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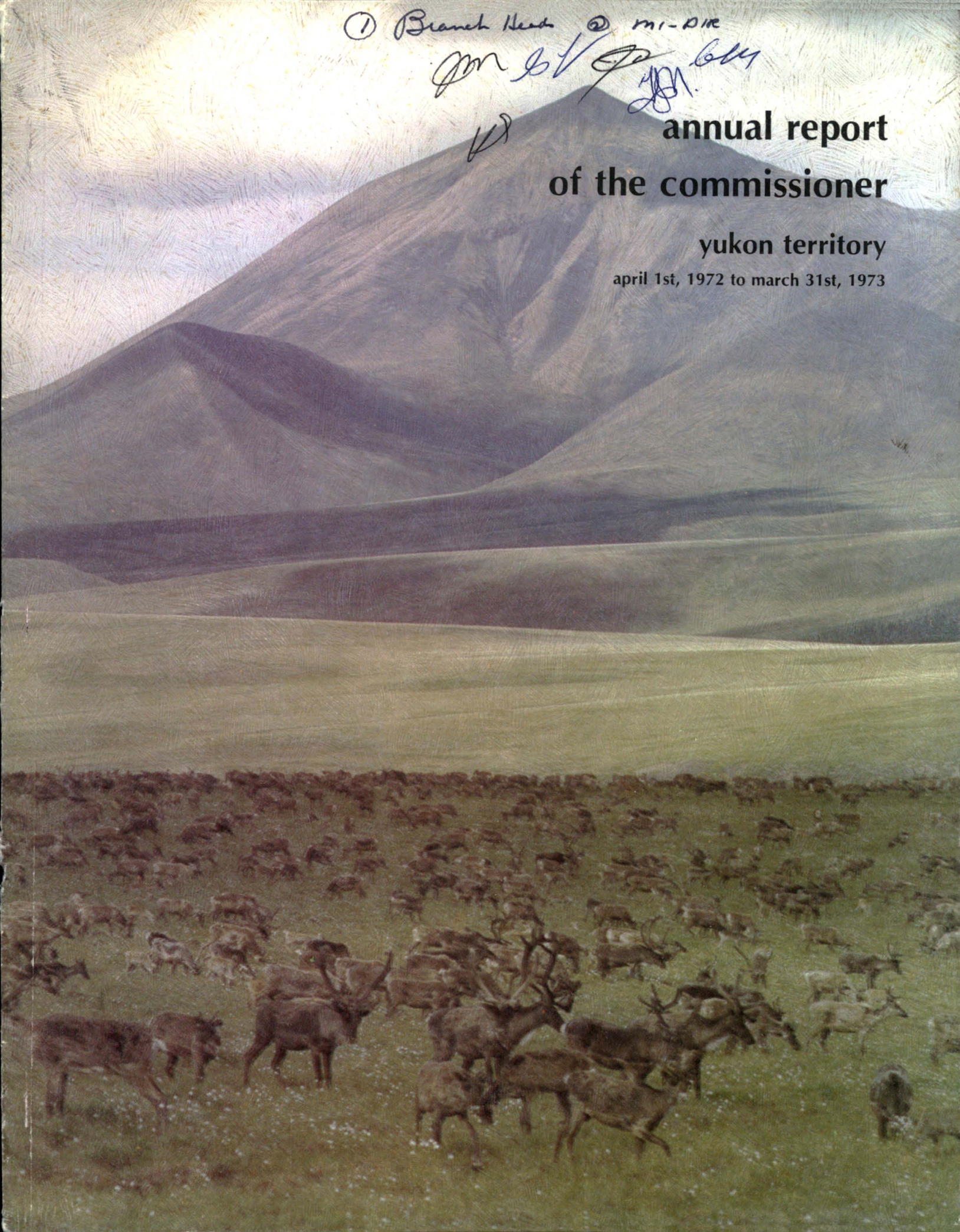
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**annual report
of the commissioner**

yukon territory

april 1st, 1972 to march 31st, 1973





The Canadian Armed Forces saluted the 75th Anniversary of Yukon with rounds of cannon fire in each community on the "Trail of '98".

The Centenary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was marked throughout the territory along with the Klondike '73 celebrations.





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Commissioner James Smith at the 1973 Sourdough Rendezvous.

The Honourable Jean Chretien, P.C., M.P.
Minister of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

It is an honour to submit the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for 1972-73.

Anniversaries celebrated in the Yukon during 1973 included the 75th anniversary of the Yukon as a Territory of Canada, the Klondike Gold Rush of 1898, the formation of the Yukon Field Force and the beginning of construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad. The territorial celebrations were enhanced by the National Centennial of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Celebrations were coordinated under the general heading of Klondike 73 by a committee which carried the anniversary theme to all Yukon communities.

According to the Northern Economic Development Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, the cumulative value of mineral production from 1886 to December 31, 1972, totalled \$827.9 million. It is anticipated that during 1973 this figure will reach one billion dollars. We expect the increase of mineral production and further mineral exploration to continue to bring prosperity to both the Yukon and Canada.

Tourism, our second major industry, showed a \$7 million increase over the previous year. Nearly \$22 million was expended by 270,000 visitors. We expect the number of visitors to top the 300,000 mark during our anniversary year.

The quality of life improves with each year in the Yukon. Our rising educational standards and extended social services coupled with our high standard of living and improved government services point toward an even brighter future for all residents of the Yukon.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Smith
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory



Klondike '73 celebrations in Dawson City.

A canoe pageant enhanced Klondike '73 celebrations in all Yukon River system communities.



resources

parks

Kluane National Park is one of the prime resources of the Yukon. Canada's highest mountains, most spectacular icefields and some of North America's finest wildlife, including Grizzly bears and the majestic Dall sheep are located within its 8,500 square miles in the southwestern corner of the territory.

The park was set aside as a park reserve in 1942 and became a sanctuary in 1943. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Hon. Jean Chretien announced the park early in 1972.

Five wilderness land areas were reserved for future territorial park use at Kusawa, southwest of Whitehorse; Milhaven Bay, on Bennett Lake; Ethel Lake, south of Mayo; Francis Lake, north of Watson Lake; and Arctic Circle Crossing, which takes in an estimated 10 by 30 mile area where the Dempster Highway crosses the Arctic Circle. The townsite of Conrad, south of Carcross, was also acquired for future park use.

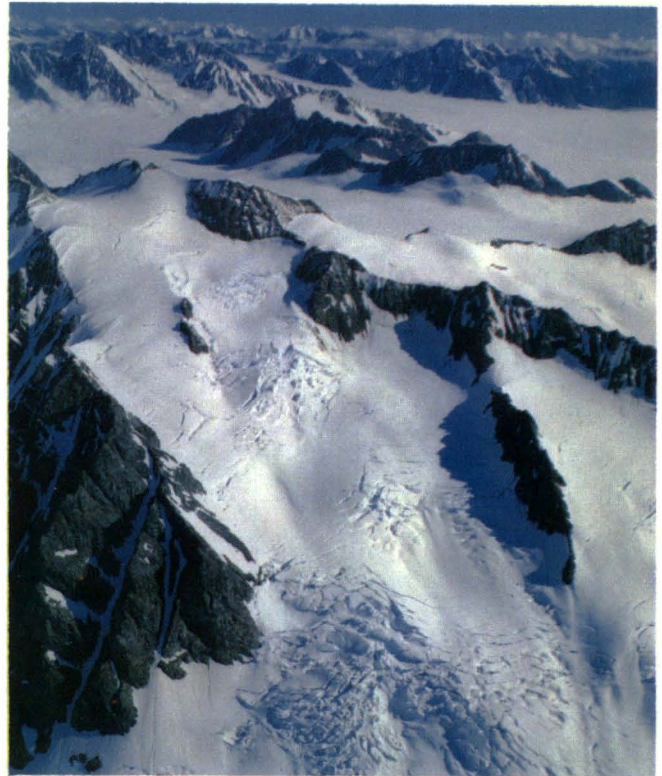
The timetable for development has not been announced.

land use

The Land Use Advisory Committee issued 55 land use permits between April 1, 1972, and March 31, 1973. There was a total of 66 land use permit applications for the same period of time.

Land use permits issued from April 1972 to March 31, 1973:

Oil and Gas Geophysical	13
Airstrip	1
Oil and gas drilling programs	5
Government projects	17
Access roads	16
Staging areas	3
	<hr/>
	55



Yukon has mountains for every need, mountains for recreation and mountains for mines.

power

Total hydro-electric and diesel power for the Yukon presently totals 45.5 megawatts composed of 25 megawatts of hydro power at Whitehorse and Mayo and diesel power at Whitehorse, Faro, Dawson and Mayo producing 20.5 megawatts.

The Aishihik power project, with an expected completion date in early 1975, will produce 30 megawatts of power. Other plans call either for a peaking of power at Whitehorse which will add another 25 megawatts or the building of a power dam at Five Finger Rapids north of Carmacks which would produce an extra 90 megawatts of power. These are proposals and have not been formalized as yet.

mining

The value of mineral production (including mineral fuels) in the Yukon increased to \$102,756,000 in 1972 from \$93,111,000 in 1971. Towards the end of 1972 six mines were operating in the Yukon, four underground and two open-pit mines.



MINERAL PRODUCTION				
	1971		1972	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold	4,000 Oz	\$ 146,000	14,473 Oz	\$ 511,534
Silver	5,620,000 Oz	9,330,000	5,747,703 Oz	8,966,417
Lead	225,921,000 Lbs	34,848,000	217,336,142 Lbs	29,340,379
Copper*			5,132,000 Lbs	2,709,696
Zinc	230,000,000 Lbs	43,861,000	233,134,144 Lbs	39,003,342
Cadmium	13,000 Lbs	33,000	59,100 Lbs	114,654
Asbestos	104,000 Tons	14,200,000	91,969 Tons	12,374,380
		\$ 102,418,000		\$ 93,020,402
* Preliminary figures do not include nickel and copper				

anvil

Anvil Mining Corporation (silver-lead-zinc) located 130 air miles northeast of Whitehorse, is the largest producer in the Yukon. It came into production at 5500 tons of ore per day in 1969, increased its production to 6600 tons per day in 1970, 7250 tons per day in 1971, and reached 7935 tons per day in 1972. The company employed an average of 350 persons during the year.

cassiar

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation - (asbestos) operates an open-pit mine at Clinton Creek, 50 miles northwest of Dawson City. Production during 1972 totalled 102,347 tons of fibre from 1,267,178 tons of ore mined. Employment in the mine averaged 226 persons.

keno hill

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. - (silver-lead-zinc-cadmium) continued milling at a rate of 220 tons per day with most of the production coming from the Elsa, Calumet and Husky Mines. Exploratory work continued at the No Cash Mine, the Sadie Ladue and several other properties on Keno Hill. The company employed an average of 265 men.

quill creek

Hudson - Yukon Mines Ltd. - (nickel - copper) started production at Quill Creek in May 1972 at a rate of 600 tons per day. Concentrates are shipped by road to Haines, Alaska, for further shipment by deep sea vessel. Due to lack of continuity in the ore body and poor ground conditions it has been indicated that the mine could close in mid-1973.

whitehorse copper

Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. - (copper), formerly New Imperial Mines Ltd., resumed production in December, 1972 from its mine near Whitehorse. Prior to closing down in 1971, ore was mined from an open-pit operation. Ore is now being mined from a new underground operation developed during the last two years. The development program required an average work force of 125 persons during the year.

tantalus butte

Tantalus Butte Coal Mines - (coal), operated by Anvil Mining Corporation, continued mining coal at the rate of 80 tons per day with a work force of 17 persons. The coal is used at the Anvil silver-lead-zinc mine for drying concentrates.

exploration

Consequent to mineral exploration activity carried out throughout the territory, new finds were reported in the Hess Mountains, Mackenzie Mountains near Summit Lake and the Hoole River areas. Some 6845 mineral claims were recorded in the Yukon for 1972.

petroleum

The parts of the Yukon Territory with potential for oil and gas are those underlaid primarily by sedimentary rocks. These parts comprise about 40,000 square miles, or 20 per cent of the 207,076 square miles of the Yukon. Of these parts with potential for oil and gas accumulation, about 50 per cent constitutes mountainous areas, which are both difficult and costly to explore. Thus, about 20,000 square miles or about 10 percent of the Yukon is considered to be prime oil and gas exploration land. These prospecting areas include four geologically distinct places: the Liard Plateau, the Peel Plateau, Eagle Plains, as well as the Arctic Coastal Plain.

The quantity of oil and gas in these areas is still unknown. The Yukon, as a whole, has had little exploration in terms of what is required to make discoveries with market potential. The oil and gas potential of the area can be realized only after considerably more drilling.

Since 1958, when the first well was located, to the end of June 1973, there have been 59 wells drilled in the Yukon. Drilling statistics show a net total of four oil and gas discovery wells and three step-out development wells completed out of the 59 wells drilled to date.

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 was approximately 7,500,000 board feet of lumber and 1,000,000 lineal feet of round timber in 1972. White and black spruce, lodgepole pine, tamarack, trembling aspen, alpine fir, white birch and 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 present accessible productive forested areas in the territory are 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.

transportation

Transportation technology is meeting the challenge of economic development in Canada's Yukon Territory. Modern aircraft now serve the entire area of the north. Trucks roll over the 2400 miles of Yukon highways and roads serving the residents and transporting the underground wealth to foreign markets while containerized goods reach the Yukon by rail and sea. In short the Yukon has come of age in the transportation field. The "outside" can now come inside.

roads

Plans are presently being made to enable road travel from the Pacific Ocean to the Arctic Ocean. The Skagway Road will run south from Carcross through British Columbia and Alaska to the Pacific Ocean at Skagway. Progress on the Dempster Highway continues both in the Yukon and Northwest Territories making the link more and more inevitable.

The Alaska Highway, built as a war measure in only eight months by the United States Army, is still the main transportation artery in the Yukon. Each year it transports more and more tourists into and through the territory and the

commercial value of the highway to trade and industry is almost incalculable. Negotiations for paving and relocation for the Alaska Highway continue between the United States and Canada.

