



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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Speaker: The Honourable Donald M. Stewart, M.L.A.

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1982

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. Appaqaq, Mr. Arlooktoo, Hon. George Braden, Hon. Tom Butters, Ms Cournoyea, Mr. Evaluarjuk, Mr. Fraser, Mr. MacQuarrie, Hon. Arnold McCallum, Mr. McLaughlin, Hon. Richard Nerysoo, Mr. Noah, Hon. Dennis Patterson, Mr. Pudluk, Mr. Sayine, Mr. Sibbeston, Hon. Don Stewart, Hon. Kane Tologanak, Hon. James Wah-Shee

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

SPEAKER (Hon. Don Stewart): Orders of the day for Monday, February 8th, Item 2, replies to Commissioner's Address.

Item 3, oral questions.

Item 4, questions and returns.

ITEM NO. 4: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS

Mr. MacQuarrie.

Question 11-82(1): Contract Between NWT Housing Corporation And Baffin Building Systems Ltd.

MR. MACQUARRIE: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I have a question for the Minister responsible for the Housing Corporation. Will the Minister table, for the information of Members of this House, the total contents of the contract file concerning a contract between the NWT Housing Corporation and Baffin Building Systems Ltd., to rehabilitate 10 units and to construct eight new Wolfenden units and two fourplex units in the Baffin region?

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Written questions. Returns.  
Mr. Nerysoo.

Return To Question 9-82(1): Radio Reception In Lake Harbour

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I have a return to oral Question 9-82(1), asked by Mr. Arlooktoo on February 5th, 1982, with regard to CBC in Lake Harbour. Satel Consultants, who are handling the communications program, discovered a problem with the radio receiver for Lake Harbour and were not able to meet the Christmas deadline set down by the Department of Information. The broadcasting society was made aware of this situation. Since that time, the problem has been identified and corrected. The receiver left Ottawa Monday, February 1st, 1982, and will be installed as soon as it has been received by the community.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Are there any further returns today?  
Mr. Patterson.

Return To Question 5-82(1): Flooring Of Portable School, Repulse Bay

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: This is a return to Mr. Noah's question of February 4, 1982, concerning flooring in the school in Repulse Bay. (Translation) The floor of the portable classroom at Repulse Bay was repaired by a contractor who was in Repulse Bay from January 11th to the 19th. The tank can now be completely filled. The tile cannot be completely sealed and no further work can be done on the floor under winter conditions. It will be examined further during the summer. Thank you. (Translation ends)

---Applause

Is that okay?

AN HON. MEMBER: It had better be, Mr. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Are there any further returns?

Item 5, petitions.

Item 6, tabling of documents. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Mr. Speaker, you did not see me. I put my hand up on Item 5. Can we go back to Item 5?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, certainly, Mr. Evaluarjuk. Item 5, petitions.

ITEM NO. 5: PETITIONS

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Mr. Speaker, I am going to put in a petition from Pond Inlet residents. Petition 2-82(1), Housing in Pond Inlet. They are requesting more housing. I want to make a copy available for the Commissioner.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Evaluarjuk. Petitions.

Item 6, tabling of documents.

ITEM NO. 6: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. Appaqaq.

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to present Tabled Document 6-82(1), Rent Difficulties in Sanikiluaq, from Sanikiluaq housing association. The document has something to do with rent difficulties. If you read the content of the letter, you will understand what their problem is. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Appaqaq. That then is a tabled document. Are there any further tabled documents?

Item 7, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 8, notices of motion. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: Mr. Speaker, could you see if there is anybody else before me, to see if they have any notices of motion, because I have to read this over one more time? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 8, notices of motion.

ITEM NO. 8: NOTICES OF MOTION

Mr. Sibbeston.

Notice Of Motion 7-82(1): Review Of Rules, Decor, Dress And Practices Of The House

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker. (Translation) I am very happy to be in this meeting and I am happy that I have an interpreter sitting behind me. Tomorrow or the next day I will make a motion that the Speaker and some of the Members of the Members' Services Board -- dealing with some of the things that we look forward to -- the Members of the Members' Services Board, or the body of that, following.

In this meeting here, we have people sitting in front and dealing with all -- that we are sitting here and most of them are -- everything that is good for the native people in the North -- to look forward to better things for the people in the North. The Speaker itself and that should be involved with all the people in the Northwest Territories and this fall I want better living for the people in the North. That is all I have to say for now, about the people of the North.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. I did not get too much from that interpretation, but we will see the written form. Are there any further notices of motion? Mr. Noah.

Notice Of Motion 6-82(1): Motion Of Appreciation To Mrs. Gloria Penner Of Winnipeg

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am going to move a motion and I would like the support of the Members to talk about it right away. It is seconded by the Member for Frobisher Bay. I would like to get unanimous agreement. It is about Mrs. Gloria Penner, for congratulations of Mrs. Penner.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Noah. Are there any further notices of motion?

Item 9, notices of motion for first reading of bills.

ITEM NO. 9: NOTICES OF MOTION FOR FIRST READING OF BILLS

Mr. Braden.

Notice Of Motion For First Reading Of Bill 9-82(1): Plebiscite Ordinance

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on Wednesday, February 10th, 1982, I shall move that Bill 9-82(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Plebiscite Ordinance, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Notices of motion for first reading of bills. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: Mr. Speaker, I was actually asking for unanimous consent to deal with my two motions, one dated as for tomorrow and one for today. I guess the translation was not translated properly, so I am seeking unanimous consent to deal with my motion today concerning Mrs. Gloria Penner, expressing to her the sincere appreciation of the Legislative Assembly. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Noah, but we are on notices of motion for first reading of bills. We will be on motions in just a moment. So, if you will bear with me for just a moment -- are there any further notices of motion for first reading of bills?

Item 10, motions.



ITEM NO. 10: MOTIONS

With regard to motions, Motion 2-82(1) has been dealt with. It should not be on your orders of the day. Motion 3-82(1), Eastern Arctic Air Carrier Policies, Prices and Services. Mr. Pudluk.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Mr. Speaker, the Eastern Arctic air carriers, and their responsibilities, or their jobs...

MR. SPEAKER: Just a moment, Mr. Pudluk. Mr. Clerk, I do not think that the interpreters have a copy of this motion. Could you get it to them, please?

MR. PUDLUK: It is just going up.

MR. SPEAKER: Oh, it is going up. All right. Mr. Pudluk, go ahead.

Motion 3-82(1): Eastern Arctic Air Carrier Policies, Prices And Services

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Mr. Speaker, this is Motion 3-82(1), Eastern Arctic Air Carrier Policies, Prices and Services.

