



THE YUKON TERRITORY

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CHAPTER I

THE LAND

Topography

The Yukon Territory, which gets its name from the Indian word "yuckoo" meaning "clear water", forms the extreme northwest portion of the mainland of Canada and has an area of 207,076 square miles or 5.4% of the entire nation. It extends northward from British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean and eastward from Alaska to the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories. Broadly, the Territory is divided by the Ogilvie Mountains into two major plateau regions. North of the Ogilvies is a substantial plateau region made up of Porcupine Plains, Porcupine Plateau and the Peel Plateau. This northern plateau region lies largely within the Arctic Circle. In the south-central part of the Territory lies the major Yukon plateau region, comprised mainly of five plateaus (the Klondike, MacMillan, Lewes, Pelly and Kluane Plateaus) and extending to the southeast into the Hyland and Liard Plateau in the Liard River region. The southern Yukon plateau region lies mainly between the 60th and 65th parallels of latitude. Its topography is hilly to mountainous throughout most of its commonest plateaus. Such land as is reasonably level lies primarily in the river valleys. The major topographic barriers to direct transportation in the Yukon are notable. Prominent among them are the Coast Range and St. Elias Mountains that present the major obstacles in reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Alaska Panhandle, the Ogilvie Mountains obstructing the path to the North and the Selwyn and Richardson Ranges which impede movement eastward toward the Mackenzie River Basin.

Climate

The Yukon lies between 60 and 70 degrees north latitude and in such latitudes the temperatures tend to be low. About one-third of the Territory's latitudinal length lies within the Arctic Circle (at 66 degrees, 33 minutes north latitude) and in consequence of the greater cold this northern part is mainly tundra.

Altitude has a major influence on the Yukon climate. Most of the Territory is high and consequently relatively cold. The plateau regions, comprising about two-thirds of the total area of the Territory, range between 2,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level; the mountain ranges comprise most of the remainder and these range mainly between 5,000 and 8,000 feet in altitude, with the St. Elias Mountains rising well above this (Mount Logan is 19,850 feet) and some parts of the Selwyn Mountains rising to almost 10,000 feet. The altitudes below 2,000 feet are confined to the lower valleys of the Yukon, Porcupine and Peel Rivers and to parts of the north where the land drops toward

the coast of the Beaufort Sea. Combined with the northern latitude these high altitudes impose a coldness on most of the Yukon region that, with the lack of precipitation, virtually prohibits ordinary agricultural activities and substantially limits the rate of forest growth.

The Climate of the Territory is also influenced greatly by the direction and source regions of the air masses that move over it.

All of these influences combine to give a Yukon climate that is marked, from an economic viewpoint, by winters of extended coldness, long nights and little sunshine; by limited precipitation with most of it falling fortunately from June to October; by the shortness of the frost-free season, and by the coldness of the growing season. Long - term climatic data in Yukon locations is compared with similar data in selected stations throughout Canada in the Table attached.

Flora and Fauna

Vegetation and animal life in a region are a reflection of climatic and other influences. The timber line varies between 3,500 and 4,500 feet above sea level south of the Ogilvie Mountains but drops below this in the north. There is little forest beyond 65 degrees north latitude. The limit of merchantable forest is at least 1,500 feet below the upper timber line and trees of merchantable size are found mainly in narrow belts along the river valleys.

The principal species of trees are spruce, balsam, fir, lodgepole pine, aspen poplar and black poplar. The major shrubs include several species of willow, alder and dwarf birch. Wild fruits, such as cranberry, foxberry and blueberry are plentiful. A great variety of wild flowers and flowering plants grow almost everywhere in the region in the summer and in great profusion.

Game is an important natural resource of the Yukon Territory. Mountain sheep, mountain goat, moose, caribou and bear, as well as numerous fur-bearers abound. Dall sheep range southward to the Ogilvie Mountains and St. Elias Range intergrading in the central Yukon with the stone sheep. Mountain goats are common in the St. Elias Range and across the southern portion of the Territory. Moose range north as far as the MacMillan River and Ogilvie Mountains and the Porcupine-Yukon boundaries area. Barren ground caribou are found in the Yukon. Black and grizzly bears are found in the interior and polar bears along the coast. Other fur-bearers include beaver, ermine, mink, marten, wolverine, fisher, muskrat, otter, lynx and arctic fox. Common game birds are grouse and willow ptarmigan near the timber line and rock and white-tailed ptarmigan above the timber line.

The Canada Goose breeds along the main tributaries of the Yukon

River and swans have been seen in the Pelly River region. Several common species of duck have been identified. Predatory species such as the bald eagle, hawk owl and red-tailed hawks are found in some districts.

Game fish abound. Lake trout and white fish are abundant in many of the larger lakes in the southern Yukon. Rainbow trout is plentiful in the Dezadeash River. Arctic grayling can be found in most streams, while many of the lakes contain northern pike.

TABLE 1

LONG-TERM CLIMATIC DATA, SELECTED STATIONS

	Height above mean sea level	Precipi- tation average annual	Average frost - free period	Days with mean temper- ature above 42°F.	Average July temper- ature	June - August heating factor (below 65° F.)	October - April heating factor (below 65°F.)	Average date of last spring frost	Wind chill, January
	(feet)	(inches)	(days)		(degrees)	(days-degrees)	(date)	(degrees-F.)	
Dawson, Y.T.	1,062	12.67	90	136	59.8	748	13,104	May 28	n.a.
Watson Lake, Y.T.	2,248	16.98	101	144	59.1	812	11,775	May 28	n.a.
Whitehorse, Y.T.	2,289	10.67	78	143	56.2	901	10,408	June 10	-8
Haines Junction, Y.T.	2,030	10.94	53	122	53.8	1,219	11,419	June 21	n.a.
Yellowknife, N.W.T.	682	8.45	113	125	60.9	797	13,437	May 31	+1
Prince George, B.C.	2,218	22.16	68	166	59.6	766	8,077	June 17	+1
Edmonton, Alta.	2,219	17.63	100	n.a.	62.9	476	8,981	May 29	-7
Calgary, Alta.	3,540	17.47	91	155	62.4	550	8,100	June 3	&4
Saskatoon, Sask.	1,690	14.40	111	n.a.	66.4	350	9,752	May 24	-18
Churchill, Man.	115	15.01	63	95	54.7	1,410	13,484	June 28	-44
Winnipeg, Man.	786	19.72	110	176	68.4	259	9,696	May 27	-20
London, Ont.	912	38.24	137	205	69.6	150	6,750	May 16	+9
Knob Lake, Que.	1,681	27.55	70	103	55.1	1,223	12,040	June 21	-4

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CHAPTER 2

THE PEOPLE

Long before the white man arrived in the Yukon the Indians and Eskimos had evolved successful cultures of seasonal nomadism based on hunting and fishing. Mammals, birds and fish provided food, clothing, light, heat, implements and even weapons for the hunt.

The Eskimos, whose name is derived from an Algonquin Indian word meaning "a man who eats raw meat", inhabited the short Arctic coast of the Yukon (about 135 miles). The Indian population was composed of two principal groups: The Dene or Athapaskans in the interior, and a northern fringe of the Tlingit tribe who lived in the southwestern part of the Territory.

The early European explorers were fur traders. In 1896, the famous Klondike gold strike was made on Bonanza Creek and gold replaced fur as the source of attraction. Thousands of gold seekers poured into the area and Dawson City quickly grew into a mining, trading community of some 25,000 and captured a colourful place in the Territory's history. By 1901 the total population of the Yukon was over 27,000 and of this total about 3,000 or nearly 12 per cent were Indians. Nearly all of the 24,000 whites were in the vicinity of Dawson City and in search of gold. However, by 1902 and 1903 the unsuccessful began to leave and by 1910 the population of the Yukon had fallen to 8,512. For the next 35 years, until the mid-years of the Second World War, the population remained fairly constant at four to five thousand. From 1941 to 1951, the population doubled from 4,194 to 9,906. This increase resulted from the influx of construction workers and military personnel required to build and maintain national defence installations and communications facilities required for the prosecution of the war.

The upward trend continued after the war and during the ten-year period 1951-61, the population increased 47 per cent to 14,628. This growth can be attributed mainly to increased exploitation of the Territory's natural resources and to expanded government activity.

Population Characteristics:-

The 1961 census showed nearly all of the inhabitants of the Territory to be resident in or around Whitehorse and five smaller communities. Some 5,031 persons, or 34 per cent of the total population, lived within the municipal boundaries of Whitehorse. Add those in surrounding subdivisions and about one-half of the total population of the Territory is accounted for. The major part of the remaining population was divided between Dawson City, Watson Lake, Elsa, Calumet and Mayo. Within this pattern the Indian population numbered 2,027 or almost 15 per cent of the total.

