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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Services for Persons Who Have
Difficulty Living Within the Law

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APPENDIX A

Recommendations of Study Committee on Corrections Services
and Action Proposed (or Taken).

INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this paper are:

1. to set before the Territorial Council the major policies and/or services that the Department of Social Development believes should be incorporated into a N.W.T. Corrections Ordinance, which would be presented to Council at a future date. Not all of the policies and/or services described are now in existence in the N.W.T.
2. to evaluate the present N.W.T. Corrections program, its policies and practices, in the light of the objectives set out in (1) and the observations and recommendations of the N.W.T. Corrections Services Study Committee (Jubenville Report - 1971).

This paper is divided into two major parts:

- A. Correctional Services for Adult Offenders.
- B. Treatment Services for Juveniles.

A. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADULTS

I. Basic Objective of a Corrections Program

For the purpose of this part of the paper, Correctional Services for Adults will be considered to be those services that are directed toward an accused adult following the determination by the court of the individual's guilt.

The aim of the Correctional Services is twofold:

- "1. To carry out the sentence of the court.
2. To take whatever course of action, within the scope permitted by the sentence of the court, the discretion allowed by law, and the demands of good professional practice is calculated to return the individual offender permanently to the normal community as a contributing member of society." The Quimet Report suggests the following guides should apply:

- "(a) Unless there are valid reasons to the contrary, the correction of the offender should take place in the community, where the acceptance of a treatment relationship is more natural, where family and social relationship can be maintained, where resources can be most effectively marshalled, and where the offender can productively discharge his responsibilities as a citizen. These responsibilities include supporting himself and family, as well as making reasonable reparation to the victim of his crime.

Correction in the community avoids the danger inherent in prolonged exposure to the criminal value system of the prison. The expulsion from society implied by imprisonment is also avoided.

There is a lesser stigma attached to correction in the community and therefore a lesser barrier to reacceptance into the normal community.

Treatment in the community is also much less expensive than in prison, representing a substantial saving of public funds."

- (b) Nevertheless, it is recognized "that for the purposes of correction, a prison sentence is warranted where the safety and security of the community is seriously threatened by the presence of the offender, where the offender himself needs help to control dangerous impulses, or where sanctions are needed to support the community treatment services such as probation or parole."¹

These basic aims were built into the N.W.T. Corrections Program when it was established in 1966-67 and continue to guide the development of policies and practices. The N.W.T. Corrections Program has two main components: Community-based Correctional Services and Institutional Services.

1. Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (Quimet Report) Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1969. p 277 ff.

11. Community-Based Correctional Services

In the N.W.T. context, community-based correctional services are those services which are provided by those field staff of the Department of Social Development whose primary working title is "probation officer". These services are:

1. Services to the Courts -

The primary service afforded to the courts by probation officers is the preparation of pre-sentence reports. These reports are intended to provide the court with as much information as possible on the offender so that it can arrive at a proper sentence.

2. Supervision of Probationers -

"Probation" is a disposition of the court whereby an offender is released to the community on a tentative basis, subject to specified conditions, under the supervision of a probation officer and liable to recall by the court for alternative disposition if he does not abide by the conditions of his probation.

The supervision of probationers may be carried out entirely by the probation officer or he may arrange for a local volunteer to carry out this supervision and to provide the on-going moral support the probationer requires. At present the Department has probation officers located at Yellowknife (2), Inuvik, Hay River and Frobisher Bay. The 1971-72 estimates also provide for an additional position in the Keewatin Region.

3. Supervision of Parolees -

"Parole" is a procedure whereby an inmate of a prison who is considered suitable may be released, at a time considered appropriate by the National Parole Board, before the expiration of his sentence so he may serve the balance of his sentence at large in society but subject to stated conditions, under supervision, and subject to return to prison if he fails to comply with the conditions governing his release.

At present the Department's Probation Officers assist the National Parole Service by preparing community investigations concerning parole applicants and by supervising persons who have been granted parole by the National Parole Board.