Yukon communities, with the exception of Old Crow, are linked together in a network of all weather roads.

rail

Rail links to the sea are maintained through the services of White Pass and Yukon Route. Completed in 1900 the railroad, winding 110 miles from Whitehorse south through some of the most spectacular scenery in the world to the Pacific Ocean at Skagway, Alaska, continues daily to ship the mineral wealth from its trucks to its container flat cars for the trip across the White Pass to the ships that wait to deliver the wealth to countries around the world.

Passenger service and rail freight between Whitehorse and Skagway is carried out by the White Pass and Yukon Route railroad. Ships connect Skagway with most ports on the Northwest Coast. An extension of the British Columbia Railroad is being discussed with rail heads in either Carmacks or Dawson but no plans are, as yet, formalized.

air

Whitehorse is the main air centre in the north with CP Air making daily flights to and from Edmonton and Vancouver. Wien Consolidated Airlines offers scheduled service between Whitehorse and the Alaskan cities of Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage, with connections to Seattle.

Domestic scheduled service within the territory is supplied by Northward Aviation Ltd., connecting Whitehorse, Dawson City, Old Crow, Clinton Creek, and Mayo. Northward also flies to Inuvik, Northwest Territories. International Jet Air Ltd. has regular direct flights to Inuvik, with connections to points within the Northwest Territories.

There are a number of charter aircraft and helicopter companies in Whitehorse and other Yukon communities able to provide transportation for emergency, exploratory or recreational purposes anywhere in the territory. The "bush" pilots of the past who opened up the territory are gone but the same type of flyers are still operating in the territory whether they are putting up a communication tower atop a Yukon mountain, flying a photographer around Kluane National Park, or transporting the mineral prospectors to or from bush camps.



An important mode of transportation into the bush regions of Yukon is the float plane.



The cable television facilities in Whitehorse provide the capital city with a number of colour services.

communications

The Yukon print and broadcast media has come to grips with 20th century technology.

news media

Two radio stations serve Whitehorse - CKRW, a privately-owned 1,000 watt outlet provides 24 hour broadcasting; and CFWH, a 1,000 watt outlet for CBC's Yukon network.

In addition CBC operates 14 low-power relay radio transmitters in the territory and "remote television sites" in Whitehorse, Dawson City, Clinton Creek, Watson Lake, and Faro.

These "remote television sites" provide 16 hours of delayed television service a day. An expansion of this service is planned in the future. Since February, 1973, ANIK (Eskimo for "good friend") satellite has beamed CBUT Vancouver to the northern areas.

A privately-owned cable television firm provides Whitehorse with local programming, and since March 1, 1973, delayed programming on six channels.

As of March 31, 1973, there were two newspapers published in Whitehorse: The Whitehorse Star, thrice weekly; and the Yukon News, a weekly. Bi-monthly or monthly newssheets serve a number of outlying communities in their news and advertising needs.

C.N.T.

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

Direct distance dialing was initiated in Whitehorse during November, 1972, and was expanded to serve Watson Lake in March. With rapidly changing business and industrial communications needs, CNT plans further expansion of services to include more direct distance dialing and data link systems.

The Yukon's telephone, telex, teletype, and telegram needs are adequately covered by the web of pole lines and microwave systems that stretch across northern Canada.



Yukon Legislative Council

Clockwise from left: Councillor Michael G. Stutter (Dawson City); Executive Committee Member, Councillor Norman S. Chamberlist (Whitehorse East); Councillor Clive Tanner (Whitehorse North); Legal Advisor Pdraig O'Donoghue; Executive Committee Member, Councillor Hilda P. Watson (Carmacks-Kluane); Councillor J. Kenneth McKinnon (Whitehorse West); Speaker Ronald A. Rivett (Mayo); Councillor Donald E. Taylor (Watson Lake). The position of Clerk of Council was vacated by Chris W. Pearson and filled in 1973 by Linda J. Adams.

yukon legislative council

The Yukon Legislative Council consists of seven elected members representing the various constituencies in the territory. The Whitehorse area has three representatives. Dawson, Mayo, Watson Lake and Carmacks-Kluane have one each. The Speaker of the Council is Mr. Ronald Rivett, the member for Mayo. In addition to the indemnity which is paid to all members of council, councillors from outside the Whitehorse area receive an additional allowance to cover their travel and living expenses while they are required to be in the capital on council business.

1972 second session

The second session of the council for the year 1972 was convened on December 5, 1972, and was prorogued on December 8, 1972. In his opening address to council, the Commissioner emphasized the need to increase and improve educational opportunities for Yukoners. He announced the tabling of the report of the Committee on Education, the Levirs Report, saying that this was one of the reasons for calling council together at this time. While a total of 11 motions were considered, only four sessional papers and four legislative returns were tabled at this session. An Ordinance to Repeal the Lands Ordinance and minor amendments to the Coroner's Ordinance and the Local Improvement District Ordinance were all passed by Council without amendment.

1973 first session

The legislative program for the first session of the new year was heavy. Council convened on February 15, 1973, and considered 32 bills before being prorogued on March 6, 1973. A one-day recess was called February 23 for the celebration of the Sourdough Rendezvous. In addition to granting its approval to the 1973-74 budget, Council considered 12 money bills and amendments to 10 other ordinances. Among the new legislation passed, significant were a Public Enquiries Ordinance, a new Fuel Tax Ordinance, a new Building Standards Ordinance, a new Corrections Ordinance and a Fraudulent Preferences and Conveyances Ordinance. The Labour Standards Ordinance was amended to increase the minimum wage as well as to make provision for securing to women equal rights with men in the field of employment. Two of the bills tabled were permitted to expire in committee.

During this session of council, 17 sessional papers and 13 legislative returns were tabled, among them an education policy paper presenting the general changes that the government would be prepared to incorporate in a revised School Ordinance. However, this issue shared the limelight not only with the legislation tabled at this session but also with debate on the Yukon Indian land claims and the medical necessity travel subsidy. Of the 16 motions made, a total of 15 were carried.

clerk of council

The office of the Clerk of Council provides administrative and legislative support services for both the Executive Committee and the Legislative Council of the Yukon Territory. The clerk of council provides secretarial services to the Executive Committee while the assistant clerk of council is a member of the Legislative Drafting Committee and secretary of the Subcommittee on Legislation and the Subcommittee on Finance.

The consolidation and revision of the ordinances of the Yukon Territory, a project which was initiated in 1971, reached completion in March, 1973, with the delivery of the bound and loose-leaf copies of the revised ordinances. The Office of the Clerk of Council is presently engaged in a consolidation of the Territorial Regulations and is also developing a new format for the transcribing and printing of the "Votes and Proceedings" of Council. Official tours of the territory and arrangements for excursions made by visiting dignitaries are handled by this office on a continuing basis.



*Commissioner James Smith
(Chairman)*

commissioner and executive committee

familiarization tour

The annual familiarization tour of the Yukon was again held in 1972. The highlight of the tour at this time was a visit to Herschel Island off Canada's Arctic coast. The Commissioner's guests included the members of the Executive Committee, the Territorial Council, government officials from various jurisdictions, and several senior businessmen from southern Canada.

executive committee

Members of the Executive Committee assist the Commissioner in advisory and consultative capacities. They recommend broad policy guidelines for the conduct of government business, the coordination of government activities and advise the Commissioner in carrying out his duties as set down in the Yukon Act. A degree of liaison between the executive and political aspects of government has been insured by the provision that two of the members of the Executive Committee shall be members of the Yukon Legislative Council. Through the subcommittees on legislation and finance, they 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 the government, subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner. In 1972, Mr. R.A. Hodgkinson left his duties as Assistant Commissioner (Executive) and member of the Executive Committee to take up a position with the Privy Council in Ottawa.

The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the senior federal office and chief executive of the Yukon Territory, administering the Government of the Territory under instructions issued occasionally by the Governor in Council of the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs. The Assistant Commissioner (Executive) is also appointed administrator by the Governor in Council to act in the Commissioner's absence. In his dual capacity as the chief representative of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in the territory and as head of the Yukon Territorial Government, the Commissioner performs an important function in the coordination of government activities in the territory. In 1972, the Commissioner entertained ambassadors from 13 foreign nations, the American Consul General of Canada, the Deputy Secretary of the Australian Department of the Interior, the Canadian Consul General from San Francisco, and a high ranking delegation representing the construction industry of the Soviet Union. The Commissioner also represented the Yukon on a trip to Russia during the hockey tournament between Team Canada and the Soviet National Team.



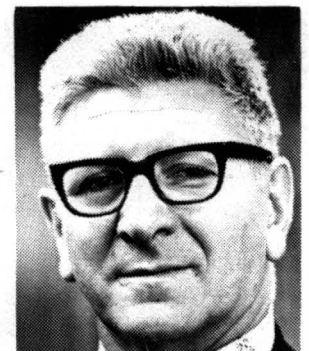
*Frank B. Fingland (Assistant
Commissioner - Executive)*



*Councillor Hilda P. Watson
(Elected)*



*Merv E. Miller (Assistant
Commissioner - Administrative)*



*Councillor Norman S. Chamberlist
(Elected)*



The Commissioner's Ball of 1973 was attended by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, Mrs. Chretien, the Commissioner and Mrs. Smith.

personnel

The Personnel Office is responsible for the recruitment and selection of employees, job evaluation and pay administration, staff relations and contract negotiations, staff establishment control, employee appraisal and training, and the administration of fringe benefit programs.

recruitment and selection

During the year, 401 permanent appointments were made to the public service, excluding teachers. Of these, 93 percent were Yukon residents.

In addition, 62 teachers were hired during the year for a total of 463 permanent appointments to the civil service. During the same time period 1,282 casual appointments were processed.

classification and pay

In 1972/73 141 classification transactions were processed, including 50 classifications and pay plan amendments.

In an attempt to update the personnel manual, approximately 40 class specifications were drafted and distributed, including the updating of the official pay plan.

staff relations

Personnel successfully negotiated several amendments to the current collective agreement between the Public Service Alliance of Canada and the Yukon Territorial Government. A variety of grievances were processed, three of which resulted in hearings before the adjudicator, appointed by the chairman of the Yukon Public Service Staff Relations Board. In addition to the adjudication hearings, a hearing was conducted by an examiner from the Yukon Public Service Staff Relations Board with respect to managerial and confidential exclusions.

In January, 1973, negotiations commenced with the Public Service Alliance of Canada for the renewal of the Government's first two-year collective agreement, which expired on March 31, 1973. The collective agreement between the Yukon Territorial Government and the Public Service Alliance of Canada covers approximately 720 territorial employees.

staff development and training

During the year, personnel and territorial departments assisted in sponsoring training courses for 109 territorial employees. The courses varied in length and content, including a basic supervisory training course, mechanical and power transmission courses, a management by objectives course, an effective use of personal time course and a number of employees participated in correspondence courses, primarily in the accounting and appraisal fields.

Several employees received financial assistance to attend upgrading courses offered by the Vocational Technical Training Centre and two employees were authorized to take educational leave.

As a result of liaising with the Alberta Provincial Government, territorial employees will be able to participate in the Alberta Provincial Government training courses, as well as continuing to attend the Federal Bureau of Staff Development and training courses.

Several departments are offering in-service training courses, including corrections and welfare and a number of departments co-ordinated their resource skills to offer a seminar on defensive driving and winter survival to new employees.

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 collection, compilation and dissemination of statistical data relating to all aspects of life in the territory. This office is in continuous liaison with Statistics Canada to insure that the Yukon is included in all surveys which purport to have national coverage.

In addition, the statistics and planning unit, under the direction of the Commissioner's office, conducts research into specific aspects of Yukon development to assist in the formulation of government programs and policies.



Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Yukon exhibit during the Calgary Stampede of 1973.

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 advisor is director of the department. He provides legal advice to the Commissioner, the Territorial Council, members of the Executive Committee and the heads of the territorial departments and boards established by the government. 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 Supreme Court or Magistrate's Court and, on occasion, prosecutes for offences against territorial laws.

preparation of legislation

The legal advisor prepares drafts of legislation together with the department head, the executive member, and the assistant clerk of council, who together constitute the drafting committee. The draft is then perfected by the Sub Committee on Legislation whose members are the four members of the Executive Committee. After policy clearance by the DINA, the legislation is introduced into the Territorial Council. The legal advisor does not attend meetings of the Sub Committee on Legislation but attends sessions of the Territorial Council and is available to give advice.

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 the 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 provides administrative services for the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court and the justice of the peace courts which were constituted on April 1, 1971. There are 23 officers in the department. The main divisions of the department are legal advisor's office, judicial administrator's office, supreme court office, sheriff's office, and the magistrate's court office. All offices are located in the federal building, Whitehorse. There are 28 justices of the peace, of whom 19 are outside Whitehorse and provide court services in minor cases. The magistrate's court, which has civil and criminal jurisdiction, makes regular circuits visiting all outside centres in the territory. The Supreme Court visits outside centres as required.

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 of 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 1972/73, 12 extra-territorial foreign companies were registered, 87 extra-territorial Canadian companies were licensed and 62 new Yukon companies were incorporated.

registration clerk

During the year, 3,677 documents were registered under a variety of ordinances, including bills of sale, conditional sales, assignment of book debts, garagemen's lien, and partnership.

registrar of vital statistics

Registrations were up this year with 507 births, 178 marriages, and 102 deaths. Also recorded were 12 legitimizations, 12 delayed birth registrations, 28 changes of name, 44 adoptions and eight missing persons. The department also issued 1,249 birth certificates.

business licences

The territorial secretary issues all business licences in the Yukon, outside the municipalities of Whitehorse, Dawson City and Faro, and registers all societies and enforces

the securities legislation. During the 1972/73 fiscal year, 392 territorial business licences were issued and 21 new societies were incorporated.

professional register

A professional register is kept to list all members of the various professions such as clergymen, chiropractors, coroners, doctors, dentists, lawyers, optometrists, pharmacists 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 24,797 licences in 1972/73; 14,401 licence plates and 10,396 operator's licences. During the year 1,129 applicants applied for driving examinations, 605 completed road tests, with 446 passing and 159 failing. One hundred and fifty-five 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.