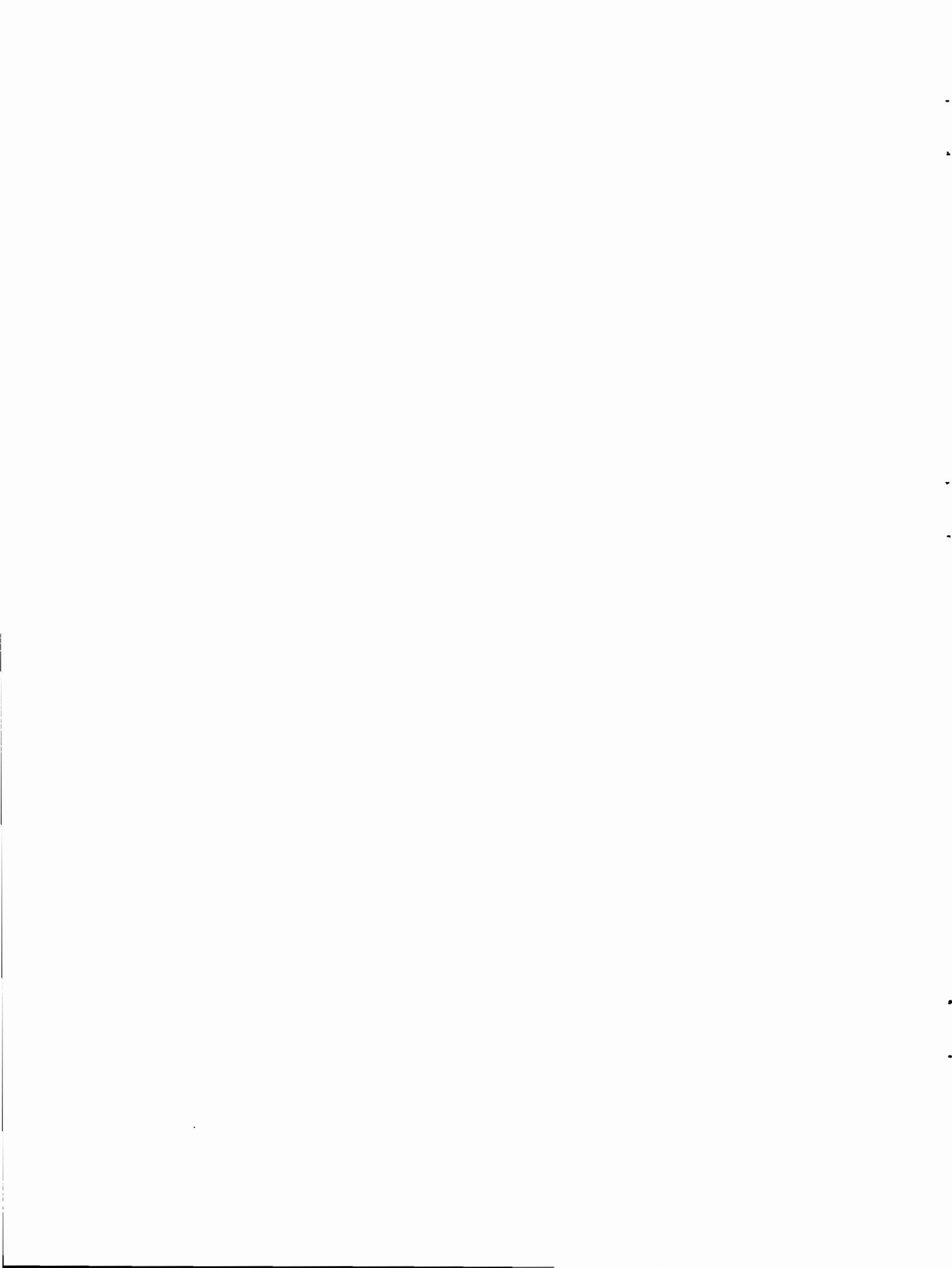
The present population is shown below with the comparable figures for earlier years:

Year	Population
1901	27,219
1911	8,513
1921	4,157
1931	4,230
1941	4,914
1951	9,906
1961	14,628
1966	14,382

The Yukon Territory has 64% of its population within the potential labour force age group, i.e. 15 years of age and over. This compares with the all-Canada figure of 66%. The figure for the experienced labour force in the Yukon of 67% is considerably higher than the national figure of 54% and reflects to some degree the disproportionate ratio of males to females within the Territory compared with Canada as a whole.

Comparison of Labour Force, Yukon Territory, Canada
& Selected Provinces - 1961

Classification	Yukon Territory	British Columbia	Ontario	Canada
Population 15 years of age & over	9,343	1,119,030	4,228,343	12,046,325
Percent of Total Population	64%	69%	68%	66%
Experienced Labour Force	6,242	577,646	2,393,015	6,471,850
Percent of Population	67%	52%	57%	54%
Wage Earners	5,386	474,316	1,992,156	5,162,712
Percent of Experienced Labour Force	86%	82%	83%	80%



CHAPTER 3

THE ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY.

A. MINING

The economy of the Yukon Territory is based on its natural resources, particularly minerals. Traditionally, gold and silver between them have accounted for about four-fifth of the value of production in the Territory. This pattern is now changing. With the coming into production of new mines, the value of gold and silver production has declined in significance, and copper, asbestos and other base metals production has become of primary importance. A comparison of the Yukon Mineral Output for the years 1958 and 1967 illustrates this change in emphasis.

YUKON'S MINERAL OUTPUT

	1958		1967 (1)	
	Volume	Value (thous. dollars)	Volume	(thous. dollars)
Silver (thous. oz.)	6,415	5,569	3,770	6,468
Lead (thous. lbs.)	21,566	2,450	14,801	2,092
Zinc (thous. lbs.)	15,522	1,689	8,825	1,299
Gold (thous. oz.)	67,745	2,302	17	660
Cadmium (thous. lbs.)	160	244	54	150
Coal (tons)	4	56	3,000	21
Copper (thous. lbs.)	-	-	7,350	3,496
Asbestos (tons)	-	-	3,000	513
Total Value		12,310		14,699

(1) Preliminary figures

Source: Government Activities in the North.

The Indicated Resources:

The most significant characteristic of the Yukon minerals industry is the extent of its endowment with a variety of minerals having an economic potential. The evidence of a large mineralized area of lead-zinc-silver has been established in southeastern Yukon extending from Watson Lake northwestward to Ross River and Mayo. This mineralized area is about 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. It is in the centre of this area that the Anvil Mine near Ross River, with reserves of over 60,000,000 tons is being developed to go into production in 1969. The evidence would indicate that several other similarly large deposits can be expected to be found in this mineralized area.

A promising copper-gold belt is centred in Whitehorse and extends nearly 350 miles northeasterly, about 75 miles wide, from

Wolf Lake to Beaver Creek. New Imperial Mines began operations based on some of these reserves near Whitehorse in 1967. There is evidence of a strong zinc component on the eastern end of this broad zone and nickel showings are frequent at the western end. Much additional exploration work will be required to assess the economic potential of this whole area. Several prospects are now under active development by Arctic Mining, Hudson Bay Explorations and Peso Carmacks, and several others are expected to be explored for development in the near future.

Evidence of asbestos, now becoming scarce in world markets, occurs within a narrow area stretching 150 miles northwest from Carmacks to Clinton Creek along the strike of the Tintina Fault. The Clinton Creek Mine, at the north end came into production in late 1967. With ore reserves estimated at over 25 million tons, that mine is expected to have enough ore now for at least 20 years of operations.

Outcroppings of coal are widespread throughout the Yukon but they have been explored only to a limited extent. Coal may offer good possibilities as a source of thermal power, especially in its central location at Carmacks, and as a metallurgical reductant although there is little evidence yet of a coking quality in the coal deposits identified thus far.

Large deposits of iron ore have been located near Dawson and on the Crest holdings on the Snake River. The current world prices for iron ore, the quality of these ores, as well as the distance and lack of transportation to an ocean port indicate that these deposits cannot compete at the present time.

Explorations for oil and natural gas have been made in the Beaver River area in southeastern Yukon and on the Peel Plateau and Eagle Plain in northern Yukon. There are about 43,000 square miles of such sedimentary areas in the Yukon. Some discoveries have been made but little evidence of commercial volumes has yet been found. The recent discovery of evidence of very large accumulations of oil and gas on the Arctic slope of northern Alaska indicates that more intensive exploration may be expected in nearby areas of northern Yukon.

