



one mile wide and 17 miles long, and the historical town of Dyea. The cemetery at Dyea will be preserved and a walk-in campground will also be provided.

Interest in the Chilkoot Trail was renewed in 1962, when the State of Alaska used inmates to clear and restore the American side of it. And in 1977 when the park in Skagway was officially dedicated as a national historic park, dignitaries from both sides of the border attended. Former Yukon Commissioner James Smith delivered a speech about the gold rush. There were fireworks, people were wearing Klondike costumes, there were celebrations in the streets.

In 1967, the Yukon Government, by arrangement with British Columbia, similarly enlisted its Department of Corrections to preserve the Canadian side. Two years later, the entire trail, beginning at the summits of Chilkoot Pass and White Pass and following the Yukon River to Dawson City and the gold fields, was designated as a recreational trail. Eventually Canada will also establish a national park, to be called the International Klondike Gold Rush Historical Park. In the meantime, B.C. Parks Officials are patrolling the trail to ensure that the hikers don't run into any difficulties and remove or destroy the gold rush artifacts from the trail.