Persons sentenced under provisions of the N.W.T. Ordinances would be eligible for parole consideration if an Ordinance were passed providing for the establishment of an N.W.T. Parole Board. (See IV. 1. below).

4. Supervision of Persons on Statutory Conditional Release -

"Statutory Conditional Release" is a procedure whereby an inmate of a penitentiary who has not been granted parole is released before the expiration of his sentence at a date set by statute so he may serve the balance of his sentence at large in society but under supervision and subject to return to penitentiary if he fails to comply with the conditions governing his release. (This procedure becomes effective December 31, 1971 and could add to the supervision responsibilities of our probation officers.)

5. After-Care Services -

In the context of this paper, the term "after-care" applies to services intended to help the prison inmate who will be discharged on completion of sentence to bridge the gap between life in prison and life in the community. The relationship between the discharged inmate and the probation officer in this situation is strictly a voluntary one, unlike probation or parole where the offender is returned to the community on a conditional basis. The probation officer's contact usually begins well in advance of the inmate's discharge date so that the movement from institution to community can be a smooth process.

With the exception of "Services to the Courts", each of these community-based services is dependent on the existence of a good working relationship between the probation officer and the offender (or discharged inmate). In addition to providing individual and/or family counselling the probation officer assists the individual to utilize the community services that are available and can be of use in his readjustment to the community, eg., Canada Manpower Centre, local housing authority, local Social Development office (if financial assistance is needed).

6. Enforcement of Maintenance Orders

In the absence of any other means being available to the courts for the enforcement of maintenance orders probation officers have undertaken this responsibility. These referrals can be time-consuming, either from the standpoint of the efforts required in locating the person named in the order or, at the individual's request, listening to and/or counselling the individual on the situation.

These responsibilities must also be recognized and considered in determining the total workload per officer.

III. Institutional Services (including correctional camps)

As noted in I. 2.(b) above, a prison sentence is warranted where the safety and security of the community is seriously threatened by the presence of the offender, where the offender himself needs help to control dangerous impulses, or where sanctions are needed to support the community treatment services such as probation or parole.

However, notwithstanding the need for imprisonment for the safety and security of the community, the primary objective must still be to rehabilitate the offender so that he may return to the community as a useful and responsible member of it.

To achieve this objective the institutional program should provide:

1. opportunities for appropriate levels of education and vocational training,
2. opportunities for the development of good work habits. (In attempting to provide meaningful work opportunities for inmates the Department requires policy guidance from Council on the matter of the institution undertaking work projects or activities which are in direct competition with local businesses or suppliers. Up to the present, the policy has been to undertake only those projects which do not compete with local businesses or enterprises.)

3. opportunities for the correction of serious physical and health problems which bear directly on the individual's adjustment to life,
4. opportunities for the development of good social attitudes (these should flow from the day-to-day contact between staff and inmates in the institution).
5. a variety of living arrangements which afford inmates an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to live within diminishing external controls, eg., areas within the institution which afford maximum security, medium security and minimum security, as well as camp or other facilities that require the inmate to exercise self-control in remaining on site.
6. opportunities for gradual release into the community such as through work-release and work-training.

The value of each component of the institutional program must be measured in terms of how it benefits the offender. The use of inmates as a captive work force is not in keeping with a positive correctional philosophy.

IV. Other Policy Considerations

1. If Council subscribes to the principle that "unless there are valid reasons to the contrary, the correction of the offender should take place in the community" then consideration should be given to:
 - (a) provide the legislative authority required by the courts to place on probation any person convicted of an offense under N.W.T. Ordinances. (This authority would be included in a Corrections Ordinance).
 - (b) provide for the establishment of a N.W.T. Parole Board (which could grant paroles to persons convicted under N.W.T. Ordinances). (This provision would also go into a Corrections Ordinance.)
2. If Council accepts the rationale for exploiting community-based correctional services it should go on record to this effect so that the Territorial Courts may be so guided in their adjudication of offences.
3. Council should also urge the courts to modify their procedures so that offenders are granted bail, or are remanded in the community on their own recognizance so that the probation officer has adequate time to prepare a thorough and fair pre-sentence report.