An overall view of the location of mineral potential in the Yukon would place the major areas of expected development at about 12 to 16 main centres. The most significant mineral development areas for the future, especially if transport and other services are effectively extended, are those in the vicinity of the following centres:

Area	Mineral Output or Showings
Anvil - Ross River	Lead, zinc, silver, copper, molybdenum, asbestos, nickel, gold
Sheldon Lake-MacMillan Pass	Copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, barite, nickel
Clinton Creek	Asbestos, gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal
Mayo	Silver, lead, zinc, copper, gold
Carmacks	Silver, gold, coal, lead, tin, molybdenum
Whitehorse-Carcross	Copper, silver, gold, lead, asbestos, coal
Frances-MacPherson Lakes	Copper, lead, zinc, silver, tin
Burwash Landing	Copper, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, native copper, gold, asbestos, gypsum, coal
Wolf Lake	Silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum
Watson Lake	Zinc, copper, lead, silver, tungsten, natural gas, coal
Dawson	Silver, lead, antimony, gold, coal, copper, zinc, asbestos.
Snake River	Iron, copper, cobalt
Shell Creek	Iron, coal
Eagle Plain-Peel Plateau	Oil, natural gas, coal, lead, zinc
Blow River (northern Yukon)	Gold, tungsten coal

By 1970, when Anvil mining operations are underway, the dollar value of Yukon's mineral output is expected to reach the half-billion mark and the industry would be employing approximately 2,250 employees. Commenting on the potential for mining, the Carr Report says: "Our investigations have shown that the mining industry of the Yukon has a substantial potential for economic growth. Its potential to 1975 is already assured by developments now under way or accomplished. Assuming that conditions will remain much as they were in

1967-68, with such ad hoc improvements being made in services as may seem warranted by each new mineral development, the value of mineral production will rise from about \$15 million in 1967 to about \$50 million in 1970 and to about \$85 million in 1975 based mainly on established production plus the new mines now coming into production (New Imperial, Clinton Creek and Anvil). The composition, volume and value of this output in 1975 would be estimated, under these circumstances, to be as follows:-

Mine Output	Volume	Value
Lead concentrates	135,000 tons	\$26.0 million
Zinc concentrates	240,000 tons	36.0 million
Asbestos bales	60,000 tons	10.0 million
Copper concentrates	25,000 tons	6.2 million
Gold	20,000 tons	0.8 million
Silver	3,000,000 oz.	6.0 million
		<u>85.0 million</u>

It is concluded that with measures taken to improve transportation, port facilities, power generation and transmission and other services and amenities, the long-run growth potential for the mining industry could be more than doubled and might be expected to rise to \$240 million by 1985 and \$390 million by 1995.

Other facets of Yukon's economic structure such as transportation, construction, retail trade, electric power generation and forestry have developed mainly to service the mining industry. These are discussed in the following pages.

B. TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

The physiographic and population characteristics of the Territory present unusual difficulties from the standpoint of transportation. Prominent among the physiographic barriers are the Coast Range and St. Elias Mountains that present the major obstacles in reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Alaska Panhandle, the Ogilvie Mountains obstructing the path to the north and the Selwyn and Richardson Ranges which impede movement eastward toward the Mackenzie River basin. An analysis of the transportation facilities in the Territory is made in the following paragraphs:

Road The road system which supports the present commerce of the Yukon is essentially the Territorial trunk highways system, the Alaska Highway, and such development roads as now exist, or are being built. At the end of 1967 the mileage of highways and rural roads

in the Territory totalled 2,153 of which approximately 600 miles represented the Yukon section of the Alaska Highway. The Territorial roads between such centres as Whitehorse, Mayo, Dawson and Carcross are usually in very good condition for gravel roads, and are well-travelled. The massive road building programme in operation at present is the first phase of a 20-year northern roads network programme. The completed network should bring all potential areas of resource development within 200 miles of the nearest permanent road. A number of different types of roads will be built. They will include roads to tap the rich resource potential of the area as well as highways to provide communication between established communities. Ten per cent of the \$25 million a year now spent by private industry on resources exploration and development is spent merely on getting access to its properties. The more extensive road network, combined with increased federal aid for certain types of access roads, will make it possible for private industry to spend more money on actual exploration work.

Trucking services are well developed on the Alaska Highway and several firms operate to Whitehorse from Edmonton and the Peace River District. Trucking rates tend to be at about the same level as rates elsewhere in Western Canada. One estimate of Alaska Highway freight volume places it at about 80,000 tons annually. Truckers operating mainly within the Yukon are estimated to carry about 150,000 tons of freight annually. Much of this has been the product of the mines - lead-zinc concentrates from the Mayo district and asbestos fibre from Cassiar, B.C. These products move to the railhead at Whitehorse for transshipment by rail to tidewater. The new asbestos mine at Clinton Creek is expected to increase the volume of such freight considerably.

Rail The White Pass and Yukon Route's 110 miles long narrow gauge railroad connecting Whitehorse and Alaska is still the only railroad operated to or within the Yukon Territory. Together with the White Pass and Yukon's dry cargo and bulk petroleum vessel, which operates between Skagway, Alaska and Vancouver, the railroad is the principal means of moving freight to and from the Yukon. As the following table shows, considerably greater tonnages move south than move north.

In addition to rail-freight services, the White Pass and Yukon carries a considerable number of passengers. Many of these are tourists from coastal vessels which operate into Skagway.

White Pass & Yukon Rail-Water Tonnage Carried

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>INTO YUKON</u>					
Gasoline	19,539	18,422	22,124	16,659	20,723
All others	30,877	32,791	24,735	24,624	24,922
Total	<u>50,416</u>	<u>51,213</u>	<u>46,859</u>	<u>41,283</u>	<u>45,645</u>
<u>OUT OF YUKON</u>					
Ores and Concentrates	29,204	26,966	28,171	31,711	29,447
Asbestos Fibre	44,683	49,096	54,554	56,033	56,400
All Others	486	777	963	2,027	876
	<u>74,373</u>	<u>76,839</u>	<u>83,688</u>	<u>89,771</u>	<u>86,723</u>
Inbound as % of Outbound	68%	67%	56%	46%	53%

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Air The Federal Department of Transport is the sole operator of airports in the Yukon. Northern air fares are higher than fares on trans-Canada operations even on routes which have a relatively high-density of traffic. The current fare per passenger mile from Ft. St. John to Whitehorse is 8.4 cents for the distance of 688 air miles. By comparison the Air Canada economy fare between Edmonton and Vancouver is 6.3 cents per mile for a distance of 524 miles for a similar standard of services.

Pipelines Only one pipeline is being operated commercially in the Yukon at the present time. This is a four-inch line operated by the Yukon Pipeline Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the White Pass and Yukon Route. The line runs between Skagway and Whitehorse, paralleling the White Pass track most of the way. Its maximum capacity is 3,000 barrels of petroleum products per day, although it is not used at this level.

Communications Telecommunications between the Yukon and points beyond its boundaries, have been developed to a good standard. The territory is served by micro-wave relay systems connecting Whitehorse with centres in Alberta and British Columbia. It also has direct micro-wave communications with peninsular Alaska via Fairbanks. Modern methods of direct communication such as telex are available to Territorial users.

Within the Yukon, telecommunications are by land line from Whitehorse to principal communities such as Watson Lake, Elsa, Mayo and Dawson. There are also land line links with the Alaskan communities of Skagway and Haines where connections are possible with the tropospheric scatter system which is operated along coastal Alaska.

Canadian National Telecommunications operate the telecommunications services in the Yukon.

C. ELECTRIC POWER

Availability of low-cost power has become an essential for effective economic growth. The potential hydro-power resources of the Territory are considerable. However, hydro-electric development is not extensive because existing demands for electric power are small and scattered, and the development of major power sites to serve these small requirements would not be economically sound. As a result, requirements for electricity are now met in some areas by small hydro plants, in some by diesel units, and in others by steam power and plants.

The principal operator of electric power generating facilities in the Yukon is the Northern Canada Power Commission, a Crown Corporation which has hydro and thermal power installations at many northern locations. The Commission operates power plants at Whitehorse, Mayo and Dawson. Power is also supplied by a private company in Edmonton which operates a small hydro-installation in the vicinity of Whitehorse. This company is also active in other communities in the Yukon, generating and distributing power in Watson Lake, Beaver Creek, Haines Junction, Teslin and several other small centres.

Thus far, the economic development of the Yukon has generally been on an ad hoc basis and the development of power has ordinarily fitted into this pattern also. A report on the Yukon Economy prepared by Carr and Anderson has projected the growth in demand for power to increase from the present capacity of 30.5 megawatts to 330 megawatts in 1980 and a possible 562 megawatts by 1990 as detailed in table below:

PRESENT & FUTURE ELECTRICAL LOADS IN THE YUKON

Centre	Present Capacity	Projected 1980 Load	Possible Cap. after 1980
Beaver Creek	310 kw	5 mw	
Burwash Landing	500 kw	7 mw	
Haines Junction	400 kw	5 mw	
Whitehorse (incl. Carcross)	13.6 mw	32 mw	
Teslin (inc. Wolf Lake)	450 kw	28.5 mw	
Rancheria	-	5 mw	
Watson Lake	1,700 kw	10 mw	
Frances Lake	-	7 mw	
Canada Tungsten	1,500 kw	3 mw	
Ross River	200 assume	5 mw	
Vangorda Creek (Anvil)	-	112 mw	
Carmacks	200 assume	40 mw	52 mw (1983)
Mayo	5.1 mw	15 mw	
Dawson	750 kw	8.5 mw	
Clinton Creek	5,600 kw	32 mw	112 mw (1990)
Crest	-		140 mw (1985)
Macmillan Pass	-	15 mw	
TOTAL LOAD	30.5 mw	330 mw	562 mw (1990)

The river systems of the Territory offer considerable potential for further development of power, and may some day make power generation a large scale industry. Of particular importance in this respect is the Yukon River, the fifth largest river on the continent. The large drainage area of the river within the Territory and the existence of a large system of lakes in the headwater make the Yukon River System a major potential source of power supply.

