



Annual Report of The Commissioner, Yukon Territory
April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974

Errata

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Page 7

1973 Preliminary Estimate - Silver should read
(Quantity) 6,156,000 Oz. (Dollar Value) 15,391,000;
Zinc should read (Quantity) 252,654,000 Lbs. (Dollar
Value) 60,536,000.

Page 19 & 20

Professional Register, Boiler Inspection, Motor
Vehicles and all items on Page 20 are administered
under the Territorial Secretary & Registrar General.

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*The Honourable Judd Buchanan,
P.C., M.P., Minister of Indian and
Northern Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*

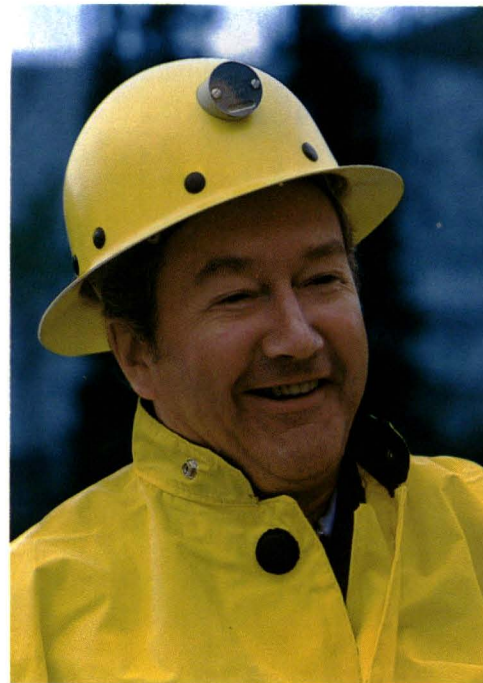
Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for 1973/74.

This report reflects the activities of the Yukon Territorial Government during a year which saw Yukon's economy sustain the momentum gained over the past few years. Mining production values reached an all time high of over \$145 million, with our second major industry, tourism, reaching a new high of \$25 million.

However, the territory appears to be entering a levelling off period and further progress will depend to a large extent on government decisions relating to transportation, power and other support services which will encourage development.

Yukon moved a step closer to self-government this year with the tabling in Parliament of amendments to the Yukon Act to provide for an increase in the number of Territorial Councillors from seven to 12 and the introduction of a formula under which further increases would be tied to fluctuations of the population of the territory.



I trust that in this report you will find an indication of the improvements not only to our standard of living, but to the quality of life in the Yukon, which must be treated with equal importance in preparing for the future of the territory.

Respectfully submitted,

*James Smith,
Commissioner*

Resources

Mining

The value of mineral production in the Yukon increased to \$145,594,000 in 1973 from \$106,781,000 in 1972.

Six mines operated in the Yukon during 1973; four underground and two open pit mines. One mine was closed during the year.

Anvil Mining Corporation

Anvil Mining Corporation operates a large lead-zinc open pit mine in the Ross River area 130 air miles northeast of Whitehorse. Production during the year averaged 7,942 tons per day, but this is expected to increase substantially in 1974. The company has 375 employees.



Cassiar Asbestos Corporation

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation, operating an open pit asbestos mine at Clinton Creek, 50 miles northeast of Dawson City, produced at a rate of 4,838 tons per day. The mine had an average of 228 employees during the year. Fibre is transported by road to Whitehorse, then by rail to Skagway for onward shipment to world markets.

United Keno Hill Mines

United Keno Hill Mines increased its milling rate from 220 tons per day in 1972 to 256 tons per day in 1973. Value of production increased substantially, mainly due to the increase in price of silver and zinc. The company had an average of 280 employees during 1973.

Whitehorse Copper Mines

Whitehorse Copper Mines, which started production from underground in December, 1972 produced at a rate of 1,919 tons per day in 1973. Total work force throughout the year averaged 196 persons.

Hudson-Yukon Mines

Hudson-Yukon Mines operated the Wellgreen nickel-copper property situated at Mile 1111 on the Alaska Highway at a rate of 460 tons per day until August 1973, when it was shut down due to lack of continuity in the ore body and poor ground conditions. The mine, which operated for about a year and a half from May 1972, had 57 employees on the payroll.

Tantalus Butte Coal Mines

Tantalus Butte Coal Mine, operated by Anvil Mining Corporation, continued mining coal throughout the year at 80 tons per day, with a total work force of 19. The coal is shipped to the Anvil mine and is used for drying lead-zinc concentrates.

Exploration

Proven reserves of mineral wealth in Yukon continue to mount as a result of the increased exploration activity that has taken place in recent years.

Some highlights are:

- United Keno Exploration, Silver Standard Mines and American Smelting & Refining Company found a large deposit of good grade copper 150 miles northwest of Whitehorse.
- Barrier Reef Resources Ltd., have made an important find of zinc mineralization associated with a sedimentary rock formation at Goz Lake, 115 miles northeast of Mayo.
- Claim staking in 1973 increased 37% over 1972. Some 9,383 claims were recorded in 1973 compared to 6,845 claims in 1972.

12 yard electric shovel at Anvil Mines Open Pit Operation near Faro.

Opposite: That which men 'moiled' for.

MINERAL	1972 REVISED FIGURES		1973 PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE	
	Quantity	Dollar Value	Quantity	Dollar Value
<i>Metals</i>				
Cadmium	32,711 Lbs.	\$ 82,759	15,000 Lbs.	\$ 55,000
Copper	1,748,093 Lbs.	890,286	21,587,000 Lbs.	13,771,000
Gold	4,079 Oz.	234,983	4,000 Oz.	386,000
Lead	222,921,742 Lbs.	34,392,366	227,499,000 Lbs.	36,718,000
Nickel	2,814,621 Lbs.	3,996,762	2,541,000 Lbs.	3,888,000
Platinum Group	3,625 Oz.	325,573	—	—
Silver	4,988,967 Oz.	8,331,575	—	—
Zinc	237,225,560 Lbs.	45,241,287	6,156,000 Lbs.	15,391,000
<i>Non-Metals</i>				
Asbestos	101,888 Tons	13,006,476	99,000 Tons	14,849,000
<i>Fuels</i>				
Natural Gas	2,599,543 Mcf.	278,800		
	TOTAL	\$106,780,867	TOTAL	\$145,594,000



Power

Electric power generating capacity in the territory totalled 63 megawatts composed of 26 megawatts of hydro and 37 megawatts of thermal generating equipment. The Aishihik power project with an expected completion date in early 1975 will add a further 30 megawatts of hydro power to the generating capacity in the territory.

Electric power generated in the territory during 1973 totalled 278,412,000 kwh representing an increase of 14% over 1972.



Work progresses underground at the Aishihik Power Project. When completed, the new site will produce 30 megawatts of power.

Land Use

The Land Use Advisory Committee issued 62 land use permits between April 1, 1973, and March 31, 1974. There were a total of 65 land use permit applications for the year.

Land use permits issued during Fiscal 1973/74:

Mining geophysical	3
Oil and gas geophysical	7
Oil and gas drilling programs	3
Airstrip	1
Government projects	13
Roads, private construction	19
Roads, public construction	3
Staging areas	12
Power lines	1
Total	62

Parks

Five wilderness land areas were reserved for future territorial park use during fiscal 1972/73 and a detailed proposal for development of a territorial park system is to be prepared in 1974.

Reserved areas are at Kusawa Lake, southwest of Whitehorse; Milhaven Bay, on Bennett Lake; Ethel Lake, south of Mayo; Frances 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.

Initial planning and development continued in Kluane National Park, the 8,500 square mile area in southwestern Yukon, which was announced in early

1972 by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Hon. Jean Chretien.

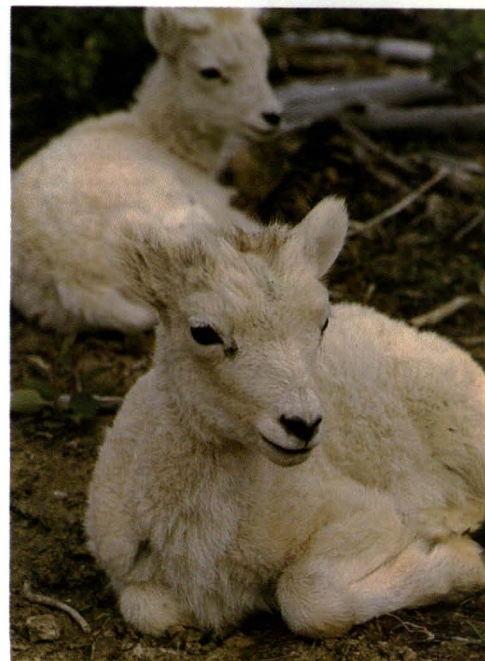
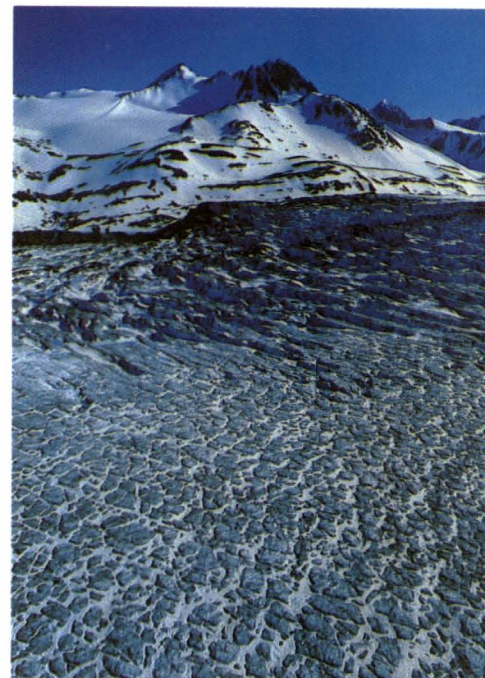
Among the park's attributes are Canada's highest mountains and most spectacular icefields. Park wildlife includes the majestic white Dall sheep, grizzly and brown bears, moose and caribou.

Annual timber production in the Yukon was approximately 15,193,000 board feet of lumber, 721,000 lineal feet of round timber and about 8,000 cords of fuel wood in fiscal 1973/74.

Timber reserves in the territory are sufficient to supply local needs, with growth of the industry expected to continue on the basis of demands brought about by increased settlement, road and mining development.

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. Principal species include white and black spruce, lodgepole pine, tamarack, trembling aspen, alpine fir, white birch and balsam poplar. White and black spruce and lodgepole pine are the only species used extensively for commercial purposes — lumber, mine timber, railway ties, building logs, posts and fuel.

*Top: St. Elias Range — Kluane National Park.
Bottom: Dall sheep lambs, now under Game Branch study.*



Transportation

With each passing year the transportation facilities in the Yukon continue to improve through the building of more roads, improvement of air facilities and upgrading of rail equipment.

The Yukon network of all-weather roads now extends 2,500 miles throughout the territory and each year more miles are being added. Airlines are bringing in newer equipment to meet the demands for service and studies are continuing to determine how the existing railroad system can be expanded and improved.

Roads

There are two major new road arteries under construction in the Yukon; the Dempster highway in the north, and the Skagway-Whitehorse road in the south. The Dempster will provide an access route through the Yukon to the Arctic Ocean by terminating at Inuvik, N.W.T. The southern road will link the Yukon with Pacific waters at Skagway. Progress continues at a steady pace and within a year the Dempster highway should be well beyond the Arctic circle while the southern road should be well into British Columbia and nearing the Alaska border.

At the same time studies are continuing to determine the future of the Alaska highway, the main route for commercial traffic and over two hundred thousand tourists who visit the territory yearly. Negotiations are continuing between Canada and the United States for re-location and possible paving of the famous highway.

Rail

Not since the completion of the White Pass and Yukon Route in 1900 has there been so much planning for the future of railroading in the north as there is today. This narrow gauge, 110 mile line between Whitehorse and Skagway is at present the only direct transportation route to tidewater from the Yukon. It provides a large part of the Yukon mining industry with an access to world markets as well as a scenic route for tourists who arrive in Skagway on ships navigating the inside passage of B.C. and Alaska.

Extension of the rail link north of Whitehorse is being examined as well as the extension of the British Columbia railway system to the Yukon border near Watson Lake.

Air

Whitehorse is undoubtedly the aviation centre of the north. It is currently served by three airlines and a fourth will start flying soon. In addition it provides both helicopter and fixed wing charter service for the mining and exploration industries, as well as tourists and sight-seers.

CP Air is the largest carrier to fly into the Yukon and it provides the major service to such outside centres as Vancouver and Edmonton. However, Wien Consolidated Airlines continues to link the Yukon and Alaska, with connecting flights to Seattle. Northward Aviation Ltd., provides a regular service to Inuvik where connecting flights to other N.W.T. localities can also be made. A fourth airline, Harrison Airways, is poised to provide yet another link between Whitehorse and a number of B.C. centres.

Aviation has long played an important role in the development of the Yukon while at the same time the territory played an important role in aviation history. Because of this, the government of the Yukon has created the Order of Polaris, in recognition of all those who are inducted into Canada's Aviation Hall of Fame.

Opposite: Passengers boarding in Watson Lake. Whitehorse enjoys daily jet service to Vancouver and Edmonton.



Communications

All telephone and telecommunications systems in the territory are operated by Canadian National Telecommunications. Yukon is connected to the rest of Canada and beyond by the web of pole lines and the network of microwave systems which stretch across the north.

Direct Distance Dialing is available in Whitehorse, Watson Lake, Faro, Dawson, Mayo and Elsa. Telegrams are handled through a toll free Zenith number and C.N.T.'s services include telex, teletype, broadband and public mobile telephones.

Print Media

Yukon's newspapers include the thrice weekly Whitehorse Star and the weekly Yukon News, both published in Whitehorse.

Local publications include the bi-monthly Klondike Korner in Dawson City; the Raven, a bi-monthly (except summer) in Faro; and the Clinton Creek Rock Fluff, a monthly.

The Alaska Highway, built as a war measure by the United States Army, is still the main transportation and communication artery in the Yukon.

Radio

Klondike Broadcasting Co. Ltd., operates CKRW (610), a 1,000 watt station in Whitehorse. Service is 24 hours per day except from Sunday midnight to 6:00 a.m. Monday.

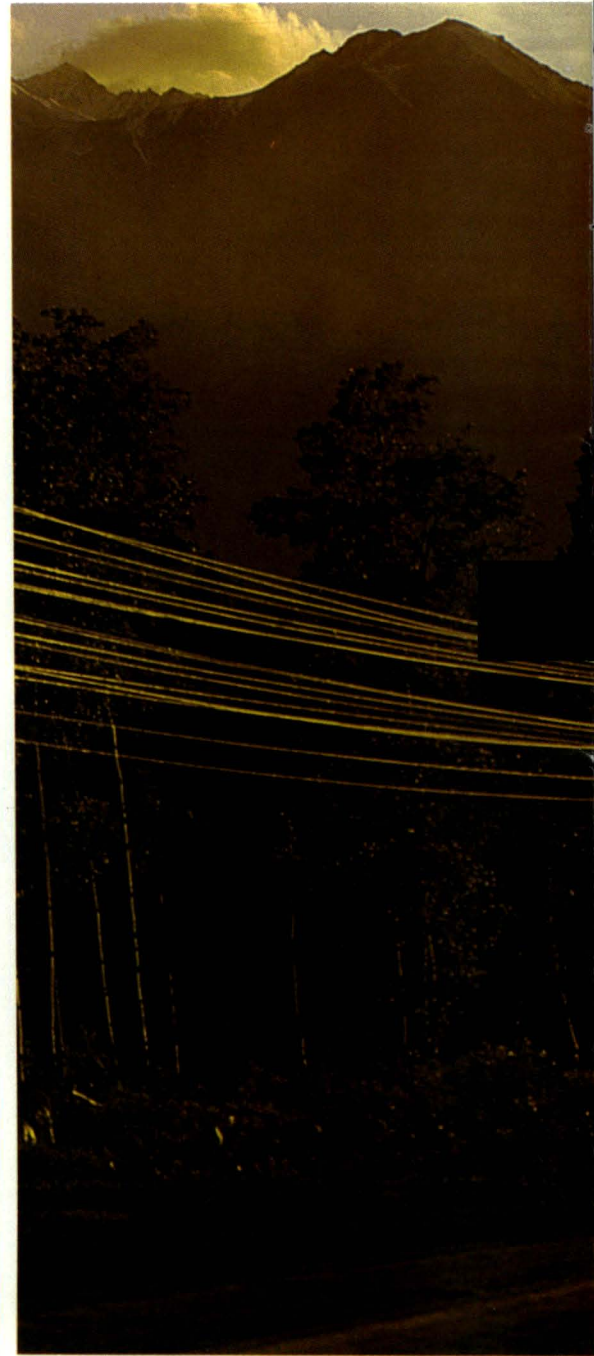
The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation operates CFWH (570) from Whitehorse for 19 hours per day. The 1,000 watt station also serves repeater stations in Beaver Creek (690), Carmacks (990), Clinton Creek (990), Dawson City (560), Destruction Bay (940), Elsa (560), Faro (1230), Haines Junction (860), Mayo (1230), Swift River (970), Teslin (940), Watson Lake (990) and Cassiar, B.C. (1340). An additional repeater is expected to be on air at Ross River in 1975.

