emphasis on promotion and development of the Yukon's package tour industry and programs to create interest in Yukon's spring and fall travel and recreation opportunities.

The Library Services Branch operated in the midst of construction and renovation during 1971. In September the addition to the Yukon Regional Library building was begun. The new structure operates under the title of Library Services Building and houses the Yukon Archives and expanded facilities for the Regional Library headquarters and Whitehorse Library. Project completion was to be late summer of 1972 but the Yukon Regional Library occupied its headquarters area in March.

library services

Special Projects

In March the Alaska Library Association held its annual meeting in Whitehorse. The conference provided Library Services Branch staff and branch librarians from several Yukon communities with an opportunity to learn more about libraries and library work, and to meet librarians whose circumstances are very similar to their own.

A new program, the Yukon Archives, began in January with the recruitment and hiring of a Territorial Archivist.

This year saw the beginning of a two-year project to produce a "Yukon Bibliography" for the period 1962 to 1971. The project is being carried out by the Boreal Institute, University of Alberta, primarily through funds provided by the Library Services Branch.

In September the Yukon Regional Library adopted a universal borrowers card. This makes it possible for registered members of any library outlet in the Yukon to borrow books from any community library and to return books to this or any other community library.

Whitehorse Library

The Whitehorse Library loaned 79,451 books during the past fiscal year, an increase of 2,528 or 3 per cent over 1970/71. There were 4,813 demands on the library's reference service, an increase of 8 per cent. These figures show a levelling of the rate of increased use of the Whitehorse Library over previous years.

School Libraries

Besides supplying small schools with books directly from the Regional Library collection, during the past year the Library Services Branch provided 3,126 fully catalogued books for the collections of nine schools.

Non-book Services, Whitehorse

Music: There were 2,200 records circulated from the phonograph record collection, a 20 per cent increase over 1970/71.

Art Gallery: The uncertainty of the construction schedule made it impossible to plan an extensive series of exhibitions after the end of the summer. However, the gallery did put together two local shows; Pictures of Atlin by Jan Harvey, and four Whitehorse photographers; and displayed three exhibitions of works from outside Yukon Territory — two from Glenbow Foundation of Calgary and one sponsored by the National Gallery.

The gallery program had two special events. This year the annual Sourdough Rendezvous Show was replaced with "Arctic Art", an invitational exhibition of artists from N.W.T., Yukon, and Alaska on the occasion of the Arctic Winter Games. Also the gallery arranged and sponsored a travelling exhibition called, "Ted Harrison's Yukon". The Harrison exhibition was displayed in Kamloops, Penticton, Banff, Saskatoon and Prince George, as part of an exchange project for small galleries initiated by the Western Canada Art Association.

The Yukon Art Society continued to display and rent the works of Yukon artists on a monthly basis until construction and renovation progress made it necessary to abandon the Gallery area until the new building is complete.

Inter-library loans: The use of inter-library loans declined over 1970/71 from 276 to 160.

Story hour: A very successful pre-school story hour program was carried on over the winter season in both the Whitehorse and Takhini libraries.

Displays: Theme book displays were provided to the October meeting in Whitehorse of the Indian Eskimo Association of Canada and for the annual Whitehorse Horticulture and Hobby show.

Film Library

The film library loaned 7,058 films, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. The combined audience statistics totalled 170,334 — an increase of two per cent over 1970/71. The film library staff operated a Northern Film Theatre during the Arctic Winter Games.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY	1971/72	1970/71
New books processed (regional collection)	4,224	6,801
New books processed (school collections)	3,126	4,765
Total	7,350	11,566
Inter-library loans	160	276
Number of books distributed from Regional to branches, outlets, etc.	23,261	26,584
Whitehorse Branch circulation	79,451	76,923
Dawson Branch circulation	6,505	4,330
Elsa Branch circulation	5,919	5,447
Faro Branch circulation	7,992	5,196
Haines Junction Branch circulation	2,301	1,667
Mayo Branch circulation	4,032	740
Takhini Branch circulation	7,653	7,940
Watson Lake Branch circulation	5,811	3,587
Total Branch circulation	119,664	105,830
Film Library circulation	7,058	6,441

liquor control

Liquor sales in the Yukon Territory were up almost a quarter of a million dollars during 1971/72.

Sales for April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972 were \$4,521,902.86, an increase of \$232,212.86 from the previous year.

There were 199 licences issued from the Liquor Control Office during the year, to a total of 85 licenced outlets in the Territory, most of which held more than one type of licence.

Liquor Ordinance

During the First Session (1971) of the Territorial Council, the Liquor Ordinance was amended to allow Taverns, Cocktail Lounges and Clubs to remain open every day.

These amendments also gave the Inspectors power to suspend a licence for violation of the Liquor Ordinance, or for the existence of unsanitary conditions.

Authorization was granted under these amendments for persons under the age of nineteen years to consume liquor in a private residence, club, licenced dining room, restaurant or at a reception, upon consent of a parent, grandparent or legal guardian, while accompanied by such parent, grandparent or legal guardian.

New Store

In October of 1971, a new self-serve Liquor Store was opened in the Town of Faro.

Conversion of Stores

With the conversion of the Dawson and Haines Junction Stores to self-serve units, completion of this programme was made. The fact that all Liquor Stores in Yukon are self-serve makes the Territory the first in Canada for complete conversion of all stores.

LICENCES GRANTED

Cocktail Lounges	34
Taverns	24
Dining Rooms	10
Restaurants	40
Club Liquor	5
Club Beer	1
Beer Off-Premises	34
Liquor Off-Premises	46
Canteens	5
	<hr/>
	199

highways and public works

With the exception of the Alaska Highway, Haines Road, and the mine access roads at Clinton Creek and Anvil, all roads in the Yukon Territory were maintained by Territorial-owned equipment and Territorial personnel.

Negotiations for the takeover of maintenance of the Alaska Highway and Haines Road were finalized and the takeover date was set for April 1, 1972. A dust control programme was carried out on 274 miles of roads, through the application of calcium chloride.

The Territorial Department of Highways and Public Works was also responsible for the maintenance of the Mayo and Dawson airports, under

an agreement with the Ministry of Transport and also for minor work done on territorial airstrips and float plane docks.

Added responsibility to the department was the turnover from the Federal Government of an additional 45 miles of the Dempster Highway. The Department now maintains approximately 123 miles of this highway.

Two ferries, George Black and Campbell, were operated during the summer months at the Yukon River Crossing at Dawson City, together with an ice bridge in the winter and a skyline during fall and spring breakup periods. The Pelly Barge was operated on the Pelly River at the settlement of Ross River.



George Black ferry provides free transportation across Yukon River at Dawson City.

Building Maintenance

Day-to-day maintenance was carried out on all Territorial buildings. The increased cost of maintaining these buildings is primarily due to their advanced age.

Construction

A road reconstruction program was carried out on approximately 23 miles of the Whitehorse-Keno Road and 5½ miles of the Stewart Crossing-Dawson Road. In addition, a number of minor reconstruction and construction projects were carried out on secondary and recreational roads. Several bridges were replaced on the Campbell Highway.

The paving program in the Whitehorse area was to be continued with the laying of eight miles of pavement from the Alaska Highway up the Klondike Highway. This was to be completed in September.

Municipal Works

Contracts were let during the year for the construction and paving of the Second Avenue Extension, Whitehorse. This is scheduled for completion during the fiscal year 1972/73.