WHEREAS the public is seriously concerned about many aspects of commercial air carrier operations in the Eastern Arctic;

AND WHEREAS passenger and cargo fares charged by Eastern Arctic air carriers have increased regularly and significantly in recent years;

AND WHEREAS the public has had no access to public hearings or other proper forums at which to express its concerns and to receive satisfactory explanation from the carriers;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Legislative Assembly resolve into committee of the whole during the current session at a time to be set by Mr. Speaker to consider the matter of Eastern Arctic air carrier policies, prices and services;

And further, that representatives of Nordair Limited and the Canadian Transport Commission appear, at their expense, before the committee of the whole as witnesses when this matter is being considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pudluk, your motion is in order. Proceed, please.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Mr. Speaker, I have a further comment concerning the motion. The air carrier, Nordair, when they are going to Frobisher Bay and Igloolik, they have a lot of things that they put on the plane, a lot of cargo. Some of them are emergency, and they usually put them in the last carrier. They keep raising their prices. They seem to be raising their prices a lot faster than any other air carriers, and they have not had a public meeting, and we do not know what their policies are. I want to understand the policies a little more, so I would like them to meet with us. That is all that I have to say at this time. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pudluk, quickly looking at your motion I said that it was in order. It would require a small amendment to be correct. We do not have the authority to order anybody to appear, so with your permission, would you object to it being amended, or to have added the words, "be requested"; to read "...and the Canadian Transport Commission be requested to appear..."? Unfortunately, we do not have the authority to order anybody to appear.

Motion 3-82(1), Reworded

MR. PUDLUK: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I will read that. And further that representatives of Nordair Limited and the Canadian Transport Commission be requested to appear, at their expense, before the committee of the whole as witnesses when this matter is being considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Pudluk. Is there any objection to that? I think it was a deletion. It was a typing error, I think, because it was in the original motion. Agreed to that change?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

---Agreed

Anything further, then, Mr. Pudluk?

MR. PUDLUK: No, sir.

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Mr. Speaker, according to the CFFB radio news in December, 1981, a report by Art King, a report was done for the Air Transport Committee of the Canadian Transport Commission on commercial air services in the Baffin region by an R.G. McLaughlin, who did this report for the Air Transport Committee. Now, the report was done with reference to the Bradley-First Air and Austin routes in the Baffin region, because it resulted from complaints which had come into the Air Transport Committee when Austin had applied for a licence. Now, the reason I am mentioning this report, Mr. Speaker, is because the CTC investigation made some very interesting recommendations about Nordair, and I would like to just briefly mention some of the 11 recommendations that concerned Nordair, and they are as follows:

Canadian Transport Commission Recommendations Concerning Nordair

Numerous complaints were noted about Nordair's ability to use its monopoly position to increase rates and fares in the Baffin region. Mr. Speaker, this is well-known to those of us who live in the Eastern Arctic. Nordair regularly increases its fares by three, four, or five per cent, using fuel increases and other increased costs as the reason. There has never been a review in the last two and a half years of these regular incremental rate increases by the Air Transport Committee or the Canadian Transport Commission. In fact, my information is that in the last two and a half years, Nordair rates have increased, without a hearing, over 50 per cent, and that as of March the 1st, when we shall be hit with another of the regular increases, the rates will have increased over 60 per cent in the last two and a half years without any kind of public hearing whatsoever.

Now, particularly, Mr. Speaker, since this is a monopoly situation, I think Nordair should be made to justify its rate increases, and I would like very much to have the opportunity to ask representatives of that company whether they would be willing to do so.

Recommendation On Rate Increase Justification Not Passed On

Now, the report of Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Speaker, recommended that the Air Transport Committee -- and this is of concern to other persons who are interested in air carriers in the North -- should notify all carriers in the Northwest Territories that all rate increases should be financially justified on a route basis by the carriers. Now, I understand that this particular recommendation in Mr. McLaughlin's report, when it was transferred to the Minister responsible, that particular recommendation was not included, did not reach the Minister. I would like very much to ask the Canadian Transport Commission why they did not forward this recommendation, if, indeed, it was recommended by Mr. McLaughlin, as Mr. King's report suggests -- why this important recommendation was not made to the Minister, and whether the Canadian Transport Commission supports northern air carriers not being permitted to justify, financially, rate increases.



In the South, Nordair seems to be under scrutiny by the Canadian Transport Commission; in fact, I was pleased to see that when they tried to give away a free rent-a-car as part of the Toronto/Montreal route, the Canadian Transport Commission issued a "cease and desist" order. Why is there no attention paid to the regular route increases on fares in the North, and why was this particular recommendation not passed on to the Minister? It was also noted in the report complaints about Nordair's damage policy, their very poor record on reimbursing passengers whose personal articles or freight have been damaged in transit.

Now, I have not done a detailed study of their rates, Mr. Speaker, but I am certain that they must be the highest, if not nearly the highest in the country, and I just have to look at what PWA charges between Calgary and Inuvik, which seems to be about the same as Frobisher Bay to Montreal, and I find the fare is 50 dollars and 60 dollars cheaper. Vancouver to Whitehorse, CPA, it is 200 dollars less than it costs to fly from Montreal to Frobisher.

I feel, Mr. Speaker, that if we support this motion and have representatives of the airline, and hopefully, the Canadian Transport Commission here, we will learn by looking at this particular monopoly carrier a great deal about what we might be able to do to make the carriers more accountable to the people for rates and services in the Northwest Territories. This is a major contributor to the rising cost of living in the Northwest Territories, and I am happy to speak in support of the motion, Mr. Speaker. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the motion. Mr. Pudluk, would you like to speak again and close the debate, or are you ready for the question?

MR. PUDLUK: Mr. Speaker, I am ready for the question.

Motion 3-82(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Noah, I understand that you are requesting unanimous consent to deal with your motion?

MR. NOAH: Yes, Mr. Speaker. I am seeking unanimous consent. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Unanimous consent being requested. All those in favour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any nays?

---Agreed

Proceed, Mr. Noah.

Motion 4-82(1): NWT Air Service Between Winnipeg And Rankin Inlet

MR. NOAH: Qujannamiik. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

WHEREAS the Air Transport board has ruled in favour of a much needed direct passenger and freight service between Rankin Inlet and Winnipeg;

AND WHEREAS Calm Air Limited has appealed the board's decision to the Minister of Transport;

AND WHEREAS the local district of Churchill and the Government of Manitoba have appealed to the privy council;

AND WHEREAS it is desirous that this much needed and improved service should continue and has the support of all the communities in the Keewatin region as expressed by resolutions of the mayors of those communities;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that the Speaker of this House communicate to the Minister of Transport and the privy council the support of this Assembly for the service presently being provided by Northwest Territorial Airways between Winnipeg and Rankin Inlet.