Television

Northern Television Systems Ltd., operates WHTV with cable service in Whitehorse on Channels 2, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 13. Channel 9 provides local programming, while Channel 5 replays CBC Northern Service programs.

The CBC Northern Service provides English network programming, with some CBUT, Vancouver production, for 15 hours per day. The service is via the Anik satellite to television transmitters located in Whitehorse (6), Clinton Creek (8), Dawson City (7), Elsa (9), Faro (8), Keno (13), Mayo (7), Watson Lake (8) and Cassiar, B.C. (7).

A community association in Ross River operates a small transmitter which picks up the signal from Faro.





Yukon Legislative Council



Above: and 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 Padraig O'Donoghue; Clerk of Council Chris W. Pearson; 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.

The Yukon Legislative Council consists of seven elected members representing the various constituencies in the Territory. The Whitehorse area has three representatives on Council, while Dawson, Mayo, Watson Lake and Carmacks-Kluane have one each. The Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Council is Mr. Ronald Rivett, the member for Mayo.

1973 Second Session

The second Session of the Council for the year 1973 convened on June 13, 1973 and prorogued June 16, 1973. In his opening address to Council the Commissioner took the opportunity of commenting on the historical significance of the Session being held in Dawson City on the 75th Anniversary of the Yukon Territory. The following legislation was placed before Council: The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance; Workmen's Compensation Supplementary Benefits Ordinance; and the Third Appropriation Ordinance 1973/74.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chretien, was in attendance at the opening of the session and extended his personal congratulations as well as those of his cabinet colleagues and members of Parliament to all Yukoners on their 75th Anniversary. He also took the opportunity to announce that the Federal Government had agreed to begin immediately the construction of the Carcross-Skagway Road in British Columbia.

The Council agreed by motion that the Workmen's Compensation legislation be reintroduced at a special Session of Council after mid-July.

1973 Third Session of Council

The third Session of Council for the year 1973 was a special Session convened July 23, 1973 to consider the Workmen's Compensation legislation. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, The Workmen's Compensation

Supplementary Benefits Ordinance and the Third Appropriation Ordinance, 1973/74 were passed by the Council. The Session Prorogued on Tuesday, July 31, 1973.

1973 Fourth Session

A special Session of Council was called Thursday, September 27, 1973, to consider the financial appropriations and necessary agreements to conclude negotiations concerning the replacement of the Robert Campbell Bridge in Whitehorse. As a result of this Session the Robert Campbell Bridge Agreement Ordinance and the Fourth Appropriation Ordinance were passed by the Council. The Session Prorogued on October 1, 1973.

1974 First Session

The first Session of Council for 1974 was a special Session called to seek the advice of Council on the matter of the membership of the Advisory Committee on Finance. A Private Member's Bill entitled "An Ordinance to Amend the Electrical Public Utilities Ordinance" was tabled; however, it was defeated in second reading.

Clerk of Council

The office of the Clerk of Council provides administrative and legislative support services to 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 serves as the Legislative Drafting Committee Co-ordinator and as

Secretary to the Subcommittee on Legislation and the Subcommittee on Finance.

The office of the Clerk of Council is responsible for maintaining the loose-leaf edition of the Revised Ordinances of the Yukon Territory and for supplying annual supplements of new and amending legislation.

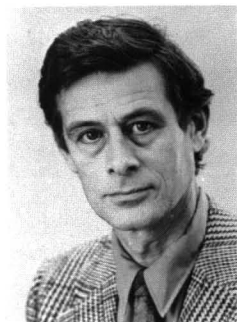
In late 1973 the Clerk of Council's office completed a thorough inspection of all Commissioner's Orders.

Official tours of the Territory and arrangements for excursions made by visiting dignitaries are handled by this office on a continuing basis.

Below: During the year, construction began on the new Capital Building in Whitehorse.



Commissioner/Executive Committee



The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the senior federal officer and chief executive of the Yukon Territory, administering the Government of the Territory under instructions issued occasionally by the Governor in Council through the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Assistant Commissioner (Executive) is also appointed Administrator by the Governor in Council to act in the absence of the Commissioner. In his dual capacity as the chief representative of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in the territory and as the head of the Yukon Territorial Government, the Commissioner performs an important function in the coordination of government activities in the Territory.

In May of 1973, the Commissioner attended the Arctic Gas and Oil Conference in Le Havre, France. Throughout the summer months the Commissioner attended numerous functions connected with the Klondike Anniversary functions including the first annual Commissioner's Ball in Dawson City. The Commissioner also entertained a number of foreign ambassadors and other dignitaries, as well as the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, throughout 1973.

Top: Commissioner James Smith, Chairman. Left to right: Frank B. Fingland, Assistant Commissioner (Executive); Merv E. Miller, Assistant Commissioner (Administrative); Clive Tanner, Executive Committee Member (Whitehorse North); Hilda P. Watson, Executive Committee Member (Carmacks/Kluane).

In December, 1973, a State dinner was held in Ottawa by the Governor General of Canada for the Commissioners and Councils of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. This function was attended by Commissioner and Mrs. Smith as well as by representatives of the Yukon Legislative Council and their wives.

Executive Committee

Members of the Executive Committee assist the Commissioner in an advisory and consultative manner. They recommend broad policy guidelines for the conduct of government business. They are also responsible for the co-ordination of government activities and advise the Commissioner in carrying out his duties pursuant to the Yukon Act. Liaison between the executive and political aspects of government has been assured 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 final legislative and budgetary requirements to be tabled for Council's consideration. Individual members of the Executive Committee also have direct responsibility for one or more government departments, subject to the direction and control of the Commissioner. In October of 1973, Mr. C. Tanner, Councillor for Whitehorse North, on the advice of Council, replaced Mr. N. S. Chamberlist who resigned as a member of the Executive Committee.

Personnel

The Central 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, safety and training; and the administration of fringe benefit programs.

During the course of the fiscal year the Public Service Regulations were updated and the Central Personnel Office introduced Personnel Policies to cover those areas outside the scope of the Collective Agreement and the Regulations pursuant to the Public Service Ordinance. Early in September of 1973 a major study was completed on staff establishment control and organizational analysis. During the course of the year, in conjunction with the data centre, the Central Personnel Office introduced a departmental staff establishment print-out and a class print-out.

In an attempt to familiarize themselves with departmental operations and to assist in effectively communicating with employees outside the central headquarters area, Personnel Officers have travelled to a majority of the highway maintenance camps located outside of Whitehorse, including specific trips to Dawson City and Yukon House in Vancouver, B.C.

Recruitment and Selection

A total of 1,736 permanent and casual appointments were processed during the course of the fiscal year. A total of 437 permanent appointments were made to

the Government service, which included 383 Civil Service appointments and 54 Teacher appointments. Of the Civil Service appointments, 94.52% were residents of the Yukon Territory. The average turnover for the Government service in total was 37.58%. This includes appointments to civil service positions, teaching positions and internal promotions. It is based on 907 civil service positions and 256 teaching positions.

Job Evaluation and Pay Administration

Approximately 166 position transactions and 38 classification and pay plan amendments were processed during the fiscal year. A number of class specifications were drafted and printed for distribution throughout the Government service. During the course of the fiscal year a number of re-surveys were conducted, particularly in the Stores Clerk and Stock Keeper occupational areas, Liquor Vendor and related classes of employment, Tourism and Information Officer classes of employment and a major re-survey with respect to secretarial, clerk stenographer and clerk typist classes of employment was initiated.

Staff Relations

A two year Collective Agreement was negotiated with the Public Service Alliance of Canada, covering approximately 720 bargaining unit employees, effective April 1st, 1973 to March 31st, 1975.

During the early part of 1974 negotiations commenced with the Yukon



The Yukon Teachers Assoc. and the Government of the Yukon Territory signing their first collective agreement.

Teachers' Association for a renewal of their agreement which expires on August 31st, 1974. A number of amendments to the current Collective Agreement were agreed upon between the Alliance and the Employer during the fiscal year and several grievances were referred to the adjudicator, appointed by the Yukon Public Service Staff Relations Board.

Staff Development and Training

Approximately 150 employees received some form of financial assistance in updating their skills through attending courses either sponsored directly by the Central Personnel Office or in conjunction with the employee's Department. The courses included: Supervisory Training, First Aid, Superannuation, Driver Training and Airbreak, Accident Prevention, Records Management, Interviewing Techniques and Financial and related courses. A number of employees enrolled in night school programs or correspondence courses in the areas of shorthand, assessment, accounting, safety and financial analysis.

Statistics & 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. A compendium of information relating to the Territory was published as a Statistical Appendix to the Commissioner's Annual Report of 1970-71. An updated and enlarged version of this publication is now under compilation.

During the year, Statistics Canada continued to extend coverage of its surveys into the Yukon. Whitehorse was included for the first time in the Urban Family Expenditure Survey. Recognition was also granted to this office as the official statistical focal point for the Territory.



Recent years have produced a growing awareness and appreciation of the history and culture of Yukon's native heritage.

Legal Affairs

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

Legal and Legislative Services

The Legal Adviser drafts legislation on the instructions of a department head or executive member after the policy has been approved by the Executive Committee. The draft is passed to the Subcommittee on Legislation composed of four members of the Executive Committee. The legislation is subsequently introduced to the Territorial Council after policy clearance by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Legal Adviser attends all sessions of the Territorial Council and is available to give advice to the Council and its members.

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. He represents the Territorial Government or its individual departments in court actions in the Supreme Court and, on occasion, prosecutes for offences against territorial laws.

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, who has the authority to apply to the Supreme Court of the Territory for disciplinary orders.

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. The main divisions of the Department are Legal Adviser'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 23 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.

The Department administers a comprehensive system of criminal legal aid which is available to all who require to be represented by counsel in criminal cases.

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 registrations are processed and as annual practice licences are issued or renewed.

Recorded in the professional register were licences issued to two chiropractors, four dentists, three dental therapists, 46 doctors, 80 lawyers, three optometrists, and seven pharmacists.

Boiler Inspection

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

Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Branch processed 26,690 licences in 1973/74; 15,014 licence plates and 11,676 operators' licences. During the year 1,388 applicants applied for driving examinations 695 completed road tests, 547 passing and 148 failing. Two hundred and twenty-five applicants had their licences restricted to adequate lenses and 48 were rejected because the vehicles that were tested were in an illegal and unsafe condition.

The Territorial Secretary directly oversees the operations of the Watson Lake Check Station, the Whitehorse Weigh Scales and the Haines Junction Check

Station. On a 24 hour 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. Where the vehicle is oversize or overweight, a permit or penalty fee is assessed according to circumstances.

A total of 23,576 vehicles were checked and recorded through the weigh scales in 1973/74, and total revenue from all sources was \$791,315.67.

Inspection Branch

The Inspection Branch of the department has initiated a safety inspection program designed to assist employers in the territory to maintain safe working conditions for their employees. All industrial establishments in the territory will eventually be inspected.

The Inspection Branch travelled a total of 30,557 road miles during the year.

Liquor

Nine hundred and nine liquor inspections were completed during the year with follow-up correspondence in each case. Two liquor licence suspensions were imposed, one of them for three days, and the other for a period of seven days. One conviction was obtained under the provisions of the Liquor Ordinance.

Labour Standards

Three hundred and eight inspections were completed under the Labour Standards Ordinance, and a total of 185 wage complaints were processed. Enforcement of the Labour Standards Ordinance resulted in the collection of \$50,219.14 in outstanding wage entitlements. Four convictions were obtained pursuant to the Labour Standards Ordinance.

Workmen's Compensation

Two hundred and seventy-five matters were investigated for the Workmen's Compensation Office, in addition to 152 inspections under the Accident Prevention Regulations. One conviction was registered under the Ordinance.

Other Activities

In addition, the Inspection Branch has been active in enforcing the Highway Signs Regulations, the Motor Vehicles 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:

Records Centre Holdings (End 1973)	<i>cubic ft.</i> 2,543
New files opened	441
Files routed to departments	31,160
Mail incoming and outgoing	200,839 308,756
TOTAL	509,595

(Increase of 76,967 over 1972)

Records destroyed — 456 cubic feet.

Workmen's Compensation

The Government of the Yukon Territory at its sittings in July 1973, passed the new Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. This ordinance provided for the funding of the workmen's compensation in the Yukon effective October 1, 1973. The principle of coverage is in keeping with the Canadian workmen's compensation under the concept of collective liability within an industry. Industries are classified into classes on the basis of industrial undertaking and accident hazards.

One thousand and ninety-three employers operated in the Yukon in 1973/1974 compared to 949 employers in 1972/1973. One thousand four hundred and eighteen accident claims were handled by the workmen's compensation office in 1973/1974.

Territorial Secretary & Registrar General

Public Administrator

A comparison of statistics for the period April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974, with those of the previous year indicates a further increase in the volume and value of assets administered. There were 101 estate files for deceased, mentally disordered, minor and missing persons carried over from the previous year, to which were added 74 files opened, less 64 closed, resulting in 111 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 65 estates for which files were not opened.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 27 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, 1974 included Canada Savings Bonds, Government of Canada Bonds, savings accounts and term deposits totalling \$43,233.34 and there were 28,502 shares in various stocks, the market value of which fluctuates daily. The amount of cash in trust at the end of the fiscal year was \$226,090.56.

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 1973/74, there were 91 extra-territorial companies registered and 80 new Yukon companies were incorporated.

Registration Clerk

During the year, 4,067 documents were registered under the Bills of Sales Ordinance, the Conditional Sales Ordinance, Assignment of Book Debts Ordinance and Garagemen's Liens Ordinance.

There were 10 partnerships registered under the Partnership Ordinance.

Registrar of Vital Statistics

This year there were 446 births, 208 marriages, and 120 deaths. Also indexed with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were five delayed registrations of birth, 15 legitimizations, 27 changes of name, 25 adoptions and three missing persons. One thousand three hundred and eighty-nine birth certificates were issued.