The territorial secretary directly oversees the operations of the Watson Lake check station, the Whitehorse weigh scales and Haines Junction check station. 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.

boiler inspection

Under the Steam Boilers Ordinance a boiler inspector checks all steam boilers and pressure vessels in the Yukon Territory.

& registrar general

inspection branch

Liquor - Six hundred and sixty-two inspections were conducted, resulting in 26 prosecutions and two licence suspensions.

Labour Standards - Three hundred and eighty-nine wage complaints were received, resulting in 224 prosecutions and a collection of \$82,360.01.

Workmen's Compensation - Fifty prosecutions were entered under the Ordinance and one under the Accident Prevention Regulations. One hundred and forty-four other matters were investigated.

Field Trips - Forty-seven field trips were conducted throughout the territory.

Other Activities - In addition, the inspection branch has been active in enforcing the Highway Signs Regulations, the Motor Vehicle Ordinance, the Axle Weight Regulations, the Business Licence Ordinance, the Companies Ordinance, and the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan Ordinance.

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.

records office

The following figures show the volume of service provided by the records office and its two sub-stations:

New files opened	397
Files routed to Departments	32,439
Mail incoming and outgoing	432,628

The implementation of a records management program during 1972 saw the transfer of 2,000 cubic feet of closed and dormant records from offices and storage areas to the records centre for interim storage until due for destruction or transfer to the archives.

workmen's compensation

Payroll statistics for 1972/73 reflect an increase in commercial activity in the Yukon. Nine hundred and forty-nine employers operated in the Yukon in 1972/73 compared to 915 in 1971/72. One thousand four hundred and sixty accident claims were handled by the Workmen's Compensation Section in 1972, a decrease of 70 over the previous year. Three were fatal accidents.

public administrator

A comparison of statistics for the period April 1/72 to March 31/73 with those of the previous year again indicates an increase in the volume and value of assets administered. There were 94 estate files for deceased, mentally disordered, minor and missing persons carried over from the previous year, to which were added 71 files opened and 64 closed, resulting in 101 current files at the year-end. In addition, this office was involved in searches, interviews and correspondence, as well as the transmission and transfer of assets for approximately 58 estates for which files were not opened.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 25 estates with interests in registerable chattels, buildings on Crown land or squatter property, mining claims and leases, titled real property and agreements for sale. Unliquidated assets as of March 31, 1973, included Canada Savings Bonds, Government of Canada Bonds, Savings Accounts and Term Deposits totalling \$56,033.34 and there were 36,925 shares in various stocks, the market value of which fluctuates daily. The amount of cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year was \$189,394.29.



A young great-horned owl.

game branch

The branch is presently composed of a main office in Whitehorse with detachments at Dawson City, Watson Lake, Haines Junction, and a fourth detachment to be opened at Faro by August 1, 1973.

Assistance in the enforcement of the ordinances for which the game branch is responsible has been rendered during the year by the R.C.M. Police, the Yukon Forest Service, and members of the National and Historic Parks Branch.

A biologist and field technician have been added to the branch staff. Their duties have thus far included assisting Canadian Wildlife Service members in a caribou survey along the Dempster Highway, a wildlife survey out of Mayo and Dawson and a survey of moose range in the southern Yukon. Wildlife surveys under the supervision of the biologist will increase in the future.

non-resident hunters

A total of 400 non-resident hunters were accommodated by either registered Yukon outfitters or Yukon resident permit holders during 1972/73. Of these 375 were alien fall hunters, eight were alien spring bear hunters, and 17 were non-resident Canadians. Of these hunters 83.7 per cent were successful.

Non-resident hunters represented the following countries in the numbers shown: Austria 2, France 1, Holland 1, Mexico 4, Norway 1, Sweden 3, West Germany 19, Switzerland 4, non-resident Canadians 17, and the balance from the U.S.A.

Most of the outfitters maintained excellent facilities and equipment. It was necessary, however, to withhold licences of two outfitters during the 1972/73 season because of non-compliance with the Game Ordinance's requirements.

resident hunters

Resident hunters numbered 3,090, an increase over the previous year. Of this number 290 licences were issued free to residents over the age of 65 years and to persons of Indian status.

sport fishing

The enforcement and administration of sport fishing in the territory was taken over from the Federal Fisheries Department on April 1, 1972. Resident fishing licences sold were 5,104, non-resident short term licences sold were 3,719, and 785 non-resident full term licences were sold. Revenue collected in the first year amounted to \$36,178.50.

trapping

The amount of fur exported has increased over the previous year by approximately 25 per cent. Trappers enjoyed exceptionally high prices on the pelts tendered and this trend is expected to continue during the following season. The value of Yukon raw fur marketed through the Ontario Trappers Association Fur Sales Service amounted to \$195,637.15.

predator control

Predator control by the use of poison baits accounted for no wolves this year. Predator control in the future will be instituted only on the recommendation of the branch biologist.

A caribou herd estimated at more than 120,000 head was sighted northeast of Old Crow, Yukon's most northern village.



beaver

Several permits were again issued for the removal of beaver dams where water backed up by them threatened road-beds.

protected species

Deer: Numerous sightings of mule or black-tailed deer were reported from various locations in the southern Yukon.

Elk: A total of 52 different animals were sighted during the year in three locations: Hutshi Lake, Mile 942 Alaska Highway and Kusawa Lake. Only four new calves were seen.

Buffalo: Only one buffalo was seen in the Nisling River area and may well be the last of this imported species.

Musk Oxen: One of the musk oxen which moved into the Yukon after release on Alaska's north slope was seen during the year.

Revenue Collected by Game Branch from April, 1972 to March 31, 1973				
General Hunting Licence (Trappers)	135	at	\$ 5.00	\$ 675.00
General Hunting Licence (Trappers)	396			Issued Free
Resident Hunting Licence	2,687	at	5.00	13,435.00
Resident Hunting Licence	290			Issued Free
Resident Game Bird Licence	113	at	4.00	452.00
Non-resident Hunting Licence, Canadian	17	at	50.00	1,550.00
Non-resident Hunting Licence, Alien	375	at	100.00	37,500.00
Non-resident Game Bird Licence	37	at	15.00	555.00
Non-resident Spring Bear, Canadian				nil
Non-resident Spring Bear, Alien	8	at	50.00	400.00
Resident Seal Fees—mountain sheep	672	at	5.00	3,360.00
Resident Seal Fees—moose	2,440	at	3.00	7,320.00
Resident Seal Fees—grizzly bear	161	at	10.00	1,610.00
Resident Seal Fees—caribou	1,157	at	3.00	3,471.00
Resident Seal Fees—mountain goat	142	at	3.00	426.00
Resident Seal Fees—black bear	421	at	1.00	421.00
Trophy Fees Collected From Non-residents				19,555.00
Sport Fishing Licences, Resident	5,104	at	3.00	15,312.00
Sport Fishing Licences, Non-resident Short Term (5 Days)	3,719	at	3.50	13,016.50
Sport Fishing Licences, Non-resident full term	785	at	10.00	7,850.00
Fur Export Tax collected				2,206.38
Outfitters Licences	20	at	25.00	500.00
Chief Guide Licences	44	at	20.00	880.00
Assistant Guide Licences	106	at	10.00	1,060.00
Trading Post Licences	8	at	2.00	16.00
Outpost Licences				nil
Fur Traders Licence, Resident	16	at	25.00	400.00
Fur Traders Licence, Non-resident	1	at	150.00	150.00
Fur Farm Licence				nil
Live Animal Licence	30	at	2.00	60.00
Live Animal Export	7	at	2.00	14.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licence	6	at	1.00	6.00
Private Game Farm	1	at	25.00	25.00
Taxidermist Licence, Resident	3	at	25.00	75.00
Taxidermist Licence, Non-resident				nil
Assistant Trappers Licence	42	at	5.00	210.00
Registration and Renewal of Traps	64	at	10.00	640.00
Registration and Renewal of Guiding Area	4	at	50.00	200.00
Stock Brand Registrations	9	at	5.00	45.00
				\$ 133,395.88

The following is a compiled list of game and fur taken during the licence year 1971/72.

GAME TAKEN	NON-RES.	RESIDENT	TRAPPERS	TOTAL
Sheep	210	55	23	288
Grizzly Bear	79	12	11	102
Black Bear	15	32	27	74
Moose	176	402	248	826
Caribou	186	257	958	1,401
Goat	42	17	3	62
PREDATORS				
Wolf	20	26	61	121
Coyote		6	40	46
GAME BIRDS				
Grouse		3,152	665	3,817
Ptarmigan		932	247	1,179
Ducks		581	701	1,282
Geese		196	219	415
FUR-BEARERS (Trappers only)				
Beaver			1,342	1,342
Coyote			40	40
Fisher			2	2
Fox, red and cross			196	196
silver			6	6
white			33	33
Lynx			1,122	1,122
Marten			1,012	1,012
Mink (wild)			239	239
Muskrat			11,857	11,857
Otter			26	26
Squirrel			14,157	14,157
Weasel			184	184
Wolverine			89	89
			TOTAL	30,305



Yukon's rugged scenery and unique wildlife draw thousands of visitors to the territory.

tourism and information services

The year 1972 marks the end of the first decade of operation for the Tourism and Information Services Branch. Since 1962, Yukon's tourist industry has seen unprecedented growth. To cope with the rising volume of visitors and problems created by changing traffic patterns, the branch has undergone extensive changes in carrying out its primary objective of developing a tourist industry designed to produce the most economic benefits to residents of the Territory.

Early in 1973, the tourism and information programs were identified as separate functions and an administration and photography unit set up to service the two major branch activities. An assistant director, in charge of administration, was appointed in March, 1973, and a regional tourism officer will be recruited early in 1974 to meet the branch objective of developing tourism in outlying areas.

On March 31, 1973, permanent staff totalled 24. In 1973 emphasis will be on long range planning, research and promotional activity to lengthen the tourist season.

In 1972, the value of Yukon tourism was \$22 million

Visitors number 270,897 - an increase of 21 per cent over 1971.

development

There were more new facilities added to Yukon's commercial tourism plant during 1972 than during any previous single year. The first full-service hotel to be built in Dawson City in 50 years opened in May and five other Yukon hotel-motel construction projects are scheduled for completion in late 1972 and early 1973. Capital construction expenditures on accommodation totalled \$1.7 million in Whitehorse alone.

The Kluane Historical Society received a grant of \$25,000 for construction of a museum. Stabilization work was carried out on the S.S. Tutshi at Carcross and 10 historic sites signs were built for erection in 1973.

Two highway lodges were constructed, one on the Campbell Highway and the other on the Dempster Highway. Plans were announced for two additional facilities on the Alaska Highway. A commercial

campground complex was started early in 1973 near Whitehorse, and two other commercial campgrounds expanded to meet the growing demand for this type of tourist facility.

promotion

Consumer advertising, a display and exhibits program at U.S.A. and Canadian sport shows, a visiting travel writers' program and an internal multimedia campaign designed to highlight value of tourism and stress visitor hospitality were part of the branch's promotional activity.

The Yukon's four visitor information centres handled a total of 40,000 tourists from May 15 to September 15 and travel counselling services processed 30,000 mail inquiries. A travel counsellor was added to staff to cope with the increasing interest in Yukon travel.

The branch continued its liaison with travel agents, tour operators, transportation companies and individual groups with notable increases in the number of tours entering Yukon. Greater emphasis was placed on the development of convention and shoulder season business in an effort to lengthen the traditional visitor season.

yukon campground service

In 1972 the branch assumed responsibility for the Yukon Campground Service. With a staff of three permanent and 20 casual summer employees, the Yukon Campground Service maintained 54 public campgrounds. Four new campgrounds were constructed in 1972 carrying out the branch policy of providing basic public campground facilities for visitor and resident use.

An annual campground user's fee was introduced in 1972. This \$3.00 fee is expected to be increased to \$5.00 per year in 1973.

special promotions

The branch co-operated with Seattle and Washington State in a special Klondike Festival promotion celebrating the 75th anniversary of the news of Klondike gold discovery. The year-long promotion, which gained extensive international publicity, was highlighted by Dawson City and Seattle passing motions in council to become "sister" cities.

The Klondike Handicap, a day of thoroughbred racing, was held in Vancouver in June.

Plans are underway for the branch to provide assistance in staging Klondike '73, a year-long program commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Yukon becoming a Territory and the 75th Anniversary of the Klondike Gold Rush. The branch is sponsoring a canoe pageant which will follow the route of the original Stampeders who made their way to Dawson City in 1898.

photography

A basic photography section has been established to provide visual support materials for branch programs. A photographer has been appointed to establish this unit which is responsible for still and motion picture photography and the organization of a photo library.

information services

Major expansion in non-tourist production has taken place, with excellent progress in establishing this section as a bonafide information unit serving all departments. Advances have also been made in assisting departments with advertising, promotions and other public relations programs.

Formal policy has been drafted and, with approval early in 1973, this section will have its mandate to provide public information services for the Yukon Territorial Government and assists the branch in its overall promotion of the Yukon as a visitor destination.

In the six months preceeding March 31, 1973, production of news releases equalled the entire 1972 output. Liaison with Canadian and U.S. media resulted in excellent exposure for Yukon creating a better awareness of the Territory's social and economic development.

yukon house

Yukon House in Vancouver was established in 1970 as a Yukon Territorial Government information centre providing information on all aspects of Yukon activity and to carry out the tourism marketing, media and industrial liaison activities of the branch.