MR. SPEAKER: Your motion is in order, Mr. Noah. Proceed.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Regarding my motion, I only have a comment right now. As far as Northwest Territorial Airways is concerned, ever since it started servicing the Keewatin, it has greatly improved air service in the Keewatin. When I have to go to Yellowknife, it is a lot easier to get to Yellowknife now, since NWT Air has been flying the route. Also, it has improved Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Keewatin, and Yellowknife connections. Before NWT Air became a community asset, we had to wait two or three days; that was a three day wait in Churchill, Manitoba, in order to get here. Also, mail coming into Keewatin from Winnipeg has greatly improved, and the route is very well organized. When we have to go to Rankin or vice versa, we do not have any problems any more, so therefore I would like to see your support to have NWT Air servicing that area. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Noah. Mr. McLaughlin, as seconder of that motion do you wish to speak at this time?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I am happy to second the motion for the Member for Keewatin North. I think that we have seen that northern companies like NWT Air have done a good job servicing the Kitikmeot region and other communities. They have their base of operations and their employees in the Northwest Territories. It is very important to us to have our central communities in each region to be the base and centre for the regional transportation in that area, and I cannot wait to see the day when you can just operate out of Rankin Inlet without having to worry about Churchill at all. The only occasion that I have had to go from Rankin Inlet to connect with PWA in Churchill, the Minister of Education and myself and his wife all had PWA problems when they were there, so if that was a random sampling of the service that people in Keewatin were getting before, I am glad that NWT Air is doing it now, and I hope that all Members will support this motion, which supports the NWT.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. McLaughlin. To the motion. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: I just wanted to say, Mr. Speaker, that I think it is important that Mr. Noah should be congratulated for bringing this motion forward, because the Government of Manitoba has intervened with the privy council, I understand, and the Minister of Transport, to do precisely the opposite of what is intended by this motion. It is an effort to resurrect a dying community in Churchill, and while I can respect the concerns of the Government of Manitoba and the residents of Churchill, the issue is the quality of air service being offered to the people of the Keewatin, and I think it is clear that the new service has given them an improved aircraft and an improved frequency of service, and a better rate. All I can observe, Mr. Speaker, is that I wish Frobisher Bay was now as well served as Rankin Inlet, because they have flights every day now, either coming into Rankin Inlet from Yellowknife, or going south, and I only wish that NWT Air had been a little more generous with the frequency of service they provide between Frobisher Bay and Yellowknife. The frequency has not changed, but the Friday and Monday schedule makes it very difficult for someone like me who is trying to keep in touch with my constituency. So that is just a side comment, Mr. Speaker, but I support the motion and urge other Members to do so. Thank you.



Motion 4-82(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Mr. Noah, I understand that you have one more motion that you are seeking unanimous consent for. Do we have unanimous consent?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed, Mr. Noah.

Motion 6-82(1): Motion Of Appreciation To Mrs. Gloria Penner Of Winnipeg

MR. NOAH: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Thank you, my colleagues.

WHEREAS the Government of the Northwest Territories has established a boarding house in the city of Winnipeg for use by residents of the Northwest Territories travelling to that city for medical treatment;

AND WHEREAS Mrs. Gloria Penner, the operator of this facility, is providing an excellent level of care of Inuit patients primarily from the Keewatin region;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Legislative Assembly request the Speaker to write to Mrs. Penner expressing to her the sincere appreciation of the Legislative Assembly for the excellent manner in which she has cared for Inuit patients staying in the Winnipeg boarding home.

This motion is seconded by the honourable Member for Frobisher Bay.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Your motion is in order. Proceed, Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I would like to express our appreciation to the people that run the boarding home for the Keewatin people that go to the hospital down in Winnipeg. They have taken very good care of the patients. This is probably a very hard way to operate such a facility, but they have been doing a very good job. They have been taking very good care of the patients, and giving them facilities and making sure that people have been taking their medication. I would like to extend appreciation to Mrs. Penner for her help to the people of the Keewatin in this field. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Noah. Mr. Patterson, as seconder.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Just very briefly, Mr. Speaker. This lady is so good that when patients leave this house after having had to be in Winnipeg, they cry. That says it all about Mrs. Penner, so I support this motion. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Motion 6-82(1), Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question is being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

That concludes motions, then, for today.

Item 11, introduction of bills for first reading.

Item 12, second reading of bills.

Item 13, consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislature and other matters.

ITEM NO. 13: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS, RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE AND OTHER MATTERS

Bill 1-82(1), Appropriation Ordinance, 1982-83, with Mr. Fraser in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 1-82(1), Appropriation Ordinance, 1982-83; 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, with Mr. Fraser in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 1-82(1), APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1982-83; 13TH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Department Of Social Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): May we come to order? We are considering Social Services on page 15.01. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD MCCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a few opening remarks regarding the department, and then proceed into the appropriation for the department. I do not anticipate requiring a witness. However, if there are questions, I would be more than pleased to have the deputy minister, Mr. Paul Moody, and myself moved to the witness table for those particular questions. If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to proceed with, as I had indicated, a few opening remarks.

I am very pleased to present for the committee's consideration the main estimates for the department. The department operates on a budget that requires approximately 8.5 per cent of the government's proposed operating expenditures. This is a very slight increase over the past year. The department will be asking for approval to authorize the spending of approximately \$30 million, and at the same time, the department has a revenue of over \$9.5 million through transfer payments and recoveries.

Over the past year, the Department of Social Services undertook a special review of its claims under the Canada Assistance Plan, and during the year submitted claims totalling \$1.8 million for this government which had not previously been claimed. The Ministers responsible for Social Services in the country meet very frequently. This group was one of the first to recognize the territorial input and the emerging role of the Government of the Northwest Territories by inviting full participation and representation at their meetings. I have attended many of these meetings and presented the concerns of the NWT government, especially in terms of the proposed federal spending reductions or reallocations in the social envelope, and the impact of the imposition of the Young Offenders Act as it relates to the Northwest Territories. In fact, I believe that there was one other province, the province of Newfoundland, and myself who were against the new Young Offenders Act because of the implications in terms of the costs that it would mean to the Northwest Territories and to Newfoundland.

Devolution Of Social Services To Communities

I believe that I would like to highlight some of the accomplishments of the department during the past year, not the least of which was the devolution of the total program of Social Services for the town of Frobisher Bay as of April the 1st. The department remains willing to discuss requests for devolution with any other community in the Northwest Territories which is interested in such a move. There have been requests for such a move from communities in the Keewatin region, in the Inuvik region, and in the Fort Smith region, and staff of the department are responding to these and will continue to respond within the coming year.



As Members will recall at our session in Hay River, a number were present at the opening of the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre, a new minimum security community correctional centre for the Territories. As well, a mentally handicapped adults' facility or group home was opened in Yellowknife in October, which will provide supervised care for people with this particular concern. While they live in this group home, they will learn skills which will enable them, hopefully, to live independently, or as independently as possible in the community. A community group in Yellowknife, the Yellowknife Association for the Mentally Retarded, provides support services to the residents and the staff of the group home. We are presently planning the replacement of the trailer units which make up our Baffin Correctional Centre, and as well, we are looking forward to doing something within the Inuvik area and providing increased services in Yellowknife.

#### Disability Prevention Campaign

Last year was the International Year of Disabled Persons and the Department of Social Services in conjunction with the Departments of Information and Health began a campaign that stressed disability prevention and awareness. We were able to provide funds to the NWT Council for the Disabled to carry out the information and promotional programs during the past year.

Resource materials in various languages that are used in the Northwest Territories have been developed and are being utilized. These materials help to explain the department's message as to the programs and the information that is available, and will enable the people of the Territories to determine how they will be able to get this assistance, and whom to contact. I think it is worth while to note that the department has taken a leading role in recruiting and training northern staff in order that residents of the communities can speak directly, in their own language, with the person who has the responsibility to deliver the services. I know that we are not 100 per cent in this capability, but we are constantly striving to improve, and we are constantly recruiting and hiring more and more local people.