Business Licences

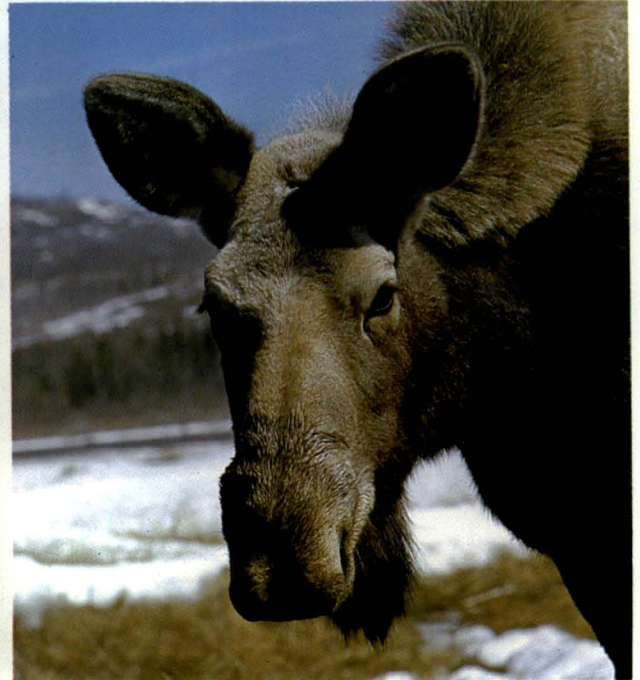
The Territorial Secretary issues all business licences in the Yukon, outside the municipalities of Whitehorse, Dawson City and Faro. The Territorial Secretary also registers all societies and enforces the securities legislation. During the 1973/74 fiscal year, 460 territorial business licences were issued, with 151 of these issued by the Yukon territorial agents. Under the Securities Ordinance, 10 prospectuses were filed, three brokers licences, seven salesmen licences and two security issuers licences were issued.

Under the Societies Ordinance, 24 societies were incorporated and 68 financial statements were registered.

Under the Insurance Ordinance, 36 salesmen licences were issued and nine salaried officials were licenced.

Three establishments and three operators were licenced under the Motion Pictures Ordinance.

Game Branch



The game branch is presently composed of a main office in Whitehorse, with detachments at Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Faro and Dawson with two more permanent detachments to be opened during the summer of 1974, one at Mayo and one at Old Crow. A summer detachment will be maintained at Komakuk Beach, due to the increase in activity on the north coast and Firth River area.

Some assistance has been rendered by the R.C.M. Police, members of the National and Historic Parks Branch, and the Yukon Forest Service in the enforcement of the Game Ordinance.

Biological staff initiated a number of programs which will eventually lead to the establishment of proper management of the Yukon's wildlife resource. These include surveys in the South-Central Yukon, the sending out and analyzing of detailed hunters' questionnaires, the evaluation of more than 50 per cent of all sheep, goat and grizzly trophies taken during the 1973 hunting season as well as the running of hunters' check stations on the Dempster Highway and the south Canol Road to collect biological specimens from hunters. The information obtained was used to propose the establishment of wildlife management zones in the Yukon, which will hopefully come into being for the 1975 hunting season.

Non-resident Hunters

There were 420 non-resident hunters accommodated by registered Yukon Outfitters and a further 27 accommodated

by Yukon resident permit holders making a total of 447 non-resident hunters accommodated in 1973/74. Of these 388 were alien fall hunters, 46 Canadian and three non-resident Canadian spring bear hunters.

Non-resident hunters represented the following countries in numbers shown: Austria 1, Belgium 2, Germany 19, Mexico 8, New Zealand 4, Non-resident Canadian 32, Sweden 1, Switzerland 14, United States 363, and West Africa 3. Of these hunters 86.1 per cent were successful.

A few minor complaints against guides and outfitters were attended to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Resident Hunters

Resident hunters numbered 3,520 an 8.8 per cent increase over 1972/73. Out of this number 354 licences were issued free to residents over 65 years of age and persons of Indian Status.

Sport Fishing

The sale of fishing licences increased 8.1 per cent making a total of 11,900 licences sold. Of these 6,629 were Canadian residents, 4,232 non-resident short term and 1,039 non-resident full term with total revenue collected in the amount of \$44,679.50.

Trapping

The continuing high price of furs increased the trapping activity throughout the Yukon with the value of raw furs marketed from the Yukon through

the various fur sale services amounting to \$339,437.50 an increase of 57.6 per cent over the previous year.

Predator Control

Predator control by the use of poisoned baits was carried out on a restricted scale to protect horses. A total of 32 wolves and six coyotes were taken during the late winter.

Beaver

A few permits were issued for the removal of beaver dams where water backed up to threaten road beds.

Protected Species

Deer: Numerous sightings of mule or black-tailed deer have been reported in the past years with some having been seen as far north as Gravel Lake and Moosehide.

Musk Oxen: Seven Musk Oxen were seen at the Crow River and two more were sighted between the Malcolm and Firth rivers.

Elk: Approximately 50 animals have been sighted in the past year in three locations.

Buffalo: There have been no sightings of buffalo in the past year. The last buffalo seen was in the Nisling River area.

Opposite: Great Horned Owl, Porcupine, Dall Sheep, Moose.

General Hunting Licence (Trappers)	159 @	\$ 5.00	\$ 795.00
General Hunting Licence (Trappers)	393		issued free
General Hunting Licence (Replacement)	1 @	2.50	2.50
Resident Hunting Licence	3,166 @	5.00	15,830.00
Resident Hunting Licence (Replacement)	20 @	2.50	49.50
Resident Hunting Licence	354		issued free
Resident Game Bird Licence	107 @	4.00	427.00
Non-resident Hunting Licence, Canadian	46 @	50.00	2,300.00
Non-resident Hunting Licence, Alien	388 @	100.00	38,800.00
Non-resident Game Bird Licence	50 @	15.00	750.00
Non-resident Spring Bear, Canadian	3 @	25.00	75.00
Non-resident Spring Bear, Alien	10 @	50.00	500.00
Resident Seal Fees — Mountain Sheep	706 @	5.00	3,530.00
Resident Seal Fees — Moose	3,193 @	3.00	9,579.00
Resident Seal Fees — Grizzly Bear	195 @	10.00	1,950.00
Resident Seal Fees — Caribou	1,517 @	3.00	4,551.00
Resident Seal Fees — Mountain Goat	159 @	3.00	477.00
Resident Seal Fees — Black Bear	554 @	1.00	554.00
Trophy Fees Collected from Non-residents			22,796.00
Sport Fishing Licences — Resident	6,629 @	3.00	19,887.00
Sport Fishing Licences — Non-residents Short Term (5 days)	4,232 @	3.50	14,402.50
Sport Fishing Licences — Non-resident Full Term	1,039 @	10.00	10,390.00



Fur Export Tax Collected			3,348.97
Outfitters Licences	17 @	25.00	425.00
Chief Guide Licences	51 @	20.00	1,020.00
Assistant Guide Licences	102 @	10.00	1,020.00
Trading Post Licence	4 @	2.00	8.00
Outpost Licence	14 @	2.50	35.00
Fur Traders Licence, Resident	13 @	25.00	325.00
Fur Traders Licence, Non-resident			NIL
Fur Farm Licence			NIL
Live Animal Licence	19 @	2.00	38.00
Live Animal Export	16 @	2.00	32.00
Restricted Fur Traders Licence			NIL
Private Game Farm			NIL
Taxidermist Licence, Resident	2 @	25.00	50.00
Taxidermist Licence, Non-resident			NIL
Assistant Trappers Licence	112 @	5.00	560.00
Registration and Renewal of Traplines	102 @	10.00	1,020.00
Registration and Renewal of Guiding Area	3 @	50.00	150.00
Stock Brand Registration	9 @	5.00	45.00
			\$155,722.47

An increase in revenue of \$22,326.59 over the previous year is due to a general overall increase in sales.





The following is a compiled list of game and fur taken during the licence year 1972/73.

Game Taken	<i>Non-Resident</i>	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Trappers</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sheep	207	63	10	280
Grizzly Bear	83	19	17	119
Black Bear	13	46	56	115
Moose	147	420	246	813
Caribou	139	159	851	1,149
Goat	32	20	2	54
Predators				
Wolf	34			
Coyote	6			
Game Birds				
Grouse	1,760	512		2,272
Ptarmigan	1,074	226		1,300
Ducks	1,358	624		1,982
Geese	126	188		314
Fur Bearers (<i>Trappers only</i>)				
Beaver			1,287	1,287
Coyote			35	35
Fisher			2	2
Fox, red and cross			433	433
silver			2	2
white			108	108
Lynx			2,264	2,264
Marten			1,370	1,370
Mink (wild)			408	408
Muskrat			23,701	23,701
Otter			28	28
Squirrel			10,890	10,890
Weasel			158	158
Wolverine			239	239
Wolf			120	120

The value of Yukon raw fur marketed through the various Fur Sale Services amounted to \$339,437.50.

TOTAL 49,483

Northern or Barren Ground Caribou.



Library Services

Library Services Branch headquarters is located in Whitehorse and includes the divisions of Yukon Archives, Art Gallery, Film Library, Whitehorse Public Library and Yukon Regional Library. From this base library services of many types are made available to the public and schools in every community in the Yukon.

Declining circulation figures, never a measure of use but rather of staff workload in recording the coming and going of library materials, may be interpreted as suggesting that libraries are serving purposes more specific than a place to get a good book to read. In particular; the capabilities of the Archives to provide "Yukon" information has resulted in the rapid growth of public use; much of the work of the Film Library is now in providing direct audio-visual support to community organizations; the new position of public service librarian has contributed, among other things, to improved services for the Department of Education and for school libraries, and more library collections are being placed in locations where people are rather than the Branch Libraries and Book Deposit Stations.

Yukon Archives

Archives has concentrated throughout the year on the acquisition of diversified sources to expand its holdings that document Yukon's history and development. This growth has in turn precipitated increased use of the facility as a research and reference centre. During the year

more than 2,000 individuals conducted original research or perused the material in the Archives. Those who use the Archives services are a composite interdisciplinary group comprised of professional and amateur historians; authors; government administrators; anthropologists; geologists; teachers and students; journalists; film makers; itinerant academics and interested citizens.

Over the year some of the more significant accessions of historical government records and private manuscripts were the White Pass and Yukon Route River and Rail Division records; Dawson Municipal and Mining Recorders records; Anglican Church records; microfilm of the N.W.M.P. records related to the Yukon; Klondike Kate Collection and in particular the repatriation of those Yukon Territorial Government records that were deposited in Ottawa. The United States National Archives has agreed to provide microfilm of the extensive American Army Northwest Service Command records that pertain to the construction of the Alaska Highway and Canol Project. In cooperation with the Records Administrator considerable success has been achieved in the implementation of the records management program especially in connection with the preparation of on-going record retention schedules.

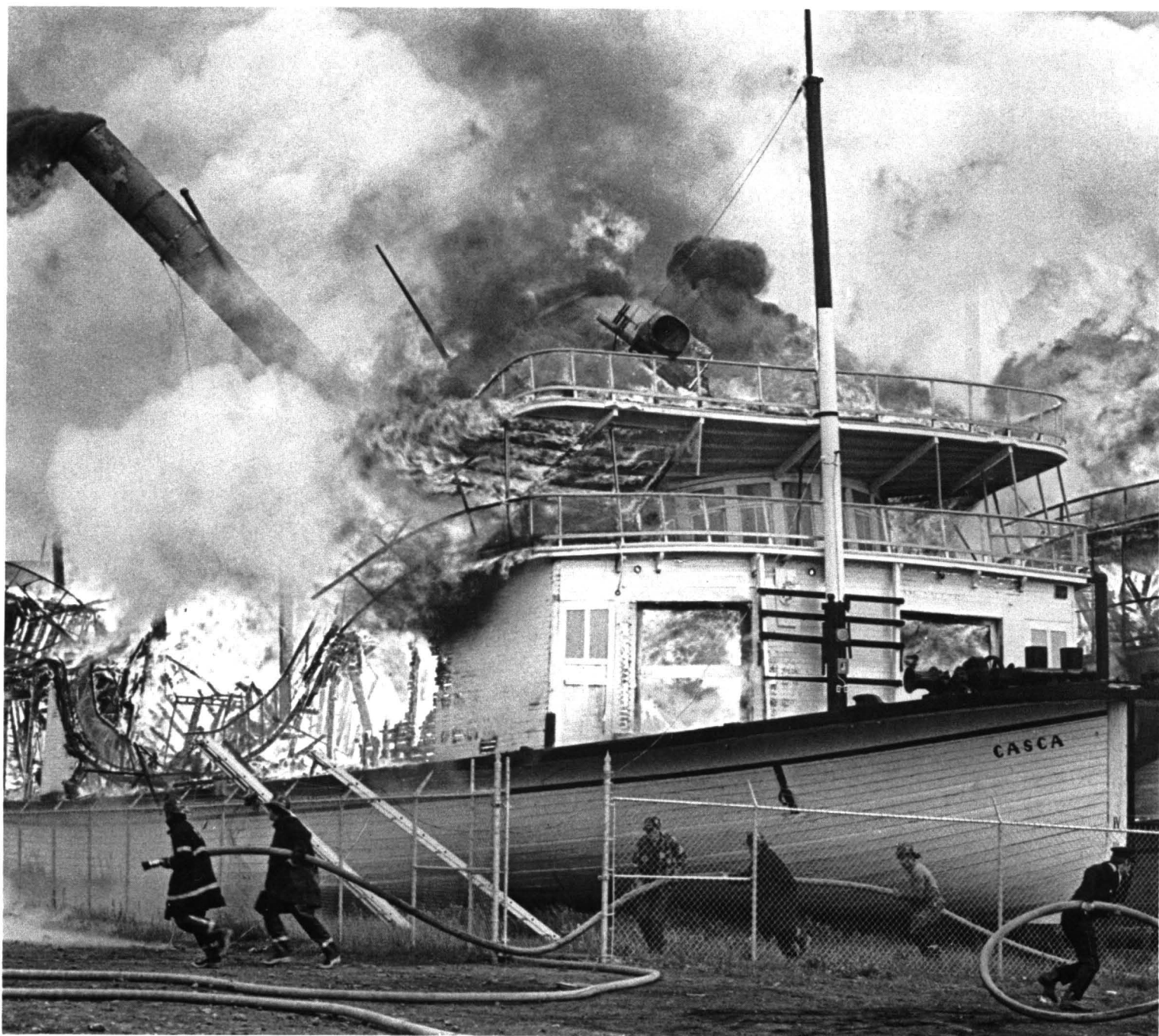
The 'in house' library of Yukon and northern history books; scientific, economic and ethnographic surveys and studies, pamphlets; periodicals and journals; bibliographies and government

documents as well as the newspaper, photograph and map collections have all experienced a period of pronounced growth and utilization. The Archives now has over 6,500 historical photographs and approximately 600 maps.

The Archives sponsored, or was directly involved in a number of special projects and community activities such as a native history and seminar lecture series; an oral history workshop, and a published preliminary report on land use in the Yukon in the late nineteenth century entitled *Through the Eyes of Strangers*. A popular thematic pictorial exhibit commemorating 'The Last Great Gold Rush' was on display during the summer of 1973 after which it was sent on an extended 'outside' tour to Fairbanks, Anchorage, Juneau, Seattle, Victoria and Edmonton. A sternwheeler exhibition was scheduled for the summer of 1974.

Although acquisitions will remain a major factor in the evolution of the program the Archives is now entering a transitional phase where more staff time will of necessity be devoted to the organization and holdings and the subsequent preparation of descriptive finding aids and inventories.

Two of the Yukon's most famous landmarks were tragically lost June 20th, 1974 when fire destroyed the beached sternwheelers Casca and White Horse on the banks of the Yukon River at Whitehorse.





Watson Lake Library

Art Gallery

The Art Gallery program included 10 exhibitions ranging from sculptured weavings and Tibetan woodblock prints to Manitoba etchings. Two of the shows, *The Last Great Gold Rush*, and *Ted Harrison*, were local productions. The remaining eight were on loan from various art institutions outside of Yukon. The position of art gallery curator was established on a part-time basis.