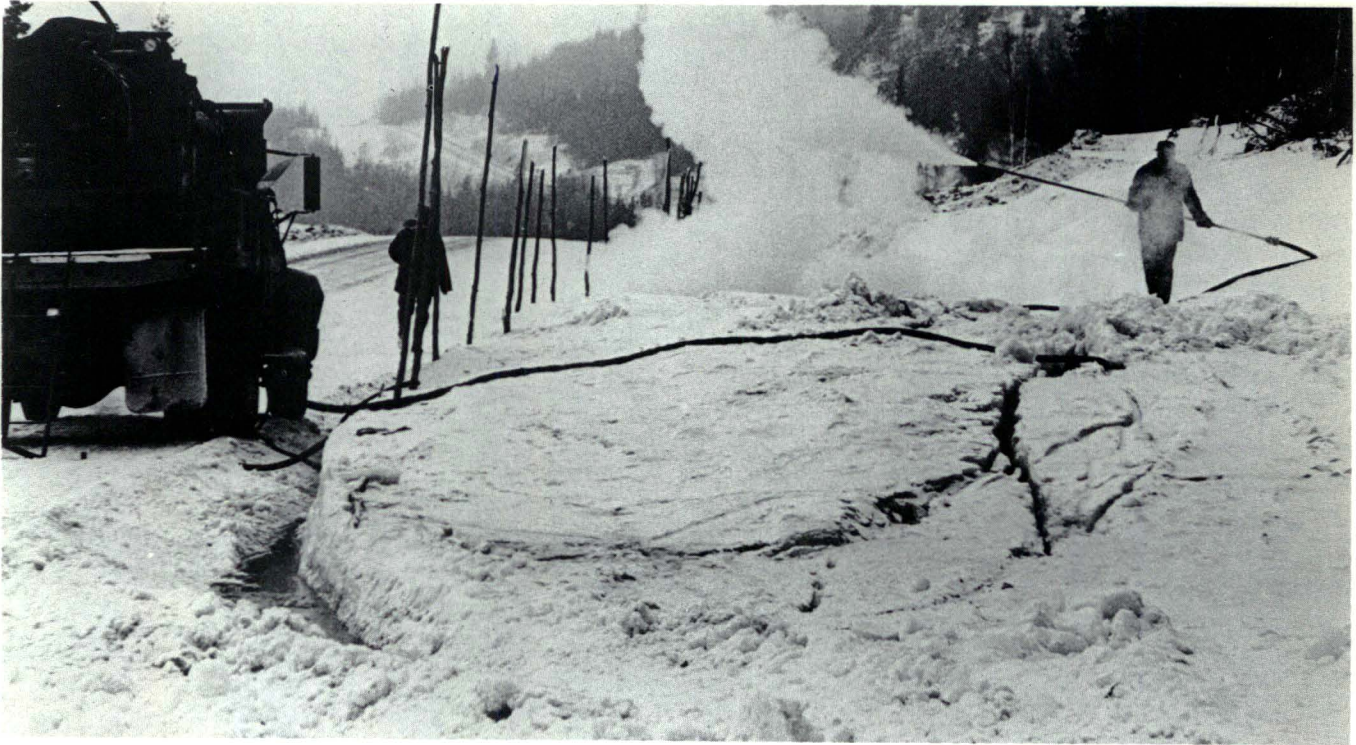
Extensions to the sewer systems at Watson Lake and Haines Junction, and the water and sewer system at Mayo was also carried out. A force water main was also installed connecting Porter Creek and Takhini.

Building Construction

Construction of a grader station at M.P. 123, Ogilvie River on the Dempster Highway was commenced and is scheduled for completion during the summer of 1972. Storage buildings for the department were also constructed at Drury Creek, Boundary Road and Twin Creeks.

The Project Section of the Department was also responsible for the construction of buildings for other government departments such as welfare receiving homes, archives addition to the library, staff housing, school construction, and other projects of a minor nature.

Tenders were called and contracts let for additions to the Jack Hulland School in Porter Creek and the Van Gorder School in Faro. Work to commence and be completed during 1972/73.



Winter highway maintenance may include thawing temporary glaciers.

STATISTICS					
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	20	26	36	27	34
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	106	77	34	125	171
Equipment rental agreements entered into	66	59	92	98	118
Territorial Buildings maintained	156	166	204	223	240
Federal Buildings maintained	99	99	—	—	—
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,549	1,650	1,650	1,721	1,750
Average number of employees					
Summer	184	238	283	281	341
Winter	112	143	163	137	144
Road construction expenditure (approx.) including W & S and misc. construction	\$1,765,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,636,280	\$2,162,200	\$1,517,000
Building construction expenditure (approx.)	\$1,840,000	\$1,935,000	\$3,400,140	\$2,107,250	\$2,886,000
Road maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$1,714,000	\$2,060,000	\$2,039,880	\$2,407,300	\$3,106,000
Building maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$ 160,000	\$ 207,000	\$ 219,210	\$ 278,500	\$ 426,000

local government

Local Government Branch

The primary function of the Local Government Branch is to provide a full range of municipal services and guidance to both organized and unorganized communities. Within this framework the branch develops fiscal policies and annual budgets on a priority basis that enables all communities to be provided with an acceptable level of services. Since inception the branch has participated in the formation of the Village of Faro and the expansion of the Whitehorse metro boundaries. Faro was elevated to town status in 1972. This year there will be plans developed to provide unorganized communities with information necessary to upgrade their self government status. The branch was also responsible for the administration of the Local Incentives Program which served to create winter employment for many Yukoners.

Housing

A public housing project for Whitehorse has recently commenced construction. The contract calls for the construction of 43 housing units to be constructed in the summer of 1972. Occupancy will begin in October 1972.

The Rental Purchase Housing Ordinance, passed by Territorial Council, will provide fully serviced housing for the residents of Yukon Territory at a rental rate related to income with a purchase option. This program will be initiated in 1972 with the construction of 40 housing units in various communities. Additionally, the Housing Corporation Ordinance, passed by Territorial Council, paved the way to the formation of a Housing Corporation in the Yukon Territory. The formation of the Corporation will be effected in 1972 and all aspects of housing in the Yukon Territory will become the responsibility of this new body.

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

Statistics on this program for the fiscal year 1971/72 show:

	1st Mortgages	2nd Mortgages
Applications Received	14	5
Applications Cancelled	1	0
Applications Refused	0	0
Applications Approved	13	5

Accommodation Services

Accommodation Services are responsible for the provision of housing for territorial employees as well as locating and managing office accommodation for the government. The work load of this branch is increasing with the various increased responsibilities of the Territorial Government. The assumption of the maintenance function on the Alaska Highway from Department of Public Works has effectively doubled the number of units of residential accommodation administered.

Lands and Assessment

With the passage by Territorial Council of the new ordinances effecting municipalities, taxation and land disposal, the responsibilities of this branch have been considerably increased. The assessment function throughout the Yukon is now the sole responsibility of the Territorial Government, including the preparation of assessment and tax rolls. The Land Section workload has increased as more areas of land are turned over from federal to territorial jurisdiction. Total receipts during the 1971/72 fiscal year from all land transactions were \$341,474.74.

Protective Services and Inspection

fire marshal

Two fire fatalities and nine injuries were recorded in 1971. Estimated dollar loss was \$659,767.44 of which \$509,091.11 was covered by insurance.

This projects an increase of \$26,517.69 over the 1970 losses. Total fires reported in 1971 were 97, a reduction of one over the 1970 figures.