It is estimated that the capital investment required for new generating capacity to meet the electrical load of 330 megawatts by 1980, will range between \$100 and \$300 million. Adjusted to 1985, this new capital requirement is estimated to be \$180 million. The value of output of electrical energy sold is projected to rise from an estimated \$2.1 million in 1965 to about \$30 million a year by 1985. Employment in the electric power industry is estimated to increase from about 90 workers in 1968 to between 500 and 600 by 1985.

D. FOREST INDUSTRIES

Primary forest production in the Yukon is small relative to its economic potential. In terms of value it averaged less than \$700,000 a year for the five fiscal years 1962-63 to 1966-67 as detailed in the following table:

Year	Lumber	Cordwood	Round Timber	Other	Total
1960-61	\$222,065	\$ 49,992	\$ 91,899	\$850	\$364,806
1961-62	210,183	39,480	19,672	250	269,585
1962-63	445,295	55,136	210,337	550	711,318
1963-64	539,942	70,824	272,346	450	883,562
1964-65	393,462	104,124	230,875	450	728,911
1965-66	185,783	108,768	119,773	450	414,774
1966-67	364,972	134,576	162,630	N.A.	662,178

In 1967, there were ten sawmills in the Territory with a combined capacity of seven million board feet per year. These were mostly small operations but they were the only forest operations beyond the cutting of fuelwood and mining timbers. Less than three per cent of the total annual sustainable cut of timber has been utilized in recent years.

An inventory of Yukon's forest resources indicates that the portion of the Territory south of the Ogilvie and Selwyn Mountains, an area of about 82 million acres (of which about 12 million, or 14.4 per cent, is in productive forest) includes 90 per cent of the merchantable timber in the Yukon. In this southern area there was a total volume of about 75 million units of softwood timber (white and black spruce, lodgepole pine, balsam and tamarack) of which 77 per cent was in small trees four to nine inches in diameter and 23 per cent in trees ten inches and larger. Hardwoods (black poplar, aspen and white beach) comprise only about one per cent of the productive forest area. The timber is mainly concentrated in the valleys along the major river systems and sixty per cent of the total forest resource is in the basin of the Liard River in southeastern Yukon.

It has been estimated that the average rate of growth in the most productive areas of the Territory would permit a total annual cut of 1,094,000 Cunits, in products, an annual lumber production of over 52 million board feet together with an annual pulp production of 550,000 tons of bleached sulphate pulp or 1,100,000 tons of newsprint. Thus, it is estimated that the forest potential of the Yukon could be about 15 to 20 times the current output in the short run and about 100 times in the long run.

The demand for lumber in the Yukon has been increasing quite rapidly. Current lumber consumption is estimated at 10 million board feet per year or about 600 board feet per capita (against a national average of 200 board feet per capita). Much of this is supplied from outside the Yukon. The demand for lumber will continue to increase with the expansion of mining construction and the rapid growth in population.

The inventory of forest resources indicates that a relatively large forest industry could be sustained in the future. The sawmilling industry could grow to a total production of 50 million board feet per year from its present five million board feet.

A review of the world demand for pulp indicates a growing demand for such wood products in Japan. A survey of the advantages and disadvantages of pulp production in the Yukon in comparison with competing areas suggest that a refiner groundwood plant for production of dry baled pulp for the Japanese market is economically feasible.

By 1985, it is anticipated that the forest industry's contribution to the Yukon economy will be greatly expanded. Sawmilling may be expected to contribute nearly \$3 million a year; a preservative treatment plant together with production elsewhere of mining timbers and fuelwood should add nearly one million dollars a year; and a small pulpmill may be in operation by 1985 producing about 100,000 tons of pulp valued at about \$9 million annually.

To provide this total output of \$13 million employment in the forest industry is projected to rise to about 550 employees by 1985 with employee earnings estimated at \$4.6 million. Capital requirements for forest industry development to 1985 are estimated to be almost \$17 million.

E. TOURIST INDUSTRY

Tourist Resources of Yukon

In tourist resources, the Yukon has a remarkably attractive combination, no less remarkable because the whole combination seem to add to something greater than the sum of the parts. The altitude and dryness seem to add a stimulant to the Yukon atmosphere and people soon walk with a lilt of enthusiasm. The great rings of mountains that surround the central plateau seem everywhere to add a snow-capped majesty to the distant landscape. The rugged hills within the central plateau seem to suggest a haven for the hardy. The miles of the blue-lined Yukon and its tributary rivers and brooks, the great calm lakes invariably reflecting the hills behind the wide forested valleys, provide always a scene to ponder and enjoy. Even the wildlife seem less disturbed and so, gentler than the ordinary. Add to these the extensive streams and lakes where the fish are still enthusiastic; the mountains and the valleys where big game are ready at hand, the quiet places a few yards from the highways where it seems no man has been before; and those who enjoy outdoor recreation have a range of attractions that are seldom encountered and always remembered. This, then, is what nature has given to the Yukon. Man needs only to help pass it on.

In addition to these resources of nature, the relics of the Klondike gold rush and Dawson City remain a major attraction to tourists, especially to those whose kinfolk travelled the "Trail of '98", and to those who "nearly joined" the goldseekers then, and the children of both these groups who had heard the stirring tales first hand.

Demand for Tourist Services

Tourist demand for Yukon recreation resources has been increasing rapidly since 1962. Tourists are spending more time and more money in the Yukon. Surveys of tourists in 1962 and 1966 showed that the average length of stay per party increased from 4.7 days in 1962 to 7.2 days in 1966. Expenditures per day remained nearly as high in 1966 as in 1962, resulting in a substantial increase in total expenditures. If the total value of tourist expenditures was \$7 million in 1966, as has been estimated, it may be expected that, on this basis, it will rise in 1968 to close to \$10 million.

Tourist Services in the Yukon

32 camping sites are maintained by the Department of Forestry. Details of highway facilities along the Alaska Highway are as follows:

Hotels or Lodges	25
Restaurants	27
Campgrounds	20
Service Stations	34

Notwithstanding the condition of the facilities, it should be acknowledged that they are located at sufficiently close intervals to provide an adequate servicing network along the highway

F. THE SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Construction, Retail Trade and General Services are examined in this section:

Construction

As used here, the term construction refers only to private residential and commercial buildings. There is very little reliable information on the value of private building construction in the Yukon. The only data which can be obtained readily are derived from the issuance of building permits but there is not necessarily any close relationship between cost estimates on permits issued before any construction takes place and the amounts subsequently spent on construction. Moreover, building permits in the Yukon are issued only by the municipi-

palities of Whitehorse and Dawson for construction within their boundaries and by the Territorial Government within areas designated under the Area Development Ordinance. The latter includes communities such as Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Crestview, Porter Creek and Mayo. Building permits, which require compliance with National Building Code minimum standards are not required for areas which are not designated under the Ordinance. Because of these factors such statistics as are included in this section should be regarded as being indicative of trends rather than as a record of absolute magnitude.

Table 1 - Residential Building Permits Issued - Whitehorse

	New		Renovations		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		\$		\$		\$
1961	50	652,250	48	86,175	98	738,425
1962	36	449,437	41	81,900	77	531,337
1963	38	388,600	52	64,605	90	453,205
1964	12	236,675	32	36,170	44	272,845
1965	29	159,400	14	24,300	43	183,700
1966	28	574,770	46	60,600	74	635,370

Source: "The Yukon Today"

The foregoing data do not reflect all of the construction which has taken place in the Whitehorse metropolitan area. A substantial number of building permits have been issued for residential construction in the adjacent communities of Porter Creek and Crestview. There has also been some residential construction outside the Whitehorse metropolitan area particularly at Mayo and Watson Lake but not in the same order of magnitude.

Table 2 - Commercial Building Permits Issued - Whitehorse

	New		Renovations		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1961	19	1,458,392	18	66,080	37	1,524,472
1962	15	1,588,314	20	61,097	35	1,649,411
1963	10	228,300	17	46,500	27	274,800
1964	9	279,888	16	44,343	25	324,231
1965	9	1,051,800	14	55,960	23	1,107,760
1966	13	917,600	19	365,800	32	1,283,400

Source: "The Yukon Today"

Commercial construction in Whitehorse has shown a declining trend similar to that of residential construction during recent years although there was considerable recovery in 1965 and later.

A number of construction firms are domiciled in the Yukon and a few of these are of considerable size. Some are Yukon branch offices of Alberta or British Columbia companies.

Retail Trade

The 1961 census enumerated 102 retail establishments in the Yukon. Of these, 55 were located in Whitehorse, 13 in Dawson, 7 in Watson lake, and the remainder in various other centres throughout the Territory.