Film Library

The Film Library loaned 11,320 16 mm films, an increase of 51 percent over the previous year. There was a corresponding 41 percent growth in the combined audience total to 225,005. In addition a program of actively involving the film library's audio-visual skills in support activities by community organizations was accelerated. Over 200 film shows or media use training sessions were participated in or put on directly by the Film Library staff.

Whitehorse Public Library

The Whitehorse Public Library loaned 73,680 books during the past fiscal year, a decrease of six percent over 1972-73. There were 4,876 demands on the library reference service, a decrease of five percent. Part of the decline in reference use can be attributed to the Archives now taking most questions on the Yukon and the North.

Yukon Regional Library

A joint two-day workshop for public and school library workers was held

which emphasized library services for children.

The Library Services Branch made its first venture into television with the production of "I Saw a Purple Cow". This is a weekly series of picture book stories for children conducted by the Public Services Librarian in cooperation with WHTV. The series has proved so popular we anticipate going into a third season.

Special programs such as story times, creative drama for children, a Canadian film festival, craft classes and puppet shows continue to be offered but are handicapped by the lack of suitable work and performance space.

Besides supplying small schools with books directly from the regional library collection, the Library Services Branch purchased and catalogued 6,648 books for the collections of the 10 schools which are responsible for their own selection.

New school library facilities have created a receptive climate among educators for more information about the Yukon Regional Library so that they may take better advantage of services offered. At the request of the Department of Education school librarians in Whitehorse and the public services librarian have embarked upon an evaluation of school library services in the Yukon for the purpose of upgrading the collections and increasing their usefulness to teachers and students.

	1973/74	1972/73
Yukon Regional Library Outlets		
Branches	8	8
Book deposit stations	12	12
Book deposits with organizations and institutions	19	5
Schools	24	22
Total	63	47
Acquisitions		
New titles processed:		
public libraries	2,088	3,264
school libraries	4,459	4,104
Added copies processed:		
public libraries	6,993	7,011) school and
school libraries	2,189	
Paperbound books		
public libraries	4,723	4,143) school and
school libraries	1,136	
Total	21,588	18,522
Circulation		
Interlibrary loan transactions	176	278
Interbranch loan transactions	526	—
Books sent by Yukon Regional Library to library outlets	31,281	24,857
Branch Circulation:		
Whitehorse	73,680	77,992
Dawson City	11,127	12,187
Elsa	6,120	5,219
Faro	12,306	13,187
Haines Junction	2,427	1,817
Mayo	4,868	6,528
Takhini	6,586	8,186
Watson Lake	7,210	6,026
Total Branch Circulation	124,324	132,873
Film Library Circulation	11,320	7,491
Archives reference inquiries	2,079	

Tourism & Information Branch



The Branch continued to expand in 1973-74 to keep up with the demands of a growing tourism industry and the need for a more sophisticated information service for other departments of government.

To facilitate this growth, the branch completed a re-organization program which saw the creation of five sections, each with a separate area of responsibility, but all working toward a common goal of promotion and development of tourism as well as the research and dissemination of information.

The branch now has a staff of 28 permanent and 25 casual employees in five operational sections breaking down into the following categories: Adminis-

tration, Tourism, Information Services, Yukon House (Vancouver) and Photography.

Under this structure, the administrative section is responsible for the overall co-ordination of branch programs and policy while the other sections deal with the more specific activities described in their terms of reference.

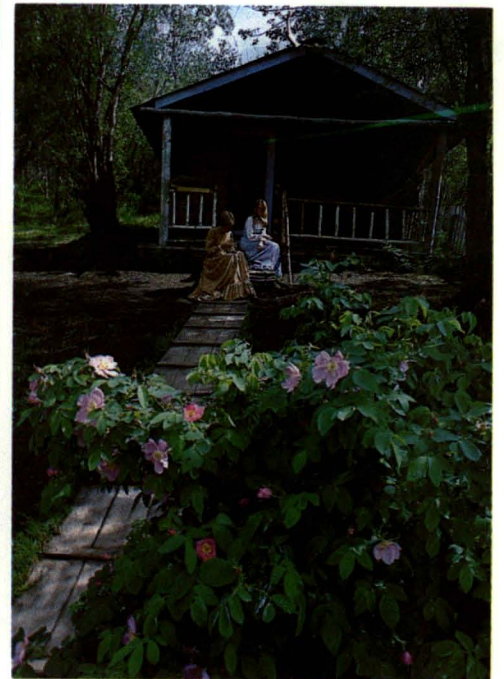
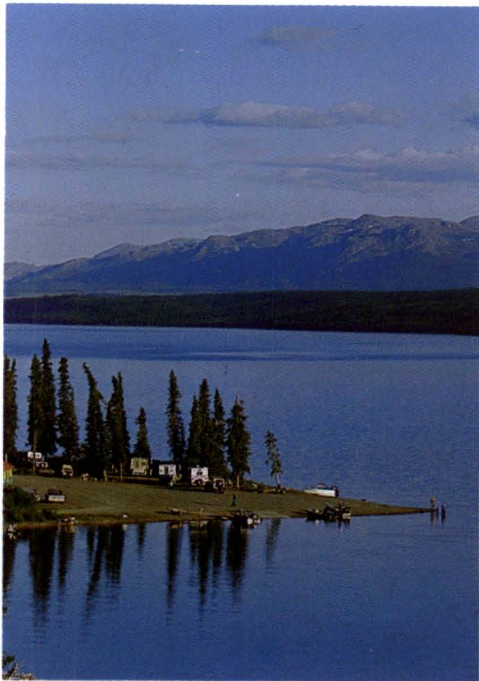
In 1973-74, the branch conducted a variety of advertising, literature, promotion and publicity programs that helped encourage more than 300,000 tourists to visit the Yukon and leave an estimated \$25,000,000 in the territory.

Tourism

Major progress was realized in the past

year in making provisions for short and long term planning by the creation of job positions related to regional tourism planning and development. A regional tourism officer was appointed and based in Dawson City, and provisions were made for the hiring of a second regional tourism officer (for the southern region) and a parks planner.

Opposite: Yukon — miles of wilderness for the camper who wants to "get away from it all." Below, left to right: The campgrounds, with all basic facilities are located throughout the Yukon. The sale of sport fishing licences showed an increase of 8.1 per cent during the year. Robert Services cabin in Dawson City, was turned over to National Historic Sites.



Where the flow of tourist traffic was concerned, gratifying increases were registered in the shoulder months of May (12.4%), June (19.2%) and September (31.5%). Another significant development was the increase in the number of Canadians visiting the Yukon. In 1973 this figure jumped to 21.9 per cent of the total tourism in the territory. This compares to 15.5 per cent in the previous year.

One of the major events was the Klondike '73 celebration marking the 75th anniversary of the Klondike Gold Rush and related events. All sections of the branch contributed to the success of this program, but there were also major contributions by such groups as the Yukon Tourist Advisory Council, the Yukon Historic Sites Advisory Board the Klondike Visitors Association of Dawson, several service clubs, various historical organizations and many other government and private sector agencies.

The tourism literature program added a "Fly Canada's Yukon" map to its growing list of brochures to provide information on landing strips for travellers who fly their own aircraft. A set of new travel posters was also produced last year and plans for 1974 include the production of a French version of the "Discover Canada's Yukon" brochure.

An active tourism promotion program was also carried on through participation in various travel and vacation shows in Canada and the United States.

Information Services

The flow of news releases describing various government programs increased dramatically in the past year. The figure jumped from 117 individual news items in 1972 to 232 in 1973.

This is the result of a better awareness by the various departments of government of the role that the information service can play in their operations. A series of seminars was conducted for senior personnel in government so that they would have a better understanding of how to make use of the information section of the branch.

Besides providing a service to these departments the information section also provided publicity for the Yukon's involvement in Arctic Winter Games and handled all media promotion related to the Klondike '73 celebration. In Canada alone this resulted in 83 news articles and 122 photos in daily newspapers and other periodicals.

The information section was also responsible for the development of a poster and folder for the campgrounds service, a manual for workmen's compensation, a sewage treatment booklet, a new highway map, and a folder on Welfare's foster home program.

In addition during the year, staff members of the Information section were responsible for hosting 20 members of the media representing newspapers, magazines and television networks from as far away as New York, Italy and Japan. Twelve media representatives were

also looked after by this section during the Klondike Canoe Pageant.

Yukon House

The most significant progress experienced at Yukon House in Vancouver last year was the dramatic rise in the number of general information inquiries about the Yukon. Where once the Yukon House role was largely that of a tourism information centre, the number of inquiries relating to the socio-economic developments in the territory is now taking precedence.

Of the 14,000 direct inquiries handled by the staff in Vancouver last year only 6,000 were related to tourism. The rest were on other subjects and leading the field were questions about possible employment in the Territory — more than 2,500 in a twelve month period.

How to acquire land in the territory was another popular subject and there were about 130 inquiries from people who were seeking investment opportunities.

Many southern Canadians are now well aware of the existence of Yukon House and are using it daily to get information on various government regulations or to communicate through the office with departments in Whitehorse.

The promotional and public relations activity by Yukon House continued at an even greater pace than last year with the staff taking part in such events as

Yukon Day at the Races, The Calgary Stampede, the Pacific National Exhibition and the Edmonton and Vancouver sports shows.

Photography

The aims and objectives of this service are to supply visual support services for programs within the Tourism and Information Branch.

The major program for the photo section was the development of a good basic file of Yukon photographs, both in color and black and white. The collection has now grown to include some 3,500 original 35mm color transparencies and 500 original black and white prints.

The request for the use of Yukon photographs grew enormously in 1973 with a total of 11,988 photographs sent to publications around the world.

Among the most successful uses of photographs produced by this section was in the full color Yukon posters. The publication of 'Yukon Calling', a collection of colour photographs in booklet form also provided a wide circulation for Yukon color photos.



Yukon's marked seasonal changes provide a bonanza for photographers.



Department of Highways & Public Works

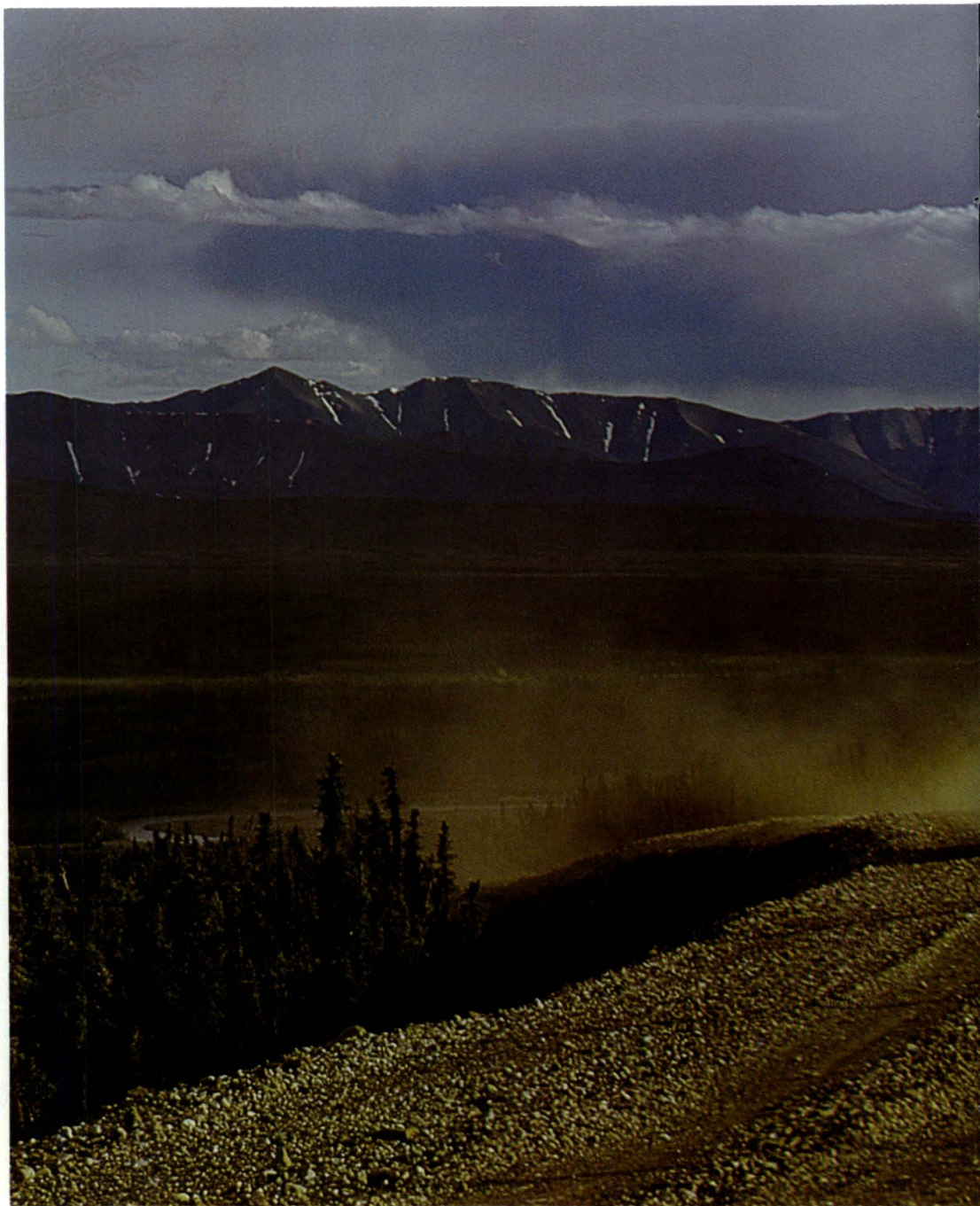
Building Maintenance

Following the transfer of the Yukon section of the Alaska Highway and the Yukon and B.C. sections of the Haines Road from the Federal Department of Public Works to the territory on April 1st, 1972, full integration of employees, equipment, stores and facilities was completed and is working well. With the exception of the mine access roads to Clinton Creek and to the Anvil Mine site, and a portion of the Nahanni Range Road close to the Canada Tungsten Mine, the entire Yukon road network was maintained by this section.

The work is comprised of maintaining 2,431.8 miles of road of which 1,803.2 miles were maintained on a year-round basis and 628.6 miles during the summer months only. Employment in the Highway Maintenance Section reached a high point in July, 1973 with 343 employees and a low point in January, 1974 with 130 employees. The 55-ton ferry across the Yukon River at Dawson handled 26,746 vehicles during the 1973 summer season as compared to 21,155 in 1972 and the number of ferry passengers increased from 52,505 to 70,212.

In addition, a skyline was operated in Dawson during break-up time and a winter ice bridge was constructed. A cable barge was operated across the Pelly River at Ross River to give access to the North Canol Road where accelerated mining activity is taking place.

The Highway Maintenance Section also maintained all airports, air strips





and emergency landing fields throughout the Yukon Territory with the exception of the major airports at Watson Lake and Whitehorse.

The dust control program was also increased over the year by use of calcium chloride on road sections where traffic density was over 250 vehicles per day.

Highway Maintenance

The Building Maintenance Section continued to maintain all territorially-owned buildings partly through preventative maintenance programs and also on a day-to-day emergency basis with a staff of 32 tradesmen.

Highway Construction

The former Projects Section, handling all construction projects, was divided into two sections during the year, namely, the Highway Construction Section and the Architectural Section.

The section continued with the upgrading of existing highways to established standards. Major projects included the up-grading to trunk highway standards of 44 miles of the Campbell Highway, the continuation of the paving of the Whitehorse-Keno Road from Mile 8 to Mile 20 and improvements to the Tagish and Atlin roads. Minor improvements were also carried out on recreational roads. The approximate expenditure during the year for road improvements was \$2.2 million.