Faro Village Fire Department was adjudged first in Canada in 1971 for all-round fire prevention activities for communities with a population of 2500 or less.

building inspector

During 1971 the following permits were issued:

Residential — \$433,138.00

Commercial — \$192,600.00

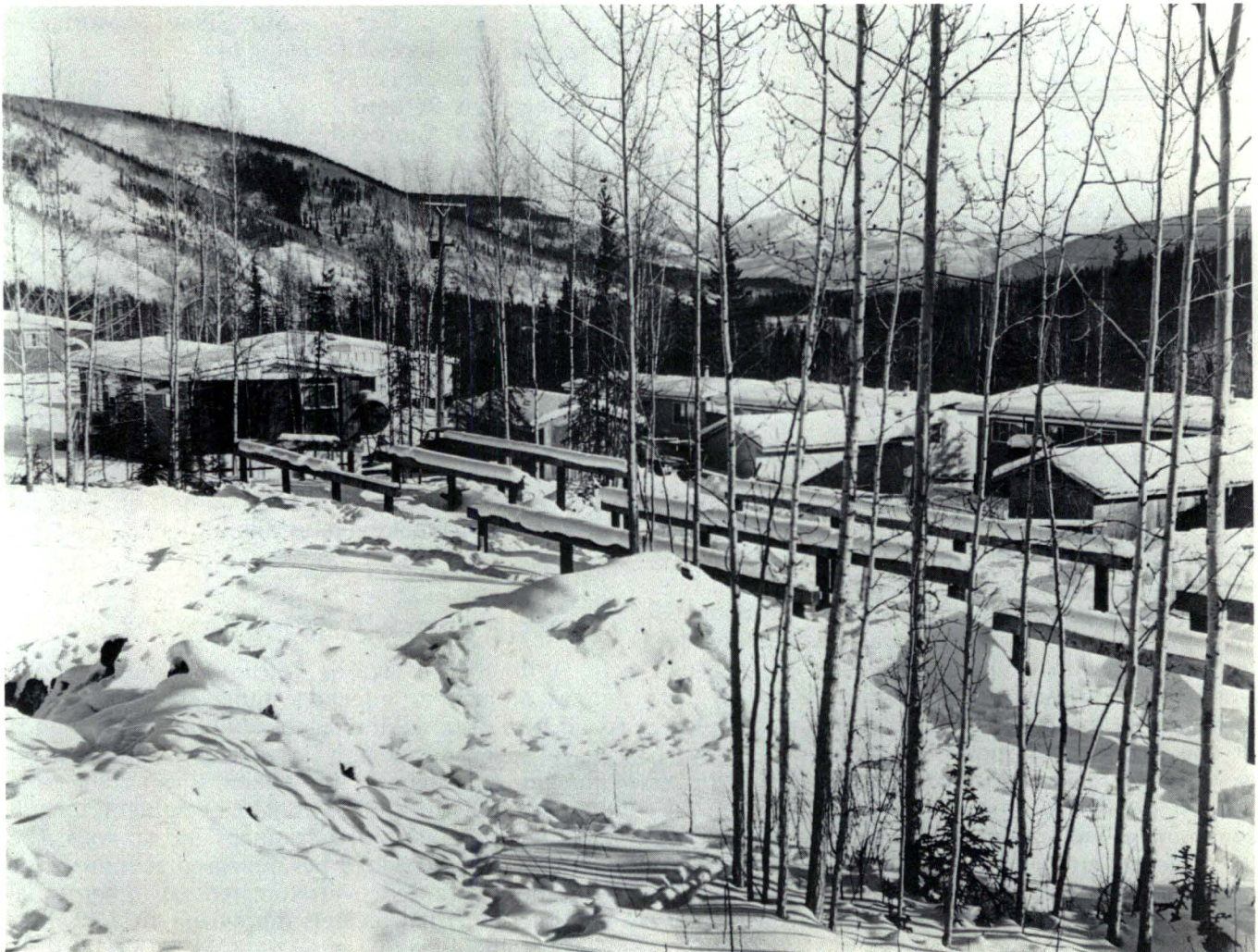
Total: 61 permits with a construction value of \$747,738.00.

The foregoing shows a marked drop from the 1970 figures in the number of permits issued. This decline is brought about by the expansion of the City of Whitehorse boundaries and not by a slow down in growth in this area.

electrical inspector

During 1971/72, a total of 488 permits were issued for commercial and residential work with a total revenue to the Department of \$9,726.15.

Clinton Creek



territorial treasurer and

Financial operations for the year ended March 31, 1972, showed marked increases in almost all categories of revenue and expenditure.

These increases reflect the continued growth of the Government and the Yukon Territory and the effect of inflation and higher wages. Statutory programs such as Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation and Education have continued their growth pattern in line with the inflationary trends and the continued social and economic conditions.

Budgetary expenditures amounted to \$25,683,434 as compared with \$24,703,734 for the previous year. Revenue and recoveries including the operating deficit grant amounted to \$24,696,729 compared with \$19,442,843.

Major changes in the expenditure area were operation and maintenance expenditure which increased to \$18,883,948 from \$16,098,612 with loan amortization increasing to \$1,723,976 as compared to \$1,339,708.

Project Capital decreased to \$5,075,510 as compared to \$7,265,414. The increase in the operation and maintenance sector 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 decreases result from the year to year fluctuations in capital projects required.

Revenue

On the revenue side, principal changes were operation and maintenance revenue of \$6,744,074 as compared to \$5,534,183 with expenditure recoveries under operation and maintenance increasing to \$6,568,801 as compared to \$5,299,666.

Loan amortization recoveries increased to \$2,622,742 as compared to \$2,022,449. The Government of Canada operating grant increased to \$6,890,000 from \$4,063,786 while project capital recoveries decreased to \$1,871,112 from \$2,522,759.

The overall budgetary operations for the year resulted in an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$986,705, as compared to \$5,260,891 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1971.

Non-budgetary transactions during the fiscal year under review included borrowing \$4,599,947 from the Federal Government to meet the cost of the Territory's capital and loan programs. This borrowing included \$160,000 to finance the low cost housing mortgage program and \$450,947 to provide loans to municipalities throughout the territory.

collector of taxes

Cash Position

In addition, non-budgetary disbursement totaling \$1,167,769 was 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, 1972, shows cash receipts exceeding cash disbursements by \$2,142,725. This results in an increase in the territory's working capital position bringing our total working capital as at March 31, 1972, to \$3,015,274.

During the fiscal year new management concepts were brought into force which included the continued improvement in program budgeting and program management and the introduction of monthly appraisal reporting by all departments.

These concepts continued to be used in negotiating financial agreements with the Federal Government and are leading to better management controls of government spending.

Plans were also formulated during the year under review to acquire on a lease basis a computer for government use. This computer will be located in the Treasury Department but will be operated on a data center basis with all departments having access to it for their departmental needs.

Computer applications will be introduced during the 1972/73 fiscal year.