Participation in special promotions, audio visual presentations in schools and a display program contributed to identifying Yukon's travel and economic opportunities. Staff travelled in Canada and the U.S. to promote tourism and encourage greater news coverage of the Territory. Bulk distribution of branch tourism literature to travel agents, automobile associations, tour operators and carriers was undertaken by Yukon House

YUKON VISITORS SINCE 1966		
Year	No. of Visitors	Value
1966	108,400	7,047,734
1967	97,200	7,043,734
1968	118,142	7,681,120
1969	137,262	8,822,030
1970	156,416	10,167,040
1971	183,681	11,939,265
1972	270,897	21,768,750

NOTE: 1966-1968 include May to September figures only. 1969 and later includes figures for full calendar year.

library services

In February the Library Services Branch recruited a public services librarian who will devote most of her time towards working with children and schools. Additional duties are to evaluate and coordinate performances by the branch libraries. On December 10, the new structure, operating under the title of library services building, and

housing the Yukon Archives and expanded facilities for the Regional Library and Whitehorse Library, was officially opened and an open house was held.

whitehorse library

The Whitehorse library loaned 77,992 books during the past fiscal year. A decrease of two per cent over 1971-72. There were 5107 demands on the library reference service, an increase of six per cent. These figures show a slow levelling of the rate of increased use of the Whitehorse library over previous years.

Children's story book hour is conducted at the Whitehorse library.



school libraries

Besides supplying small schools with books directly from the regional library collection, the library services provided directly 4,104 fully catalogued books for the collections of nine schools.

non-book services

Music: There were 1,835 records circulated from the phonograph record collection, a decrease of 18 per cent over 1971-72. However, an estimate shows that more patrons make use of the record players in the Whitehorse library.

Art Gallery: The art gallery program commenced in October, 1972, due to the unfinished condition of the gallery.

Inter-library loans: The use of the inter-library loans increased over 1971/72 from 160 to 278.

Library Services Branch building, this regional repository and research centre is responsible for the identification, acquisition, preservation, description and subsequent availability of those government records, manuscripts, photographs, newspaper and imprint secondary sources that pertain to the overall history and development of the Yukon. In conjunction with the records administrator, substantial progress was achieved in the development and introduction of an internal records management program. Related regulations issued pursuant to the Archives Ordinance were approved on February 6, 1973.

The Archives has already received certain historical government and municipal records and expects to receive more during the upcoming year. Donations, purchases, copy loan arrangements and especially the cooperation of Yukoners and other archival institutions all served to supplement and expand the manuscript holdings. The photograph collection of over 4,000 prints, representing the work of more than 30 different photographers, has experienced a phenomenal growth as have the newspaper

STATISTICAL SUMMARY	1972/73	1971/72
New Books Processed (regional collection)	3,264	4,224
Added Books	7,011	
New Books Processed	4,104	3,126
Inter-library loans Number of books distributed from Regional to branches, de- posit stations, etc.	278	160
Whitehorse Branch circulation	77,992	79,451
Dawson Branch circulation	12,187	6,505
Elsa Branch circulation	5,219	5,919
Faro Branch circulation	13,187	7,992
Haines Junction Branch circulation	1,817	2,301
Mayo Branch Circulation	6,528	4,032
Takhini Branch circulation	8,186	7,653
Watson Lake Branch circulation	6,026	5,811
Total Branch circulation	132,873	119,664
Book Deposit circulation	4,500 (est)	
Film Library circulation	7,491	7,058

Story hour: In march the Public Services Librarian initiated a new story hour program in Whitehorse.

Displays: Theme book displays were provided for the annual Whitehorse Horticulture and Hobby Show and the Elks Consumer Trade Fair.

Film Library: The film library loaned 7,491 films, an increase of six per cent over the previous year. The combined audience statistics totalled 153,513, a decrease of one per cent over the year 1971/72. The film library staff operated, in conjunction with the National Film Board, a program showing northern films throughout the Yukon.

ers, with some 50 different mastheads and maps. The archives maintains an 'in house' library of Yukon and northern history books, pamphlets, technical and scientific studies, economic and ethnographic surveys, bibliographies, reference works as well as government documents such as public accounts, ordinances and votes and proceedings. The archives subscribes to 60 professional, historical and northern periodicals and journals.

The Archives and Skookum Jim Memorial Friendship Centre co-sponsored a native oral history program on the life and times of Skookum Jim. Since January 1973, as a pictorial salute to Klondike '73, a selection of photographs accompanied by explanatory text have appeared in the Whitehorse Star in a serial format. The Archives also initiated a modest collection of Yukon promotional and documentary film footage. To date the most significant acquisitions are two feature length colour films with soundtrack of the Alaska Highway and Canol projects shot during construction. A major display commemorating the Klondike Gold Rush is scheduled for the summer of 1973.

yukon archives

After a period of construction that began in September, 1971, the archives was officially opened on December 10, 1972. Located in a 5,500 square foot environment-controlled facility of contemporary design attached to the



Highway Maintenance is a never ending task.

highways and public works

All roads in the Yukon Territory with the exception of the mine access roads at Clinton Creek and Anvil, and a portion of the Nahanni Range Road which is maintained by Canada Tungsten, are maintained by territorial men and equipment.

The maintenance of the Alaska Highway, Haines Road and a portion of the Cassiar Road was assumed by the Territorial Department of Highways and Public Works on April 1, 1972. A dust control program was carried out on approximately 504 miles of road throughout the territory using calcium chloride and special primer.

The department 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 55 miles of the Dempster Highway. The department now maintains approximately 178 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.

building maintenance

Daily maintenance was carried out on all territorial buildings with the normal repainting program of 25 buildings.

construction

A road reconstruction program was carried out on 60 miles of the Campbell Highway between Carmacks and the Faro junction together with work on 23 miles of the Klondike Highway north of the Pelly River. Eight miles of paving was completed on the Klondike Highway commencing at its junction with the Alaska Highway. An asphalt overlay was constructed on the Two Mile Hill. Minor work was completed on the Atlin and Tagish roads to upgrade curvature and grade.

The airport at Dawson was extended to 5,000 feet and work commenced at the Faro airport and also at Beaver Creek. Work on these airports will be completed in 1973.

municipal works

Construction by this section was not extensive in 1972. However, a small extension to the Haines Junction sewer system was undertaken.

building construction

A grader station at Mile Post 123, Dempster Highway, was completed.

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.

STATISTICS					
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	26	36	27	34	25
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	77	34	125	171	172
Equipment rental agreements	59	92	98	118	97
Territorial Buildings maintained	166	204	223	240	320
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,650	1,650	1,721	1,750	2,503
Average number of employees					
Summer	238	283	281	341	481
Winter	143	163	137	144	312
Road construction expenditure (approx.) including W & S and Misc. construction	\$2,000,000	\$2,636,280	\$2,162,200	\$1,517,000	\$3,149,775
Building construction expenditure (approx.)	\$1,935,000	\$3,400,140	\$2,107,250	\$2,886,000	\$5,269,107
Road maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$2,060,000	\$2,039,880	\$2,407,300	\$3,106,000	\$6,642,505
Building maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$,207,000	\$,219,210	\$,278,500	\$,426,000	\$,586,490

liquor control

Liquor sales in the Yukon were up 11.2 percent during 1972-73.

Sales for April 1, 1972, to March 31, 1973, were \$5,027,403.21, an increase of \$505,500.35 over the previous year.

There were 226 licences issued by liquor control during the year to a total of 84 licenced outlets in the territory, most of which held more than one type of licence.

LICENCES GRANTED	
Cocktail Lounge	36
Tavern	24
Dining Room	15
Restaurant	42
Club Liquor	6
Club Beer	1
Special Liquor	2
Beer Off-Premises	39
Liquor Off-Premises	56
Canteens	5
TOTAL	226

During Sourdough Rendezvous, citizens as well as local businesses, recreate the "Days of '98"





Teslin, Yukon

local government

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.

Throughout the Yukon, community services are being continually upgraded and expanded to a level satisfactory to the needs and wishes of the people. A community improvement study of the Yukon has commenced as well as detailed community planning studies in six communities. The branch has added to its staff an additional local government advisor to assist in co-ordinating the efforts between the department and the various communities.

This branch is also responsible for the administration of the Federal Labour Intensive Program which created 149 man months of employment with an expenditure of \$94,600.00

fire marshal

One fire fatality and three injuries were recorded in 1972. Estimated dollar loss was \$382,236.90 of which \$283,829.90 was covered by insurance.

This projects a decrease of \$277,530.54 over the 1971 fire losses. Total fires reported in 1972 were 79, a reduction of 18 over the 1971 figures.

The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners have elected to hold their 1973 annual conference in Whitehorse in July, 1973. This will be the first time the association has visited the territory. 1973 will mark the completion of the fire equipment program for all major communities in the Yukon Territory. Plans for extending the program to native communities are being finalized with the co-operation of the Indian-Eskimo Affairs Branch of Indian and Northern Affairs.

building inspector

During 1972, the following permits were issued:

Residential:	62	permits
	\$1,773,000.00	construction value
	\$3,654.00	permit fees
Commercial:	16	permits
	\$389,959.99	construction value
	\$853.50	permit fees
Other:	5	permits
	\$4,500.00	construction value
	\$17.50	permit fees
Total:	83	permits
	\$2,167,459.99	construction value
	\$4,525.50	permit fees

The foregoing shows an increase over 1971 figures in permits issued and construction value. This increase is due in part to the expansion into low rental and rental-purchase housing by the Yukon Housing Corporation.

electrical inspector

During 1972-73, a total of 793 permits were issued for a total revenue in permit fees of \$8,785.50. A total of 600 residential permits valued at \$5,772.95 and 193 commercial permits at \$3,012.55 were issued.

lands branch

During the 1972-73 fiscal year, new regulations governing the disposition of Yukon lands were approved by the Commissioner, to deal with an increasing demand for land. Enquiries and applications have increased sharply, intensified as more areas are being turned over from federal to territorial jurisdiction.

Total receipts during the 1972-73 fiscal year from all land transactions amounted to \$271,391.20.

assessment branch

The Taxation Ordinance assigns the property assessment function for taxation purposes as the sole responsibility of the Territorial Government including preparation of tax rolls for other taxing authorities and the assessment appeal provisions. Assessments are now being carried out for the municipalities of the City of Whitehorse, Town of Faro, and the City of Dawson.

In addition, the remainder of the Local Improvement Districts, communities and unorganized areas in the Yukon are assessed and tax rolls prepared for the territorial treasurer's office which levies property taxes in the balance of the Yukon.

treasury

The Department of Treasury is responsible for the financial affairs of the government and for the centralized purchasing and storage of all government material needs. The department obtained a system three model 10 computer in October, 1972, to provide a more efficient treasury operation and to serve as a data centre for all government departments. Central purchasing and stores was re-organized during the year and a new requisitioning and purchasing system introduced.

financial operations

Financial operations for the year ending March 31, 1973, showed increases in both revenue and expenditures over the previous year.

These increases reflect the continued take over of federal programs, growth of the territory and the effects of inflation and higher wages.

Budgetary expenditures amounted to \$39,964,940 as compared with \$25,683,434 for the previous year.

Operation and maintenance expenditures increased from \$18,883,948 to \$27,319,614; loan amortization expenditures increased to \$2,012,014 from \$1,723,976 and project capital increased from \$5,075,510 to \$10,633,312.

The operation and maintenance increase is primarily attributable to the takeover of the maintenance on the Alaska Highway system and the introduction of the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan, and to increases in statutory programs such as Education and Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The loan amortization increase resulted from increased borrowings to finance capital works. Project capital expenditures reflect the provision of new and additions to existing schools, required to meet population increases.

Operation and maintenance revenue increased from \$6,744,074 for the year ending March 31, 1972 to \$8,162,675 for the year ending March 31, 1973. Major increases were shown in taxes, liquor control and the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan premiums.

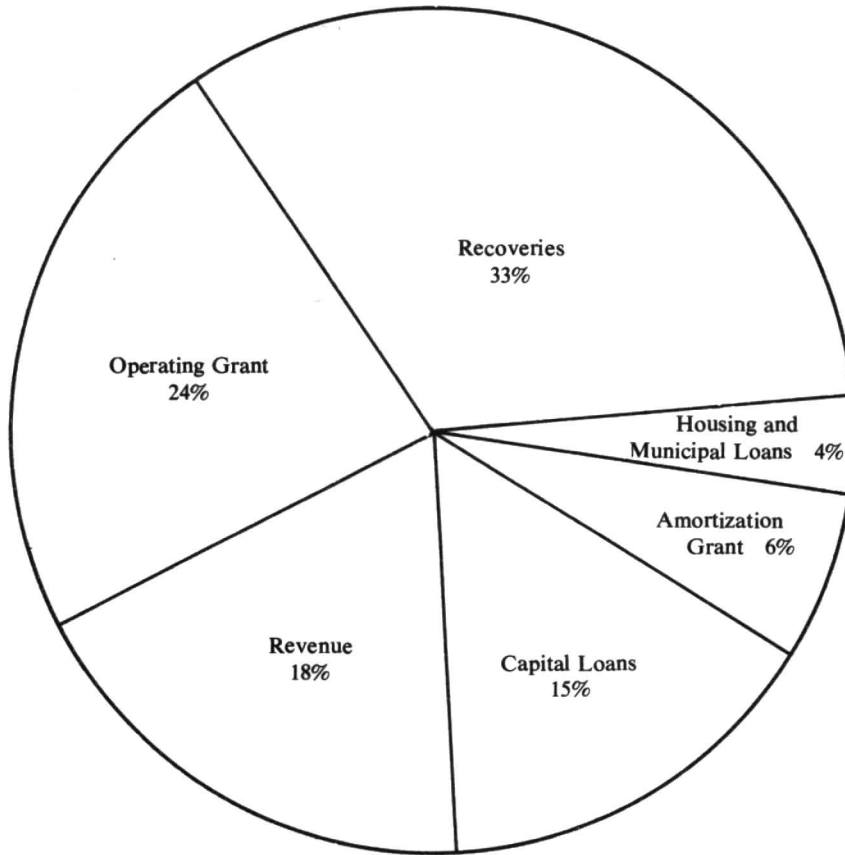
Expenditure recoveries were \$11,729,933 for the year ending March 31, 1973, as compared to \$6,568,801 for the year ending March 31, 1972. Major increases in this category reflect the expenditure recoveries for the Alaska Highway maintenance contract and the recoveries related to the introduction of the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan.