V. Evaluation of Present N.W.T. Corrections Services

1. Policies

The major short-coming in the Corrections program is the lack of an Ordinance which provides a legislative and broad policy base for the program. The 1970 amendments to the N.W.T. Act provide Council with authority to enact such legislation and, depending on guidance received from Council at the 45th Session, an Ordinance could be presented at a future Session. The Ordinance would reflect the views set out in this paper as approved or amended by Council.

2. Community-Based Services

(a) Need for increased staff -

The key to improved community-based services is the availability of field staff in sufficient numbers to ensure that staff have time available to give adequate services to the courts and to persons who are placed on probation, who are granted parole, who will be discharged under Statutory Conditional Release or who request after-care services.

A basic workload standard is one probation officer to every 50 units of work (1 case = 1 unit, 1 Pre-sentence Report = 4 units) and we should strive to achieve this standard if we want our community services to be effective. If this workload standard is applied to the present adult caseload the complement of probation officers should be in the order of 13 positions, whereas our present establishment is for 6 probation officers who cover both adult and juvenile services.

(b) Use of Volunteers -

It is recognized that in selected cases it may be both possible and practical for the probation officer to recruit one or more volunteers within each community who will undertake to supervise and counsel probationers. This technique would be particularly useful in communities where there is no resident probation officer. It must be recognized that the probation officer would have ultimate responsibility for the case and would have to be available to consult with and advise the volunteer.

(c) Need for single-person accommodation -

The absence of single-person accommodation in many of the communities where wage employment would be available to probationers, parolees, and ex-offenders often results in these persons either not being able to accept employment or seeking accommodation in areas of the community where it is impossible for them to break with previous living patterns.

It is preferable that existing housing programs recognize and meet this need rather than a special housing scheme be developed for the purpose.

3. Institutional Services

(a) Modifications to the Yellowknife Correctional Institution

(1) Inmate Living Areas

The present physical lay-out is neither adequate for the numbers of male inmates presently committed to the institution nor does it facilitate the segregation of inmates according to the kind of security they require and to the adjustment problems they present. These changes are critically needed because of the over-crowding that has existed for several months.

A design study is needed to formulate plans and estimates for these renovations and/or additions, and we are negotiating for assistance (financial and professional) from the Correctional Planning Branch of the Department of the Solicitor General.

Plans have been made to move the female section of the Institution to a trailer annex adjacent to the main institution. This will provide additional space for men and will permit the segregation of inmates which is recognized as being necessary.

(2) Vocational Shop

This facility is too small to be effective and it occupies space in the institution which could well be adapted for use in other institutional activities which preferably should remain within the institution proper.

The design study referred to in 3.(a)(1) should review space needs for this aspect of the institutional program. The possibility of locating the vocational shop in a Butler-type building should be explored.

(3) Administration Office, Control Centre (re electrically-operated gates) Visiting Area, etc.

The physical lay-out of the administration area within the institution is most inadequate and inefficient and the visiting area is both too small and poorly-located.

The design study should examine the problems involved in the physical lay-out of these areas.

(4) Recreational Area

Bearing in mind the increasing population of the Yellowknife Correctional Institution the gymnasium area should be expanded, if possible, and additional space be made available for leisure-time activities such as stone carvings. These changes can be considered in the design study.

(b) Yellowknife Correctional Camp

The primary need here is for a telephone line to be installed connecting the Camp to Yellowknife, rather than communication being totally dependent on a VHF radio connection with the Institution. This phone line will be installed as soon as suitable arrangements can be worked out with the phone company.

(c) Correctional Facility in the Baffin Region

The need for correctional facilities in various parts of the N.W.T. is under study - the incidence of offenders from each area who require incarceration will determine when it is economical and practical to establish additional facilities. One over-riding consideration in the establishment of new facilities, apart from the cost of building and operating the facilities is the nature of the program which can be carried out in each new location, bearing in mind our goal of rehabilitating offenders.