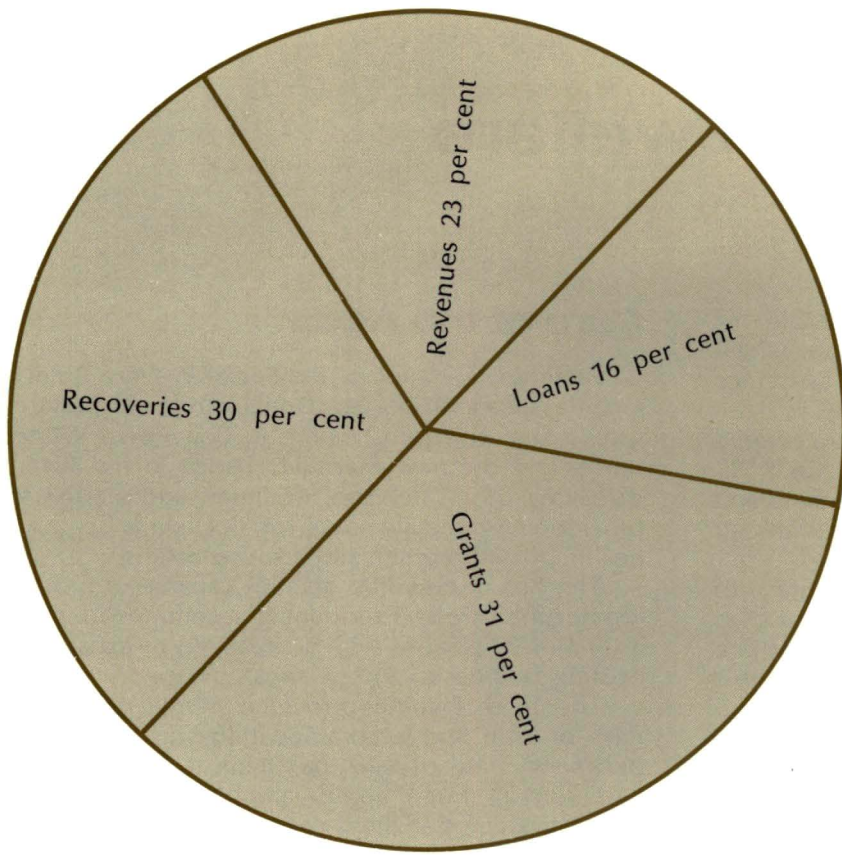
financial statement

(Summary of Budgetary and Non-Budgetary Transactions)

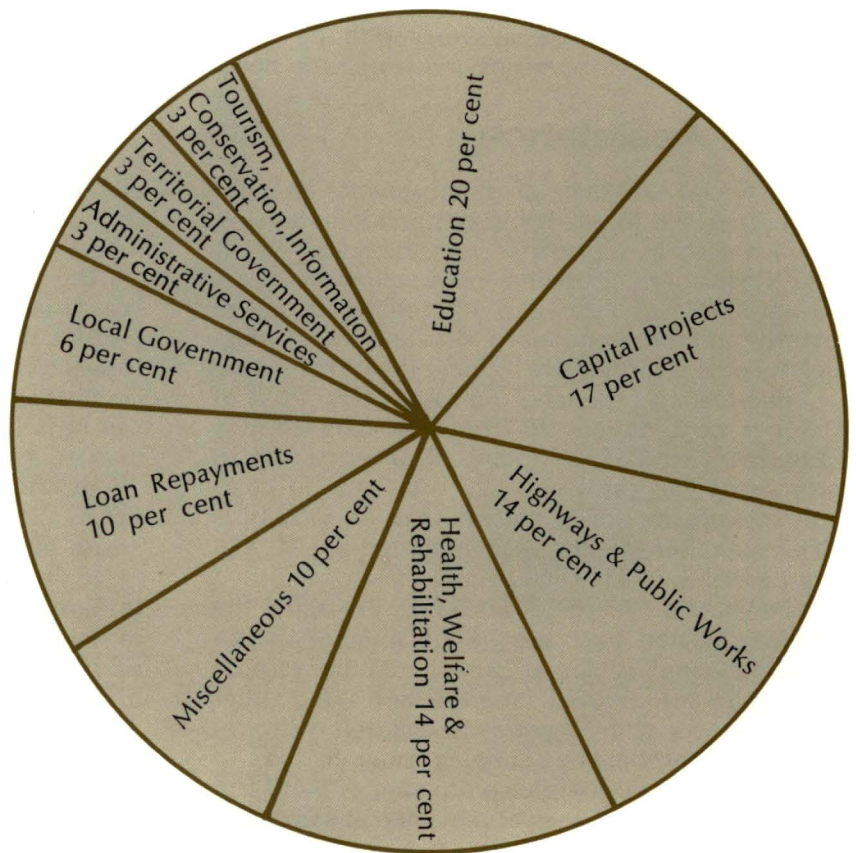
Requirements for all purposes for 1971/72 were financed from three main sources:

- (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.

1971/72 Expenditures & Sources of Funds			
Expenditures		Sources of Funds	
Education	\$ 59,488.00	Recoveries	\$ 87,990.23
Capital Projects	50,755.10	Operating Grant	68,900.00
Highways & Public Works	41,434.74	Revenue	67,440.74
Health, Welfare & Rehabilitation	40,245.07	Capital Loans	39,890.00
Loan Repayments	28,917.45	Amortization Grant	24,225.76
Local Government	16,742.29	Housing & Municipal Loans	6,109.47
Tourism, Conservation & Information Services	7,718.73		
Administrative Services	7,409.33		
Territorial Treasurer	6,344.53		
Territorial Secretary & Registrar General	4,853.06		
Loans	4,616.91		
Legal Affairs	4,603.73		
Surplus	21,427.26		
TOTAL	\$294,556.20		\$294,556.20



RECEIPTS — 1971/72
BY MAJOR SOURCE



EXPENDITURE — 1971/72
BY MAJOR FUNCTION

social welfare

The Social Welfare Branch is responsible for operation of a total public welfare program which includes: social assistance, categorical assistance and family and child welfare services.

During the year under review the total caseload for all programs extended by the branch was 2,553 representing services provided to 5,666 adults and children. Compared to 1970/71 this represents an increase of 271 cases and 1,026 persons.

Total expenditure for 1971/72 amounted to \$1,484,373 which is an increase of 26 per cent over the previous fiscal year. Based on the total welfare expenditure and a population figure of 18,500 (1971 census). The per capita cost was \$80.24 compared to \$65.30 in 1970/71.

Recoveries amounted to \$1,047,301 leaving a net expenditure of \$437,072. The greatest portion of recoveries was made under the Federal-Territorial cost-sharing Canada Assistance Plan Agreement.

The increase in the 1971/72 expenditure is related mainly to an increased social assistance caseload, higher maintenance costs of children in group home and institutional care, and to the spiralling costs of living for persons and families in need.

Public Assistance

The Social Assistance program provides financial and material aid to needy persons and families who establish need in accordance with the Social Assistance Regulations. Supplementary allowances are also available to recipients of Federal Old Age Security and other pensions or allowances when their income is insufficient to meet their total needs.

The program experienced a caseload increase of 31.5 per cent during 1971/72. The caseload was 1,244 involving 2,555 recipients. This represents an increase of 298 cases and 722 recipients in comparison with the 1970/71 fiscal year. Social Assistance expenditure for the year amounted to \$342,466 — an increase of \$149,098 over last year.

The increase in social assistance costs for the year was related to a rise in the number of unemployed employables as well as an increase in the number of widows, deserted wives and other single parents with dependent children who required long-term income supplementation.

The Categorical Assistance program of Blind and Disabled Persons Allowances remained at a constant caseload level during the year.

Care of the Aged

Facilities operated by the Social Welfare Branch include the Alexander MacDonald Lodge in Dawson City, a senior citizens' home in downtown Whitehorse, and the new Macaulay Lodge in the Riverdale area of Whitehorse, designed and staffed to provide intermediate care for occupants in poor health or with certain physical handicaps.