During the coming year, the Department of Social Services will endeavor to improve the quality of its services, notwithstanding the proposed budget resources, but there are several thrusts, hopefully, that will occur. The analysis and the planning that will be required to meet the impact of the proposed Young Offenders Act will have to increase. An interagency committee made up of representatives of the Departments of Social Services, Justice and Public Services, federal agencies such as the RCMP, and the federal Department of Justice, is now working under the chairmanship of our consultant in this particular area.

#### Correctional Institutions Overcrowded

There continues to be an increase in the number of persons appearing before the courts. An increased emphasis on developing alternatives to incarceration will be and is currently being undertaken. Several communities already offer community service order supervision, and we would hope with the co-operation of all involved to expand this particular area and other programs that may be developed.

As in the past, our correctional institutions are overcrowded, and I predict that that situation will remain with us. There has been an increase in the numbers of persons remanded in custody while awaiting trial. There is a trend to sentencing persons to longer periods of incarceration. As well, we are dealing more and more with a different type of incarcerated person. Our resources are taxed beyond capacity at the present time, and I would like to go on record now as indicating that I have a great deal of confidence in the staff that we now employ, and I believe that they deserve a great deal of credit for coping with the kinds of pressures under which they operate.

The problems of alcohol and drug abuse, especially amongst young people, continue to plague the Northwest Territories. The Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council is attempting to come to grips with ways to evaluate the effectiveness of our current projects, and they are also developing more specific guidelines for

community groups to consider when they apply for funds. There is a sense of frustration with the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council because of the lack of growth in our funding base, and that is something that the department as well as the government will have to address in the very near future.

Although an arrangement has been worked out with the other part of the total department, that is, in Health, making detoxification a health insured service, the funds which are now available to the co-ordinating council have been consumed by adjustments to existing programs, and these programs have not had any increase in the past two or three years. The very modest increase proposed in the contributions for the coming year will not be adequate to allow for innovative and new programs that may be developed.

As I have indicated, 1981-82 was the Year of Disabled Persons and although it has ended, the department is seeking ways in which the government can continue to develop services in this area. I have instructed the department to prepare a proposal whereby financial assistance of some kind can be provided to community organizations which operate vans to provide transport for handicapped persons. The moneys would be used to offset some of the operating costs of these vehicles.

#### Increase Sought For Foster Care And Social Assistance Rates

I will be seeking an increase to the amounts which we provide to foster parents. In the Northwest Territories, we are very fortunate in having such a dedicated group of persons who are prepared to share their homes. These foster parents are not providing care to children in an attempt to make money, neither should we expect them to bear the financial costs for the basic necessities, costs which have escalated rapidly in the past few months. I will also be seeking revisions to our social assistance scales and rates. The review of costs and the analysis of impact will be completed in the very near future and, although costs have increased substantially, the amount of money available in the social envelope from the federal government is not increasing at the same rate. Financially disadvantaged persons are hurting and I know that whatever changes we can make will not be seen to be sufficient.

The Department of Social Services will be hosting two federal-provincial meetings during the coming year. The heads of corrections and the directors of income security programs will be holding their annual meetings in the Northwest Territories.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Department of Social Services will continue to play an active role in endeavoring to meet the social services needs of our residents. The department has encouraged and will continue to encourage community participation in identifying needs and planning ways in which to meet these needs. Throughout the Northwest Territories there is a network of committees which advise and guide our staff and I anticipate an even greater involvement during the coming year. Those conclude my opening remarks, Mr. Chairman. I would be prepared to now deal with the department's appropriation.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Ms Cournoyea, have you anything to add to the opening remarks from the standing committee on finance?

MS COURNOYEA: Yes, as deputy chairman, Mr. Chairman, I have some notes that we have made in regard to the evaluation of the Department of Social Services. The net increase of six man years resulting from a transfer of seven positions to the town of Frobisher Bay and the addition of one man year for the Central Arctic -- from the revised 1981-82 estimates, it is 25.6 per cent and \$6,127,000 and what we have found is the increase is made up of salary, wages and benefits, \$1,725,000; inflation is \$216,000, non-discretionary; town of Frobisher Bay \$415,000; social insurance rates, institutions, etc., \$3,696,000; corrections is \$68,000 and the net change to alcohol and drug programs is \$7000. That amounts to \$6,127,000. The adjustment for non-discretionary items in real growth is 8.4 per cent and this budget reflects a devolution of the financial assistance program to the town of



Frobisher Bay, as Mr. McCallum has indicated. This budget has been prepared reflecting an anticipated increase in the food rate allowed under social assistance and this increase is found in the financial assistance services.

At the time of our review, the department did not know what the increases would be and when their study is complete, we would appreciate receiving the information. However, as Mr. McCallum just said, he has not completed his review as yet. We would suggest that the Minister and his officials consult with the Department of Education regarding group homes in Inuvik. The finance committee has no formal recommendations.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Mr. Noah, I saw you with your hand up. Did you want to make some remarks on that opening statement?

#### Travel Costs For Visiting The Disabled

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I would like to ask the Minister of Health -- the disabled people, when they are sent to hospital or to the Chesterfield Inlet nuns' convent, physically disabled people who come from Baker Lake -- my question is, are the parents of those physically disabled people allowed to go and visit the children and how often a year are they allowed to go to visit them or are they not allowed to go and see their kids? When they have been away for quite a few years, sometimes some of the parents are not able to go because they have no money, and some of these disabled people go out or go away for many years. That is my first question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Noah. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, it is the policy of the Department of Social Services to absorb the costs, for people who cannot pay to visit that area, twice a year.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Minister. Also, he mentioned that the people that are breaking the law have been increasing in the Keewatin. Maybe they are not increasing. It seems to be only that the same offender keeps breaking the law. Maybe the young offenders are increasing slowly in my area. The other kids break the law -- they keep doing it over and over again. I am not too sure how many young offenders -- how much it is increasing. Maybe it is because the offenders keep buddying with some other people who tell them to break the law. I just do not know exactly how we can improve this. How much exactly, in the whole of the Northwest Territories, are they increasing?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): I am not sure if there is a question there. Mr. McCallum.