(d) Staff Training Needs

The effectiveness of a correctional institution program is directly related to the attitudes of the staff who work directly with the inmates, to the knowledge and understanding staff have of their jobs and particularly of how their jobs relate to the broad rehabilitation objectives of the corrections program.

The training staff receive must be down-to-earth, practical and be closely related to the day-to-day activities and problems within the institutional setting. The value of the training program should be evident in the improved performance of staff and in their continuing growth. Obviously the training must be integrated with job performance - and supervisory staff must be the judge of this.

Primary responsibility for staff training and the development of institutional staff must rest with the senior staff in the institution - it is they who must make the treatment philosophy of the institution come to life. It is essential, therefore, that the educational and training qualifications of senior staff give adequate recognition to this requirement and that the professional staff complement be large enough to ensure that staff training is feasible.

It would be desirable eventually to formalize this in-service training program and to relate the completion of various phases of it to the pay plan.

(e) Staff Needs

From the foregoing section it will be evident that the educational requirements for the Superintendent and certain other senior staff of the institution must include professional training in corrections or related fields. This may necessitate up-grading the present qualification requirements.

It has been evident, too, that the process of inmate classification has not been as complete and thorough as it should be. This process, and that of staff training, would be greatly strengthened by adding to the staff a well-qualified and experienced psychologist.

If the recommended renovations to the institution are carried out it will undoubtedly be necessary to increase the staff in the male side of the institution. The total additional requirements will be dependent on the nature of the renovations that are made (and these will depend on the outcome of the design-study) but it will undoubtedly require the adding of some new positions to bring the staff complement for the various aspects of the institution up to a standard sufficient for the anticipated population in the institution.

(f) Supervision of and Responsibility for Educational Program within Y.C.I.

Inmate participation in either the academic or vocational training programs in the Yellowknife Correctional Institution is of value to the inmate only if such participation enables him to improve his chances for employment upon release or to qualify for admission to training courses which will enhance his long-term employment prospects. These goals could be better achieved if the curriculum at the Yellowknife Correctional Institution is compatible with curricula in other N.W.T. educational institutions. Course credits can be recognized if the teacher is part of the education system. The teachers would obviously benefit from the professional contacts which would be available if their programs were supervised by the Department of Education.

An interim arrangement of this kind was made with the Department of Education last December and the results are being reviewed at present.

4. Statistics and Research

It is recognized that the statistical procedures now in use in the Corrections Services are inadequate. It is also recognized that these statistics should be integrated with those of the R.C.M.P. and the courts if a comprehensive and precise reading is to be available on crime and corrections in the N.W.T.

The assistance of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Criminal Justice Division, has been solicited and officials from that Division will be available to us in late summer.

Once an adequate statistical system has been put into effect it will be possible for meaningful research to be carried out on our Corrections Services.

B. TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILES

The Report of the Study Committee on Corrections Services recommends that the present juvenile corrections services (i.e., juvenile probation and the Juvenile Training Centre) should be integrated with the child welfare services of the department. The similarity of many of the problems presented by the children who have contact with the department's services in both fields is noted and conclusions drawn that services to young people would be strengthened if they were unified. This approach to juvenile delinquency - child welfare services is one which has been put into effect in several of the provinces within the past few years and appears to have had satisfactory results.

The Department of Social Development agrees that this is a desirable course of action and proposes to implement this recommendation as soon as the necessary background work can be completed. This includes:

1. As the Report acknowledges, an amendment to the Child Welfare Ordinance will be necessary to provide the legal authority for this change in approach. This amendment should be ready for Council's consideration by January 1972.
2. Although it may be self-evident, it is the view of the Department of Social Development that the ideal environment for a child to grow up in is the home of his parents and the department's policies are structured with this objective in view. It must be recognized, however, that services to families (such as family and marital counselling) need to be strengthened in most parts of the N.W.T., e.g., there are only 8 communities in which the department has resident child welfare workers.
3. The transfer of responsibility for the supervision of juvenile cases from probation officers to child welfare workers should be preceded by an examination of workloads so that the department can ensure that child welfare workers will be available in sufficient number to meet the additional requirements. (The adult probation/parole/after-care caseload is increasing, and we must strengthen those services as well.)
4. The integration of the Juvenile Training Centre into the spectrum of child welfare treatment resources will necessitate detailed planning: a re-definition of its function and program, the re-designing and up-dating of the physical plant in keeping with its changing role.
5. A network of other resources will be needed in the major centres of the North, if our services to children and young persons at the community level are to be adequate. eg., an all-out effort is required to recruit additional long-term and short-term foster homes for the children in care (and this may necessitate an increase in our rate structure); specialized foster homes which are selected on the ability of the parents to cope with problem children also need to be established for the older teenagers, particularly for those who have had difficulty in adjusting in foster homes; we will also need to strengthen the resources available to families in time of crisis, such as homemaker services.