The Government of Canada operating grant increased to \$10,441,000 from \$6,890,000 for the previous fiscal year. This grant included a payment of \$3,687,000 in lieu of the Government of the Yukon Territory levying personal and corporate income tax.

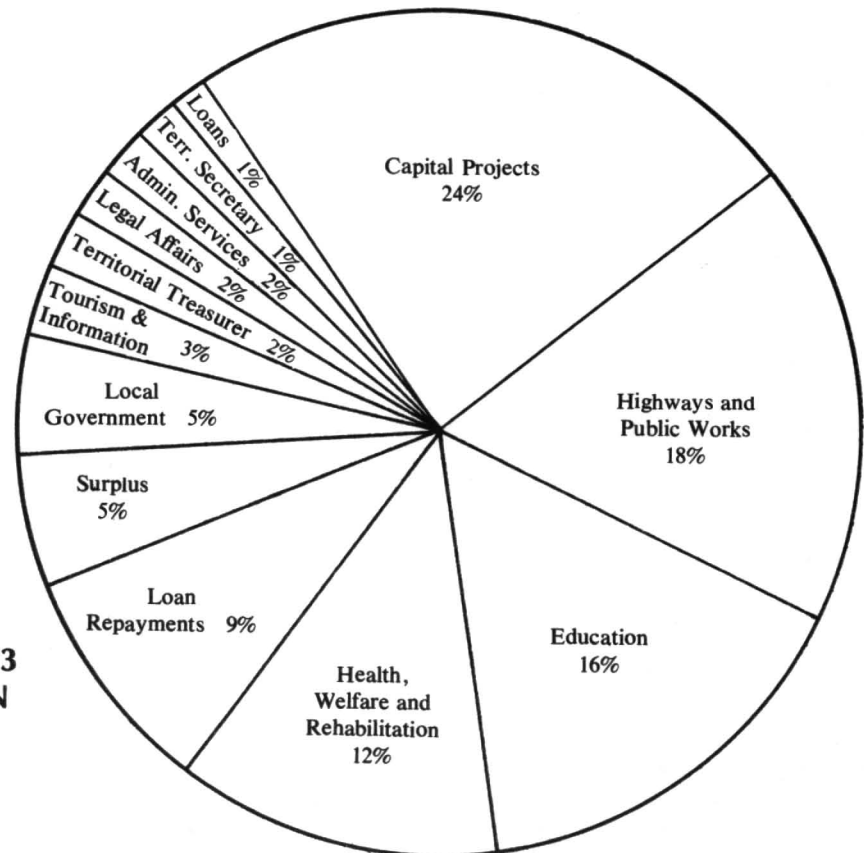
Loan amortization recoveries increased to \$3,066,275 from \$2,622,742 for the previous year and project capital recoveries increased to \$3,023,380 from \$1,871,112.

Overall budgetary operations for the year resulted in an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$3,541,676 as compared to \$986,705 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1972.

Non-budgetary transactions during the year under review included borrowing \$8,195,334 from the federal government to meet the cost of the territory's capital and loan programs. This borrowing included \$842,267 to finance housing and mortgage programs and \$484,058 to provide loans to municipalities throughout the territory.



**RECEIPTS - 1972/73
BY MAJOR SOURCE**



**EXPENDITURE - 1972/73
BY MAJOR FUNCTION**

1972/73 Expenditures and Sources of Funds

Expenditures		Sources of Funds	
Capital Projects	\$ 10,633,312	Recoveries	\$ 14,753,313
Highways & Public Works	8,093,434	Operating Grant	10,441,000
Education	6,983,302	Revenue	8,162,675
Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation	5,516,337	Capital Loans	6,869,000
Loan Repayments	3,926,906	Amortization Grant	2,795,919
Local Government	2,067,018	Housing & Municipal Loans	1,674,212
Tourism, Conservation and Information Services	1,241,712		
Legal Affairs	1,071,961		
Territorial Treasurer	1,023,042		
Administrative Services	753,694		
Loans	590,592		
Territorial Secretary & Registrar General	569,114		
Surplus	2,225,695		
TOTAL	\$44,696,119		\$44,696,119



Riverdale is one of the newer sub-divisions of Whitehorse, Yukon.

social welfare branch

The Social Welfare Branch provides a full range of public welfare services to all areas of Yukon. The major social welfare programs of social assistance, categorical assistance and family and child welfare services are administered within the framework of the Social Assistance Ordinance, the Blind Persons Allowance Ordinance, the Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance and the Child Welfare Ordinance and related regulations.

These three major programs encompass a broad range of social services and supportive resources which are essential in the provision of an effective social welfare program. Headquarters operation of the branch is located in Whitehorse and comprises the: a) division of administration, b) metropolitan services division, c) adoption and special placements division, d) field services division, and e) homes and institutions division.

Field offices are strategically located throughout the territory to provide services within specific geographic regions and ensure that all the outlying areas are adequately serviced. Communities along the Alaska Highway 300 miles north to the Alaska border and for 100 miles south of Whitehorse are serviced out of the Whitehorse headquarters operation.

During the year, the branch carried through its plan to provide a more adequate program of social services to the outlying areas by establishing district welfare offices at Mayo and Ross River. This reduces the large geographic areas previously serviced by the Dawson City and the Watson Lake field offices and will ensure more effective service to all communities.

The total caseload for all programs extended by the branch was 2,768 representing services provided to 5,148 adults and children. This is an increase of 215 cases over 1971-72.

Expenditures for welfare services, operation of homes and institutions, and administration of the branch increased by \$186,381 over the previous year for a total expenditure of \$1,670,754. This represents a per capita cost of \$85.68 compared with a 1971-72 per capita cost of \$80.24. Recoveries under cost-shared programs and other agreements amounted to \$955,294 leaving a net expenditure of \$715,459. Expenditures increases were mainly in the two statutory programs of social assistance and child welfare and are attributable to higher maintenance costs and the rising costs of operating child care facilities and homes for the aged.

public assistance

Public assistance in the Yukon encompasses social assistance and the categorical assistance programs.

Services under the social assistance program are provided on the basis of need and include: a) financial assistance and material aid to individuals and families, b) supplementary allowances to pensioners, c) income supplementation to low-income single parents and d) health care services (other than Medicare).

Categorical assistance is extended to blind and permanently disabled persons in accordance with statutory provisions. These fixed allowances can be supplemented under the social assistance program.

The social assistance program experienced a caseload increase of 27.4 per cent during 1972-73. The program caseload was 1,585 cases involving 2,934 recipients. This represents an increase of 341 cases and 379 recipients over the previous year. Expenditure for the year amounted to \$424,925 - an increase of \$82,460 over the 1971-72 fiscal year.

In April 1972, the Yukon introduced a new concept under its social assistance program which established a minimum subsistence level for pensioners in receipt of Old Age Security and the (Federal) Guaranteed Income Supplement, and for persons under pensionable age who, because of age, chronic illness, physical or mental impairment or other form of incapacitation, are considered to be permanently excluded from the labour force. This, in effect, established an income floor below which no one in these categories would fall. Effective April 1, 1973, the minimum subsistence level will be increased to \$2,340 per annum for a single person and \$4,440 per annum for a married couple.

The differential between the minimum subsistence level and the combined amount of the Federal Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement provides a Yukon pensioner with a supplementary allowance which

increases the dollar benefit of his pension. The establishment of the new minimum level provides the pensioner and others who are considered to be in the "permanent labour force exclusion" category, with a minimum income that provides a better level of subsistence and enables them to meet their basic and special needs more adequately. Eligibility for the new territorial allowance is related to financial circumstances and need.

Social Assistance rates were increased during the year to reflect changes in living costs, consumption patterns and improvements in the general standard of living. Casework services, an integral part of the social assistance program, provide support and encouragement in the rehabilitation and early return to self-dependence of the employable welfare recipient and these services are designed to prevent and reduce dependency upon the public agency.

family and child welfare services

Services provided under this program consist of family service, child protection, child care, foster home and adoption home services, and service to unmarried parents. To supplement these services the branch has established and operates a number of childcare facilities in various communities in the territory, and foster home program.

During the year in review the program caseload was 1,166 cases representing services to 2,197 persons. This is a decrease of 125 cases and can be related to a reduction in the number of children admitted to care, a decrease in the number of unmarried mothers and a lesser number of adoption placements.

In the major category of service, that of child-care, there were 453 children in care during the year, a decrease of 29 in comparison with the previous fiscal year. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 303 children in care. New admissions totalled 150 with 146 discharges from care leaving 307 children still in care at March 31, 1973.

The branch has continued to place emphasis on the provision of preventive and rehabilitative services in the area of family and child welfare services.

Adoption placements under supervision at the beginning of the fiscal year numbered 20. During the year 15 children were placed by the branch in approved adoption homes and two adoption placements were transferred to our supervision when the adoptive parents moved from a province to the Yukon prior to the expiry of the adoption probation period. This brought to 37 the number of adoption placements under supervision during the year. The branch was also involved in 24 private (step-parent) adoptions. There were 18 Adoption Orders granted in respect of agency placements and 17 orders granted in private adoption cases. Adoption applications processed during the year numbered 26.

care of aged

The Social Welfare Branch operates a nursing home-senior citizens home complex in Dawson City, and two senior citizens homes in Whitehorse. These modern facilities can provide nursing care and residential accommodation for a total of 90 persons with a capability of expansion to 110 persons.

During 1972-73, these three facilities provided a total of 19,971 days of care and accommodation for an average occupancy rate of 66 per cent. Total operating costs amounted to \$310,953 for an average per diem cost of \$15.57.

child-care facilities

Located in Whitehorse are a receiving home assessment centre, a home for handicapped children, and three group homes. Total capacity of these homes is 48 children. Receiving homes with a capacity of eight children each are located in Dawson City, Mayo and Watson Lake.

All government-owned child-care facilities in the territory are operated by houseparents on a private contractual arrangement with the branch. The branch provides a fully equipped modern home and assumes responsibility for costs of utilities, repairs and maintenance.

A total of 17,989 days of care were provided in our child-care facilities during the year at an average per diem cost of \$9.26.

grants to social service agencies

The Social Welfare 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 in the form of an annual grant to the Yukon Family Counselling Service, which is devoted to improving the quality of life in the Yukon through individual family counselling and related community education programs.

CATEGORY OF SERVICE	Caseload at April 1/72	Cases Opened	Total Caseload Carried	No. of Persons Involved	Cases Closed During Yr.	Active Caseload Mar. 31/73
FAMILY & CHILD WELFARE						
Children-in-care	303	150	453	453	146	307
Child Protection	65	75	140	500	39	101
Foster Homes Approved	91	76	167	334	83	84
ADOPTION SERVICES —						
a) Agency Placements	20	17	37	111	18	19
b) Step Parent Adoptions	11	13	24	72	18	6
c) Adoption Homes Approved	14	12	26	52	14	12
Unmarried Parents	14	20	34	39	26	8
Family Service	116	169	285	636	161	124
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE						
Social Assistance	345	1240	1585	2934	1198	387
Blind Person Allowance	8	1	9	9		9
Disabled Persons Allowance	8		8	8	1	7
TOTAL	995	1773	2769	5148	1704	1064

corrections branch

The services for which the branch is responsible—probation, juvenile training home and the adult medium security institution have now been operating under one jurisdiction for almost four years.

The total number of admissions was exactly the same as for the previous fiscal year. The Bail Reform Act, initiated January 1972, appears to have had no effect upon this fiscal year's statistics but a factual conclusion cannot be arrived at since the number of persons appearing before the courts who were granted bail from the courts is not known.

probation services

Between April 1, 1972, and March 31, 1973, a total of 276 adults received probation supervision, an increase of over 30 per cent over the previous year. In addition to the 90 males and 13 females who were on probation on April 1, 1972, there were 172 new cases during the year.

There was an increase in juvenile probation dealings this year. There were 60 cases handled this year compared to only 32 the previous year, a 93 per cent increase.

The new Corrections Ordinance, passed in the spring session of Territorial Council includes provisions for voluntary probation agreements to be entered into by a juvenile, with his consent and with the consent of the parent or guardian, for a period not exceeding one year.

An inter-agency committee, composed of a probation officer, social worker and the principal of the Wolf Creek Juvenile Training Home was initiated to meet together to co-ordinate the program for juveniles committed there. The committee was formed with the intention of improving the communication between the various agencies.

There are now five probation officers on staff serving clients in communities.

parole

Twenty-one persons received parole supervision during the year. Seventeen were under the authority of the National Parole Board, three were under mandatory supervision, one was under the British Columbia Board of Parole and 11 were new cases. Of those released on parole from the Whitehorse Correctional Institution, four are still on parole, two paroles were revoked, one parole was forfeited, five completed their paroles successfully and one inmate was released on parole to another jurisdiction.

Fifteen inmates at the Whitehorse Correctional Institution applied for parole. Nine of these had their applications denied, and six were released on parole during the year.

juvenile training home

The numbers of juveniles being brought before the courts must give cause for serious concern. Apart from an increase in the numbers being placed on probation there was a 39 per cent rise in the number of boys, and an 83 per cent increase in the number of girls admitted to the Juvenile Training Home.