The Yukon now has facilities capable of providing nursing care and residential accommodation for a total of 90 persons with a capability of expanding existing facilities to 110 persons.

The three facilities provided a total of 18,893 days of care and accommodation for an average occupancy rate of 67.7 per cent. Total operating costs for all three homes amounted to \$278,795 for an average per diem cost of \$14.75.

Family and Child Welfare

This program encompasses a broad range of specialized services: Family Service, Protection of Children, Child Care, Foster Homes Services, Adoption Service and Unmarried Parents Service.

In order to provide an effective service program in these areas, the branch has constructed and operates a number of child care facilities in various communities in the Territory and has also established an excellent foster home program.

The program caseload for the 1971/72 fiscal year totalled 1,291, representing services to 3,093 persons. This represents a decrease of 32 cases. However, the number of persons involved in the caseload increased by 299. The caseload decrease can be related to a decrease in the number of unmarried parents and fewer adoption placements. There was an increase, however, in the number of Family Service cases which accounts for the increase of 299.

In the major category of service, that of Children-In-Care, there was a decrease of 60 in the number of new admissions to care and a slight increase of six in the number of discharges. The total number of children-in-care during the fiscal year was 482, a decrease of 27 cases.

These services are aimed at the prevention of child neglect, and the improvement of conditions in the family environment. Good results were achieved during the year in this problem area.

The decrease in the number of children-in-care during the year was attributed to the availability of more group home resources which has made it possible to provide a better level of care for problem children, thus reducing the percentage of re-admissions.

Although the cumulative caseload decreased, the costs of maintenance of children-in-care increased by \$74,615 over 1970/71. This is related to an increase in the number of days of care provided and higher per diem rates paid.

In the field of adoptions, the geographic and resource barriers to adoption placements are being effectively overcome through growing co-operation with other placement centres. Working closely with Adoption Resource Exchanges in adjacent provinces has meant good homes for several hard to place and handicapped permanent wards.

Adoption placements under supervision at the beginning of the year numbered 30 and, during the year, the branch placed 20 children in homes for a total of 50 adoption placements under supervision during the year.

Child Care Facilities

A vital factor in the development of a sound child welfare program is the provision of the needed placement resources that are required for the care of children with a diversity of needs and problems.

Construction of three new children's group homes in Whitehorse was completed early in the 1971/72 fiscal year, and, two new Receiving Homes in Mayo and Watson Lake were completed. The Branch's first group home, constructed in 1968, was converted to Receiving Home and Assessment Centre with a capacity of 15.

The branch now operates a total of eight child care facilities, including a home for multi-handicapped children, with a total capacity of 65 children. Two privately-owned and operated group homes located in Whitehorse also provide accommodation for 27 wards of the Director of Child Welfare.

All government owned child care facilities are operated by houseparents on a private contractual arrangement with the branch.

A total of 11,273 days of care were provided in our child care facilities during the year for an average per diem cost of \$9.82.

Grants to Agencies

During the year the branch provided subsidy grants to the Whitehorse Child Care Centre in all cases where need had been established and the parent could not meet the maximum monthly charge. The branch also provided financial support to the Yukon Family Counselling Service for individual family counselling and related community education programs.

CATEGORY OF SERVICE	Caseload at Apr. 1/71	Cases Opened	Total Caseload Carried	No. of Persons Involved	Cases Closed during yr.	Active Caseload at Mar. 31/72
FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE						
Children-in-Care	336	146	482	482	179	303
Child Protection	102	31	133	744	73	60
Foster Homes Approved	133	40	173	346	61	112
Adoption Services —						
a) Agency Placements	30	20	50	150	30	20
b) Step-Parent Adoptions	0	18	18	54	7	11
c) Adoption Homes						
Approved	4	33	37	74	23	14
Unmarried Parents	36	52	88	144	75	13
Family Service	119	191	310	1099	195	115
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE						
Social Assistance	280	964	1244	2555	875	369
Blind Persons' Allowance	6	3	9	9	1	8
Disabled Persons' Allowance	6	3	9	9	1	8
TOTAL	1052	1501	2553	5666	1520	1033



Work programs of the Whitehorse Correctional Institute have produced extensive improvements to the Canadian section of the Chilkoot Trail.

corrections branch

The primary goal of any corrections service should be to develop preventative measures to avoid having to provide more and more correctional institutions.

To do this the problem must be tackled in two ways: by reaching and dealing with potential juvenile offenders, and by developing effective probation services.

However, the past year did not see this hoped for reduction except in one area, that of inmates admitted as remanded prisoners. The coming into force of the Bail Reform Act, January, 1972, accounted for a 15 per cent reduction in remand admissions over the previous year. But, what long term effects the Bail Reform Act will have is difficult to predict after only three months observation.

- **ADULT PROGRAM:** A total of 209 persons received probation supervision during the year and, of this number, 29 were female.

The present caseload of adult probationers shows little change over last year with 90 males and 13 females. Over the past year there were a total of 107 new adult probation cases with 92 males and 15 females, compared to a total of 109 new cases last year.

A total of 16 persons were charged with a breach of probation during the year. Transfers of supervision were effected on seven probationers who arrived in the Yukon and 11 probationers who moved to different jurisdictions.

- **JUVENILE PROBATION:** There was a marked increase in the number of dealings with juveniles over the past year. While a number of communities in the Territory have been involved, the preponderance of young people in trouble continues to come from Whitehorse.

A total of 60 young people were supervised this year compared to 32 last year, giving an increase of 87 per cent.

As there has been no dramatic surge in the rate of juvenile crime in the Yukon Territory, it is felt that this increase represents an increased use of the Probation Service by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other agencies.

Parole

During the year 20 persons received parole supervision, 17 under the authority of the National Parole Board and three under the British Columbia Board of Parole. Fourteen of these parolees were new cases. Of those under the supervision of the Corrections Branch six were still on parole at the end of the year, two were returned to the Institution pending an investigation, four had their parole revoked, six completed their parole successfully, one was transferred to another jurisdiction and one died while on parole.

Probation Services

With an increase in probation staff, communities outside Whitehorse have received more attention than was possible earlier. Progress has been made in involving the lay people in the communities of Upper Liard and Ross River as voluntary court workers and in supervising juvenile probationers.

Probation work in Whitehorse improved with the transfer of the quarters from Camp Takhini to the Wood Street location. The move has meant increased contact with the public and, from late October to the end of March, over 550 visits were paid to the office by probationers, members of their families and others.

Juvenile Training Home

On August 12, 1971, the first female juvenile was admitted to the Juvenile Training home at Wolf Creek and since that time the home has been co-educational.

Few behavioural difficulties were encountered with male juveniles during this change and, following an initial adjustment, the boys have shown a healthy cohesiveness that was not apparent previously. The girl's group is also showing bonds of unity and the need for separate identity is gradually disappearing with the groups moving towards greater homogeneity.

Staff Training

Staff at the home were given guidance in counselling and introduced to the concepts of reality therapy during training sessions last year. Their interest and application of the concepts has resulted in furthering cohesiveness of staff and has given them a clearer understanding of juveniles and of the philosophy and aims of the training home.

Academic Program

A total of 28 boys and girls have attended classes since April 1, 1971, in levels from Grade 1 to Grade 9. From April 1, 1971, to June, 1971, the boys continued to attend F. H. Collins Secondary School for daily classes in Industrial Arts. During the summer holidays, when the school was closed, those students who had not been granted home leave attended F. H. Collins for half-day classes in Industrial Arts.