Maintenance of the new Dempster Hwy. is the responsibility of the Department of Highways and Public Works.

Architectural

The building construction program carried out by this section (but excluding programs of the Yukon Housing Corporation) totalled approximately \$1.2 million. Work included the completion of the Junior Secondary School in Whitehorse, the completion of the Selkirk School addition and the Jack Hurland School addition in Whitehorse, additions to the Watson Lake and Teslin Schools, an addition to the Watson Lake Administration Building and the commencing of the Robert Service school addition in Dawson City.

The emphasis of this section during the year under review was on planning

for a major construction program anticipated for 1974-75. Consultation with the Federal Department of Public Works for the new territorial administration building in Whitehorse was extensive. Architectural advice including preliminary estimates and sketches was given to other government departments and to the Yukon Housing Corporation.

Municipal Engineering

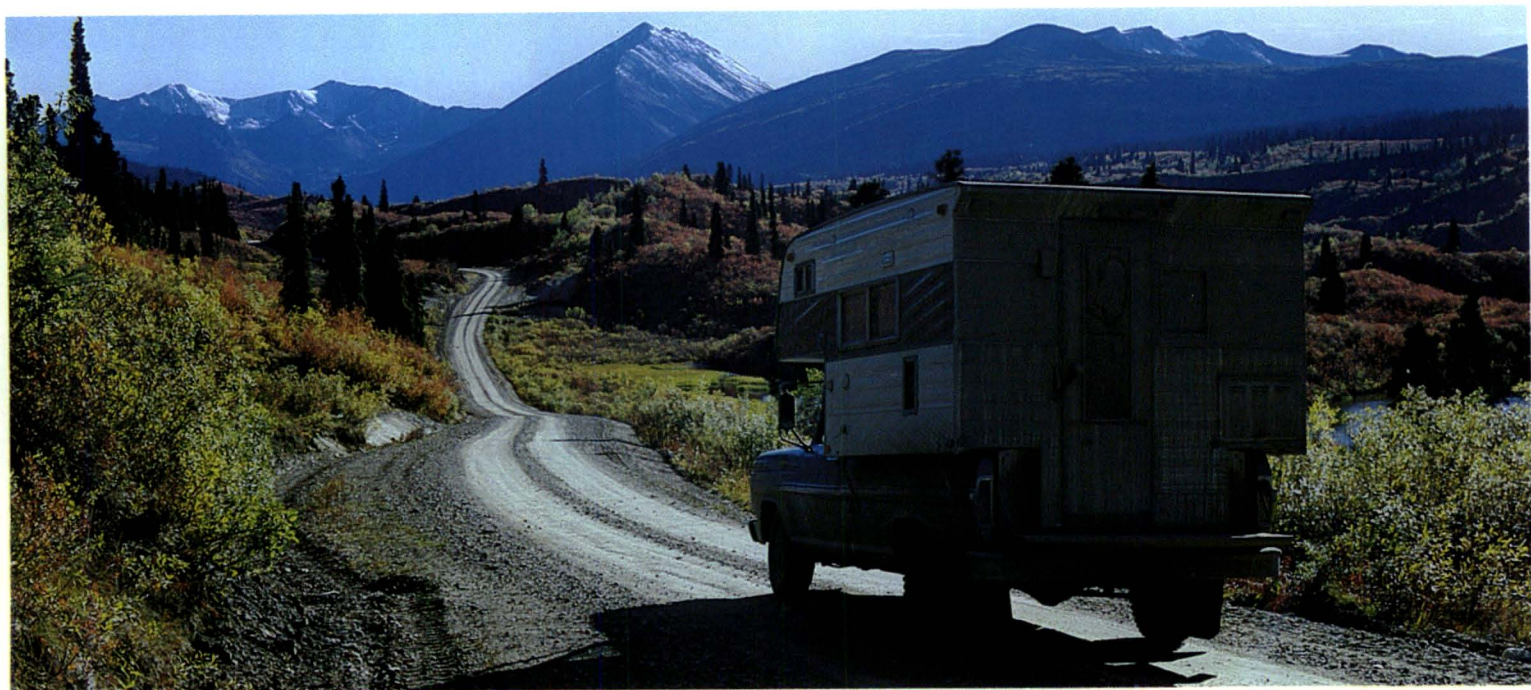
This section continued to assist the Department of Local Government in community planning, land disposal, planning and designing of water and sewer extensions and planning and designing of new water and sewer systems. Water and sewer projects were super-

vised as were community street improvements. Sewage treatment planning was carried out and Local Improvement Districts and the Village of Faro were advised and assisted in the operation of their municipal systems.

Mechanical

This section continued to maintain, repair and overhaul all territorially-owned equipment. Major repairs and overhauls were carried out in three Workshops in Whitehorse, Dawson City and Watson Lake. Other repairs were handled by travelling field mechanics and camp mechanics. The employment in this section varied around 87 tradesmen and support staff.

South Canol Road — South Eastern Yukon.



	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Construction contracts over \$5,000 entered into	36	27	34	25	25
Construction contracts under \$5,000 entered into	34	125	171	172	134
Equipment rental agreements	92	98	118	97	130
Territorial Buildings maintained	204	223	240	320	325
Total mileage of roads maintained	1,650	1,721	1,750	2,419	2,431
Average number of employees					
Summer	283	281	341	481	556
Winter	163	137	144	312	302
Road construction expenditure (approx.) including W & S and Misc. construction	\$2,636,280	\$2,162,200	\$1,517,000	\$3,149,777	\$2,200,000
Building construction expenditure (approx.)	\$3,400,140	\$2,107,250	\$2,886,000	\$5,269,107	\$1,200,000
Road Maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$2,039,880	\$2,407,300	\$3,106,000	\$6,642,505	\$8,344,323
Building Maintenance expenditure (approx.)	\$ 219,210	\$ 278,500	\$ 426,000	\$ 586,490	\$ 817,150

White Pass ore container truck on Klondike Highway.



Liquor Control

The liquor sales in the Yukon increased by 11.5 per cent during the year.

Liquor Sales (Inc. surcharge)	
1972-73	\$5,349,736.76
1973-74	\$5,967,225.14

The issuance and enforcement of Special Occasion and Reception permits falls within the department's responsibilities. These are available at every liquor store and at Liquor Control.

Liquor Permits Issued

No of Reception Permits	1972-73	1973-74
	97	85
No of Special Occasion Permits	704	627
Revenue collected from Permits	\$3,714	\$3,105

Yukon Liquor Board

The Department of Liquor Control, in liaison with the Liquor Licencing Board, is also responsible for the issuance of all new and renewal liquor licences, and the enforcement of the Liquor Ordinance and Regulations pertaining to licenced outlets. The Liquor Board is composed of three lay members appointed by the Commissioner of the Yukon who meet when necessary.

Liquor Licences Granted in the Yukon Territory

	1972-73	1973-74
Cocktail Lounge	36	37
Tavern	24	25
Dining Room	15	18
Restaurant	42	44
Train, Ship, Aircraft	—	1
Club Liquor	6	8
Club Beer	1	—
Special Liquor	2	3
Beer Off Premises	39	41
Liquor Off Premises	56	59
Canteens	5	7
TOTAL	226	243
Licensed Establishments	84	89
Suspensions of Licence	2	1
Appeals	—	1
Liquor Board Meetings	7	9
Revenue collected from Licences	\$21,618.75	\$25,112.00

The Liquor Control Department regulates the importing, distributing and re-tailing of all alcoholic beverages, together with the jurisdiction of the Liquor Ordinance and Regulations.

The importation of liquor, beer and wines originates from many countries of the world including Chile, Brazil, Bulgaria, South Africa, Turkey, and Russia. The department operates a large central warehouse and six well stocked liquor stores. The liquor stores are located at Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo, Haines Junction, Faro and Watson Lake. All stores are self-serve for the convenience of the general public and tourists.

Local Government

The primary responsibility of the Local Government Branch is to foster, encourage and assist in the development of local government in Yukon communities. In addition, the branch provides a full range of municipal services to unorganized communities and guidance to municipal governments.

Within this framework the branch develops fiscal policies and annual budgets on a priority basis that enable 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 Services Improvement Study of the Yukon has been completed as well as detailed community planning studies in six communities. The branch has added to its staff, an additional Local Government adviser to assist in co-ordinating the efforts between the department and the various communities.

Two new Local Improvement Districts were formed in 1973/74 at Teslin and Carmacks, bringing the number of L.I.D.'s to five. The Teslin L.I.D. includes the native community within its boundaries, and Chief Sammy Johnston of the Teslin Indian Band was elected by his fellow board members as the first chairman of the Teslin Local Improvement District.

The local Indian Band and the Yukon Council of Indians specifically requested that the Carmacks Indian Band lands be excluded from the Carmacks Local Im-

provement District, and this was approved by the Commissioner. Discussions are being continued with several other communities about the possible formation of additional Local Improvement Districts.

During the year, community development plans for six Yukon communities have been prepared, and are now at the implementation stage. These plans will be used as a guide in upgrading the development of the community and the level of services to be offered in the communities.

To prepare for the possible impact on communities resulting from the recently established Kluane National Park in the southwest section of the Yukon, a land use plan along the transportation corridors abutting the park is being developed, and should be completed in the new budget year.

The plan is being developed with the financial and technical participation of the Indian-Eskimo Agency, and National Parks and Historic Sites Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as well as the Province of British Columbia.

In addition, this branch administers a Mosquito Control Program involving two aerial applications of insecticide to all participating communities. The insecticides are approved by the Department of Environment as being safe and effective with the application program supervised by an entomologist. All municipalities and communities are contacted annually concerning their participation

in the program.

Lands Branch

During 1973/74 the volume of land disposal in the Yukon rose to new heights. The amount of every category of land transaction increased with approximately 3,600 transactions being carried out by the staff of the Lands Branch.

Total branch revenue from all sources for 1973/74 amounted to \$382,860.00 compared with \$373,000.00 in 1972/73. The very slight increase in revenues collected does not reflect the additional work volume for the staff, as 1973/74 was the first year of a new program of five year term land purchase agreements that require a 20 per cent down payment for lands purchased with an additional four years to pay.

Every available serviced lot in Whitehorse was sold under this program and additional serviced lots are required by the private purchasers and builders and contractors in both Whitehorse and a number of other Yukon communities.

Fire Marshal

Two fire fatalities and nine injuries were recorded in 1973 compared with one fire fatality and three injuries in 1972.

Fire property loss in 1973 was \$517,957.00 an increase of \$135,721.00 as compared to the 1972 dollar loss of \$382,236.00; of the total 1973 loss \$358,939.00 or 69.3 per cent was covered by insurance.

During 1973, 80 fires were reported,

an increase of one as compared to the 1972 total of 79. Ten incendiary fires suspected and real were investigated in 1973, resulting in two convictions and one dismissal.

Of the total number of fires reported in 1973, 35 per cent occurred in the home. The largest fire loss of \$84,000 destroyed a general store in Mayo, the result of defective smoke pipes.

The provision of a water mains distribution system for Watson Lake will provide for a more positive response in the event of a major fire within this community. It is most encouraging to note this program has received approval in principle for other areas as the population and urban development warrants it.

The increased fire losses in 1973 reflects no definite trends, excepting the recurring problem of fires in temporary structures, namely bunkhouse and industrial and commercial prefabricated buildings.

Ambulance Service

The Territorial Ambulance Service (Whitehorse Division) was taken over by the Fire Marshal's office in 1973. Other ambulance units for which the Fire Marshal's Office is responsible are at Dawson City, Faro and Carmacks

Total runs for 1973 are as follows: (Two locations, Dawson and Whitehorse, did not operate for a full year.)

Faro	33
Dawson (March 15)	39
Carmacks	40
Whitehorse (March 1)	525

Department of Treasury

Building Inspector

During 1973, the following permits were issued:

Residential	25 permits
	\$201,000 construction value
	\$470.50 permit fees
Commercial	27 permits
	\$979,020 construction value
	\$1,831.50 permit fees
Other	11 permits
	\$597,940 construction value
	\$1,045 permit fees
Total	63 permits
	\$1,777,960 construction value
	\$3,347 permit fees

Electrical Inspector

During 1973-74, the following permits were issued:

Residential	475 permits
	\$3,983.90 permit fees
Commercial	185 permits
	\$2,763.06 permit fees
Total	660 permits
	\$6,746.96 permit fees

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. General assessments are now being carried out for the City of Whitehorse and annual assessment updating for the 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 are prepared for the Territorial Treasurer's office for the levy of property taxes in the balance of the Yukon.

Below: A new museum is under construction in Burwash Landing with the assistance of a government grant.



The Department of Treasury is responsible for the financial affairs of the government and for the centralized purchasing and storage of all government material and needs. During the year new computer applications were developed for several government departments. Materials handling and storage in Central Purchasing were improved to provide better service for user departments.

Financial Operations

For the year ending March 31, 1974 increases were reported in both revenue and expenditures over the previous year. These increases reflect the continued growth of the territory, and include the effects of continuing inflation in the economy.

Expenditures amounted to \$44,486,-469 as compared with \$39,964,940 for the previous year. Of these expenditures operation and maintenance increased from \$27,319,614 to \$33,587,909; loan amortization expenditures increased to \$2,444,732 from \$2,012,014 and project capital decreased from \$10,633,312 to \$8,453,828.

The operation and maintenance increase is primarily due to increased highway maintenance costs throughout the territory, and increases in statutory programs such as Education and Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation.

The loan amortization increase resulted from increased borrowings, at higher interest rates in the last few years, to finance capital works. The project

capital expenditure decrease is a result of the completion of a major portion of the school building program in the previous year.

Operation and maintenance revenue increased from \$8,162,675 to \$9,732,969 for the year with major increases recorded in taxes and liquor control.

Expenditure recoveries were \$13,710,418 for the year as compared to \$11,729,934 in the previous year. Major increases were recorded in Highways and Public Works in the highway maintenance programs.

The Government of Canada operating grant increased to \$11,501,000 from \$10,441,000 for the previous year. The portion of the grant received in lieu of the Government of the Yukon Territory levying personal and corporate income tax increased to \$4,637,000 from \$3,687,000 the previous year.

Loan amortization recoveries increased to \$3,443,920 from \$2,795,919 for the previous year, and interest recoveries on housing and municipal loans increased to \$319,637 from \$270,356 for the previous year. Project capital recoveries decreased to \$2,552,290 from \$3,023,380 for the previous year.

Overall budgetary operations for the year resulted in an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$3,226,235 as compared to \$3,541,676 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1973.