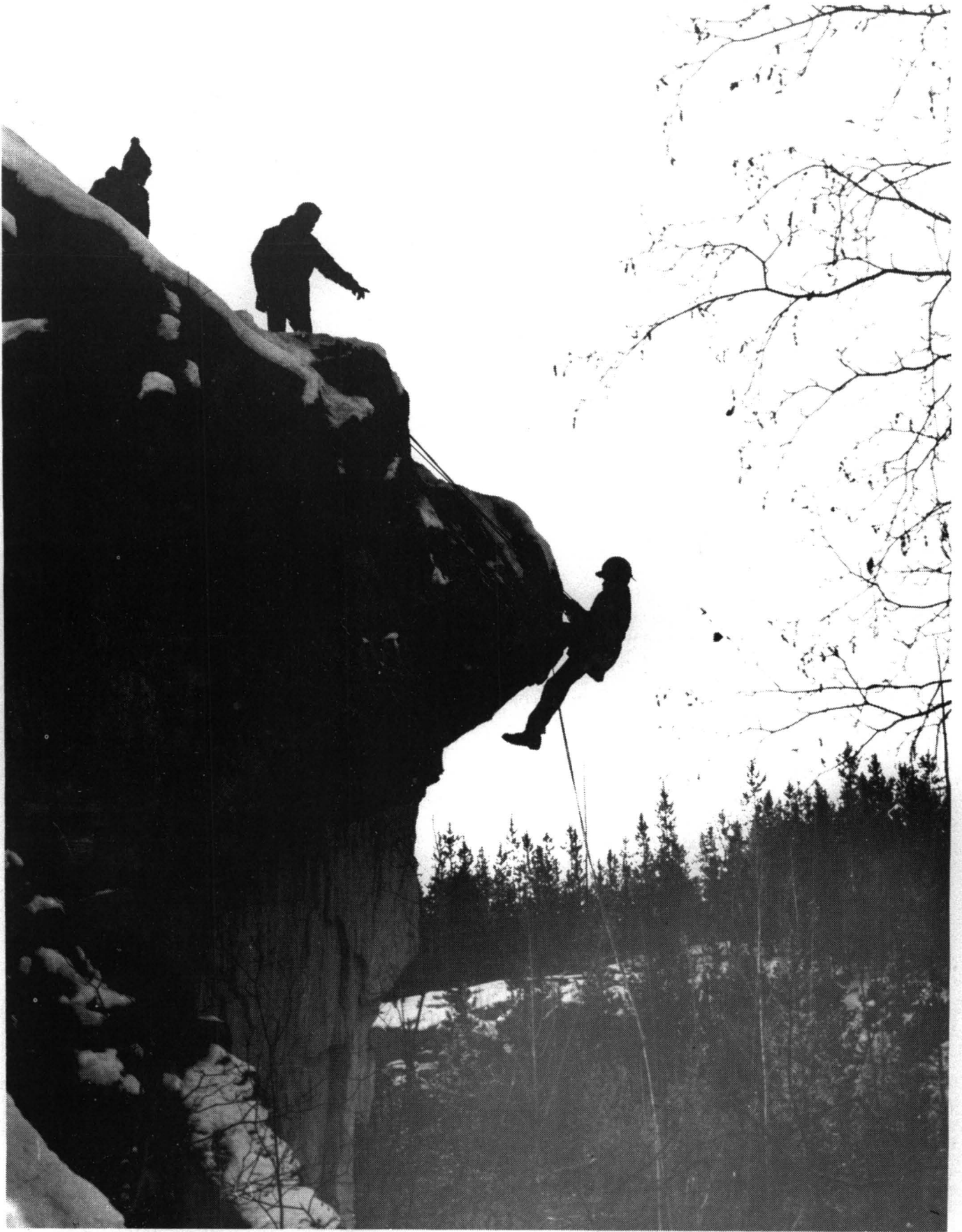
The major task facing corrections is in the area of prevention. It is obvious that there is a need to reach a group of young people in their early teens who are heading for early and continued involvement with the law. This problem is not confined only to Whitehorse but is apparent in Mayo, Watson Lake and Liard.

Whitehorse Correctional Institution Institutional Statistical Return

April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973 Inclusive

Figures in parenthesis represent 1971-72 statistics.

Total number of inmates admitted		
Male	252	(247)
Female	9	(11)
Male Remand	108	(106)
Female Remand	3	(8)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	372	(372)



The Leadership, Survival and Rescue Training Program was initiated by the Whitehorse Correctional Institute in October, 1973. The program is aimed at self-motivating the inmate.

staff training

Six correctional officers completed the 40 hour basic training course conducted at the institution. Eighteen officers, including one matron, enrolled in the American Federal Bureau of Prisons correspondence course. Four diplomas were awarded to staff who had completed this course earlier in the fiscal year. Two diplomas were also gained in the Senior Administrator's Course. One senior officer successfully completed the first year of the three year McMaster University corrections course while another senior officer attended the British Columbia Research Effective Management Course held locally in Whitehorse.

AGE GROUPINGS OF SENTENCED OFFENDERS						
	MALE		FEMALE		TOTALS	
15 years	1	(Nil)	Nil	(Nil)	1	(Nil)
16 years	5	(15)	1	(2)	6	(17)
17 years	28	(28)	Nil	(2)	28	(30)
18 years	26	(12)	1	(Nil)	27	(12)
19 years	13	(11)	Nil	(Nil)	13	(11)
20 years	13	(10)	Nil	(Nil)	13	(10)
21 - 25 years	48	(44)	Nil	(1)	48	(45)
26 - 30 years	31	(38)	Nil	(Nil)	31	(38)
31 - 40 years	57	(42)	3	(3)	60	(45)
41 - 50 years	23	(31)	3	(2)	26	(33)
Over 50 years	7	(16)	1	(1)	8	(17)
	252	(247)	9	(11)	261	(258)

Percentage of Inmates under the age of 26 years — 52.1 (48.4)

projects

Numerous projects were undertaken by the Corrections Branch ranging from assistance to other government Departments, the community and Yukon generally.

Assistance to other government departments alone totals in excess of 1,380 inmate labour man hours. Assistance to the community totalled 293 man hours. This total of 1,673 hours does not include the Chilkoot Trail Project, nor the very large amount of man hours expended on projects within the institution or at the Juvenile Training Home.

health

There were no serious problems encountered during the past fiscal year in respect to inmate's health. The institution continues to play a useful role in community health programs by ensuring that those inmates with health problems receive the necessary treatment.

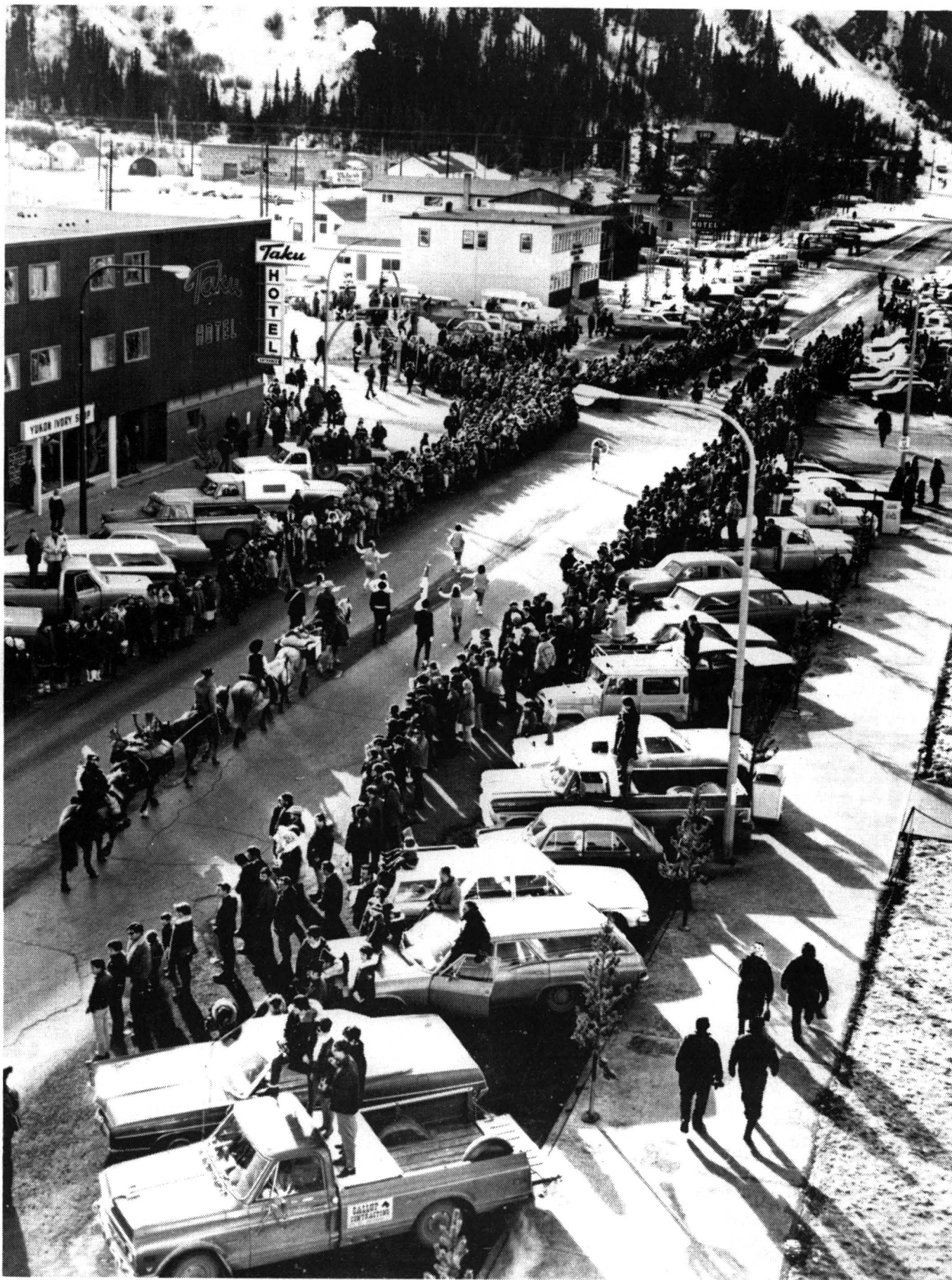
early release and temporary absence

The director of corrections exercised his prerogative under the Prisons and Reformatories Act on seven separate occasions authorizing the release of sentenced inmates from six days to thirteen days prior to their normal release dates. In all cases it was to further the prospects of their rehabilitation.

A further eight inmates were granted temporary absences to attend vocational courses at the Yukon Vocational Training Centre. One inmate qualified for Christmas leave of six days and returned without incident. The majority of inmates were considered for this leave but their involvement with liquor or their history of violence negated the desirability of such leave.



Old Crow, located 75 miles north of the Arctic Circle on the Porcupine River, is populated by approximately 250 Indians.



The Sourdough Rendezvous is held annually in Whitehorse during the last weekend in February.

northern health services

The Yukon zone of Northern Health Services, Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada carries out the duties of the Territorial Health Department in addition to those of a federal agency.

A comprehensive Health Care Insurance Plan was implemented on April 1, 1972. There has been a comprehensive Hospital Insurance Scheme in the Yukon for many years.

The Zone Director in charge of the Yukon Zone is also Chief Medical Officer of Health for Yukon Territory. In this capacity he advises the Commissioner and Executive Member for Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation on matters pertaining to health and the provision of public health, mental health, dental health, and environmental health programs throughout the Yukon Territory. The Zone Director is also Medical Officer of Health for the City of Whitehorse, Advisor to the Board of Health of the City of Whitehorse and supervises sanitary inspection services for the City of Whitehorse.

Responsibilities of the zone include:

- Operation and maintenance of the Whitehorse General Hospital, a 112-bed accredited federal government facility, and operation and maintenance of the 10-bed Mayo General Hospital.
- Operation and maintenance of other cost-sharing facilities throughout the territory, including the Watson Lake Cottage Hospital, the Father Judge Memorial Hospital in Dawson City, Old Crow Nursing Station, Faro Nursing Station, Whitehorse Health Centre, Haines Junction Health Centre, Teslin Health Centre, Carmacks Health Centre, Carcross Health Station, Upper Liard Health Station, Ross River Health Station, Pelly Health Station, Burwash Health Station and Beaver Creek Health Station.
- The provision of public health program to all residents of the territory through the services of public health nurses located at the various health centres.
- Operation of the Yukon health plan, including medical evacuations, cancer treatment, tuberculosis treatment and a venereal disease program.



A dental therapist works in the School Dental Program in Whitehorse.

visiting specialists

The ear, nose and throat specialist visited Watson Lake, Faro, Dawson City, Old Crow and Whitehorse. In Whitehorse, which he visited twice, he performed major surgery as well as provided consultation and inservice education for doctors and nurses.

An ophthalmologist (eye specialist) visited Whitehorse three times during the year and two orthalmologists visited Watson Lake, Dawson City, Faro, Mayo and Burwash in the spring. A paediatrician visited Whitehorse General Hospital four times during 1972 and an orthopaedic surgeon visited once. All visiting specialists attended weekly medical staff meetings for discussions.

dental health

This program continued to improve with most of the children in Yukon Schools up to grade six having had treatment. An effort was made to provide more coverage to the rural areas in 1972.

This program will be expanded in 1974 upon graduation of Yukon students attending the Dental Therapists' School in Fort Smith, N.W.T.

mental health

The program operated last year on an as required basis, but it is hoped a more desirable preventative-type service can be initiated in 1973-74 with the help of other health professionals such as psychiatric nurses.

The zone psychiatrist and zone psychologist conducted mental health clinics in many of the outlying areas and also gave consultation service in Whitehorse.

environmental health

Apart from water and sewage inspections, there are approximately 230 eating establishments to be inspected. The educational aspect of this program was strongly emphasized in 1972 due to the increase in the number of new hotels, motels and eating establishments.

alcoholism and drug addiction

This program was revised in late 1972 and it is hoped that some preventative measures can be developed as alcoholism continues to be a major problem.

public health programs

Maternal Child Health: A total of 59 prenatal classes were held throughout the zone, with an average of 10 participants attending each class. The Whitehorse Health Centre is planning to invite husbands to attend future classes with their wives and it is anticipated that these classes will gain in popularity.

Infant and Child Health: The program starts with routine B.C.C. vaccination at birth. This is followed by a home visit from the public health nurse; thereafter the infant is seen at child health clinics in addition to routine home visiting.

School Health Program: In addition to physical examinations of all school beginners, rapid classroom inspections were carried out at the beginning of the school year. The upgrading of immunization status was largely completed within the year. Some health education was carried out in the schools.