6. The role of our present children's receiving homes needs to be clarified and steps taken to improve the quality of interim care they provide. Alternate living arrangements for youngsters who have resided for lengthy periods in receiving homes simply must be found.
7. A broad program of Family Life Education needs to be integrated with the adult education program so that today's parents can develop a better understanding of the responsibilities society expects them to assume with respect to their children. In a similar way the parents-of-tomorrow should be getting similar information in their senior school years (whether this is at the grade school or high school level).
8. Implied in the need to strengthen child welfare services is the recognition that the most desirable long-term plan for children who are permanent wards of the Superintendent of Child Welfare is for them to be placed in adoptive homes. Particular emphasis must be given to the placement of wards preferably during their infancy but certainly not later than the end of their pre-school years (although it must also be understood that adoption is not always possible because of special problems, eg., severe retardation and other handicaps, physical disabilities, mixed racial origin, or any combination of these).

APPENDIX A

CORRECTIONS SERVICES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

REPORT OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE

Recommendations of the Committee

Action Proposed (or Taken)

A. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES FOR ADULT OFFENDERS

1. Need for Legislative Authority (Corrections Ordinance)

Please see Section V. 1. in the Sessional Paper

The Committee recommends the enactment of a Territorial Ordinance for the Correctional treatment of Adult Offenders. Such an Ordinance should include a statement of principles, and provide for the establishment of Corrections Services and delineating broad policy in Probation, Parole and After-care as well as in institutional care, custody and treatment. (p. 48)

It is proposed to place a N.W.T. Corrections Ordinance before Council at a future Session. The Ordinance would reflect the views of the Study Committee, those of Council and those of the Department of Social Development.

The Committee recommends that the Territorial government establish a parole authority responsible for the paroling of offenders sentenced under Territorial statutes and that it negotiate with the Federal authority for enabling legislation to take over the paroling of offenders under its authority. The appropriate provisions should be included in a Territorial Corrections Ordinance. (p.100)

This will be covered in the Corrections Ordinance.

The Committee recommends that a Correctional Ordinance provide for work release as suggested above. (p. 105)

This will be covered in the Corrections Ordinance.

The Committee recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories establish a Criminal Justice Advisory Council. (p. 119)

Territorial Council's advice concerning this recommendation would be appreciated.

2. Community-Based Correctional Services

Services to the Courts

The Committee recommends to the courts of the Northwest Territories that, when the courts request a pre-sentence report from the Probation Service, such report be filed in accordance with Section 637 (2) of the Criminal Code. (p. 74)

This recommendation has been referred to the Department of Legal Affairs for consideration and possible action. It is recognized however that it is not always possible to have such reports given to the Court in written form.

Recommendations of the Committee

The Committee recommends, where communities are visited by the courts on a regular basis, that the courts, in cases where pre-sentence reports have been requested, these cases be remanded for sentencing at the next visit of the court in order that the probation officers have time to prepare and file written reports in conformity with Criminal Code provisions. (p. 75)

Probation, Parole and After-Care

In the circumstances, it is recommended that the Government of the Northwest Territories establish a system of such hostels in major centres. Possibly this could be done by subsidizing private citizen groups. (p. 70)