Health

In providing adequate health care the following visits were made:

- 48 separate visits to the hospital for minor ailments
- 29 visits to the dentist involving 12 juveniles
- 10 visits to the optometrist involving six juveniles
- One visit to the psychologist involving one juvenile

Correctional Institution

The total number of male sentenced inmates during the fiscal year showed an increase of two over the previous year and the use of probation as an alternative to imprisonment no doubt prevented a significant increase in the population of the institution.

The female count showed a decrease of eight compared to last year.

The number of male remands showed a decrease of 18 from last year. The newly enacted Bail Reform Act accounted, in part, for this drop. Also, compared to 1971/72 there was a drop of 40 per cent in the number of persons returned to our custody on two and three occasions within the year.

For the first time since the institution opened there were fewer native prisoners admitted than white. Last year's trend towards more sophisticated prisoners continued with many of the prisoners having previously served various terms of imprisonment in penitentiaries.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED		
Male	247	(245)
Female	11	(19)
Male Remand	106	(124)
Female Remand	8	(8)
1971/72 (1970/71)	372	(396)

AGE GROUPINGS OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS			
	Male	Female	TOTALS
15 years	Nil (1)	Nil (Nil)	Nil (1)
16 years	15 (19)	2 (1)	17 (20)
17 years	28 (10)	2 (Nil)	30 (10)
18 years	12 (15)	Nil (3)	12 (18)
19 years	11 (16)	Nil (Nil)	11 (16)
20 years	10 (14)	Nil (Nil)	10 (14)
21-25 years	44 (56)	1 (Nil)	45 (56)
26-30 years	38 (28)	Nil (5)	38 (33)
31-40 years	42 (54)	3 (5)	45 (59)
41-50 years	31 (25)	2 (4)	33 (29)
Over 50 years	16 (7)	1 (1)	17 (8)
1971/72 (1970/71)	247 (245)	11 (19)	258 (264)
Percentage of inmates under age 26 years — 48.4% (51.2%)			

northern

health services

The Yukon Zone of Northern Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, covers the entire Yukon Territory with headquarters at the Whitehorse General Hospital.

Responsibilities of the zone include:

- The operation and maintenance of the Whitehorse General Hospital, which is a 120-bed federal government hospital. Also, the operation and maintenance of a 16-bed hospital in Mayo.
- The operation and maintenance of other cost-shared facilities throughout the Territory, including the Watson Lake "Cottage Hospital", Old Crow Nursing Station, the Father Judge Memorial Hospital in Dawson City, Haines Junction Health Centre, Faro Nursing Station, Teslin Health Centre, Carmacks Health Station, Ross River Health Station, Pelly Health Station, Carcross Health Station, Upper Liard Health Station and the Whitehorse Health Centre.
- The provision of public health programs to all residents of the Territory through the services of Public Health Nurses located at the various health centres.
- Advising the Territorial Government on matters pertaining to public health.
- Operation of the Yukon Health Plan including medical evacuation plans, cancer treatment, tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, and a venereal disease program.

Visiting Specialists

Visits were made to Whitehorse by the ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. Boon, in March and October. The ophthalmologist, Dr. Johnson, also visited Whitehorse in April, August and November and Watson Lake in August. The radiologist, Dr. Castor, visited Whitehorse in January, April and October and the paediatrician, Dr. Asante, visited the zone in August.

The visiting specialists were well utilized, particularly the ear, nose and throat specialist and the ophthalmologist, and arrangements have been made for the paediatrician to visit at least twice in 1972.

Dental Health

Although difficulties were experienced during the year under review, this program saw good progress and, by the end of the school year, it is expected that all children up to Grade 6 in every community will have participated in the dental care program. All children entering Grade 1 were included in the program this year. In the other grades newcomers first paid a visit to a dentist for necessary treatment and were then added to the dental care project.

Mental Health

The Territory's resident psychiatrist continued to provide a much needed input to the Yukon's overall health services. During the year he was involved with individual consultations, teaching programs for the nursing staff of the Whitehorse General Hospital and the Yukon Family Counselling Service on a regular basis, and courses for other community organizations.

Activities of the resident psychiatrist continue to be in the area of counselling, intellectual assessment and education in the field of community health.

As a large number of patients were referred during the year, a great deal of time was spent in psychiatric evaluations.

During the year 26 admissions were made to Riverview Hospital, British Columbia.

Alcoholism and Drugs

Alcoholism remained as one of the major health problems and most of the mental cases were either directly or indirectly related to the misuse of alcohol.

The problem of drug abuse also added to the workload during the past year. Most of the drug users who sought medical help appeared to have come to the Yukon seeking a paradise in which to find a solution to their problems.

Public Health Programs

TUBERCULOSIS: During 1971, eight new and reactivated cases of Tuberculosis were reported in

the Territory. Home Chemotherapy and chemopropylaxis treatment programs were continued with a total of 99 patients on these programs as of December, 1971.

VENEREAL DISEASE: A total of 283 confirmed cases of Gonorrhoea were treated during the year and 52 unconfirmed cases. This represents an increase of about nine per cent over the 1970 rate. In view of the high incidence of venereal disease in the Territory an educational program is being planned to increase public awareness at all levels. In addition, three confirmed cases of syphilis were reported and treated during the year.

MATERNAL HEALTH: The total number of patients seen was 43 compared to 38 in 1970. The standard of care being extended to patients has improved over last year.

INFANT AND CHILD HEALTH: The program begins with routine B.C.G. vaccinations of infants at birth, together with P.K.U. testing. This is followed by a home visit from the Public Health Nurse, thereafter the infant is seen at child health conferences in addition to routine home visits.

SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMS: In addition to physical examinations of all school beginners, rapid classroom inspections were carried out at the beginning of the year. A review of physical examinations carried out by doctors on the school children revealed that very few abnormalities were picked up for the first time or had not previously been recorded. The relatively small number of abnormalities revealed by these examinations are a good indication of the high level of medical care available and its utilization by the public.

HEALTH EDUCATION: Most of the health education carried out during the year was done on an individual basis at clinics and conferences. Pre-natal classes were held and use made of various news media for health education purposes. Dental nurses and environmental health officers were involved in this activity as well as Public Health Nurses.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE: This program maintained a good standard during the year with emphasis being placed on the educational aspects. While liaison with the public and various organizations improved, coverage to outlying districts was reduced because of the increased number of facilities which came into being during the year.

Summer Student Employment

A total of 38 students were employed in the Summer Student Employment Program. Eleven of these were career oriented and were hired by Northern Region and the Public Service Commission, twenty-seven were hired locally through Canada Manpower. The program appeared to benefit all and was of considerable assistance in staffing for holiday relief and in completing special summer projects.



Health Inspectors make regular checks on food outlets throughout the territory.

hospital insurance services

A more effective utilization of facilities for insured patient services was evident in that despite an increase in the number of patients, the average length of stay and number of patient days both decreased. Population growth and the continuing effects of the 1970 extension of out-patient benefits produced expected increases in the use of insured out-patient services.

The official population of the Territory for hospital insurance purposes per Statistics Canada was 17,000 an increase of 1,000 over 1970.

In-patients

Payment was made for 29,241 days of in-patient care on behalf of 3,970 adults and children during the year representing an average length of stay of 7.4 days. By comparison in 1970 there were 29,603 days, 3,822 adults and children and 7.7 days of stay resulting in an increase of 3.8 per cent in the number of patients but a decrease of 1.23 per cent in the number of patient days and .3 days in the length of stay. The official Statistics Canada population was 17,000 and, based on this, 234 per 1,000 people received in-patient care compared with 238/1000 in 1970 and 232/1000 in 1969.