Health Education: The most popular classes given by public health nurses were prenatal classes, family planning, misuse of drugs, venereal disease, hygiene and sex education and first aid.

Dental therapists, environmental health officers and the alcoholism and drug addiction supervisor are becoming more and more involved as well as public health nurses.

Venereal Disease: A total of 274 confirmed cases and 119 unconfirmed cases of gonorrhoea were treated during the year and this represented an overall increase of 17.3 per cent over 1971. There were two confirmed cases of syphilis.

Tuberculosis: There were two active cases found in 1972. Emphasis will be placed on the tuberculin skin test for pre-school and school age children and the follow-up of previously diagnosed inactive tuberculosis cases while mass x-ray surveys will be discontinued for a period of at least one year.

Summer Student Program: A total of 37 students were employed under this program. Eleven of these were career-oriented and hired by the Public Service Commission. Canada Manpower hired 26 non-career oriented students locally for other jobs.

hospital insurance services

The official population of the territory for hospital insurance purposes per Statistics Canada was 19,000, an increase of 2,000 over 1971-72. The cost of out-patient services reflects this increase in population but in-patient service costs continue to decline due to a decrease in the number of patient days and average length of stay per patient in hospital.

in-patients

The service paid for 24,338 days of in-patient care on behalf of 3,699 adults and children in the course of the year. This represented an average length of stay of 6.5 days as compared with 7.4 days in the year before.

There were decreases of some 20 per cent in both newborn patients and patient days but an increase of .3 days in the average length of stay. Actual figures were 2,584

patient days, 401 newborn and 6.4 days average length of stay.

out-patients

On the introduction of the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan the Whitehorse Medical Clinic ceased to provide insured out-patient services under Y.H.I.S. and as a result only 485 services were charged in the current year as against 1,943 in the previous year.

Out-patient services in other facilities increased by 10 percent from 7,867 to 8,660, of which 76.1 percent were for diagnostic reasons and 23.9 percent as a result of accidents. The average cost per service increased from \$9.95 to \$11.96, reflecting the increase in use of the day surgical care procedure.

financing

As in previous years the cost of insured services was borne in varying degrees by the Government of the Yukon Territory, Department of National Health & Welfare and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

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 the Mayo General Hospital which is operated on a budget review basis.

STATISTICAL DETAILS			
Details of Services Provided	Within Territory	Outside Territory	Total
Adult & Children patient days	17,422	6,916	\$ 24,338.00
Newborn days	2,346	238	2,584.00
Out-patient services	8,930	215	9,145.00

FINANCIAL DETAILS			
Cost of Services Provided	Within Territory	Outside Territory	Total
In-patients	\$ 826,568.00	\$ 374,988.00	\$ 1,201,556.00
Out-patients	98,756.00	4,594.00	103,350.00
Administration			39,994.00
			\$ 1,344,990.00

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

The Whitehorse Medical Clinic ceased to operate as a contract hospital with the introduction of the Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan leaving the Red Cross blood depot in Edmonton as the sole contract hospital.

yukon health care insurance plan

The Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan together with the Department of National Health & Welfare combines to provide those services which are medically required for all bona fide residents of the territory.

the plan

The Yukon Health Care Insurance Plan Ordinance provides the statutory authority for the plan and together with the regulations sets out the framework. An administrator is responsible for the administration of the plan.

Insured services are available to all residents of the territory with no geographic restrictions as to where the services may be received. Where or when the services are rendered outside of Canada financial restrictions are imposed to the extent that payment by the plan will not exceed the payment which would be made for the same or similar service in the territory.

There is complete freedom of choice by the individual as to which physician he wishes to consult except that only one physician may be consulted in the course of an illness unless proper referral is made by the attending physician to another physician or specialist. Should a specialist be consulted without referral the plan is responsible only for the general practitioners' fee but where referral is made by a physician the plan also absorbs the specialty fee.

Physicians practicing in the territory may elect to deal directly with the plan by submitting claim cards to the plan and receiving payment from the plan or to opt out. In

outside hospitals

Outside Canada admissions were recorded in England, Germany and U.S.A. In Canada, hospitalization was provided in the Northwest Territories and all provinces except Newfoundland and the Maritimes. As in previous years, more than 95 per cent of these services were rendered in British Columbia and Alberta.

The per capital cost of the Plan was \$70.78 of which \$68.68 was for insured services and \$2.10 for administration. The average cost per patient day was \$53.88 for adults and children and \$9.90 for newborn.

the latter case the doctor must provide the patient with details of the services rendered so that the patient may in turn submit a claim to the plan for reimbursement.

Certain services are deemed not to be insured services and these are set out in detail in the regulations. They include such items as examinations for insurance or employment, services available under other territorial or federal legislation or that of any other jurisdiction such as Yukon Hospital Insurance Services, Workmen's Compensation, D.V.A., R.C.M.P, Aeronautics Act, advice by telephone and drugs, vaccines, eyeglasses, hearing aids and prosthetic devices.

financing

The plan is financed by residents of the territory by means of premium contributions and by the federal government through the Department of National Health & Welfare under the terms of the Medical Care Act (Canada). Three premium rates have been established these being:

Single person	\$ 6.50/month
person with one dependent	\$12.50/month
person with 2 or more dependents	\$14.50/month

Premium assistance is available based on the taxable income of the applicant and may be for full assistance, in which case the full premium is waived, or for partial assistance, in which case the premium rate is reduced by 50 per cent.

STATISTICAL & FINANCIAL DETAILS						
Claims processed and paid at year ending March 31, 1973						
	IN TERRITORY		OUT OF TERRITORY		TOTAL	
	Claims	Value	Claims	Value	Claims	Value
April						
May	1,821	4,764.00			1,821	4,764.00
June	4,412	54,251.28	55	2,741.86	4,467	56,993.14
July	3,889	45,125.30	202	7,609.79	4,091	52,735.09
August	3,482	42,440.69			3,482	42,440.69
September	4,847	66,041.88	293	6,642.08	5,140	72,683.96
October	5,646	62,383.92	566	16,961.59	6,212	79,345.51
November	4,526	52,774.94	413	13,318.86	4,939	66,093.80
December	6,708	91,960.88	437	15,511.32	7,145	107,472.20
January	5,568	63,658.06	368	11,857.87	5,936	75,515.93
February	6,652	96,686.32	360	10,454.89	7,012	107,141.21
March	4,279	58,381.25	217	6,738.23	4,496	65,119.48
In Process	4,622				4,622	
TOTAL	56,452	\$638,468.52	2,911	\$ 91,836.49	59,363	\$ 730,305.01

DISTRIBUTION OF PAYMENTS BY TYPE & SPECIALTY				
	In Territory	Out of Territory	Total	Percent
General Services	\$ 5,583.33	\$ 439.16	\$ 6,222.49	0.85
Diagnostic Procedures	2,842.74	4,057.40	6,900.14	0.94
General Practice	379,927.18	13,191.14	393,118.32	53.83
Anaesthesia	27,504.29	10,029.23	37,533.52	5.14
Dermatology	1,719.00	676.27	2,395.27	0.33
Internal Medicine	3,917.70	8,363.40	12,281.10	1.68
Neurology		2,282.50	2,282.50	0.31
Paediatrics	16.20	3,746.90	3,763.10	0.51
Psychiatry	5,893.66	955.00	6,848.66	0.94
Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation		117.00	117.00	0.02
Ophthalmology	11,119.14	3,173.08	14,292.22	1.96
Otolaryngology	11,104.65	4,448.71	15,553.36	2.13
Neurosurgery	688.50	2,188.40	2,876.90	0.39
Obstetrics - Gynecology	71,740.72	8,116.33	79,857.05	10.93
Orthopaedics	12,067.00	5,959.00	18,026.60	2.47
Plastic Surgery	2,095.20	1,245.10	3,340.30	0.46
General Surgery	70,208.86	8,750.17	78,959.03	10.81
Urology	6,602.40	5,921.30	12,523.70	1.71
Physiotherapy		377.32	377.32	0.05
Oral Surgery	5,293.80	324.60	5,618.40	0.77
Radiology	10,820.79	4,108.35	14,929.14	2.04
Laboratory Procedures	9,323.36	3,365.53	12,688.89	1.73
TOTAL	638,468.52	91,836.49	730,305.01	100.00
	87.4	12.6	100	

education

The March enrolment figure, generally accepted as the most reliable "average" figure, indicated a student population of 1,363 secondary students, and 3,307 elementary students for a total of 4,670. The secondary enrolment showed a gain of 37 students over the previous year while the elementary enrolment showed a decrease of 82 students during the same period. The enrolment dropped by 47 over the previous year. It is expected that with "zero" population growth in the Yukon this trend will continue.

Over 70 per cent of Yukon teachers now hold an undergraduate degree. This constitutes an increase of 17 per cent over the last year. In addition, the number of resignations continues to decrease. For the first time in the Yukon, teacher resignations were less than 20 per cent. Of the present teaching force, 49 teachers will not be returning to duty for the 1973-74 school year.

The total of all expenditures on education during 1972-73 was \$5,649,234.80 giving a total cost per student of \$1,206.32. In the previous year the costs were \$4,806,995.07 (\$1,030.88 per pupil).

The kindergarten program, in its fifth year, continued to be operated as a co-operative venture between the Department of Education and local Kindergarten Advisory Committees during the 1972-73 school year. Twenty-five

kindergarten sessions were in operation throughout the Yukon during the fiscal year. Of this number, 15 sessions were operated in Whitehorse while the remaining 10 sessions were operated in outlying communities. The number of children enrolled in a kindergarten in the outlying communities has once again declined whereas the enrolments in Whitehorse have increased slightly.

In preparation for the possibility that kindergartens may be integrated as part of the Yukon educational system, the Department has initiated a credit program for kindergarten instructors in conjunction with the University of Alberta.

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

Capital expenditures during 1972-73 were \$3,513,324.67, a figure nearly five times the 1971-72 figures of \$747,421.67. Main expenditures were the new Whitehorse G.A. Jeckell Junior Secondary School (\$1,227,071.41), Jack Hlland School extension (\$973,588.37), Selkirk Street School extension (\$528,785.02), Van Gorder School extension (\$599,645.64) and other small extensions, equipment purchases, renovations, recreation and sports.



*Dog races in Carmacks and other
Yukon communities are annual winter events.*



The Yukon's first junior secondary school opened in 1973. The George Allen Jeckell Junior Secondary School is named after a former Commissioner of the territory.

Enrolment by Grade (March, 1973)	
Grade 1	451
Grade 2	501
Grade 3	503
Grade 4	450
Grade 5	486
Grade 6	439
Grade 7	445
Grade 8	381
Grade 9	339
Grade 10	280
Grade 11	198
Grade 12	165
Special Classes	32
	<u>4670</u>

ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL					
School	Type	Location	March 1973	March 1972	
F. H. Collins	Secondary	Whitehorse	951	927	
Christ the King	Elem-Jr-Sec	Whitehorse	219	240	
Christ the King	Elementary	Whitehorse	248	271	
Jack Hulland	Elementary	Whitehorse	474	475	
Selkirk Street	Elementary	Whitehorse	379	380	
Takhini	Elementary	Whitehorse	340	331	
Whitehorse	Elementary	Whitehorse	604	595	
Mayo	Elem-Sec	Mayo	183	176	
Robert Service	Elem-Sec	Dawson City	159	180	
Watson Lake	Elem-Sec	Watson Lake	271	270	
Carcross	Elem-Jr-Sec	Carcross	39	47	
Carmacks	Elem-Jr-Sec	Carmacks	96	87	
Chief Zzeh Gittlit	Elem-Jr-Sec	Old Crow	65	64	
Dell Van Gorder	Elem-Jr-Sec	Faro	197	200	
Haines Junction	Elem-Jr-Sec	Haines Junction	61	61	
Robert Henderson	Elem-Jr-Sec	Clinton Creek	49	66	
Ross River	Elem-Jr-Sec	Ross River	73	63	
Teslin	Elem-Jr-Sec	Teslin	104	104	
Beaver Creek	Elementary	Beaver Creek	27	29	
Elsa	Elementary	Elsa	57	58	
Kluane Lake	Elementary	Destruction Bay	41	50	
Pelly River	Elementary	Pelly Crossing	33	32	
TOTALS			4670	4711	

GRANTS, BURSARIES, LOANS							
GRANTS							
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Totals 1972-73	Totals 1971-72	
Number	79	40	21	17	157	129	
Amount	\$46,500	\$23,700	\$10,800	\$9,900	\$90,900	\$63,000	
BURSARIES							
Number	66	19	14	12	111	88	
Amount	\$38,600	\$ 7,400	\$4,800	\$ 4,600	\$55,400	\$41,600	
CANADA STUDENT LOANS							
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Totals 1972-73	Totals 1971-72
Number	7	6	6	4	1	24	37
Amount	\$5,650	\$4,900	\$5,200	\$4,700	\$1,200	\$21,650	\$27,935

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

1. Vocational Training, full time day courses.
2. Night School, interest and vocational courses.
3. Industrial Training, full time day courses.
4. Apprenticeship Training and Tradesman Qualification.
5. Vocational Rehabilitation for disabled persons.

vocational industrial training

Vocational training includes courses in trade and non-trade skill areas designed to provide the manual skills and technical knowledge desired by industry and business. Academic upgrading is provided for students whose levels of math, science, and English are insufficient to accommodate the technical theory required in the respective skill areas. In addition courses in life skills are provided for students handicapped by lack of confidence, motivation and good working habits.