The Committee recommends increasing the Probation Service Staff to the extent of placing probation officers in other centres like Fort Smith and Fort Simpson in addition to the present locations. The number of offenders originating in or near the communities of Inuvik, Yellowknife and Hay River tend to show need for at least one more probation officer in each of these centres. Another officer should also be assigned to Frobisher Bay. (p. 76 also p. 81)

The Committee recommends that the Probation Service undertake to establish a network of volunteer probation supervisors in the Northwest Territories. (p. 78)

The Committee recommends that more use be made of parole by more active preparation of inmates for earlier release, encouraging inmates to apply for parole and assisting inmates in making post-release plans to return to their communities. (p. 103)

Action Proposed (or Taken)

This recommendation has been referred to the Department of Legal Affairs for consideration and possible action.

An organization has attempted to establish a single-men's hostel or residence in Yellowknife, but as yet has not been successful. At present the Department's budget does not make provision for making grants to organizations for any purpose. Possibly the N.W.T. housing program should recognize this need.

The 1971-72 budget provides for an increase of one full-time position and two six-month term appointments (which will be filled by indigenous employees). It is proposed that these two term positions become indeterminate in 1972-73.

In addition, the current workload is under regular review and when further increases in staff are warranted the Department will submit specific proposals either as Supplementary Estimates or as Regular Estimates. (Please see Section V.2(a) in the Sessional Paper.)

This has been started in a number of communities now and it is hoped to expand the practice. (Please see Section V.2(b) in the Sessional Paper.)

This recommendation is timely - it is evident that parole applications have not been encouraged in recent months. (Please see Section IV.1(b) in the Sessional Paper.)

Recommendations of the Committee

The Committee recommends that (a) the Probation Service be renamed the Probation and After-care Service (b) that this service develop its "after-care" capabilities along with the others in probation and parole, (c) that the proposed Correctional Ordinance provide for the use of this term. (p. 107)

Enforcement of Maintenance Orders

This Committee recommends that enforcement of maintenance orders and related duties be reassigned to other appropriate workers of the Department of Social Development. (p. 72)

3. Institutional Services

The Committee believes that integrated programs should continue and, for this reason, any addition, new wing or prefabricated accommodation should be attached in some way to the present Yellowknife Institution. (p. 67)

The Committee recommends that no correctional institution be built in the eastern or central regions at this time. (p. 86)

The Committee recommends that a small correctional camp for 12 to 18 offenders be established close to the construction sites of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline, if and when the present institutions are unable to cope with the influx of offenders during the construction phase of the pipeline project. (p. 88)

Action Proposed (or Taken)

At present the "Probation Service" embraces services to the courts, probation supervision, parole supervision and after-care services. The fact that the name of the "Service" only covers one facet of the work has not detracted in any way from either the availability or quality of service. Therefore it is not proposed to make any change.

The Department will consider implementing this in the future. Such a change would likely necessitate a reallocation of positions between communities and it is not practical to consider making such a change at this time. (Please see Section II.6 in the Sessional Paper.)

(Please see Section III and Section V.3 in the Sessional Paper.)

The Women's Section of the Y.C.I. is to be moved to two trailer units which are adjacent to the main building. It is our plan to continue some integrated programs.

The need for correctional facilities in various parts of the N.W.T. are under study - the incidence of offenders from each area who require incarceration will determine when it is economical and practical to establish additional facilities.

The comment immediately above applies equally to this recommendation.

Recommendations of the Committee

The Committee recommends that the method of providing medical services for inmates in the correctional institutions be re-examined and that appropriate measures be taken to correct the situation. (p. 91)

The Committee recommends that the Department of Education be asked to plan and operate the academic program in the Yellowknife complex of correctional institutions. (p. 92)

The Committee recommends that the Department of Education be asked to plan and operate the vocational training program in the Yellowknife complex of correctional institutions. (p. 94)

The Committee recommends that the Territorial Government establish an advisory committee made up of correctional administrators, private industry and labour with the task of developing the best means of providing meaningful work for the inmates of the Yellowknife complex of correctional institutions. (p. 95)

The Committee recommends that the Corrections Service make a special and determined effort to establish more contacts with community groups and to facilitate social interaction between the inmates and the community. (p. 96)

The Committee recommends that space for the recreation program be increased. (p. 97)

The Committee recommends that a Correctional Ordinance provide for work release as suggested above. (p. 105)

Action Proposed (or Taken)

The situation which existed when the Committee visited the institution has been resolved.