#### Increased Population In Correctional Centres

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would have to attempt to find from the department exactly the percentage, if you like, or the increase that is in particular areas of the Territories. I know that at the present time we have approximately 134 operational beds within our total corrections system. The daily average population in the correctional centres over the last three years in the Northwest Territories has been in 1979-80, 120; in 1980-81, 138; in 1981-82, 150. We have had peaks that would range anywhere from 150 to 180. The overcrowding presents its greatest amount of difficulty at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre. In February of this year, they have reached as many as 123 inmates. That is for a facility that was built for approximately 75 inmates. I cannot give the Member numbers specific to the Keewatin, but I can indicate to you that there is an increasing number of people who have been incarcerated over the last two or three years.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have heard that during the Christmas holidays there are an increasing number of people who go to jail. My other question is -- some of the people, when they go to jail and then go out and then go back into jail -- do you count these people again? When the same people go into jail and then go back again, do you count them over again or do you only count the ones that go to jail once? For example, sometimes they let people go and then during the week they go back again -- sort of every week, that type of people. That is what I would like to know. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Noah. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, for every individual who is sentenced to an institution, regardless of whether that individual is a repeater or not, that individual is added to the total number. In other words, if an inmate is sentenced two or three times a year, that is determined or regarded as being two or three inmates, whether it is the same individual or not.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It just seems, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. McCallum is saying if he was to be put into jail tonight and he was let go on Saturday and then was taken again to jail on Monday -- how many times would he be counted? If he were in jail 356 times, would that not be counted as an increasing number of offenders? I do not believe this business of saying that there is an increase in offenders in the Northwest Territories. I would like to see the true figures, because I do not believe the increasing figures of incarceration. Maybe they are finding the repeaters and putting them back into jail and counting them again. In our community there are not very many offenders -- maybe three or four, I am not sure. Here in Yellowknife, maybe there are 15 or 20. I think he is figuring it out by counting the repeaters and I am not convinced of his figures. If they keep counting the repeaters over and over again, I think this is the increase in the numbers he is talking about. In my idea, the business of counting the repeaters into this figure again is not correct. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Noah. Any further comments?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I may just respond to what the Member said. It very well may be that he does not agree with it, that we count repeaters; but that is a fact of life. They are still there, and if one is sentenced two or three times a year, it may be the same individual that is being sentenced two or three times a year; nevertheless, that is another entry into the corrections system. We still have to go through the process of classification; we have to go through the process of looking after these people while they are there. Whether the individual is being charged two or three times a year or more times than that -- nevertheless, that is an individual that keeps coming into our corrections system. Recidivism is a way of life, you know. We have people who repeat, maybe not for the same crime, but for a number of them. We have to continue to look after them and go through the whole process of classification. However, I would hope to be able to provide the Member with the number of repeaters, amongst, if you like, the daily average. We would try to get that kind of figure for them.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Comments of a general nature. Ms Cournoyea.

#### Statistics Give False Impression

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I believe the same incident happened in our area at one time, and it was related to social diseases. It is just a matter of what light you put on a community and an area. If we have an increase in social disorder, whether it is crime related or not, at times figures make the community areas look much more difficult. A number of years ago in Inuvik when the social disease records were published in the Edmonton Journal and various other places, when we



calculated the number of cases, we found that everyone in the community over six years old was infected. It is a problem where I think the reputation of an area is somewhat diminished because figures are put out in a manner that indicates not repeaters, but everyone being involved. There are certain members of the community who feel that they are outstanding citizens and they would like their reputation retained and not thrown in with the figures that are given out. I do not believe that Social Services intentionally did that, but as a result of that for many years I believe the people of Inuvik suffered a very blighted reputation. I think in terms of the juvenile offenders, although we feel responsible for taking care of them, from time to time figures do indicate that things are much worse, and the community suffers at large by those numbers that are publicized.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, there is no question that what the Member says is correct. The use of figures to determine the number of people who are in conflict with the law, including those who are repeaters -- you can use figures to indicate whatever you want. I agree that there are certain areas that can be hit in an unfavourable light because of the number of people that are being incarcerated within the Territories. I could indicate to you that the imprisonment rate at the national level is about .95 per thousand, and in the Northwest Territories, I could indicate that it is 3.2 per thousand. Now, a lot of those are repeaters, and it may be that we are skewing the figures and not presenting them in the proper light when there are a number of repeaters; but I had indicated to the Member for Keewatin North that I would attempt to bring back the figures that would indicate the number of repeaters. I should say that I am not talking just about juvenile offenders. I am talking about the whole area of corrections, not just juveniles. I am talking about all people who are incarcerated.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

#### Troubled Areas Priorized For Services

MS COURNOYEA: Just a general question, Mr. Chairman, to Mr. McCallum, in regard to the zoning of troubled areas. Has your department looked at where the troubled areas are and prioritized them for services?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure whether we have prioritized them. There are areas, because we deal with the North generally in regions. We have an area south of Great Slave Lake, of course, served by the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre; we have the Yellowknife Correctional Centre which, to a great extent, looks after people from all across the Territories, save the Baffin. We can isolate areas such as the Central Arctic or the Arctic coast and the Beaufort area, and the Keewatin area, but no, I do not think that we have isolated -- we recognize that there has been a demand in terms of the Mackenzie Delta area to put an institution in there, because as our courts go on circuit they do have a tendency to take back to Yellowknife a considerable number of people over a period of time. I do not think that we have prioritized in any way an area of greater incidence, but we do have some concerns in regions of the Territories, not the least of which would be the Arctic coast, the Mackenzie Delta, the Baffin, the Keewatin, and I think it goes along with the kinds of regions that we identify with the Territories.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Any further comments? Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you for letting me speak again, Mr. Chairman. I have another question. There are some people that defend themselves. I can give you an example of two people in Baker Lake. They drank and beat each other up. Even after their drinking spree, they got so mad at each other that one had to defend himself and had to fight back. He was put in jail for two days, the one who defended himself, and then he was brought back to our community. The people who get themselves into that situation where they have to defend themselves and then get charged with hitting the other guy that was trying to hurt them, would they also be counted when you are doing the figures?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, anybody who is sentenced by the court to incarceration would be counted among those figures.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Any further comments of a general nature? Is it the wish, then, that we go into administration services, page 15.02? Mr. McLaughlin, did you have some comments?

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Sorry. I will wait for the specifics to come up.

O And M, Administration Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 15.02, administration services, total O and M, \$6,095,000. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, to the Minister of Social Services. When an area or a community faces a severe rise in social services payments required to keep up the community, what overture does your department make with, say, other departments such as Economic Development to try to build a viable economy in that community, rather than relying on social assistance?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

Interdepartmental Co-operation To Reduce Need For Social Assistance

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I recognize that we had talked about this at standing committee in terms of attempting to work with other departments of the government to attempt to get away from simply passing out the social assistance money, and trying to get people employed. At the regional level I would hope that we would be able to work with the Department of Economic Development, the Housing Corporation, or the associations, and any other department that would be involved with bringing work into the community. Certainly the number of employable unemployed people is a concern to the government as a whole. I would hope that our people -- that is, the caseworkers and the people involved with social services at a regional or community level -- involved any and all departments that can be utilized in order to bring about any form of employment -- most of those dealing with the government, of course, the Housing Corporation, DPW and Economic Development and Tourism.

In the area of training I would hope that our people are making overtures to involve those departments to see what employment opportunities are available within the community; and where those employment opportunities are available that the people, to be recipients of social assistance, are directed toward employment rather than simply taking on social assistance.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, Mr. McCallum has certainly stated the case, but I feel that there is a lack in the Department of Social Services when they take the initiative, when there is a need in a community; and oftentimes one department really does not know what the other one is doing. I was not talking about a community that would have available jobs, but when an increase in the community assistance program reaches a certain point, what policy have you got, and what responsibility do you take or insist that your department officials take, in trying to develop by going themselves to, say, the Department of Economic Development, and saying, "Look, we have a severe problem here. Let us try to overcome some of these problems." I think it is fine to state the problem because we all know what that is, but what initiative and what policy directs your department to make that initiative, because obviously, in certain cases, it is only going to be your department that would know the amount of social assistance going into any one community?