Estimates of gross retail sales are detailed in the Table below:

Estimated Gross Sales-Yukon Retail Outlets

Year	Dollars
1959	\$14,400,000
1960	15,900,000
1961	17,233,000
1962	18,200,000
1963	18,600,000
1964	19,000,000
1965	19,400,000

Source: "The Yukon Today"

Data from the Workmen's Compensation Board show that there are now about 450 people employed in retailing and wholesaling in the Yukon and that the total annual wage paid is about \$1.8 million.

General Services

The number and variety of general services in an area usually depend mainly on the population size, the level and distribution of income and the nature of the main economic activities of the area. It would be difficult to present a comprehensive picture of the general services available in the Yukon without more thorough study than is possible here. All that is possible for present purposes, are a few general comments.

The professional services seem to be well represented in the Yukon, particularly in Whitehorse. There are for example nearly eleven physicians and surgeons currently practising in the Territory most of whom

are at the medical centre at Whitehorse. Others are located at Watson Lake, Dawson and Mayo. There are about four barrister and solicitor firms, and all are in Whitehorse. Also resident at the Territorial Capital are mining consulting firms, investment dealers, accounting firms, two travel agencies, three banks, and insurance agents.

In other general service fields, there are two newspapers published in Whitehorse, a daily and a bi-weekly. There is also a radio station and two television outlets.

It is estimated that up to 500 persons earn their living wholly or partly from various general service activities throughout the Yukon.

CHAPTER 4

ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Political Structure

The Yukon was created a separate Territory on June 13, 1898. A Commissioner appointed by the Governor-in-Council administers the Territory. There is an elected Council of seven member which usually meets twice a year in Whitehorse, the seat of local government; the Council elects its own speaker. The Commissioner administers the government under instructions from the Governor-in-Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances dealing with the imposition of local taxes, sale of liquor, preservation of game, establishment of territorial offices, maintenance of municipal institutions, issue of licences, incorporation of companies, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights, and generally all matters of a local nature in the Territory. The composition of the Government of the Yukon Territory as on June 30, 1968 was as follows;

Commissioner

James Smith

Members of the Council

Carmacks-Kluane
Dawson
Mayo
Watson Lake
Whitehorse East
Whitehorse North
Whitehorse West

J.O. Livesey
G.O. Shaw
Mrs. G.J. Gordon
D.E. Taylor
N.S. Chamberlist
J.K. McKinnon
J.F. Dumas

Social Programmes

Education

Apart from the educational institutions still under the administration of the Indian Affairs Branch, all school facilities in the Territory are owned and operated by the Territorial Government. There are no school districts in the Yukon. The Vocational and Technical Training Centre at Whitehorse and all other school facilities are operated by the Territorial Department of Education.

An indication of the growth of the Yukon school system may be seen from the following table:-

	1934-35	1966-67
No. of Schools	5	22
No. of Teachers	10	149 Full 12 Part
No. of Pupils	177	3,078

Source: "The Yukon Today"

Yukon school system follows the British Columbia curriculum and the progress may be seen in the following statistics:

Year	No. of British Columbia Departmental Papers Written	No. Passed	Percentage
1955	114	69	61
1956	121	76	63
1957	155	131	85
1958	170	149	88
1959	142	107	75
1960	120	92	77
1961	206	159	77
1962	172	134	77
1963	277	212	77
1964	339	252	74
1965	294	241	82

Territorial Government provides financial assistance to students travelling outside for Post-Secondary Training. Three different forms of assistance are given namely: 1. For travel to and from the centre of Post Secondary Education; 2. Grants; and 3. Scholarships.

Health Services in the Territory

1. Hospital Insurance

A hospital insurance programme was introduced in 1960 to provide coverage to eligible persons. Three months of continuous residence in the Territory entitles a person to be eligible for the insured services provided under this programme. Briefly, these services fall under two categories.

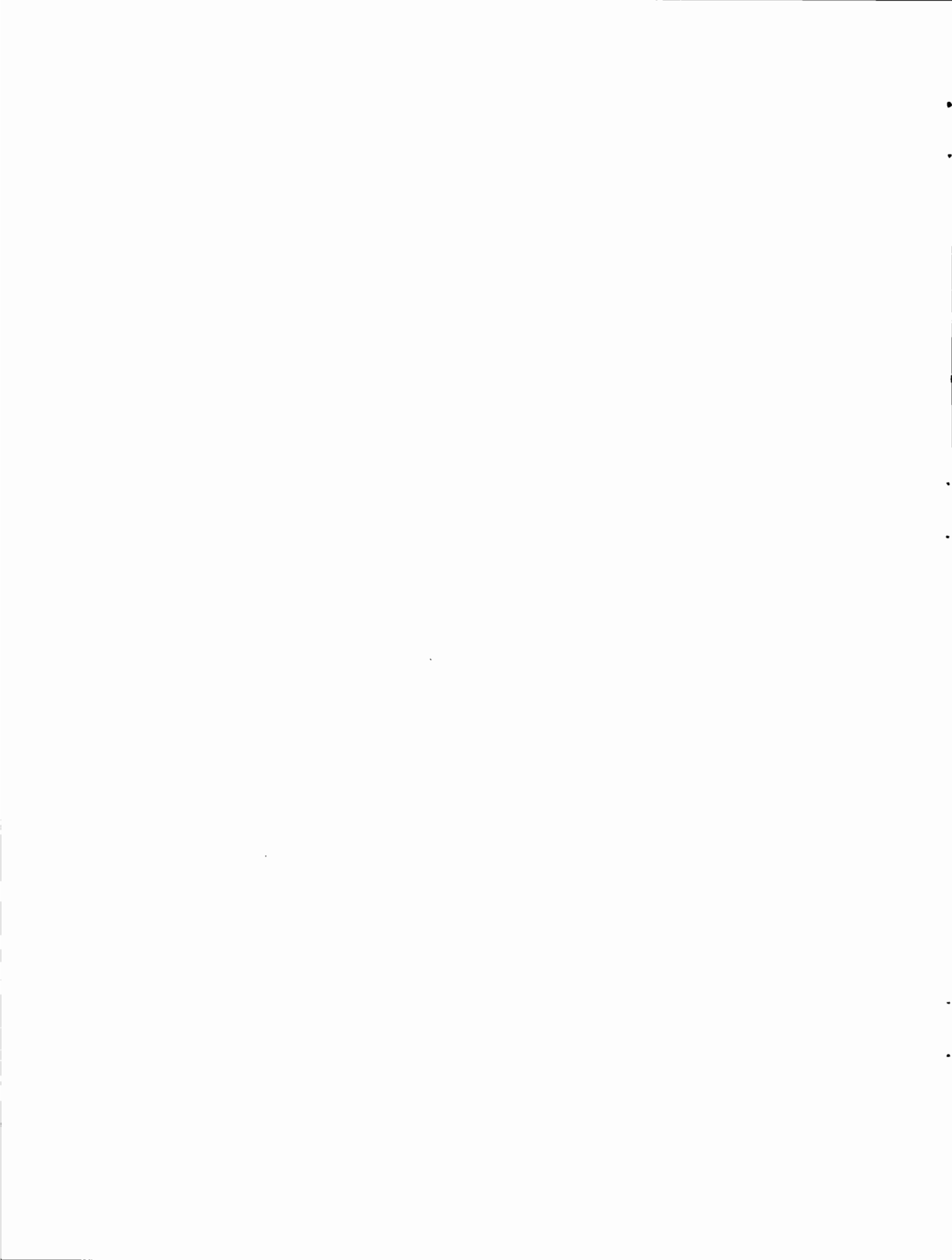
- i. in-patient insured services
- ii. out-patient insured services

"In-patient insured services" include the following services to in-patients:-

- a) Accommodation and meals at the standard or public ward level.
- b) Necessary nursing services.
- c) Laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic procedures together with the necessary interpretations for the purpose of maintaining health, preventing disease and assisting in the diagnosis and treatment of an injury, illness or disability.
- d) Drugs, biologicals and related preparations when administered in the hospital.
- e) Use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities, including necessary equipment and supplies.
- f) Routine surgical supplies.
- g) Use of radiotherapy facilities where available.
- h) Use of physiotherapy facilities where available.
- i) Services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from the hospital.

"Out-patient insured services" include:-

- a) Laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic procedures together with the necessary interpretations for the purpose of assisting in the diagnosis and treatment of any injury, illness or disability but excluding simple procedures such as examinations of blood or urine which ordinarily form part of a physician's routine examination of a patient.
- b) Necessary nursing services.
- c) Drugs, biologicals and related preparations when administered in the hospital but excluding pre-



parations sold under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act.

- d) Use of operating room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies.
- e) Routine surgical supplies.
- f) Services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefor from the hospital.

General: The benefits provided by the Yukon Hospital Insurance Services are available to insured persons leaving the Territory for a period of three consecutive months plus normal travel time commencing with the date of departure. In the case of intended return to the Territory within twelve months from date of departure, the benefits of the service will be extended to insured persons during these twelve months.