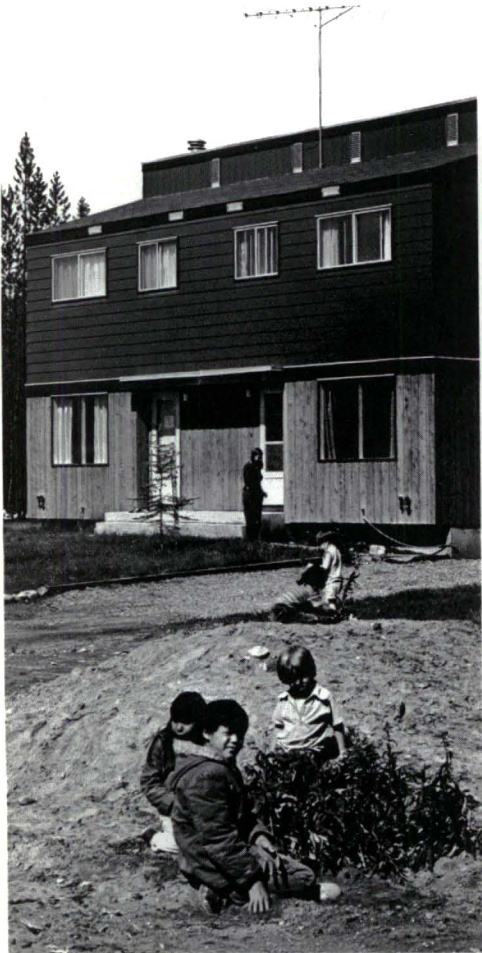
Non budgetary transactions during the year under review included the borrowing of \$5,600,000 for the territory's

Expenditures

Capital Projects	\$ 8,453,828
Highways and Public Works	10,238,888
Education	7,977,734
Health, Welfare & Rehabilitation	6,873,311
Interest — Government of Canada Loans	2,444,732
Local Government	2,349,227
Tourism, Conservation and Information	1,410,466
Legal Affairs	1,285,164
Territorial Treasurer	1,160,752
Administrative Services	1,450,209
Territorial Secretary and Registrar General	693,870
Yukon Housing Corporation	148,288
Total Budgetary Expenditure	44,486,469
Principal — Government of Canada Loans	2,104,685
Housing and Municipal Loans	249,486
Total Non-Budgetary Expenditure	2,354,171
Surplus	854,681
Total	\$47,695,321

Sources of Funds

Operation and Maintenance Recoveries	\$13,710,418
Operating Grant	11,501,000
Revenue	9,732,969
Capital Loans	5,600,000
Amortization Grant	3,443,920
Capital Recoveries	2,552,290
Housing Loans	641,587
Interest on Housing and Municipal Loans	319,637
Municipal Loans	193,500
Total	\$47,695,321



capital programs and \$641,587 for housing programs. Loans for municipalities throughout the territory amounted to \$193,500.

Above: The Yukon Housing Corporation announced plans to build 165 housing units throughout the territory by the end of 1974.

Receipts · 1973/1974 by Major Source

Operation and Maintenance Recoveries	29%
Operating Grant	24%
Revenue	20%
Capital Loans	12%
Amortization Grant	7%
Capital Recoveries	5%
Housing Loans	1%
Municipal Loans	1%
Interest H & M	1%

Expenditure · 1973/1974 by Major Function

Highways and Public Works	21%
Capital Projects	18%
Education	17%
Health, Welfare and Rehabilitation	15%
Loan Repayments Principal and Interest	9%
Local Government	5%
Tourism & Information	3%
Legal Affairs	3%
Administrative Services	3%
Surplus	2%
Territorial Treasurer	2%
Territorial Secretary	1%
Loans	1%

Social Welfare Branch

The Social Welfare Branch is responsible for the administration of a complete program of public welfare services. These services are provided within the framework of the Branch's statutory responsibilities as defined in the Social Assistance Ordinance, the Child Welfare Ordinance, the Blind Persons Allowance Ordinance and the Disabled Persons Allowance Ordinance and related regulations.

The major programs of Social Assistance and Family and Child Welfare encompass a broad range of social services and facilities which are essential supporting resources in the provision of an adequate social welfare program.

The operational headquarters of the Branch is located in Whitehorse and field offices are located in Dawson City, Mayo, Ross River and Watson Lake and provide services within specific geographic regions and thus ensure that all outlying areas are adequately serviced. Communities along the Alaska Highway three hundred miles north to the Alaska border, and one hundred miles south of Metro Whitehorse are serviced from Whitehorse by social workers who are specially assigned to cover the highway areas.

Review of 1973/74 Operations

During the year in review, program activity remained fairly constant in comparison with the previous year's activity and caseload increases were kept to a minimum due mainly to the expansion of field services, improvements in program

practices and a more intensive program of preventive services.

The total caseload for all programs extended by the Branch was 2,749 cases representing services provided to 5,659 persons. In comparison with the 1972/73 fiscal year this represents a decrease of 19 cases but an increase of 511 recipients of services. This increase in the number of recipients in the caseload is related to the family service and the child protection programs where larger family groups received services.

Expenditures for social welfare services, operation of homes and institutions and administration of the Branch increased by \$437,071 over the previous fiscal year for a total expenditure of \$2,107,825. This represents a per capita cost of \$105.39 compared with a 1972/73 per capita cost of \$85.68. Recoveries under cost-shared programs and other agreements amounted to \$1,208,298, leaving a net expenditure of \$899,527.

The increase in expenditure is related mainly to the two statutory programs of social assistance and child welfare where costs rose substantially due to the spiralling costs of food, clothing, shelter and other items of maintenance. To offset the rising cost of living, social assistance rates and rates for foster and home care were increased during the year. The 1973/74 expenditure increase also reflects the costs of health care services for welfare recipients and children-in-care previously provided for under health services, increased administration costs

and the higher costs of operating our child-care facilities and homes for the aged.

Social Assistance

This statutory program is administered in accordance with the Social Assistance Ordinance and Regulations.

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 one-parent families, and d) health care services (other than Medicare). Categorical assistance is extended to blind and permanently disabled persons in accordance with the provisions of the Blind and Disabled Persons Ordinances. These fixed allowances can be supplemented under the social assistance program.

The guaranteed subsistence level concept, which was introduced in 1973 under the social assistance program, continued to provide a much improved standard of living for Yukon pensioners and for those non-pensioners who because of age, poor health, physical and mental disability or other form of incapacitation, were considered to be permanently excluded from the labour force. The minimum subsistence levels in effect at the fiscal year end were \$209 per month for a single person and \$396 per month for a married couple. The establishment of this income floor guaranteed that pensioners in receipt of Federal Old Age

Category of Service

Family & Child Welfare	April 1/73	Cases Opened	Total Caseload Carried	No. of Persons Involved	Closed Cases	Active Caseload Mar. 31/74
Children-in-care	307	171	478	478	205	273
Child protection	101	76	177	846	53	124
Foster Homes Approved	84	26	115	230	27	83
Adoption Services —						
a) Agency Placements	19	24	43	129	12	31
b) Step-Parent Adoptions	6	8	14	42	7	7
c) Adoption Homes Approved	10	18	28	46	20	8
Unmarried Parents	8	30	38	47	25	13
Family Service	124	199	323	1,125	178	145
Public Assistance						
Social Assistance	387	1,052	1,439	2,622	1,035	404
Blind Persons' Allowance	7		7	7	4	3
Disabled Persons' Allowance	6		6	6	3	3
Geriatric Care						
Nursing and Senior Citizen's Homes	61	20	81	81	22	59
Total	1,120	1,624	2,749	5,659	1,591	1,153

Table B
Comparative Expenditure Data

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditure	Total Caseload	Total Recipients	Per Case Cost	Per Recipient Cost	Per Capita Cost	Cases per 1000 pop.	Recipients per 1000 pop.
1972/73	\$1,670,754	2,768	5,148	\$603	\$324	\$ 85.68	142	264
1973/74	\$2,107,825	2,749	5,659	\$767	\$372	\$105.39	137	283
Increase (Decrease) over 1972/73	437,071	(19)	511	164	48	19.71	(5)	19

Population Base: 1972/73 — 19,500

Population Base: 1973/74 — 20,000

Table C
Distribution of Expenditure

Program	Amount — \$ —	% of Total Expenditure	Per Capita Dollars
Administration	520,936	24.7	26.05
Family and Child Welfare Services	550,542	26.1	27.50
Social Assistance	550,098	26.1	27.50
Grants to Social Service Agencies	35,957	1.7	1.80
Children's Group Homes	50,915	2.4	2.55
Lodges and Senior Citizens' Homes	367,881	17.5	18.40
Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Service	31,496	1.5	1.60
Total	2,107,825	100	105.40

Father Judge Memorial Hospital — Dawson City.



Security and the Maximum Guaranteed Income Supplement would receive a Territorial Supplementary Allowance of \$25 per month if single and \$45 per month for a married couple.

Social assistance rates were reviewed and increased during the year to reflect changes in the cost of food and other basic items of maintenance. Intensive casework services continued to form an integral part of the Branch's social assistance program providing supportive and rehabilitative services to individuals and families. These services also play an important part in preventing and reducing dependency upon the public agency.

The Social assistance program experienced a caseload decrease of 10 per cent during the fiscal year. The program caseload was 1,452 involving 2,635 recipients. Expenditure for social assistance and categorical assistance amounted to \$550,098, an increase of \$115,500 over 1972/73.

The included tables outline caseload and cost data relating to social assistance and categorical allowances.

Family & Child Welfare Services

Services provided under this program consist of Family Service, Child Protection, Children-in-Care, Foster Home and Adoption Services, and Services to Unmarried Parents. To supplement these services, the Branch operates a number of child-care facilities in various Yukon communities and also a well developed foster home program.

During the fiscal year, the program caseload was 1,216 cases, an increase of 50 cases over 1972/73. This caseload represented services provided to 2,943 adults and children, an increase over the previous year of 746 persons. This is indicative of the increased activity in the area of child protection and family services.

**Table F
Child-In-Care Caseload Activity**

	1973/74	1972/73
In care April 1st	307	303
New admissions	171	150
Total in care during year	478	453
Discharges from care	205	146
Still in care at year-end	273	307

It will be noted that new admissions increased by 21 children. However, discharges from care increased by 69 children which reflects the high level of preventive and rehabilitative services provided in the area of child protection and family service as well as the continuation of an aggressive adoption placement program for children who are in permanent wardship care.

In the field of adoptions, the Branch continued an intensive placement program which has once again resulted in finding adoptive homes for a considerable number of our permanent wards in foster care. Some of these were older children with minor handicaps and sibling groups.

There were 23 adoption placements made during the year with one placement having been transferred to the Yukon due to the move of the adoptive parents from a province prior to expiry of the adoption probation period. Adoption placements under supervision of the Branch in 1973/74 numbered 43. The Branch was also involved in 14 private (step-parent) adoptions.

Of the 23 adoption placements made by the Branch, both in and outside the Yukon, five were infants relinquished for adoption at birth and 18 were foster children who had been in permanent wardship care for varying periods ranging from two to thirteen years.

Placements outside the Yukon are made only when no suitable homes are available in the Yukon and are made through the appropriate child welfare authorities under reciprocal arrangements which have been worked out over the past three years since this new direction in our adoption placement program was developed.

Children's Group Homes

The Branch operates eight group-receiving homes in Whitehorse, Dawson City, Mayo and Watson Lake with a total capacity of 70 children. During the year, 16,876 days of care were provided in these government-owned facilities at an average per diem cost of \$13.23. One privately owned group home is operated by the Sisters of Providence on a contractual basis with the Branch and this facility provided 3,765 days of care in 1973/74 for government wards.

Average occupancy rate for all child-care facilities was 73 per cent at an average per diem cost of \$12.91.

All government-owned and privately owned and approved child-care facilities in the Yukon are operated by house-parents on a private contractual arrangement with the Branch.

Fiscal Year	Maintenance Costs	Total Cases	Total Recipients	Per Case Cost	Per Recipient Cost	Per Capita Cost
1972/73	\$434,600	1,600	2,949	\$272	\$147	\$22.30
1973/74	\$550,098	1,452	2,635	\$379	\$209	\$27.50

Category	Expenditure	Total Cases	Per Case Cost	Expenditure	Total Cases	Per Case Cost
Single Parent Families	\$206,273	243	\$849	\$169,814	213	\$797
Unemployed Employables	157,932	599	264	107,461	699	154
Health Problems	130,293	147	886	112,171	146	768
Aged	47,118	110	428	38,276	149	257
Transients	8,482	353	24	6,878	393	18
Total	\$550,098	1,452	\$379	\$434,600	1,600	\$272

Child-In-Care Cost Data	Total In Care	Total Expenditures	Per Child Cost	Days of Care	Per Diem Cost
Fiscal Year					
1973/74	478	\$550,542	\$1,152	106,117	\$5.19
1972/73	453	\$481,749	\$1,063	112,652	\$4.28
Increase (Decrease)	25	\$ 68,793	\$ 89	(6,535)	\$0.91

Lodges and Senior Citizens' Homes

The nursing and senior citizens homes operated by the Branch can provide nursing care and residential accommodation for a total of 90 persons with a capability of expansion to 110 persons.

During the year, renovations were made in one wing of the existing Macaulay Lodge in Whitehorse to convert a number of residential units to provide accommodation for persons requiring intermediate nursing care. It is anticipated that these new units together with the 15 bed nursing home in Dawson City will meet our needs in this area of geriatric care for an interim period of two years.

Geriatric facilities operated by the Branch provided a total of 20,484 days

of accommodation and care for an average occupancy rate of 70 per cent. Total operating costs for all three facilities amounted to \$368,000 for an average per diem cost of \$17.95.

Grants to Social Service Agencies

During the year in review, the Social Welfare Branch provided subsidy grants to established day-care centres 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 annual grants to the Yukon Family Counselling Service which provides family counselling services and family life education programs and to the Crossroads Halfway House which provides care and rehabilitation

services for persons addicted to alcohol.

The operation of such community social service agencies involves citizen participation and by its support government can help to stimulate the interest and continued involvement of those who are concerned with social problems and with the development at the community level of services which are of a preventative or ameliorative nature.

General

In June, 1973, the Yukon hosted the annual conference of the Provincial-Territorial Directors of Child Welfare. All ten provinces and the Northwest Territories were represented. The conference proved to be very successful and constructive and dealt with a number of issues of major concern to the Canadian Directors of Child Welfare.

Corrections Branch

The services for which the branch is responsible are probation, Juvenile Training Homes, and the adult Medium Security Institution.

Probation Services

The probation caseload has almost doubled in the past two years, but there is a need to provide improved probation service to the outlying areas. In the year under review initial steps were taken in this direction by opening a probation office in Watson Lake. It presently appears that similar action will be required in the not too distant future to provide increased service and facilities to the Dawson/Mayo area.

By way of programs, probation took the form of counselling services and assistance to agencies and groups, steering committees, etc. and the setting up of the Impaired Drivers Education Program.

Parole

During the year 15 persons received parole supervision under the authority of the National Parole Board. There were nine new cases, one of whom was a new release from the Whitehorse Correctional Institution. Six parolees completed their periods of parole satisfactorily, four of them being from Whitehorse Correctional Institution.

Juvenile Training Home

There was a 44 per cent increase in the number of boys and a 68 per cent decrease in the number of girls admitted to the Juvenile Training Home. The average monthly count rose to 27.8.

An important factor that has greatly assisted the juvenile program has been the maintenance of good contact with other government departments and community agencies who have made their resources and facilities available.

With the advent of the new Juvenile Training Home building the department is eager to revamp some of the existing programs to make the best use of the increased physical facilities.

Whitehorse Correctional Institution

Total number of inmates admitted (figures for the previous year are in parentheses).

Male	264	(252)
Female	27	(9)
Male Remand	144	(108)
Female Remand	6	(3)
	441	(372)

Age groupings of sentenced offenders are as follows:

	Male	Female	Totals
15 years	nil (1)	nil (nil)	nil (1)
16 years	20 (5)	3 (1)	23 (6)
17 years	17 (28)	6 (nil)	23 (28)
18 years	22 (26)	4 (1)	26 (27)
19 years	11 (13)	nil (nil)	11 (13)
20 years	14 (13)	1 (nil)	15 (13)
21-25 years	65 (48)	3 (nil)	68 (48)
26-30 years	26 (31)	1 (nil)	27 (31)
31-40 years	51 (57)	5 (3)	56 (60)
41-50 years	30 (23)	2 (3)	32 (26)
Over 50 years	8 (7)	2 (1)	10 (8)
Total	264 (252)	27 (9)	291 (261)

Percentage of inmates under the age of 26 years — 57% (52.1%).

Staff Training

Ten corrections officers completed the 40 hour basic training course conducted at the institution. Nine corrections officers completed a two week course held at the institution on leadership, survival and rescue training. Three corrections officers attended a five day first aid course which was held at the Mine Rescue Centre. Certificates were awarded to these officers. One senior officer attended summer school at the University of Calgary on Alcohol and Drugs.