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

Caseworkers Would Take Initiative With Other Departments

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I think that the department, or caseworkers, or people within the community in this case would look at the overview of it, and the kind of assistance we are paying out. The regional superintendent or area superintendents -- would then sit down with other government employees in other areas to try to determine what is available in employment for these people. It would be up to the superintendents or the caseworkers to meet with other government people who are in these other departments to try to ascertain what kind of work is available. It would be our policy, that is, the policy within the Department of Social Services, that our caseworkers and our superintendents would actively pursue the idea of talking directly with people in other departments to determine what kind of initiatives are going on in the community; what kind of work is available; and then going to the people who are doing that work, or contracting that work, and indicating that there is a number of people available in the community to participate in wage employment or in any kind of employment. It would be a policy of people within our employ to take that initiative to deal with whatever is going on in the community, be it by a government department or even a private entrepreneur, to indicate to them that there is a labour force that is there, and try to do their all to get the individual or the company to hire these local people.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I would feel, and like to say to the Minister of Social Services that in the area of the Inuvik region, that certainly I would like you personally to meet maybe with your group in Inuvik. I do not know when was the last time you were up there. Otherwise, if you still feel that you cannot make a visit to that region, that you direct them that that is what they should be doing.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I have never refused to go to Inuvik, and I have been up there. I guess the last time was just after the summer, I would say sometime in September that I was there, and talked then to people both in Health and Social Services; but I will take the Member's direction, and I would make sure that our people in Social Services are directed to follow that particular policy.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you very much. We shall take a 15 minute coffee break.

---SHORT RECESS

Total O And M, Administration Services, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The Chair recognizes a quorum. Administration services, page 15.02, total O and M, in the amount of \$6,095,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Family And Children's Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 15.03, family and children's services, total O and M, in the amount of \$5,021,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, to Mr. McCallum. In terms of providing foster care payments to individuals looking after children, at the first session I took part in I asked the question, how the department would compensate grandparents when they took over their children's children and you had stated that you would look favourably upon individuals who did take the responsibility of neglected children. Has your department a policy now in regard to grandparents who are often faced with the responsibility of caring for their grandchildren?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I obviously have some difficulty answering that question. If an individual who cares for children experienced some difficulty in providing for the necessities, then the department would not be averse to providing assistance. I had indicated in my opening remarks that I am going to increase the rates for foster care. Now, I recognize that that is different than what the Member is indicating, because that is within the extended family, if you like. Her example is an extended family situation, but if within the context of an extended family should there be a difficulty experienced by the adults of that extended family to care for children, then I am confident that we, as a department, would be able to lend assistance.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

Assistance To Grandparents Is Often In Form Of Welfare Payments

MS COURNOYEA: The basic problem, Mr. Chairman, in the Social Services providing assistance to grandparents or extended families in looking after children is oftentimes it comes in the form of welfare payments and oftentimes some of the older families do not wish to be on the Social Services assistance list, because they never have taken social assistance previously. Their concern is that they do not want to be looked upon to be needing that kind of service, that they feel that they are in the same category as when the Social Services places foster children. I believe that this topic has come up for discussion and perhaps you can relate to this Assembly what policy has been developed to take care of that need.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I have to indicate to the Member and to this committee that we do not have a policy as such. I respect very much what the Member is indicating, that parents who all their lives have looked after themselves and have not had to depend upon any government for its largesse or for assistance are very reluctant, once they assume responsibilities in the extended family unit, to go and ask for social assistance, and yet require some. I respect very much that that is a problem.



I have to indicate to the Member again, though, that we do not have a policy as such because I would prefer, and I would hope that our caseworkers in communities deal with the situation on an individual basis. I would hope very much that our caseworkers are aware of the situations within the community and know when individuals, in this instance that the Member has indicated -- our caseworkers are aware that there is a difficulty and would be able to deal with the grandparents or whomever in such an instance. But we do not have a policy as such and because we do not have a policy, I think that in this way we do respect the concept, if you like, or the ideal that these people do not want to be on welfare. They do not want to get this assistance. That does not mean that we, as a department, should not be providing them with some kind of help, basically monetary. So, I would hope that in the absence of having a policy our caseworkers and our people within the field, would be aware of those kinds of situations that do occur and would be able to deal with it on a one to one basis.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Ms Cournoyea.

Welfare May Be The Only Available Resource

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, it is in absence of that policy that your caseworkers and the people who want to help these people who are looking after neglected children oftentimes have to subscribe to social assistance or the welfare payment, because basically your department has no other program and trying to put together an acceptance of them being foster children is very difficult. So, it is in absence of that policy that the situation exists whereby the only resources that can be tapped are the social welfare payments. The caseworkers are not to be blamed, because that is the easiest thing to get and that is the only thing, basically, that is available.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I recognize that there is a concern here. I will make sure or attempt to make sure that the personnel within the department, both the headquarters and in the field, become more aware of the situations when they do exist in the communities and deal with them in the most appropriate manner, so that individuals who require some assistance do not have to go through the business of applying for the "dole", if you like, but are being dealt with beforehand, so that people do not suffer once they take on responsibilities in an extended care situation.

Total O And M, Family And Children's Services, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Any further comments? Family and children's services on page 15.03, total O and M, in the amount of \$5,021,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Correction Service

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 15.04, Correction service, total O and M, in the amount of \$4,807,000. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I would like to go more deeply into the matter of corrections. You mentioned some statistics earlier about the extent of overcrowding generally in the Northwest Territories and specifically at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre. You said that the centre was built for 75 people. At times, I think you said, it has held as high as 123. That is overcrowding. Can you relate to the Assembly when that kind of situation occurs, how is it dealt with, very specifically? In the matter of doubling, in the matter of temporary beds, in the matter of placements elsewhere, can you please explain just what is done in those cases?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

Dealing With Overcrowding In Yellowknife Correctional Centre

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am not trying to be facetious or anything else, but exactly in the manner that the Member had indicated. We, where it is possible, double up or utilize the facilities by putting more beds in areas. We may use some other areas as temporary quarters to house people. We transfer to other areas through our classification process. It may be that we may be able to send some people to the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre or the Baffin Correctional Centre. We transfer people out of the system in the North to southern institutions -- but exactly that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes. More specifically, are there cells, where there are two or more people living in them, when they were designed for one? Do people sleep on mats from time to time? Are some prisoners serving part of their term in RCMP lockup cells? Are some ever transferred to Arctic House in Yellowknife?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, we do have people who are transferred to Arctic House, given the time they may have left in their sentence. We do increase the number of beds in terms of a particular lockup. We do not use, as far as I know, the RCMP lockup to house our people who are incarcerated or sentenced to our institution. I will have to check whether there is anybody sleeping on mattresses on the floors. No. It has been indicated to me that that is not so.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: But the extent of overcrowding is quite severe. Can you tell me whether it has led to any incidents or whether there is a strong possibility that it could lead to incidents?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, it has not led to any incidents. As to whether there is a possibility that it would lead to any incidents -- that is, overcrowding -- is hypothetical; on my part I would not want to comment one way or the other. I do not believe it would, but having said that, that may very well be turned around. So, that is a hypothetical question, Mr. Chairman, that is very difficult for me to deal with, but it has not, that I know of, in the past.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, it is a hypothetical question, but it is also true, that people living in very close proximity, closer than one would expect people normally are able to live in, that incidents certainly could arise. At any rate, there is a problem of overcrowding, and in your initial statements, you did say that you predict the situation will remain. Yet when I look at capital expenditures, I do not see any immediate plans for expansion, whether that is a permanent expansion, or whether it is to construct temporary facilities. Can you explain why that is so if you expect that the situation will continue?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

Alternatives To Correctional Centres

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I made the remark in my opening statement that I expected that we would have to be concerned with overcrowding. I recognize that it is upon us. I expect that overcrowding will continue because of the



increase in the number of people who are being sentenced. Regardless, I would hope that the courts would make better use of alternatives to sentences in the correctional centres, or to our corrections in general; alternatives such as community service orders; other fine options than imprisonment. I would hope that in the case of younger people, that there would be a greater acceptance of some responsibility in the community for young offenders.