Insofar as in-patients are concerned, the benefits of the Service are limited to standard ward care. This means that if a patient prefers and exercises his preference for private or semi-private space, the difference in cost between standard ward care and the accommodation that he occupies is for his account, except in cases where other than standard ward care is called for by a patient's physician. In such cases, of course, the Service will absorb full cost.

A newborn infant becomes immediately entitled to the benefits of the Service as enjoyed by the parent.

The Yukon Hospital Insurance Services assumes no responsibility for physicians', surgeons' and anaesthetists' accounts. Such accounts are the responsibility of the patient.

Cost of transportation is a further charge for which Yukon Hospital Insurance Services will not accept responsibility. However, alternative arrangements exist for subsidization of travel for medical necessity.

2. Medical Care Insurance

Introduction of a Medicare Plan for the Territory is under active consideration. The proposed plan fulfils the following basic requirements:-

- a) Universality of coverage.
- b) Comprehensive physicians' services.
- c) Management directly by Territorial Government.
- d) Full transferability of benefits to other provinces.

The proposed residency requirements for Medicare are the same as for insured hospital benefits. The plan is expected to be tax sup-

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

4. Discussion

5. Conclusion

6. References

7. Appendix

8. Acknowledgements

9. Contact Information

10. Author Biographies

11. Declaration of Interest

12. Funding Sources

13. Data Availability

14. Ethics Approval

15. Correspondence

16. Supplementary Materials

17. Additional Resources

ported rather than on a premium basis. Like similar plans in other provinces, the Medicare Plan for Yukon will cover only services rendered by Medical practitioners that are medically required. e.g. plastic surgery to remove a hare lip or a severe scarring would be insured but plastic surgery to remove wrinkles would not.

3. Hospital Facilities

Three types of hospital facilities fulfilling different needs exist throughout the Territory. Briefly they are:-

a) Hospitals

Well-equipped hospitals with beds on a scale of approximately 10 beds/1,000 people in the area served come under this category.

b) Nursing Stations

A Nursing Station is usually a building from 60 to 90 feet in length and 25 to 35 feet in width, containing quarters for nursing personnel at one end, with in-patient accommodation at the other, and with a kitchen, a combined treatment and public health workroom, office and waiting room between. Its purpose is to help the people keep healthy and provide them with first aid in emergencies and a place where care of the uncomplicated maternity case can be given in safety and without the need to travel to a hospital.

c) Health Centres

Health Centres are buildings similar to Nursing Stations but without any in-patient beds, providing only out-patient care and public health nursing services.

Type of Facility	Details	Rated Bed Capacity	
		General	Bassinets
HOSPITALS	1. <u>Whitehorse Regional Hospital</u> <u>Whitehorse.</u> Operated by Dept. of National Health & Welfare.	120	30
	2. <u>Mayo General Hospital, Mayo</u> Operated by Yukon Territorial Government.	16	6
	3. <u>St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson</u> <u>City.</u> Operated by Yukon Territorial Government.	10	4
	4. <u>Watson Lake Cottage Hospital</u> <u>Watson Lake.</u> Operated by Dept. of National Health & Welfare.	10	3



<u>NURSING STATIONS</u>	1. <u>Old Crow Nursing Station</u> Operated by D.N.H.&W.	4	2
	2. <u>Ross River Nursing Station</u> Under Construction	4	2
<u>HEALTH CENTRES</u>	1. Teslin		
	2. Haines Junction		
	3. Whitehorse (Pelly Crossing)		
	4. Dawson City		

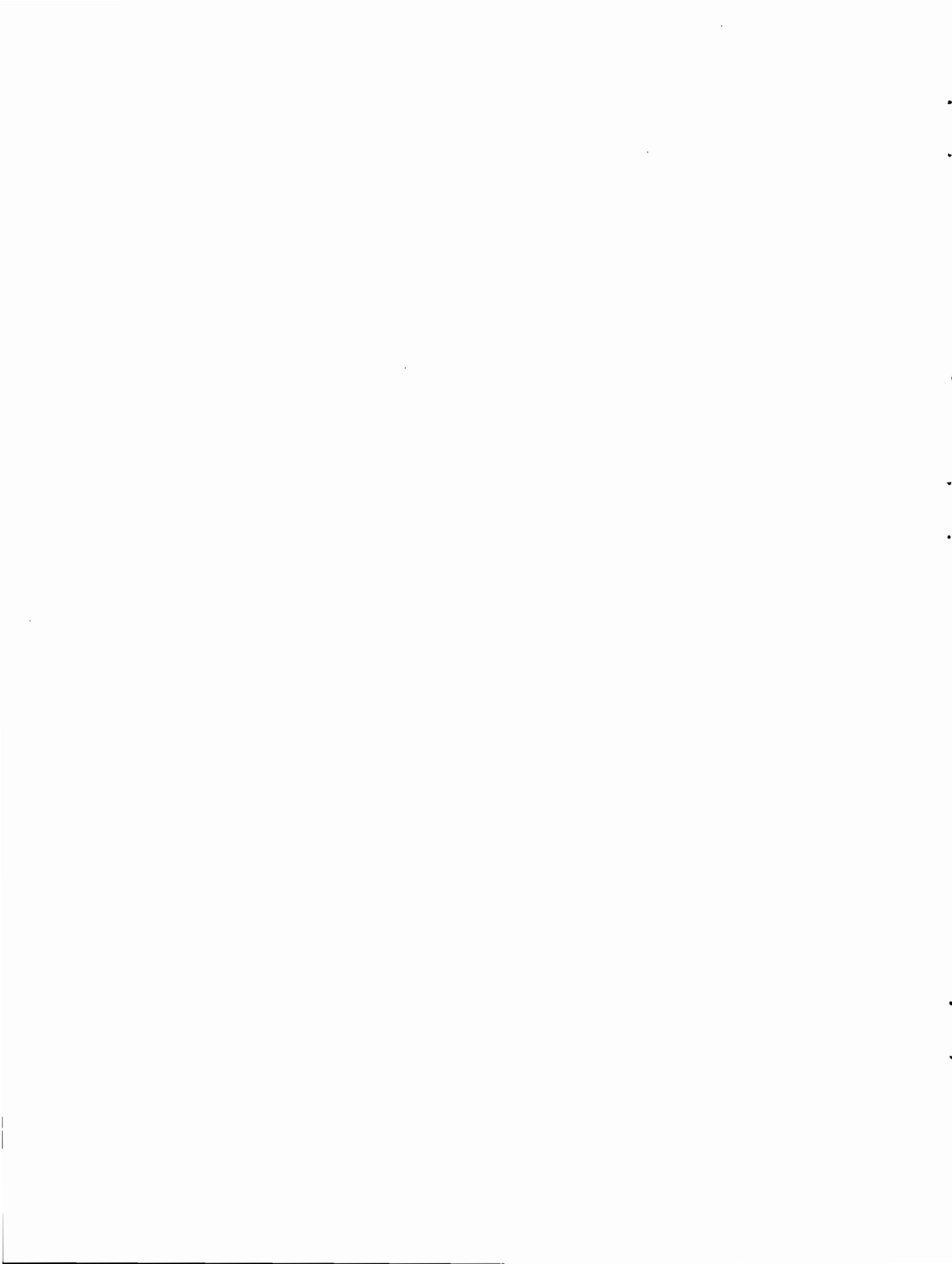
- Notes:-
1. The new Cottage Hospital under construction in Dawson City (capacity 12 beds) will replace St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson City.
 2. Not included in above are the hospital facilities provided by Cassiar Asbestos Co. in Clinton Creek, which is a Company Town.

The facilities outlined above compare favourably with the facilities available in the rest of Canada as can be seen in the statement below:-

Table 1. Beds in Reporting Hospitals listed in Hospital Insurance Agreements, Number and Ratio per 1,000 Population—Canada and Provinces, December 31, 1965.

Province	Hospitals Reporting	Number	Beds	Ratio per 1,000 Population
Newfoundland	47	2,867		5.8
Prince Edward Island	9	629		5.8
Nova Scotia	48	4,749		6.2
New Brunswick	40	4,049		6.5
Quebec	268	35,862		6.3
Ontario	314	46,741		6.9
Manitoba	101	7,004		7.3
Saskatchewan	158	7,929		8.3
Alberta	142	12,073		8.3
British Columbia	119	12,081		6.8
Yukon	5	160		10.7
Northwest Territories	26	475		19.0
Canada	1,277	134,619		6.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.



4. Subsidization of Travel for Medical Necessity

Under a scheme introduced recently, medically -necessary specified travel to centres outside the Territory, the cost of which is in excess of \$50.00 single fare or \$100.00 return fare, is borne by the Territorial Government. Three months' continuous stay in the Territory is a pre-requisite for eligibility under the Programme. Patients suffering from cancer, tuberculosis or mental disease are also excluded from this arrangement since they are covered by a separate Programme of assistance.

General: The Territory continues to provide the various categories of health services under the National Health Grants Programme. Tuberculosis Control, Cancer Control, Venereal Diseases Control, and Mental Health Services form part of this Programme.