Projects

Numerous projects were undertaken by the Corrections

Branch, including assistance to other government departments, the community and the Yukon generally. The total man hours expended were 3,275 of which 709 hours were on community projects. This total does not include the Chilkoot Trail project or the very large number 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 inmates' 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. Among other improvements in 1973/74 a major one was tuberculin testing of all inmates. This was not done previously.

Early Release and Temporary Absence

The Director of Corrections exercised his prerogative under the Prisons and Reformatories Act and eight inmates were given early releases for various reasons from two to 15 days prior to their normal release dates. In all cases it was to further the prospects of their rehabilitation.

Temporary absences were granted to six inmates to allow them to attend vocational courses at the Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre. Seven male inmates and one female inmate qualified for temporary leave over the Christmas period which they spent with their families or responsible persons in the community. This leave was not abused and all returned without incident.

Below: A leadership, survival and rescue training program was initiated by the Whitehorse Corrections Institute in the fall of 1973 aimed at self motivating the inmate.



Northern Health Services

The Yukon Zone of Northern Region, Medical Services Branch of Health and Welfare Canada was designated as a separate region in April 1974. The Medical Services Branch, Yukon Region carries out the responsibilities of a territorial health department in addition to those of a federal agency.

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

The Regional Director in charge of Yukon Region 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 programs and the provision of public health, mental health, dental health and environmental health programs throughout the Yukon. The Regional Director is also Medical Officer of Health for the City of Whitehorse and advisor to the Whitehorse Board of Health.

Responsibilities of Yukon Region include:

Operation and maintenance of Whitehorse General Hospital, a 112 bed accredited federal government facility, and operation of the 10 bed Mayo General Hospital.

Operation and maintenance of other cost sharing facilities throughout the Territory, including Watson Lake Cottage Hospital, Father Judge Memorial Hospital in Dawson City, *Health Centres* in Whitehorse, Carmacks, Haines Junction, and Destruction Bay; *Nursing Stations* in Old Crow and Faro; *Health Stations* in Upper Liard, Ross River, Beaver Creek, Pelly Crossing and Carcross.

The provision of public health programs to all residents of the Territory through the services of public health nurses located at the various health centres.

Operation of the Yukon Health Plan; including medical evacuations, cancer treatment, tuberculosis treatment and visiting specialists services.

Medical Services Programs — Yukon Region

Dental Health

Dental Health Program increased services during 1973

even though we lost one dental therapist early in the year. The program begins with pre-school clinics which are available for young children several times a year. When a child begins grade one he is given a consent form which is valid through grade six. Parental response to the program has been excellent as 98 per cent of the forms are returned with a positive response.

In 1974, the employment of a full time Dental Health Officer and additional therapists will enable an expansion of both treatment and preventative services. The Yukon Dental Health Program is acknowledged to be one of the most progressive in North America. Recently the Province of Saskatchewan announced plans for a program similar to that in the Yukon.

Mental Health

During 1973 an effort was made to educate both professional and lay personnel on the concept of positive mental health. Emphasis was placed on indicating how both professional and lay resources could contribute to mental health in their respective communities.

Every effort is made to treat Yukon Mental Health patients within their community context. This is in accordance with the philosophy of mental health care that places greater emphasis on community involvement in mental health, as an alternative to hospitalization.

Environmental Health

Environmental Health Officers in Yukon Region conduct their programs under the provisions of the combined jurisdictions of the federal, territorial and municipal health ordinances. The bulk of inspection work is carried out under the provisions of the Eating and Drinking Places Regulations of the Yukon.

Alcoholism and Drug Dependency

The Alcohol and Drug Dependency program was revised in late 1972. In early 1973 a treatment counsellor was hired. The focus of the program has been preventative education. Alcohol abuse is one of the major public health problems in the Yukon.

Public Health Programs

Maternal and Child Health

Yukon Maternal and Child Health Services include supervision of the mother from the beginning of pregnancy into the post partum period and of the child from the time of birth through the neonatal stage, infancy, early childhood and the school age period. Both husbands and wives have participated in pre-natal classes held in Yukon during 1973. In Whitehorse Health Centre alone, there were 38 pre-natal classes conducted with a total of 488 participants during the year.

Infant and Child Health

The program starts with routine B.C.G. 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.

Venereal Disease

A total of 375 confirmed cases and 181 unconfirmed cases of gonorrhoea were treated during the year. This represents a 41 per cent increase over 1972. There were eight confirmed cases of syphilis. All of the cases were in the secondary and/or latent stages.

Tuberculosis

Three new cases of tuberculosis were found in 1973. Emphasis was placed on the tuberculin skin test for pre-school and school age children and on the follow up of previously diagnosed inactive tuberculosis cases. Mass x-ray surveys were not conducted during 1973.

Health Education

Health Education is oriented to the development of public awareness, the influence of attitudes and changing of health behaviour and as such, is considered an integral part of the role of all public health staff in Yukon. In late 1973 a health educator commenced duties with Yukon Region to effect the co-ordination, planning, implementation and evaluation of health promotion activities.

Below: The Yukon offers extensive Public, Maternal and Child Health Programs.



Hospital Insurance Services

General

Utilization of both in-patient and out-patient services increased during the year, the actual rates being 13.1 per cent for the former and 18.6 per cent for the latter. In the same period population growth was only 5.3 per cent being certified by Statistics Canada per the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (Canada) at 20,000 compared with 19,000 for the previous year.

In May 1973, Clinton Creek Cottage Hospital, a private facility owned and operated by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation, was authorized to provide insured in-patient and out-patient services increasing the number of active treatment beds in the territory to 154 and the number of basinetts to 51.

In-Patients

Payment was made for 27,520 days of in-patient care on behalf of 4,157 adults and children during the year with an average length of stay of 6.6 days. Patient days increased by 13.1 per cent and patients by 15.3 per cent, but there was only a fractional difference in the average length of stay. This continues to be about 70 per cent of the national average and represents a saving of some 10,000-11,000 patient days to the Plan.

New born patient days and patients again decreased but at a much slower rate than in 1972. The rates of decrease were 8.4 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively with the actual figures being 2,368 patient days, 388 new born patients and 6.1 days the average length of stay.

Out-Patients

The number of out-patient services increased by 18.6 per cent over those recorded in the previous year. Within the Territory the increase was 17.6 per cent and outside the increase was 60.9 per cent. Much of the latter increase is attributed to referrals for treatments or procedures which are not available at facilities in the Territory. The ratio of treatments for diagnostic reasons as opposed to those for accidents was 70 : 30 compared with 76 : 24 last year.

Statistical Details

Details of Services Provided	Within Territory	Outside Territory	Total
Adult & Children patient days	20,355	7,165	27,520
New born days	2,130	238	2,368
Out-Patient Services	10,499	346	10,845

Financial Details

Provided	Within Territory	Outside Territory	Total
Cost of Services	\$1,272,861	\$434,451	\$1,707,312
In-Patients	132,191	9,735	141,926
Out-Patients			49,553
Administrator			\$1,898,791

Financing

The cost of insured services continues in varying degrees to be shared between the Government of the Yukon Territory, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Hospitals in the Yukon Territory owned or operated by the Government of Canada through the medium of Medical Services Branch of the Department of National Health and Welfare are classed as federal hospitals and payments are made at an agreed per diem rate for in-patient services and at the YHIS schedule for out-patient services. Mayo General Hospital is the exception to this rule.

This facility operates on a budget review basis, with the operating deficit if any, the responsibility of YHIS.

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

Contract Hospitals

The Clinton Creek Cottage Hospital commenced operation in May 1973 and raised to two the number of contract hospitals. The other being the Red Cross Blood Depot in Edmonton.

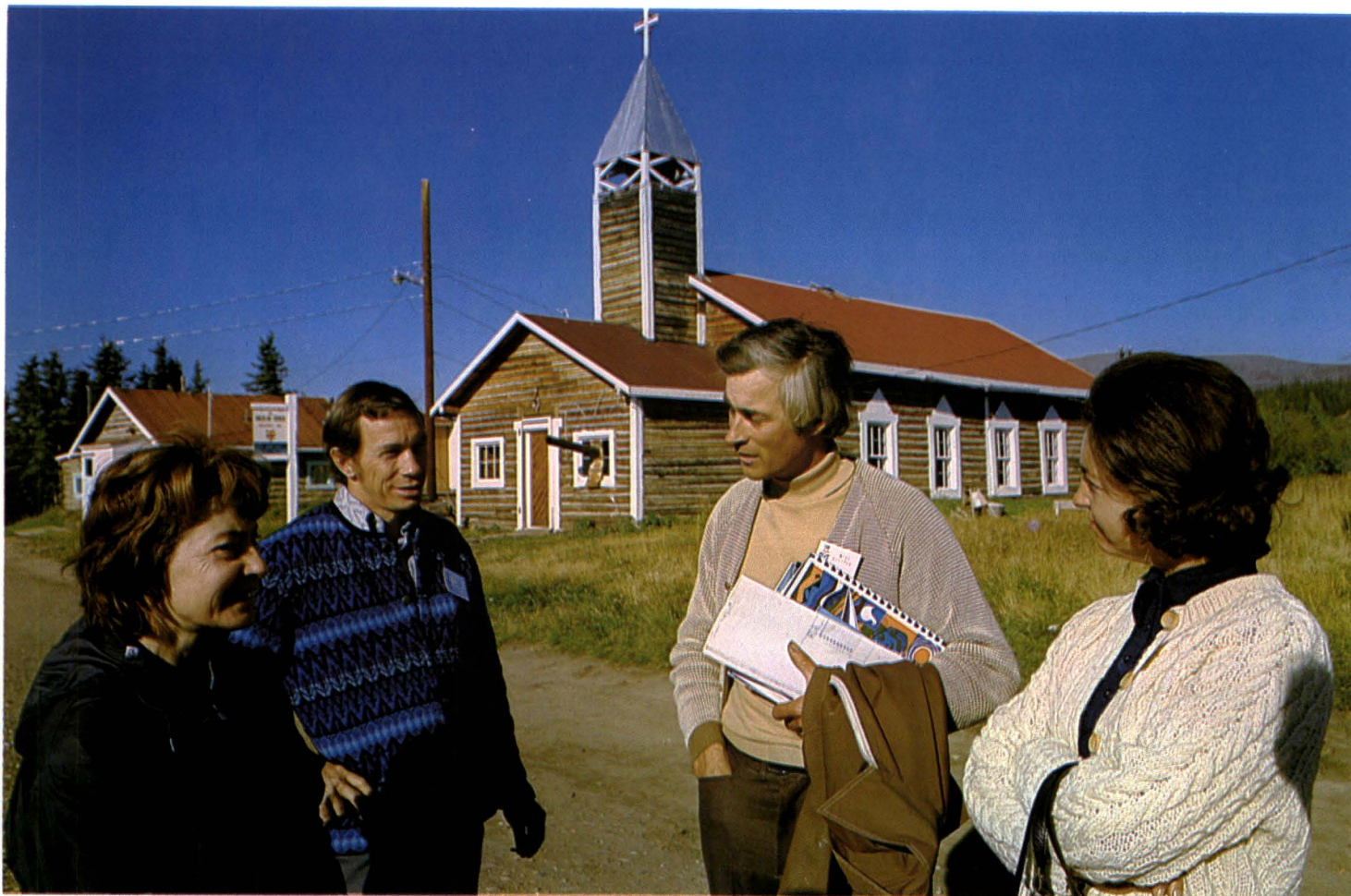
Costs

The full effects of the increase in per diem rate at Whitehorse General Hospital which came into force on April 1, 1972 were realized this year and there was an increase of some 34 per cent in the per capita cost of the Plan to \$94.94. This was made up of \$92.46 for insured services and \$2.48 for administration. The average costs per patient day for adults and children was \$62.30, new born \$7.53 and per out-patient services \$13.09.

Outside Hospitals

Admissions to hospitals outside of Canada were recorded in the U.S.A., various European countries; England, Eire, Germany, France Italy and also Mexico and Brazil. In Canada admissions were in the main confined to Alberta and British Columbia — 95 per cent, but also occurred in almost all the other provinces and the Northwest Territories.

Old Crow Public Health Nurse Herta Richter, left, talks with Assistant Commissioner Merv Miller, Territorial Councillor Mike Stutter, Mrs. Stutter.



Health Care Insurance Plan

The Plan

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

Insured services are available to all residents of the territory anywhere in the world, but when services are received outside of Canada, financial restrictions are imposed to the extent that payment by the Plan cannot exceed what the payment would be for the same or similar service in the territory.

The patient enjoys complete freedom of choice of physician but 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. When a patient is referred to a specialist the Plan will absorb the specialty fee but where a patient of his own accord seeks the services of a specialist the Plan is only responsible for a general practitioners fee and the patient is liable for the difference between that and the specialty fee. Payment for insured services may be made directly to the doctor or by reimbursement of the patient.

Certain services are deemed not to be insured services and these are set out in detail in the regulations. They include such items as examination for insurance or employment, services available under other territorial, provincial or federal legislation — Yukon Hospital Insurance Services, WCB DVA RCMP Act, Aeronautics Act — advice by telephone, drugs, vaccines, eyeglasses, hearing aids or prosthesis devices.

Financing

There are two sources from which the plan is financed. Under the Medical Care Act (Canada) the federal government through the Department of National Health and Welfare contributes to all provincial and territorial plans at a rate based on the national per capita cost. Residents contribute directly by means of premium contributions at the following rates:

Single Person	\$ 6.50/Month
Person with one dependent	12.50/Month
Person with two or more dependents	14.50/Month

These rates are currently under review and will be reduced for 1974-75.

Claims processed — paid at year ending March 31, 1974	In Territory		Out of Territory		Total	
	Claims	Value	Claims	Value	Claims	Value
April	5864	72,355	366	11,247	6230	83,602
May	5894	86,922	892	14,288	6286	101,210
June	6410	82,540	299	7,109	6709	89,649
July	5513	105,432	724	24,937	6237	130,369
August	4991	85,474	376	11,883	5367	97,357
September	4718	65,187	660	21,163	5378	86,350
October	6211	61,820	415	12,285	6626	74,105
November	5704	89,090	415	11,820	6119	100,910
December	5231	89,470	416	14,691	5647	104,161
January	4791	72,449	624	18,605	5415	91,054
February	5120	75,603	488	14,300	5608	89,903
March	4605	81,480	563	14,364	5168	95,844
Total	65052	\$967,822	5738	\$176,692	70790	\$1,144,514

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 where the premium rate is reduced by 50 per cent.