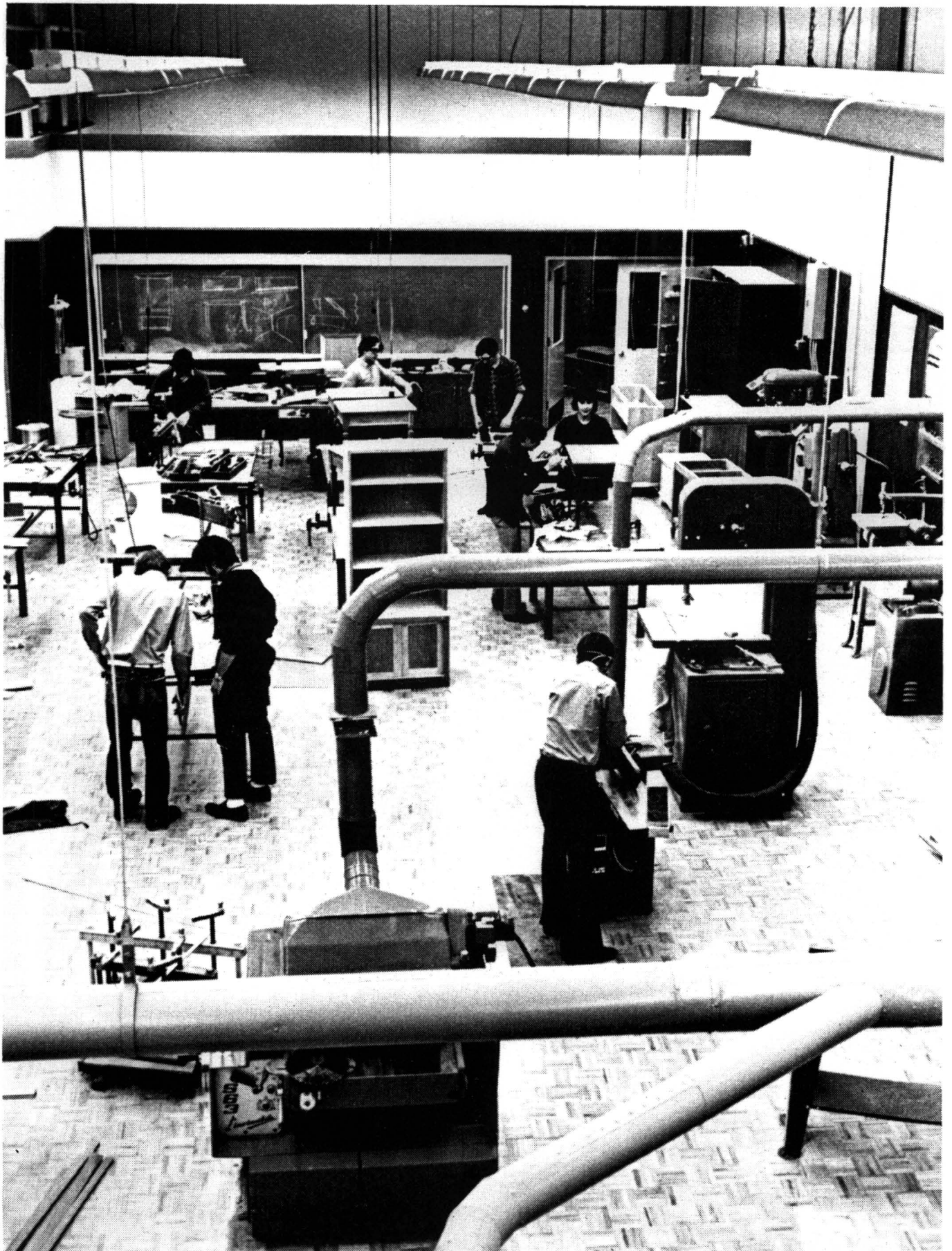
The Y.V.T.T.C. offers a minimum of 20 different courses each year, (23 in 1972-73) ranging in length from four weeks to 10 months. Some of the courses are repeated two and three times in one year so that a total of at least 40 courses are offered in the year.

There are 11 - 10 month courses, four pre-apprentice, two commercial, one Certified Nursing Assistant, cooking, drafting, welding, and arts and crafts.

The six - five month courses consist of three different levels of academic upgrading, clerk typist, heavy equipment operating, and basic mining.

The remaining courses of shorter duration provide basic skills and knowledge required for the mining, construction, forestry and tourist industries.

vocational industrial training



F.H. Collins Secondary School in Wrentham offers its students several technical courses as well as academic courses.

An increased number of courses are being provided in outlying communities. In the coming year, academic upgrading courses will be provided in 10 communities as well as short arts and crafts courses and a basic carpentry course.

Total enrolment each year is about 600 (654 in 1972-73) with approximately 75 per cent of the students completing the courses: A number of the 25 per cent that leave before completion obtain employment as a result of their training, but exact figures and the duration of their employment are not known.

All course costs are paid by the Yukon Territorial Government. Canada Manpower and Immigration purchase at cost about 60 per cent of the student spaces available on the courses.

Subsistence allowances are paid to all students as follows:

	Terr. Gov't Sponsored Students	Manpower Sponsored Students
Single - Living at home	\$35.00	\$30.00
Single - Living away from home	\$42.00	\$51.00
One Dependant	\$63.00	\$63.00
Two Dependants	\$73.00	\$73.00
Three Dependants	\$82.00	\$82.00
Four Dependants	\$88.00	\$88.00

Dormitory space and meals are provided at a charge of \$28.00 per week for any students requiring it.

night school

Night school is a community affair designed to assist small co-operative groups of about 12 people in all Yukon communities who wish to enjoy a learning experience. A variety of courses are possible including vocational and non-vocational courses. Course costs are recovered from course fees. The Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs purchase training spaces for eligible trainees.

Annual technical training for periods of four to eight weeks is provided by the British Columbia Apprenticeship Board, under the co-operative sponsorship of the Department of Manpower and Immigration and the Yukon Territorial Government. Yukon tradesman qualification certificates are issued to those successfully completing the apprenticeship and passing the Yukon trades examinations.

There were 25 registered apprentices in 1972-73 in the Yukon Territory. Completed apprentices totalled four and there were three cancellations. The record of apprentices for the year totalled 32. Tradesmen who have not completed an apprenticeship 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.

Trade qualification examinations were conducted by request at Clinton Creek, Dawson City, Elsa, Faro, Watson Lake, and Whitehorse.

In 1972-73 there were 91 tradesmen examined resulting in 36 passes for men who received certificates and/or Interprovincial Red Seals. In 1971-72 61 tradesmen wrote Yukon examinations out of which 19 passed and received certificates.

The total of 263 Yukon Trade qualification certificates issued up to March 31, 1973 included: automotive mechanic (117) journeyman carpenter (25), hairdresser (cosmetologist) (23), heavy equipment mechanic (construction) (34), heavy equipment mechanic (motor transport) (41), industrial electrician (16) and plumbers (7).

vocational rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation services are provided for socially, mentally and physically disabled people. 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.

A full time rehabilitation co-ordinator has been recently hired with responsibilities of providing improved services on program information, assessment counselling and setting up rehabilitation programs such as vocational rehabilitation courses and workshops.

industrial training

Special one week seminars and mechanical trades training courses are provided to update the skills and knowledge of mechanical, supervisory, and management personnel.

During 1972-73, 310 enrolled in 18 one-week courses conducted at Clinton Creek, Faro, and Whitehorse. Courses included: management by objectives, supervisory practices part No.1 and part No.2, costs control for foremen, hydraulics, machine inspections, hydraulic power shift transmissions, diesel engines.

additional trades

Procedures were completed for the examination and certification of steamfitters/pipefitters. Procedures are in the process of development for the examination of tradesmen in the trades of construction electrician, millwright (mill repair mechanic) (industrial mechanic) and auto body repairman.



recreation branch

In the past year the Yukon did not participate in major sports festivals such as Canada Games, or Arctic Winter Games, although the popular Polar Intercollegiate Games were revived in Whitehorse after a one-year absence. Sport and recreation activity, however, continued to expand, and there were several significant developments.

At the first Yukon Recreation Conference, in April, nearly 100 delegates discussed basic recreation principles and their application to the Yukon. A number of resolutions were adopted for future directions. Among them were included the extension of financial assistance to non-physical recreation and cultural activities, the formation of a federation of sports association, and the establishment of an annual conference.

The Yukon Advisory Committee on Recreation and Sport, at the end of the year, made the first budget allocations to cultural activities, to begin in 1973-74, and for the second year, a grant was made to the Yukon Arts Council, to support a major performance, the appearance of the Winnipeg Contemporary Dancers.

Both downhill and cross-country skiing are becoming more and more popular sports in the Yukon.



yukon sports federation

The Yukon Sports Federation was constituted and formally organized in March, 1973. Some 22 organizations are eligible for membership in the Federation, which is expected to provide a vehicle for communications and co-ordination of activities by all sports, especially in the areas of Canada Games and Arctic Winter Games preparation, fund raising and recognition of noteworthy achievements by Yukon teams and individuals.

The Second Recreation Conference will be held in the Fall of 1973.

facilities and training

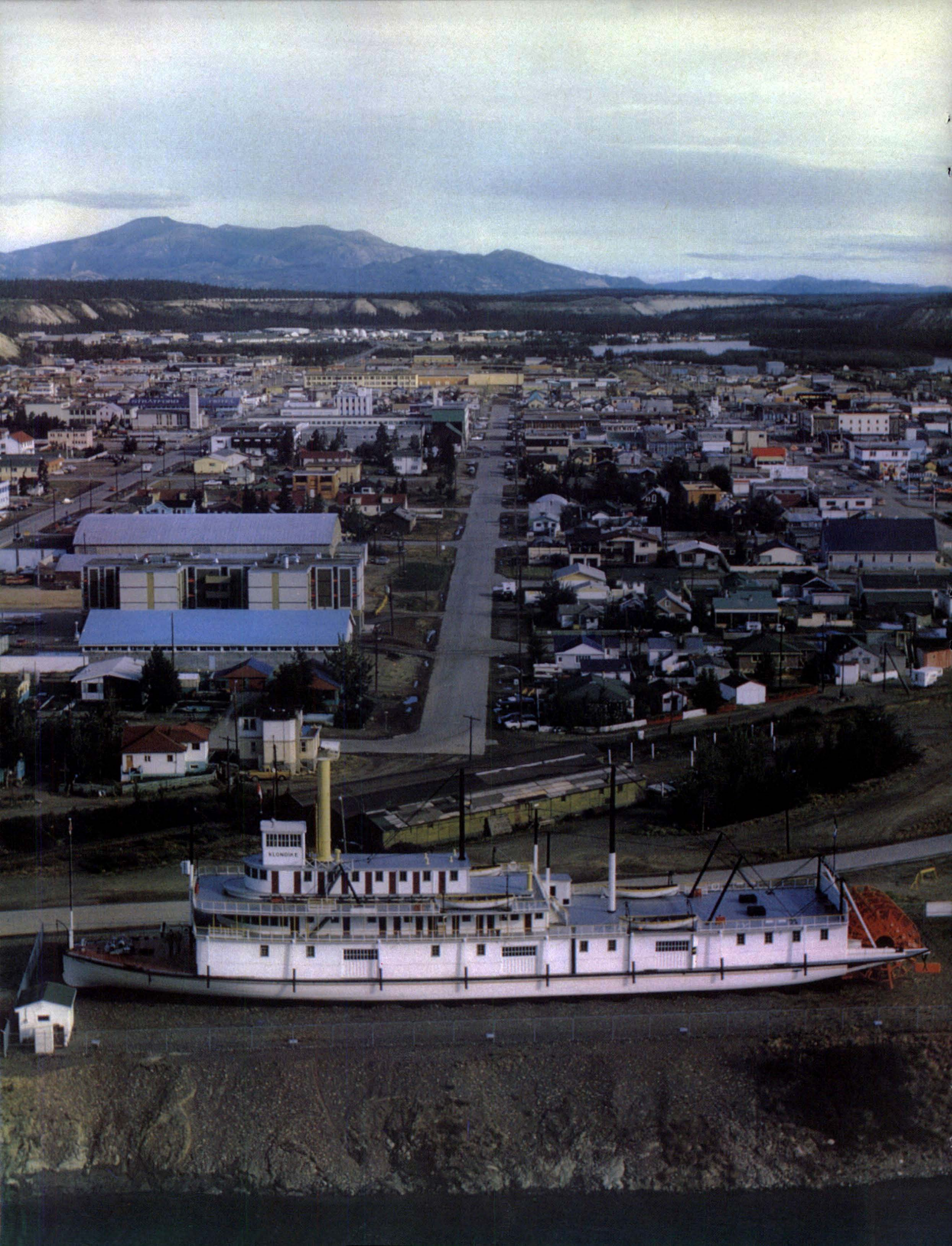
The territory's number of portable swimming pools was increased by two, assigned to Beaver Creek and Clinton Creek, but due to late delivery and other problems, they were not put in operation. At the year end, a pool shelter for Beaver Creek was prefabricated and shipped to the community. In the other pools, successful swimming and water safety programs were carried out through the summer. The Branch granted the B.C. - Yukon Red Cross Water Safety Service 50 per cent of the salary and expenses of a field supervisor to provide full time co-ordination and consultation to Red Cross programs in the Yukon and neighbouring B.C. areas.

Although the year was without a major "Games" project, Yukon sports groups continued to be active in regional and national competitions. Leadership training projects, most supported by the Branch, were volleyball, softball, badminton, skiing, athletics, table tennis, judo, wrestling, curling, swimming, gymnastics, boxing and shooting. All these saw Yukon representation at regional or national levels, with marked improvement apparent in almost all sports - with medals earned in judo, wrestling, and track and field.

Training projects for leaders, coaches and officials sponsored or assisted by the Branch during the year included the sports of softball, badminton, skiing, hockey, swimming, gymnastics, karate and figure skating and swimming, instruction, playground and camp leadership, square dance and canoe instruction and youth band summer school training.

The series of clinics in skiing (alpine and cross country) and badminton were felt to be particularly valuable in the approach used of holding sessions in various Yukon communities.

In Summer, 1972, the branch coordinated the second stage of the National Facilities Inventory, listing of social/cultural facilities for all Yukon communities.





*Dall Sheep lambs on Sheep Mountain
in Klauene National Park.*

*The S.S. Klondike welcomes visitors
to Whitehorse at the South Access Road.*

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

Commissioner James Smith at the dog sled races at the Sou-dough Rendezvous.



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annual report
of the
commissioner

yukon territory