The Territory enjoys the services of 11 full-time physicians. This works out to a ratio of 1,364 population per physician. Comparative data for the ten provinces for the year 1965 is given below.

Province	Active civilian Physicians, 1965	
	Number	Population per physician
Newfoundland	315	1,590
Prince Edward Island	90	1,200
Nova Scotia	875	867
New Brunswick	530	1,181
Quebec.	6,965	820
Ontario	8,815	775
Manitoba	1,100	872
Saskatchewan	990	963
Alberta	1,570	927
British Columbia	2,450	750
Canada (10 Prov.)	23,700	833

Source: Health & Welfare Services in Canada 1968.

Welfare Services

The Territorial Department of Social Welfare provides all services to non-Indians and by special arrangement with the Indian Affairs Branch, it handles family and child welfare services for Indians as well. This Department administers a 15-bed nursing home in Dawson City, Senior Citizens Homes at Dawson City and Whitehorse, Children's Group Home in Whitehorse and District offices at Dawson City and Watson Lake.

Housing

Public housing programmes in the Yukon Territory are administered by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the Territorial Department of Housing and the Indian Affairs Branch. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation provides National Housing Act first mortgages on the same basis as elsewhere in Canada. The Territorial Government provides second mortgages up to a maximum of \$2,000 to supplement the C.M.H.C. First Mortgage Programme. The Territorial Government also administers a low-cost housing programme for residents who are able to finance minimum standard dwellings but who do not have access to municipal water and sewer services. Under this programme the Territorial Government advances First Mortgage Loans to a maximum of \$8,000 and second mortgage loans (in the form of grants) of \$1,000. The Indian Affairs Branch has available a housing scheme to enable people of Indian Status to build dwellings in established Indian Communities.

Justice

The Yukon Act of 1898, which established the Yukon Judicial District as a separate Territory, also constituted a Territorial Court consisting of one or more Judges to act as a superior court of record for the Territory. While in the Territory, the Commissioner, each member of the Council and every commissioned officer of the North-West Mounted Police were ex-officio Justices of the Peace for the enforcement of all laws in force in the Territory, whether civil or criminal. In the amendment of 1899, the Supreme Court of British Columbia was made a Court of Appeal for the Territory but provision was also made for appeals directly from the Territorial Court to the Supreme Court of Canada. Police Magistrates were appointed in 1901, one for Whitehorse and one for Dawson City with normal criminal jurisdiction and limited authority to deal with civil litigation when permitted by the Governor-in-Council. In 1903 the Commissioner-in-Council was given authority to make ordinances respecting the summoning of juries for the trial of both civil and criminal cases.

The judicial system developed in these early years has remained basically the same up to the present day. The Territorial Court, which is a superior court of record, consists of a single Judge. There is a police magistrate with criminal and a limited civil jurisdiction and a total of 28 Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor-in-Council at 13 locations throughout the Territory. In 1960, the Judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories was made an ex-officio Judge of the Yukon. A special Court of Appeal for the Yukon was also established in 1960 consisting of the Chief Justice of British Columbia, the Justice of Appeal of British Columbia and the Judge of the Territorial Court of the

Northwest Territories with all the powers and Jurisdiction possessed by the Court of Appeal for British Columbia.

Territorial Tax Structure

Like most provinces, the Territory's tax field is limited to some extent by the terms of periodical Federal-Territorial Financial Arrangements. Close similarity ends there because, unlike the provinces, the Territorial tax structure rests upon a narrow base with few tax sources whilst in the provinces the base is much wider with many more tax sources. An analysis of the Territorial Revenue sources is given below in order of yield:-

1. Alcoholic Beverage Revenues:

The Territorial Government exercises sole control over import and sale of alcoholic beverages. The mark-up over the manufacturer's price is the principal effective means of revenue. In addition, the Territory imposes a surcharge as under:

On each dozen bottles of beer	10¢
On each bottle of table wine	20¢
On each bottle of fortified wine	45¢
On each half-bottle of table wine	10¢
On each half-bottle of fortified wine	20¢
On each flask of spirits	20¢
On each bottle of spirits	50¢
On each imperial gallon of draught beer	10¢

The magnitude of the contribution of alcoholic beverage revenues to the Territorial coffers may be gauged from the following tables:

Comparison of Per Capita Revenue Bases

1964-65

(In Gallons)

Province	Per Capita Revenue Base
Newfoundland	24.54
Prince Edward Island	44.83
Nova Scotia	46.31

New Brunswick	42.50
Quebec	48.66
Ontario	63.91
Manitoba	51.08
Saskatchewan	48.79
Alberta	62.27
British Columbia	77.13
All Provinces	56.26
Yukon	118.37

Source: Yukon Territory, Taxation Study 1968.

2. Fuel Oil Tax

A tax of 11¢ per imperial gallon, subject to certain exemptions is levied on:

- a) Every consumer of fuel oil at the time of purchase or receipt of delivery.
- b) Fuel oil consumed within the Territory regardless of where it is purchased, by through freighters, interprovincial carriers and holders of single trip permits, computed at the consumption rate of five miles per imperial gallon.

Exemptions: (1) No tax is payable on fuel oil consumed or to be consumed in stationary generators of electricity, to propel an aircraft, for heating, for lubricating, for laying or sprinkling on roads or streets, as cleaning fluids or solvents, or in the operation of farm tractors for farming purposes or when used for bona fide pharmaceutical or medical purposes.

Yukon Territory's prevailing tax rate of 11¢ is compared below to that of the provinces.

Province	Tax on Gasoline in cents	Tax on Diesel in cents
Newfoundland	19	19
Prince Edward Island	18	18
Nova Scotia	19	27
New Brunswick	18	23
Quebec	16	22
Ontario	16	22
Manitoba	17	20
Saskatchewan	15	18
Alberta	12	14
British Columbia	13	15
Yukon Territory	11	11

Source: Canada Year Book 1967 page 1031

3. School Tax

A uniform mill rate throughout the Territory is imposed by the Territory by way of School Tax. The municipalities collect and remit the school tax due from their city limits to the Territorial Government and the taxes from other areas are collected directly by the Territorial Government. The present rate of school tax is 16 mills.

4. Motor Vehicle Revenues

A fee is levied on the annual registration of motor vehicles, which is compulsory. Upon registration a vehicle is issued with licence plates. The rates of fee are assessed on the weight of the vehicle, the wheel base or at a flat rate. Details of the tariff of fees are given below:

	Full Fee	Oct. 1 Dec. 31	Jan. 1 Mar. 31
1. Registration Fees for			
(a) trucks or truck-tractors, with a load or hauling capacity of-			
(i) 2,000 lbs. or less	\$20.00	\$10.00	\$5.00
(ii) 2,001 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	35.00	18.00	9.00
(iii) 6,001 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.	55.00	28.00	14.00
(iv) over 10,000 lbs.	105.00	53.00	27.00
(b) trailers, with a load capacity of-			
(i) 2,000 lbs. or less	3.00	1.50	1.00
(ii) over 2,000 lbs.	10.00	5.00	2.50
(c) Motor vehicles or trailers owned and used by the Govt. of Canada or of the Territory or any municipality.	1.00		
(d) Motor Cycles, pedal cycles with motor attachments and track snow vehicles weighing less than 1,000 lbs. unladen	\$3.00		
(e) Other Motor vehicles with a wheel base of-			
(i) 100" or less	15.00	8.00	4.00
(ii) over 100" to 120"	20.00	10.00	5.00
(iii) over 120"	25.00	13.00	7.00

2. Annual Licence fees for-

(a) Public service vehicle, trucks or truck-tractors, with a load or hauling capacity of-			
(i) 2,000 lbs. or less	20.00	10.00	5.00
(ii) 2,001 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	35.00	18.00	9.00
(iii) 6,001 lbs to 10,000 lbs.	130.00	65.00	33.00
(iv) over 10,000 lbs.			
(a) with two axles	155.00	78.00	39.00
(b) more than two axles	255.00	130.00	65.00

(b) Public service vehicle, trucks or truck-tractors restricted to hauling goods through the Territory only (these vehicles to be issued a licence plate showing the letters F.T. rather than P.S.V.) with a load or hauling capacity of			
(i) 10,000 lbs. or less	105.00	53.00	27.00
(ii) over 10,000 lbs.	205.00	103.00	52.00

(c) Public service vehicles			
(i) used for carrying passengers for hire	55.00		
(ii) in addition to the fee set out in subparagraph (i) space in excess of fifteen	2.00		
(d) liveryman's licence	25.00		
(e) chauffer's licence	5.00		
(f) operator's licence	2.00		

3. Permit fees for-

(a) an "In Transit" permit	1.00
(b) permit issued for unloading or loading goods in the Territory or both purposes	100.00
(c) A permit issued to transport goods through the Territory without loading or unloading within the Territory	50.00
(d) A permit issued to transport passengers for hire	10.00

4. Fees for re-registration of motor vehicle or trailer	2.00
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5. Assignment or transfer fees for	
(a) motor vehicle or trailer registrations	2.00
(b) public service vehicle licences.	2.00
(c) public service licence plates from one vehicle to another	2.00
(d) liveryman's licence from one vehicle to another	2.00
6. Dealer's distinctive number plates	30.00
7. Fees for operator's or chauffer's examination	2.00
8. Fees for obtaining a duplicate operator's or chauffer's licence pursuant to subsection (2) of section 34	1.00

5. Property Tax

Properties outside the municipalities are liable for a Territorial Property Tax at differing mill rates depending on location. The present rate is 6 mills throughout the Territory outside municipalities.