I would expect that we would be able to reach some agreement with the federal government in trying to suggest other forms of institutions. At the present time, we are in just a very initial discussion with the RCMP and the federal government about trying to work together to get some better form of a remand centre, because within the total number of people that we would have housed at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre would be a number of remands, and we would hope to be able to work with the federal government, specifically the RCMP here in Yellowknife, to do something to work out a deal there. You have to remember as well that there are other correctional centres, one in Hay River, one in Fort Smith for women, and one in Baffin region. We are currently trying to upgrade the one in Baffin. We have had some preliminary discussions within the department, within government, for the establishment of a correctional centre in Inuvik that has been ongoing for some time. We would hope to be able to work toward that.

In essence I believe that we will always have people incarcerated for some reason or another. I would hope that there would be a greater acceptance by the communities and the courts for community service orders, or other alternatives to incarceration. I would hope that we would be able to work with the federal government agencies to alleviate the remand situation, especially here. We will obviously have to continue to send out federal prisoners. We are going to have to continue to reassess the basic policy of keeping northerners in the North. If they are sentenced for more than two years, because of the overcrowding, it may be necessary to move these or transfer these people south. So within all those areas, I would hope that we would be able to deal with the situation, deal with the problem, notwithstanding that I believe it will continue because of the increased activity, if you like, within the Territories itself.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Arlooktoo. Mr. MacQuarrie, have you a follow-up on that?

#### Increasing Emphasis On Alternative Sentencing

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Minister is expressing a number of hopes, but they may be in vain if there is not some specific...

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Hope springs eternal...

MR. MacQUARRIE: ...yes, in some breasts.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Yes, in this one.

MR. MacQUARRIE: That is nice. I am glad that you are an optimist, Mr. Minister. The hopes may be in vain though, unless there is some specific and concrete plan of attack. You mentioned that the department is examining alternatives to incarceration and increasing emphasis on other methods of sentencing, such as expanding community service sentencing. I know that a problem is that, I suppose, the judges who are dealing with cases are not persuaded that that is an effective means of dealing with the cases they see, or else they are just not thinking about that possibility when they are confronted by cases. So can you be more specific, precisely, when you say that you are increasing emphasis on that? Can you tell me what is being done specifically to try to ensure that that community service sentencing is emphasized?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, we meet -- "we", that is the Department of Social Services -- meet with the Department of Justice and Public Services, with the RCMP, and with the judiciary, I would say monthly, if not more than that, to attempt to come to grips with this concern. It is a situation that we continually attempt to work to some degree of success and to bring about the kind of desired results so that we would have, so that there would be a greater acceptance of situations in communities, especially the smaller communities.

At the present time, there has been an increase in the territorial judiciary, and I think that instead of having long wait periods, that justice may be coming to move very quickly within the next years, because there has been an increase in the number of judges, I think, in the Territories, and we may be able to deal with situations a lot faster. The establishment in certain communities of juvenile court committees has done much in certain areas to attempt to alleviate the problem. We are now carrying on discussions with the federal as well as other territorial government in trying to deal with the problem, and that is the kind of direction that we are moving in. It is meeting with people within the communities, meeting with people in other departments, to try to raise the consciousness of the situation amongst those people so that there would be a greater acceptance of other alternatives that are now in place, and may be developed over the next while.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Arlooktoo.

Responsibility For Rehabilitation

MR. ARLOOKTOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to know if the people who are in the rehabilitation centres, are they taught and do they have people coming in to teach them how to reintegrate themselves into society? I think that this would eliminate crime by people in the Territories, if they had rehabilitation centres doing this sort of work. Who is responsible for rehabilitating these people? Is there such a centre?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Arlooktoo. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure whether I got all of the question, but I take it that the question is whether there is anybody that is involved with trying to help rehabilitate some of the inmates. There is some rehabilitation being done in various areas. In the Baffin Correctional Centre, there is the "on the land" program. There is a native staff there at the Baffin Correctional Centre who work, I believe, very closely with the inmates. There is alcohol counselling with the inmates in correctional centres -- in the South Mackenzie and at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, for example, with the Tree of Peace and the Northern Addiction Services. They deal there with people.

As to a rehabilitation of people in terms of deviant behaviour, other than that caused by alcohol, there is a very minimal amount of that being done, obviously because of the length of time to which an individual is sentenced. Where it is possible, where we have the resources to do so, we attempt to do it; but we have a work release program. As our inmates are reclassified because of the time which they have spent in the institution, we attempt to ease them back into society, whereby they are doing some good, and we have people who are concerned in those areas. So yes, we have a certain amount of rehabilitation work. We are handicapped because of the length of sentences in a lot of instances, but we do what we can in terms of work release, on the land programs, alcohol counselling, etc.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Arlooktoo.

MR. ARLOOKTOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I understand. I understand that people are being taken out on the land for rehabilitation. I only know about people who go home. I know two people in Frobisher because they



are being helped, and I know it would be a lot more helpful if somebody would go and talk. There are two people that were taking advantage of it. They knew that winter was coming, and they wanted to go and have free meals and all.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Arlooktoo. Was there a question in that statement, or was it just a statement?

#### Rehabilitation By Members Of The Clergy

MR. ARLOOKTOO: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, do they have people who are in the rehabilitation centres? Do they have ministers or do they have other people who rehabilitate the people that are in the institutions?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure whether there are members of the clergy who are involved. I would expect that within a community, as an inmate is released and is back in the community, that obviously there are those within the community, including the clergy, who would have some concern whether that individual is being able to perform within society. As to doing rehabilitation strictly within the correctional centres, I would have to say no. It is not the clergy who are involved, but there are services being conducted, and I know that members of the cloth of various denominations do talk to and hold services within the institutes, and specifically within the Yellowknife Correctional Centre.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. MacQuarrie.

