

transportation and other facilities needed to bring them into production. Most major policy matters are first placed before Council in the form of a Sessional Paper prepared by the Commissioner, and the draft legislation is then presented at the next session in the form of a Bill, although amendments to existing legislation may be processed concurrently with the Sessional Paper or without the assistance of this background information. Discussion is conducted usually with the Council resolved into Committee of the Whole when the Commissioner, heads of departments and outside specialists appear to give detailed information and advice on particular subjects. Bills are given three readings and require the assent of the Commissioner before they become law as Ordinances of the Territory. The Commissioner can reserve assent to legislation but rarely does so. As with provincial legislation, the Federal Government may disallow any Ordinance but within a longer period of two years. New Ordinances are published after each session, and as Consolidated Ordinances of the Yukon Territory which are usually revised every ten years.

The Judiciary.—Before it was created a Territory in 1898, the Yukon was designated as the Yukon Judicial District. The Yukon Act provides for a Territorial Court which consists of a single Judge of Superior Court rank and one Police Magistrate. Both are located in Whitehorse. There are 28 Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Governor in Council, at 13 locations in the Territory. The Judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories is *ex officio* Judge in the Yukon and vice versa. There is also a Special Court of Appeal consisting of the Chief Justices of British Columbia, the Justices of Appeal of British Columbia and the Judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

The Role of the Federal Government.—Direct federal involvement in the affairs of the Territorial Government extends from control of its constitution to responsibility for the operation of certain provincial-type services and for providing the bulk of its finances. The constitutional arrangement has been described, as have some of the federally operated provincial-type services, e.g., justice and law enforcement and the health services. Beyond these special services, the Federal Government provides the usual range of national services such as the operation of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio stations, mail delivery and mainline airports. Full assistance under all national welfare programs is available in the Territory. Even with special financial assistance in many particular areas, the low volume of local revenues falls far short of meeting the high cost of services provided by the Territorial Government. The Federal Government picks up this financial deficit through fiscal arrangements known as Federal-Territorial Financial Agreements. These agreements have a definite term, usually five years, and serve to both allocate the particular functions to be carried out in the Territory by each government and indicate the amount of federal financial assistance the Territorial Government will receive within the life of the agreement. The allocation of responsibility for providing a particular service is usually related to the ability of the Territorial Government to undertake the task. The amount of federal financial assistance given to the Territorial Government is simply the difference between the forecast of revenues available to the Territorial Government and the forecast of the cost of a reasonable level of services to be provided by that Government. In the process, the Territorial Government forgoes its authority to tax private and corporate incomes and to collect other corporation taxes and succession duties.

Setting aside special accounts such as housing loans and amortization of borrowings from the Federal Government for which individual arrangements are made, the Yukon Government in the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, spent over \$8,000,000 on operational account and another \$3,000,000 on capital account. Of the total expenditure of approximately \$11,000,000, the Territorial Government raised about \$2,700,000 locally and recovered another \$3,000,000 from the Federal Government via shared-cost programs. The remainder was provided by the Federal Government under its financial agreement with the Territory.