6. Game Licences

Different fees are payable by residents and non-residents varying from \$2.00 for a resident bird licence to \$150.00 for a non-resident fur-traders licence.

7. Amusement Tax

A tax of 10% of the price of admission to a place of amusement as defined exists in the Territory.

8. Business & Professional Licences

Under the Business Licence Ordinance, no person shall carry on within the Territory any of the various businesses, callings, trades or occupations specified in the Schedule attached to the Ordinance without having first obtained a licence for the purpose and paid the relevant fee. The fee varies with the particular type of business etc., but in all cases is moderate. The Ordinance does not apply to Municipalities which levy their own fees.

Professional licences are governed by various ordinances dealing with specified professions, e.g. Medical Professions Ordinance, Engineering Profession Ordinance etc. In this case the Ordinances cover municipalities but again the fees payable are moderate.

9. Sewer & Water Tax

Under a new policy for installation of piped sewer and water systems in various communities, the Territory levies a frontage tax on properties fronting on newly-installed piped sewer and water systems towards payment of Private Owner's share of the Capital Cost of the systems.

10. Fur Export Tax

A tax is payable on furs exported from the Territory. The rates are nominal and amount to a few cents except on bears where the tax amounts to \$5.00 on each bear.

General

For comparative purposes, Territorial revenues from all sources estimated for 1968-69 are as follows:-

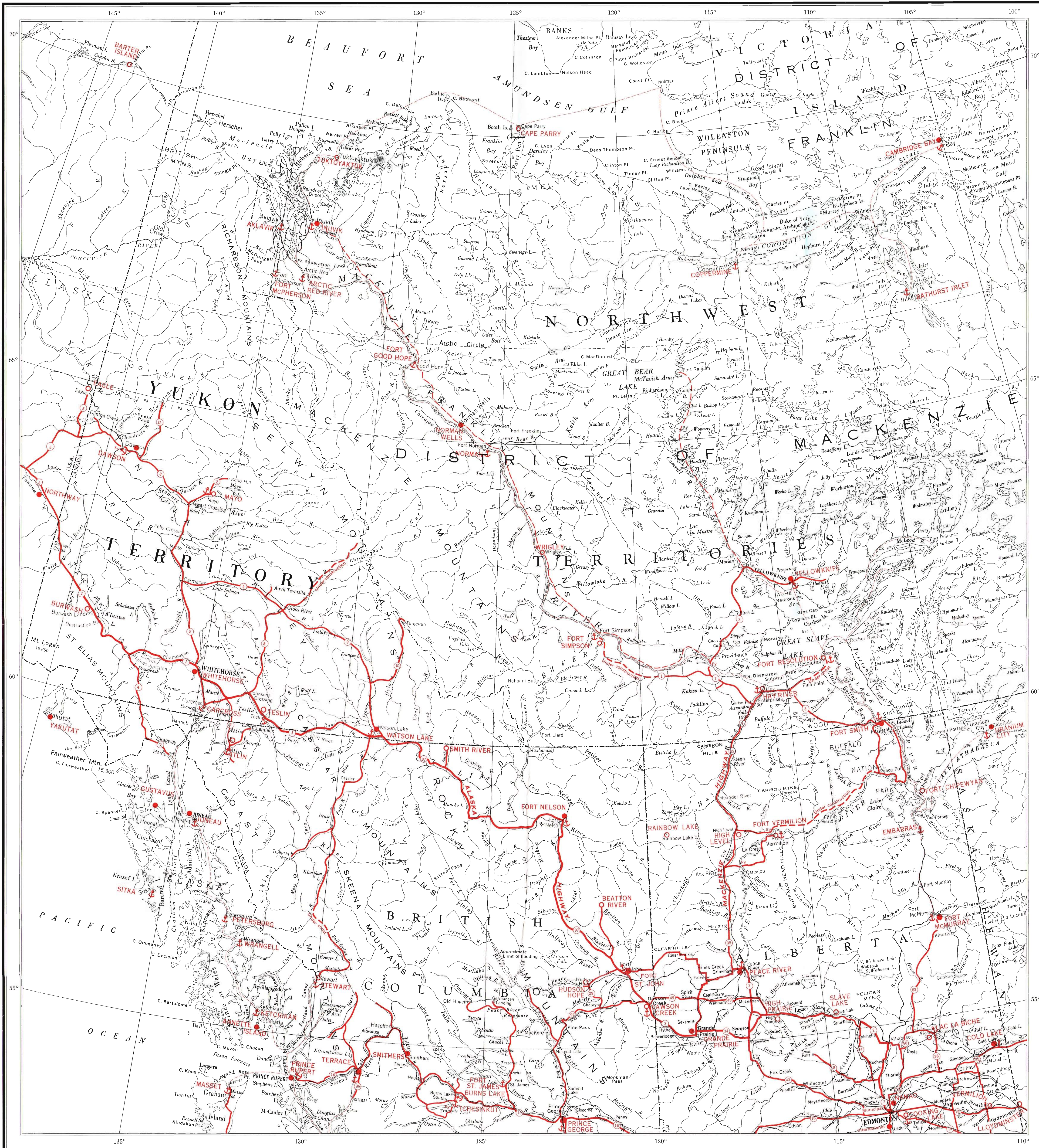
Revenue Source	Estimated Yield
Alcoholic Beverage Revenues:	
Liquor Profit	\$1,300,000.00
Liquor Tax	241,409.00
Liquor Licences	12,180.00
Fuel Oil Tax	1,553,589.00
School Tax	1,410,439.00
Motor Vehicle Licences	345,426.00
Sundry	335,190.00
Fees -- Registration etc.	72,000.00
Interest on Investments	50,465.00
Property Tax - Territorial	50,315.00
Fines - Territorial Court & Other	48,137.00
Game Licences	40,000.00
Amusement Tax	40,000.00
Business & Professional Licences	22,665.00
Business Tax	20,224.00
Sewer & Water Tax	15,000.00
Fur Export Tax	4,122.00
Marriage Licences	3,000.00
	250.00
TOTAL	4,010,822.00

As an indication of the expansion in business activity that has taken place within the Territory in the last two years, the revenue total for 1968/69 of \$4,010,822 compares with the revenue total for 1966-67 of \$2,775,356. In the year 1962/63 revenue amounted to \$2,020,459, exceeding \$2,000,000 for the first time.

CHAPTER 5

THE FUTURE

There is every reason to believe that the resources of Yukon can provide an economic base sufficient not only to support its people but also to make a substantial contribution to the well being of Canada and of other parts of the world. However, there are many problems to be solved in the pursuit of the many goals necessary to utilize these vast resources. Especially important is the necessity to provide the kind of social and government institutions which will enable the Yukon to move towards greater and greater self-sufficiency. The Federal Government is doing its part to encourage and assist private enterprise by legislation favourable to mineral exploration, construction of development roads and airstrips, and by geological surveys and aerial mapping. It is necessary to create a National awareness of the Yukon among Canadians generally and a sense of Northern purpose. Just as the conquest of space is providing a new challenge and a new opportunity to mankind in general, so the Challenge of the Yukon provides a peculiarly Canadian challenge and a peculiarly Canadian opportunity.



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES - 1968
NORTHWESTERN CANADA

Scale: 1 inch to 50 miles
Miles 25 0 25 50 75 100 125 150 Miles

- REFERENCE
- RAILWAY
 - MOTOR ROAD
 - WINTER ROAD
 - HIGHWAY NUMBER
 - FERRY
 - SHIPPING SERVICE
 - AIRPORT
 - AIRFIELD
 - SEAPLANE ANCHORAGE

AIR DISTANCES BETWEEN MAIN CENTRES (in statute miles)

Edmonton (Int'l) - Fort McMurray	249	Edmonton (Int'l) - Grande Prairie	250
Fort McMurray - Fort Smith	234	Grande Prairie - Fort St. John	103
Fort Smith - Hay River	142	Fort St. John - Fort Nelson	192
Hay River - Fort Simpson	192	Fort Nelson - Watson Lake	236
Fort Simpson - Wrigley	122	Watson Lake - Whitehorse	217
Wrigley - Norman Wells	175	Whitehorse - Dawson	264
Norman Wells - Inuvik	277		
Fort Smith - Fort Resolution	99	Grande Prairie - Prince George	176
Fort Resolution - Yellowknife	93	Prince George - Smithers	193
Yellowknife - Cambridge Bay	528	Smithers - Terrace	61
		Terrace - Prince Rupert	76