The figures for newborn were 3,143 days of care, 518 patients and an average length of stay of 6.1 days. Increases over the previous year were as follows: days of care, 5.1 per cent; patients, 3.85 per cent; length of stay, .1 day.

Out-patients

An increase of 37.5 per cent in the number of out-patient cases from 7,134 in 1970 to 9,810 in 1971 was recorded; 78.2 per cent were for diagnostic reasons and 21.8 per cent as a result of accident.

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 the 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, and the Father Judge Memorial Hospital at 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.

Outside Hospitals

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 92.7 per cent of the admissions and 96.2 per cent of the patient days.

Based on the official population figure of 17,000 as supplied by Statistics Canada the per capita cost of the Plan was \$72.12 of which \$70.07 was for insured services and \$2.05 for administration. By comparison the national per capita cost of insured services was \$100.19. The average cost to the Plan was \$40.74 per adult and children patient day, \$7.17 per newborn patient day and \$9.95 per out-patient visit.

STATISTICAL DETAILS			
Details of Services Provided	Within the Territory	Outside the Territory	Total
Adult and Children Patient Days	22,050	7,191	29,241
Newborn Days	3,907	236	3,143
Out-Patient Treatments	9,776	34	9,810
FINANCIAL DETAILS			
Costs of Services Provided	Within the Territory	Outside the Territory	Total
In-Patient Services	\$756,996.00	\$336,655.00	\$1,093,651.00
Out-Patient Services	96,386.00	1,190.00	97,576.00
Administration	—	—	34,847.00
			<u>\$1,226,074.00</u>

education

The last school year saw the school population increase by 4% as compared to 12.5% the previous year. Expected major increases at Faro, Clinton Creek, and Haines Junction did not occur and the closing of the New Imperial surface operations at Whitehorse adversely affected the rate of increase at Whitehorse. In March 1972 the school population was 4,717.

Improvement in average qualifications of the teaching staff continues. For the first time in Yukon history, more than half of its members have four years or more of professional and academic education beyond secondary school. More than one-third have had ten or more years of experience. The total number of resignations was below 25% for the first time in recent years.

During 1971/72 both the number of kindergarten classes and the number of children enrolled dropped. Enrolment was 381 in March 1972. Kindergartens in the Yukon are co-operative ventures. An Advisory Committee for each kindergarten is responsible for its operation and for the provision of accommodation. The Department of Education pays a grant covering the salary of the instructor, provides some supervision, and sees that there are adequate teaching supplies and equipment. The instructor is recommended for appointment by the Committee and appointed by the Superintendent of Education. The Department also provides each year a summer course for the training of instructors. The kindergarten programme has now completed its fourth year.

The total of all expenditures on education during 1971/72 was \$4,806,995.07 giving a total cost per student of \$1,030.88. In the previous year the costs were \$4,241,670 (\$967.97 per pupil).

Except for a limited number of courses given in the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre, the Yukon offers no post-secondary courses. In recognition of this, the Territorial Council passed legislation some years ago whereby residents of the Yukon or dependent sons and daughters of Yukon residents might receive financial assistance for their post-secondary training.

Capital expenditures during 1971/72 were \$947,421.67. Most of the school building programme during the year was occupied either with the completion of projects already undertaken or the initiation of new projects for the coming school years. Except for establishing relocatable classrooms at Watson Lake, Kluane Lake, Haines Junction and Jack Hulland schools, there were no new classrooms placed in service.

ENROLMENT BY SCHOOL (MARCH, 1972)		
Whitehorse		
Jack Hulland Elementary	475	
Takhini Elementary	331	
Whitehorse Elementary	595	
Christ the King Elementary	271	
Christ the King Secondary	245	
F. H. Collins Secondary	927	
Selkirk Street Elementary	380	
	3,224	235
Other Communities		
Beaver Creek	29	
Carcross	47	6
Carmacks	87	11
Clinton Creek	66	
Dawson City	180	12
Destruction Bay	50	7
Elsa	58	8
Faro	200	24
Haines Junction	61	7
Mayo	176	10
Old Crow	64	5
Pelly River	32	
Ross River	63	15
Teslin	104	11
Upper Liard		12
Watson Lake	276	18
	1,493	146
	4,717	381

ENROLMENT BY GRADE (MARCH, 1972)		
Grade 1		500
Grade 2		495
Grade 3		468
Grade 4		517
Grade 5		456
Grade 6		448
Grade 7		423
Grade 8		378
Grade 9		329
Grade 10		263
Grade 11		198
Grade 12		158
Special Classes		84
		4,717

Former N.H.L. hockey star Jean Beliveau received Yukon vest from Commissioner Smith during Arctic Winter Games.

GRANTS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND CANADA STUDENT LOANS							
Year	1	2	3	4	5	Total 1971-72	Total 1970-71
Grants	58	35	25	11		129	108
Amount (\$)	28,000	17,500	12,500	5,000		63,000	52,700
Scholarships	38	23	16	11		88	82
Amount (\$)	22,000	9,200	6,400	4,000		41,600	37,100
Canada							
Student Loans	13	11	6	4	3	37	30
Amount (\$)	10,150	8,405	4,060	2,870	2,450	27,935	24,450



vocational industrial training

Training and services are provided for adults and young people 17 and over as follows:

1. Vocational Training, full time day courses and evening classes.
2. Interest courses in evening classes.
3. Apprenticeship Training and Tradesman Qualification.
4. Vocational Rehabilitation for disabled persons.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is provided in full-time day courses as well as evening classes mostly at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre (Y.V.T.T.C.).

The Y.V.T.T.C. offers a minimum of 20 different courses each year, ranging in length from 6 weeks to 10 months. Some of the courses are repeated two and three time in one year so that a total of at least 30 courses are offered in the year. An increasing number of courses are being provided in the outlying communities.

Total enrolment each year is about 500 students with approximately 65% of the students completing the courses. This compares with 60-65% in similar type vocational schools outside the Yukon.

Special one-week (40 hours) day courses were also provided in 1971/72 for the first and second level supervisors and foremen in Foremanship, and for selected mechanics in Hydraulic Power Shift. A total of 6 courses was given, 3 in Clinton Creek, 1 in Faro, and 2 in Whitehorse, with a total enrolment of 175 people.

Courses are offered to meet community needs and demands. When the needs are met the courses are dropped. In 1971/72 the 10 month Hairdressing course was dropped and an Arts and Crafts course added. In 1972/73 a 10 month Millwright course will be offered in addition to academic upgrading courses in outlying communities as well as other short term courses.

All course costs are paid for by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, by the Yukon Territorial Government, and in a few cases of special one-week courses, by industry.

Subsistence allowances are paid to all students. Canada Manpower sponsored students receive from \$47 per week for a single person to \$88 for a student with four or more dependants. Those sponsored by the Yukon Territorial Government receive \$35 per week if they are single and \$55 per week if they have one or more dependents, but are not provided an allowance if their spouse is employed.

Dormitory space and meals are provided for any student requiring it, at a charge of \$25 per week.

Night School

Night school courses are 10-12 weeks long, two classes per week and include both interest and vocational courses. A portion of the cost of vocational courses is covered by Manpower, the rest by the Y.T.G. Costs of interest courses are paid by the students.

In 1971/72 a total of 40 courses were conducted for 514 students. There were 69 courses offered, but 29, most non-vocational, were cancelled due to insufficient enrolment or lack of instructors.