This recommendation is under active review at present. (Please also see Section V.3(g) in the Sessional Paper.)

This recommendation is under active review at present.

The feasibility of setting up such an advisory committee will be examined once the senior administration positions in the Y.C.I. have been re-filled.

Action on this recommendation will have to be delayed until new senior staff have been appointed at the Y.C.I. and physical renovations have been completed.

This recommendation will be considered when a design study for renovations is underway. (Please see Section V.3(a)(4) in the Sessional Paper.)

This will be provided for in the Corrections Ordinance.

Recommendations of the CommitteeAction Proposed (or Taken)4. General

The Committee recommends that a detailed examination be made of the data collection systems of the criminal justice agencies of the Northwest Territories with a view to establishing an integrated system. (p. 55)

The Committee recommends that the Corrections Service enter into discussions with the Department of Personnel to develop plans for recruitment and staff training as suggested above. (p. 113)

An advisory committee, including representatives from the above mentioned fields of interest, should be established to assist the Corrections Service in meeting its staff development objectives. (p. 115)

The Committee recommends that the Department of Education consider introducing in the school curriculum a course on law, its underlying principles and the social institutions responsible for its application. (p. 119)

The Committee recommends that communities involved in adult education programs be encouraged by the Department of Education to include in their programs some basic information on law and its administration. The Department of Education should provide the instruction materials required. (p. 120)

5. Matters Requiring Territorial-Federal Negotiations

That the police and prosecution functions be transferred from the Federal to the Territorial authority. (p. 10)

The assistance of the Criminal Justice Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been solicited and representatives from that Division will be available in late summer, following completion of prior commitments.

Staff training needs have been discussed with the Personnel Department in the past but assistance was not available due to other priorities in that Department. The Corrections Services has assigned this matter top priority for the fall - staff training activities are not too practical during the summer vacation period. (Please see Section V.3(e) in the Sessional Paper.)

The Corrections Services will examine the feasibility of setting up an advisory committee on staff training.

This recommendation, and the one which follows immediately below have been referred to the Department of Education.

This recommendation is to be discussed with Federal authorities.

Recommendations of the CommitteeAction Proposed (or Taken)

It is recommended that the Territorial Government and the Federal Government enter into an agreement whereby the Federal Government would purchase such service from the Territorial Government and that women offenders serving sentences of two years or more be detailed in the female section of the Yellowknife Correctional Institution. (p. 68)

To be discussed with Federal authorities.

The Committee recommends that the Northwest Territories Government enter into an agreement with the Federal Government to develop a unit or units for the detention of offenders serving penitentiary terms; such unit(s) to be connected into the present Yellowknife Correctional Institution. (p. 90)

To be discussed with Federal authorities.

B. Treatment Services for Juveniles

That the Territorial Government adopt an interim policy and issue instructions whereby children under the age of 10 years showing signs of social deviancy are assigned to child welfare services and not to the correctional services. (p. 29)

The recommendations related to Treatment Services for Juveniles are under active study at the time this paper is being written. (Please see Section B in the Sessional Paper.)

The Committee recommends that the Ordinance to Provide for the Welfare of Children be amended, as required, to direct that whenever a court hears a case of delinquency under the present Juvenile Delinquents act or tries a case of a young offender under the Young Offenders Act, if and when it becomes law, that it be adjudicated and/or disposed of as a case of a child in need of protection within the terms of that Ordinance. (p. 34)

The Committee recommends that the Fort Smith Centre be transferred to the child-care services for use as a treatment resource for children in need of special care. (p. 41)

This Committee recommends that a committee, with representatives from criminal justice agencies, welfare services and native organizations in addition to one or more ordinary citizens, be established to examine the situation at Inuvik which results in the high committal rate of children to the Fort Smith Juvenile Training Centre. (p. 42)