Table Eleven

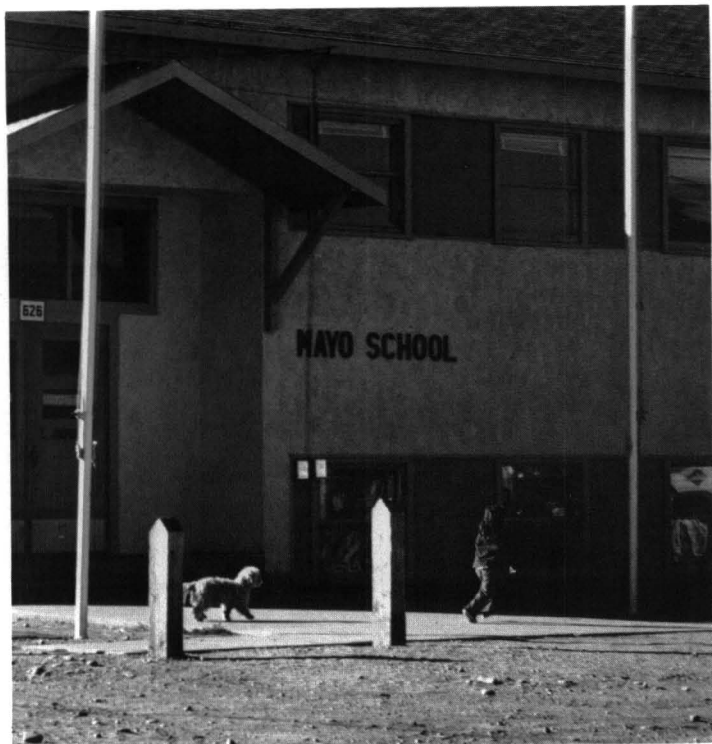
Age	Payments and services for the year ended March 31, 1974					
	Males			Females		
	% Population	% Payments	% Services	% Population	% Payments	% Services
- 1 yr.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.3	1.4	1.4
5-9	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.4
10-14	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.5	1.6
15-19	3.0	1.6	1.5	3.7	3.3	2.9
20-24	5.0	3.0	2.8	6.5	8.2	6.6
25-29	6.9	6.1	5.4	7.3	.4	8.5
30-34	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	8.6	6.8
35-39	4.7	5.4	4.7	3.3	5.6	4.6
40-44	4.1	4.3	4.1	2.9	5.0	4.4
45-49	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.3	3.7	3.4
50-54	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.2
55-59	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.7	1.8
60-64	1.6	2.4	2.3	.9	1.4	1.7
65-69	.9	1.7	1.8	.5	.8	.8
70-74	.5	.7	.8	.2	.2	.2
75-79	.4	.7	.8	.2	.3	.3
80-84	.2	.6	.8	.2	.3	.3
85 up	.2	.6	.9	.1	.3	.5
Unavailable Birthday	5.9	3.9	3.6	-0-	.1	.1
	56.2	52.5	49.5	43.8	47.5	50.5

Department of Education

During 1973, it was anticipated that the over-all student population would show "zero" increase. Schools therefore, were staffed in accordance with this assumption. March enrolment indicated in fact that there were 1,436 secondary students, an increase of 73, while the elementary enrolment of 3,306 students indicated a decrease of one student. The total enrolment for March 1974 was 4,742 a net increase of one hundred and two students.

Enrolments since 1935 are shown below.

Year	Enrolment	Year	Enrolment
1934-35	177	1968-69	3,670
1939-40	246	1969-70	4,014
1944-45	441	1970-71	4,521
1949-50	759	1971-72	4,717
1954-55	1,554	1972-73	4,670
1959-60	2,294	1973-74	4,742
1964-65	3,180		



During the year the following additions to existing schools were completed and brought into operation.

- (a) Three classrooms, a science laboratory, a library, a staff-room and office complex at Watson Lake Elementary-Secondary School.
- (b) Two classrooms, a science laboratory, a gymnasium, a staff-room and office complex at Teslin.

These additions relieved over-crowding in existing facilities and eliminated the use of relocatables in Teslin.

New School

The first junior secondary school constructed in Yukon — the George Allan Jeckell Junior Secondary School, Whitehorse, was completed and was brought into operation in September. The school is a modern structure consisting of eleven classrooms, four science laboratories, a typing room, a library, a home economics complex, a shop com-



plex, office and staff-room facilities, and a first-class gymnasium.

Special education programs have been developed in various schools throughout the territory, and "alternative programs" are presently being considered by the department. Curriculum modifications are being prepared and should be in use in "pilot schools", during the next school year. Compensatory programs initiated last year appear to have borne fruit. Test results on the Canadian Test of Basic Skills, with few exceptions, showed a marked improvement over past years.

A long over-due comprehensive program of playground improvement was undertaken by the department during the current year. It is hoped that this program will continue until all playgrounds reach a satisfactory standard.

As a result of the current inflationary trends in the Canadian economy, and changes in entrance requirements for post-secondary institutions, the department is again reviewing the regulations for post-secondary grants and bursaries.

Yukon principals, almost without exception, have accepted the role as educational leaders in their respective schools and have willingly assumed administrative responsibilities previously denied them.

The most time consuming activity undertaken by the department during the school year, was the preparation of the new School Ordinance with accompanying regulations. Hopefully, with the adoption of the new school ordinance a more effective operation will result.

It is anticipated that next year, in addition to improving educational services — particularly in the field of special education — the department will be deeply involved in reviewing the French program in Yukon schools and in incorporating kindergartens into the regular school system.

Kindergartens

The kindergarten programs continued to be operated as a co-operative venture between the Department of Education and local Kindergarten Advisory Committees during the

1973-74 school year. The co-operative community kindergarten program is now in its sixth and final year. Effective September 1, 1974, kindergartens will become part of the regular school system.

Post-Secondary Education

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 of the Yukon or dependent sons and daughters of Yukon residents might receive financial assistance for their post-secondary training.

This is done in two ways. Regulations under the Student Grants Ordinance provide for the payment of grants to all who are admissible to post-secondary institutions for the purpose of taking programs not available in the Yukon. Under the Students' Financial Assistance Regulations, substantial bursaries are paid those who meet certain academic requirements.

A number of other scholarships also come within the jurisdiction of the Students' Financial Assistance Awards Committee, the body of citizens entrusted with advising the Commissioner on the awards. It also administers Canada Student Loans for the Yukon.

Awards administered by the Committee were, for the school year 1973-74, as follows:

- Governor General's Bronze Medal
- Brian Gresly-Jones, Whitehorse
- Tourist Services Scholarships
- Brian Gresly-Jones, Whitehorse
- Anna Maria Silvestri, Whitehorse
- William Bruce Styan, Haines Junction
- Bonnie Colleen Thurston, Whitehorse

Opposite: School and playground facilities — Mayo.

- Scott Procter Memorial Scholarship
— Gordon Lechyson, Watson Lake
Allied Chemical Canada Ltd.
— Steven Douglas Bergen, Whitehorse
Canadian Army (Yukon) Scholarship
— Gayle E. Murphy, Whitehorse
Jean Irving
— Purchase of books for prizes.
— Scholarship for Home Economics in Yukon schools
(approximately \$150.00).

Instructional Services

The instructional services section of the Department of Education is responsible for the provision of services in the areas of: curriculum; examinations and pupil records; teacher recruitment, certification and records; and special services.

Curriculum

During the year under review, particular attention has been paid to the development of local curriculum materials and to the extension and improvement of the native languages instructional program.

Work continued on a new study unit for elementary social studies. The unit being developed deals with the Yukon Territory and consists of five mini-units each of which provides an in-depth study of a specific facet of Yukon, i.e. mining in Yukon, early history of Indians of the Yukon Territory, etc. The unit will be introduced in selected schools in September, 1974 to ascertain the suitability and reliability of the materials and to determine whether or not the unit should be prescribed as a curriculum offering.

During the year, the department employed a linguist to undertake a study of the native language in Old Crow and Mayo. Three instructors of various native languages in Yukon attended workshops in Alaska sponsored by the Institute of Native Languages at the University of Alaska. It is anticipated that the program of native language instruction will be expanded during the forthcoming year.

The Yukon Territory has now been included in the federal-provincial program for bilingualism in education. A proposal was prepared for the Secretary of State outlining the various programs which would be initiated with the funds which would be forthcoming. The proposal was accepted and plans have been drawn up to implement the many French-language programs in our school system during the 1974-75 school year.

Finally, some time has been spent on planning for the conversion of textbooks, learning materials, apparatus, etc., to the metric system in preparation for the anticipated Canada-wide conversion tentatively set for 1981.

Examination and Pupil Records

The 1972-73 school year was the final one in which the British Columbia Department of Education provided departmental examinations and senior secondary school statements (transcripts) for Yukon students. This brought to an end the era during which the final graduation mark for Yukon students graduating on the academic programme was partially determined by performance in British Columbia departmental examinations.

During the 1973-74 school year, plans were made for all students graduating from Grade XII in Yukon after June 1973 to have their final standing in each course determined locally.

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 business and industry. On the basis of the training, students are of immediate value to business and industry and therefore better equipped for employment.

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.C. offers a minimum of 20 different courses each year, (25 in 1973/74) 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 - ten month courses, four pre-apprentice, two commercial, one certified nursing assistant, cooking, drafting, welding, and arts and crafts.

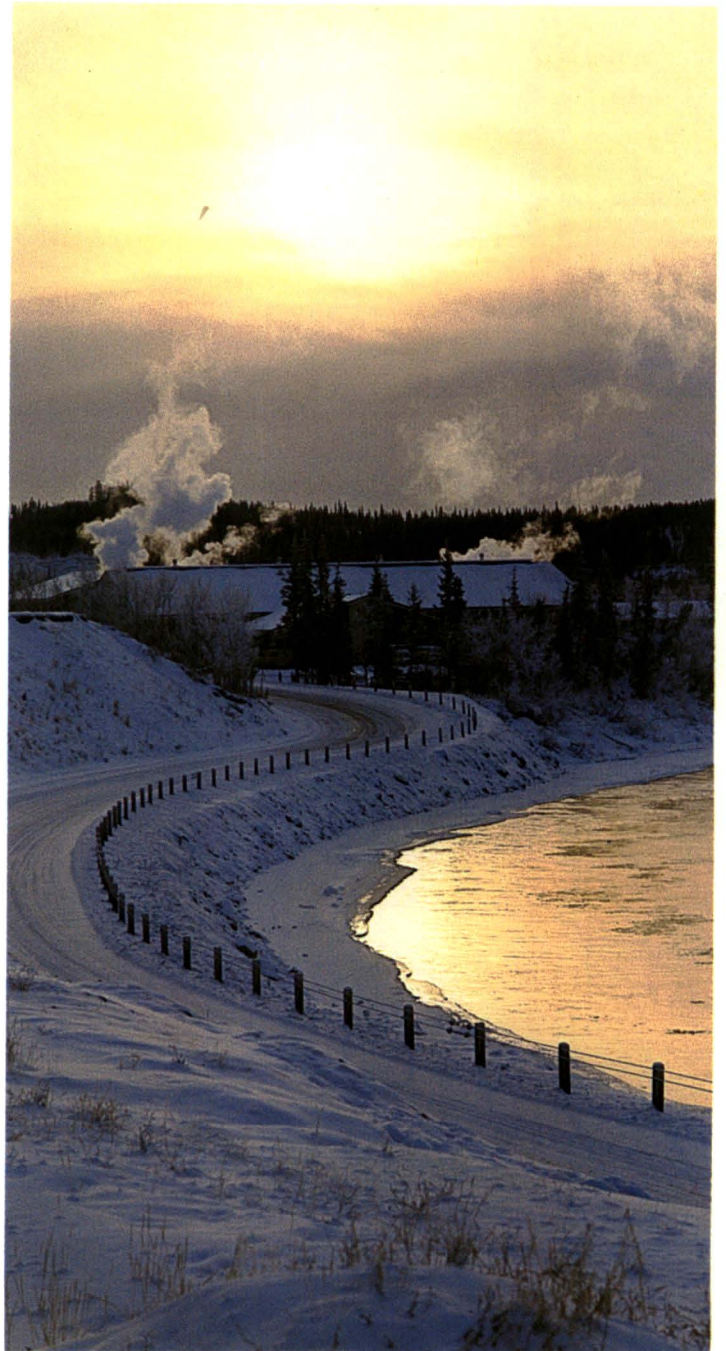
The six - five month courses consist of three different levels of academic upgrading, clerk typist, heavy equipment operating, basic mining.

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

An increasing number of courses are being provided in the outlying communities. Academic upgrading courses were provided in ten communities outside of Whitehorse as well as short arts and crafts courses.

Approximately 125 people were enrolled in the academic upgrading courses in the ten communities. Ages of the people ranged from 16 to 77 with an illiteracy rate, at the start of the courses, of about 60 per cent. Reception of the courses by the people was enthusiastic. The courses ran from October to May and will be offered again in 1974/75.

Yukon Vocational and Technical Training Centre in Whitehorse.



Department of Education

Apprentice Training and Tradesman Qualification

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

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 Tradesmen Qualification Certificates are issued to those successfully completing the apprenticeship and passing the Yukon trades examinations.

During 1973/1974, 44 tradesmen were examined, 29 passed and received Yukon Tradesmen Qualification certificates and/or Inter-Provincial Standards Red Seal.

Total Yukon Tradesmen Qualification certificates issued to June 1973 are:

Automotive Mechanics	124
Heavy Equipment Mechanic (Constr.)	46
Heavy Equipment Mechanic (M/T)	45
Journeyman Carpenter	30
Industrial Electrician	16
Hairdresser - Cosmetologist	23
Plumber	8
Steamfitter/Pipefitter	0
Industrial Mechanic	4
Construction Electrician	4
Auto-Body Repair Mechanic	4
	304

Future Plans

It is planned to offer a selection of short courses and seminars specifically designed to meet the requirements of professional and para-professional people during the 1974/1975 winter season.

Night School

Night school is a community affair designed to assist small co-operative groups of about 12 people or more in any Yukon community who wish to enjoy a learning experience. An infinite variety of courses are possible including vocational and non-vocational (interest) 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.

During the period of October to March, a total of 889 trainees enrolled in night school classes, an increase of 235 or nearly 26 per cent over the enrolment of 654 during 1972/73. Of the 889, 725 were in the Whitehorse area and 154 in outlying rural areas. The ratio of 369 enrolled in vocational courses to 520 in the avocational courses changed very little from previous years. Almost 64 per cent of the total enrolment were women.

Recreation Branch

Recreation in Yukon appears to be gaining momentum and anticipated emphasis on all aspects of recreation is expected in the coming year.

Sports Advisory Committee was given a financial boost by becoming involved in the Western Canada Lottery. The committee passed a resolution to move its quarterly meetings around the territory. This hopefully will better serve the total population.

The Yukon Sports Federation is fast becoming the catalyst for 25 to 30 organizations which are affiliated at present. The federation was active in the preparation of the Yukon contingent to the Arctic Winter Games and the Junior Olympic Games in Edmonton during the month of August as well as the Canada Winter Games scheduled for Lethbridge in February of 1975. The federation was also active in involving sports groups in a recent City of Whitehorse recreation survey.

Present

All portable pools are functioning with a group of supervisors serving as aquatic instructors and recreation leaders for the summer.

A swim lesson program for Grades three through seven was held in Whitehorse during the latter part of June. The program involved a set of six lessons with participants screened and categorized according to ability. The program has received favourable response and hopefully is to be continued annually.

As in past years, a number of clinics were held for many various athletic activities. This trend is to be continued and a greater emphasis is to be placed on providing leadership in the outlying communities. The benefits of such a program have already been realized by the fine showings in wrestling, hockey, boxing, curling and cross-country skiing.

Future

Contacts with federal government authorities, municipal and the native peoples have resulted in better communications at all levels. These associations should lead to a better recreation program for all Yukoners.

A serious evaluation of the present school physical education programs have been made with a view to develop a complete recreation at all physical fitness programs for all physical fitness programs for all grade levels.

A number of new recreational facilities are in the planning stages: the Jaycettes are constructing a fitness track in the vicinity of the nature study trail adjacent to F. H. Collins Secondary School; the tennis club is planning the addition of two new courts; and the Alpine Ski Club hopes to install a chair lift.

Arctic Winter Games 1974

The Yukon contingent made up of 180 athletes went to Anchorage in March to compete with teams from N.W.T., Quebec, and Alaska.

Although the Yukoners did not have a full contingent, the athletes did very well in the sports in which they competed. Especially successful were the snowshoers, table tennis competitors, and curlers.

Below: One of the fastest growing sports in the Yukon is cross-country skiing. Providing sunshine, fresh air and exercise, it is catching on with old and young.



Commissioners of 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

*“ . . . the night is ripe with quiet, rich with incense of the pine;
From sanctuary lake I hear the loon;
The peaks are bright against the blue, and drenched with sunset wine,
And like a silver bubble is the moon.”*

Robert Service