Apprenticeship training is practical training acquired on the job under a journeyman tradesman with annual technical training of four weeks at the completion of each year of apprenticeship.

Each apprentice is under contract to an employer under the authority of the Superintendent of Apprenticeship.

Annual technical training is arranged for under the co-operative sponsorship of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, the Yukon Territorial Government, and the British Columbia Apprenticeship Board. Yukon Tradesman Qualification Certificates are issued to those successfully completing the apprenticeship and passing the examinations.

Trades people entering and working in the Yukon may obtain a Yukon Tradesman Qualification Certificate by meeting the requirements of a Trade Advisory Board in respect to work experience and passing the respective trades examination.

In 1971/72, 61 tradesmen wrote the Yukon examination; 19 passed and were issued certificates.

The total of 221 Yukon Trade Qualification Certificates issued up to March 31, 1972 included: Automotive Mechanic (113); Journeyman Carpenter (23); Hairdresser (Cosmetologist) (23); Heavy Equipment Mechanic (Motor Transport) (38); Heavy Equipment Mechanic (Construction) (18); Industrial Electrician (5); and Plumbers (1).

Vocational Rehabilitation services are provided for social, mental and physically disabled people. The services include: assessment and counselling; services of processes and restoration; vocational training; and employment placement. Where facilities such as sheltered workshops are required, attempts are made to arrange accommodation in other provinces.

To March 1972, assistance was provided for 6 persons. Costs are shared equally between the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Yukon Territorial Government.

A side benefit to the community has resulted from work valued at \$142,000.00 done by the Heavy Equipment Operators course in grading, leveling and road construction. These were projects which would otherwise not have been done due to a lack of funds.

Procedures are in the process of development for apprenticeship, and examination and certification of tradesmen in the trades of Steamfitter/Pipefitter, Construction Electrician, and Millwright (Mill Repair Mechanic) (Industrial Mechanic).

Apprenticeship and Trades

Vocational Rehabilitation

Additional Trades

recreation

The 1972 Arctic Winter Games were held in Whitehorse in March, and provided the highlight of the year in Yukon sports and recreation, spurring not only a host of Whitehorse citizens and groups into intensive activity in the many areas involved in hosting the Games, but also nearly a dozen Yukon sports groups to increased emphasis on training and preparation of their Games teams. The results for all concerned were most gratifying. Despite inclement weather, the entire Games production by Whitehorse was a first-class event for more than 1,500 visitors and competitors. Yukon teams, improving their showing in almost every sport since the 1970 Games, won the grand aggregate and Games flag for 1972.

The Recreation Branch, through its programme of assistance to local and Yukon-wide sports programmes, was involved in the provision of training clinics for nine of the sports on the Games programme, and could therefore be credited with at least some of the Yukon's success. One of the clinics was at an international level, when coaches from the Republic of China conducted the Western Canada clinic of the Canadian Table Tennis Association in Whitehorse, their first stop on a national tour. Other clinics were directed by national coaches and officials. As a result, many Yukon sports leaders and hundreds of athletes were brought up to date on new techniques and prepared for the Games and other higher competition.

The Branch also provided assistance to the trials and selection of the Yukon teams through a grant to the Yukon co-ordinator's office.

Training Projects

Training projects were also conducted or assisted in some eleven other activities. These ranged from playground leadership to softball and included summer school assistance in figure skating, ballet and junior band music. A Yukon ski coach attended a coaching school in Finland under the auspices of the Canadian Ski Association.

Three more portable swimming pools were installed in the Yukon in 1971. One, at Carmacks, included a prefabricated shelter built at the Yukon Vocational Training Centre. The other pools went to Porter Creek and Faro. A very successful swimming season was held in the Yukon, with the continued expansion of Red Cross swimming programmes resulting in plans for a full-time Field Supervisor for the 1972 season.

The Branch in 1971 co-ordinated the work of research for the national facilities inventory, concentrating on physical recreation and sports facilities, conducted by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate. This project will continue in 1972 with the idea of developing a national report on recreation supply and demand.

The Yukon Advisory Committee on Recreation and Amateur Sport in its meetings during the year approved preliminary plans for the work beginning late in the year so that the event might be held in April, 1972.

Chilkoot Trail

The Branch Director participated in 1971 in an international group study of the Chilkoot Trail's potential as a future international historic park. A continuing increase in the numbers of groups and individuals walking the trail from Skagway to Bennett is noted as part of the steady growth of interest in outdoor recreation.

The Branch is involved in the work of the Council of Provincial Directors of Sports and Recreation, formed in November 1971, and through it, with national programmes of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate. The Directorate in 1971/72 provided financial assistance to programmes of the Branch and through it, to TEST Yukon, for cross-country ski training. The Branch has also distributed various information and resource materials from the Directorate, including those on the Canada Fitness Award programme. The latter is in use in many Yukon schools.



Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre

Recess at Robert Service School in Dawson City.





Beaver Creek School

Carcross School





Cross country skiing at Arctic Winter Games



commissioners of the yukon territory

TITLE	NAME	DATE
Agent of the Dominion Government	Inspector Charles Constantine (N.W.M. Police)	May 26, 1894
Land Agent and Gold Commissioner	Thomas Fawcett	May 21, 1897
Commissioner (Chief Executive Officer)	John M. Walsh	August 17, 1897
Commissioner	William Ogilvie (1898-1901)	July 4, 1898
Gold Commissioner	Thomas Fawcett	July 5, 1898
Gold Commissioner	Gordon Hunter	October 7, 1898
Gold Commissioner	Edmund C. Senkler	October 26, 1898
Commissioner	James Hamilton Ross (1901-1902)	March 11, 1901
Commissioner (Acting)	Zachary Taylor Wood (1902-1903)	
Commissioner	Frederick Tennyson Congdon (1903-1905)	March 4, 1903
Commissioner	William Wallace Burns McInnes (1905-1907)	May 27, 1905
Commissioner	Alexander Henderson (1907-1912)	June 17, 1907
Gold Commissioner	F. X. Gosselin	May 28, 1907
Commissioner	George Black (1912-1916)	February 1, 1912
Gold Commissioner	George Patton MacKenzie	January 25, 1913
Administrator (During Mr. Black's O.M.S. Service)	George Norris Williams (1916-1918)	October 13, 1916
Offices of Commissioner and Administrator abolished — powers vested in Gold Commissioner		March 28, 1918
Gold Commissioner	George P. MacKenzie	April 1, 1918
Gold Commissioner	Percy Reid	April 1, 1925
Gold Commissioner	George Ian MacLean	September 10, 1928
Comptroller (Position of Gold Commissioner Abolished)	George Allan Jeckell	June 30, 1932
Controller	George Allan Jeckell (Title of this position was changed)	December, 1936
Controller	John Edward Gibben	September 18, 1947
Commissioner	John Edward Gibben (Title of this position was changed)	July 13, 1948
Commissioner	Andrew Harold Gibson	August 15, 1950
Commissioner	Frederick Fraser	October 15, 1951
Commissioner	Wilfred George Brown	November 5, 1952
Commissioner	Frederick Howard Collins	June 8, 1955
Commissioner	Gordon Robertson Cameron	May 1, 1962
Commissioner	James Smith	November 7, 1966



Former Commissioner's residence, Dawson City.



Their Excellencies, Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada, and Mrs. Michener, paid an official visit to the Yukon in August, 1970. They were back again in March, 1972 for the Arctic Winter Games and the presentation of Yukon's mace.