#### Factors Contributing To Increasing Number Of People Sentenced

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You did mention that there is an increase in the number of people being sentenced. Has the department a clear idea of to just what extent that results from a growing population? Does that mean, for instance, that the overcrowding of the facilities is simply that we are getting a little further behind as a result of natural increase? To what extent is it unusual growth? In respect to the latter -- that is, if it is an unusual increase -- you did say that perhaps alcohol and drug abuse are a part of that. To what extent is that increasing? To what extent, if there is an unusual increase, is it an influx from people elsewhere? What are all the factors that are contributing to this problem?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am loath to say that it is a natural increase. There is no question that it has been an increase, in terms of the number of inmates within our total corrections system. There is no question that there are more people incarcerated now, in 1982, than there were, let us say, pre-YCI and pre-South Mackenzie Correctional Institute -- before the establishment of these correctional institutes in the Northwest Territories. Now, the relationship of putting up institutions and then having them filled would be maybe an area where one could attempt some kind of a correlation. There is no question in my mind that if we continue to place these -- as we continue to build these without attempting to look at other alternative forms, that these places will continue to be inhabited.

As to the sophistication of the inmates, I would expect, yes, inmates are becoming more sophisticated than ever. I may have to be careful here, because I am not sure I can substantiate it, but certainly the use of alcohol and drugs among an even lower age of the population certainly has increased the kinds of deviant behaviour in society and that one may be incarcerated because of that behaviour. We have an increase in the kind of inmate who uses drugs, uses alcohol, or abuses drugs and abuses alcohol.

I think as well that as the law and society begins to move in to a greater degree across the Territories, that it is quite possible that some of the behaviour of individuals within certain segments of society before the law coming in -- I would say that that behaviour is acceptable within a small group, that as you take in sophistication, as you take in law, that that kind of behaviour now, to society in general, is not acceptable. We do get some increases in sexually deviant behaviour in the Northwest Territories as well.

So, we have an increase, I believe, whether it is an unusual increase or a natural increase. I think we have sophisticated inmates in terms of the use of alcohol and drugs and we have an increase in the kinds of other behaviour that we would say is deviant to society, that heretofore in certain areas may very well not have been. So, a roundabout way is that as we continue to bring about more law, more justice, there will be an increase in the number of people incarcerated, unless there is a greater use of other acceptable alternatives to incarceration.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. McLaughlin.

#### Starting Up Group Homes In Communities

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My question is a little bit related to Mr. MacQuarrie's, in the area of correction service, because last year the Minister indicated to us that receiving homes were going to be closed, because they were able to put younger children out into private homes, but that there was a problem with older children, especially still of the juvenile age, in that when they arrested these children when they were in trouble, they could not put them in prisons, that they had nowhere to hold them and that he was possibly going to look into some group homes in some of the smaller communities. It has always been my wish that young offenders and first time offenders in Pine Point would not be sent to the correctional centres in Hay River and Yellowknife, where they get involved with older people who are already, in some cases, habitual criminals. I was wondering what the Minister intends to do in the way of operating group homes this year; if there is going to be any action taken in this area in the smaller communities to start this up.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, we would hope to be able to use existing facilities and, quite obviously, if the Young Offenders Act comes in, depending upon the age at which it is brought in -- that is, 16, 17 or 18 -- in conjunction with the federal government, it may be necessary to put up new facilities, but I have indicated, and I think with the acceptance and concurrence of other Members of our government, our Executive, that if we have to put up new facilities because of the Young Offenders Act, that the federal government will go ahead and do it, because we cannot afford to. We are going to want to use group homes for juveniles, yes. We may have to develop specialized or more secure group homes, or other small facilities for some juveniles. Where the parents maybe are capable of dealing with fairly active, if you like -- acting-out juveniles, we would want to be able to use some of those facilities and if there have to be new ones built, then obviously, we will have to deal with the federal government in order to put those facilities onstream.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Pudluk.

#### Plans For New Centre In Frobisher Bay

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask the Minister a question. The jail houses that were planned for last year following the 1981-82 budget -- they were going to have a new correctional building in Frobisher Bay and they had \$1,500,000 set aside. Then they planned for one million dollars for 1983-84 but it is not in the budget now. I wonder why this is so. They thought that they were going to get a new correctional building in Frobisher Bay.



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I recognize that a year ago we did have some money within -- that we were wanting to do some renovation or to put up a new building to replace the existing Baffin Correctional Centre. It has been a rather difficult situation, in terms of trying to put up that facility, because there has been some dispute within the community itself as to where it should go, first and foremost. There are those who would like to see it down toward the hostel -- I forget the area. There are others who would want it on the hill, toward NCPC, in that area.

So, there is some kind of concern between the two areas. Nevertheless, I recognize that we had it onstream. It is still within our five year capital forecast. It has been deferred by the Executive, on the recommendation of the department, because of the question of location and the question of a design. We would hope to utilize the kind of facility that we have in Hay River or an adaptation thereof. I would expect that although there is nothing indicated here within the capital for the replacement of such a building, that we will be going, as a department, through a planning process, regardless. It very well may be, because of the circumstances that could arise within the year, that we may very well have to come back to this Assembly to get an approval for capital funds or a redistribution of capital funds to bring that facility, the replacement facility, onstream again, but it is something that we have not totally discarded. It has been set aside for a period of time, until we can work out all the difficulties, but we are going to replace the Baffin Correctional Centre, regardless. The question is when.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Pudluk.

Request For More Valid Reason Than Question Of Location

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, there seem to be two reasons that you have. They do not seem to be very valid reasons. I wonder if you can give me a little bit more of an answer, because when we met in Hay River, the way it was drafted, we were in agreement as to how it was going to be planned. As to the location, I do not think there is any difficulty as to where the location is going to be. I wonder if you can give me a better, more valid reason.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the Member does not accept the reasons for deferring it. In my view, they are valid. It is valid because we would want the support of the community of Frobisher Bay as to where the location of that particular facility would be. I do not throw that out lightly. There have been in the past some concerns of where this particular facility would be placed, as Members will know; where the existing building is and the two locations that I had indicated. One would be on the hill, very close to where NCPC is; the other, that there has been some talk within the community itself to moving it further toward the airport. Now, I cannot indicate the names in that community that it refers to.

Secondly, as to the design, I have heard it indicated in this House on a number of occasions that even the existing facility is too much Taj Mahal-ish and it is not. We have to be concerned with the kind of facility that we are going to put together. We have to be concerned where it goes. We have to be concerned with the indications of the Frobisher Bay town council in terms of the water, sewer, where it would be, and the plans that the town have there, in terms of development as well.

### Replacement Centre Is In Capital Program

Now, I have indicated to the Member, and to this committee, Mr. Chairman, that the replacement of the Baffin Correctional Centre has not been put off entirely. I have said that it has been in our capital program. I recognize it has been in the works for some time. I have indicated to him, as well, and to Members of this committee, that should there be an increased concern to replace that facility, that undoubtedly I will be coming back to this committee or to this Assembly with the request to approve us going ahead, even further planning, and hopefully, actually some construction within the year.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. MacQuarrie, do you have another question?

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, some that have to do with the question of recidivism. In the matter of seeking alternatives to incarceration, I think that that is a desirable thing. Certainly, you ought to have alternatives for those people who unquestionably would profit from some alternative. I am not really sure that work release or on the land programs offer that alternative if they are merely pleasant experiences and while those experiences are being enjoyed there is not any conscious or organized effort to bring about some change in attitude, and I am afraid that is, maybe, what happens in many cases.

At any rate, a serious question is who should be sent to jail and, of course, not everybody who does something that society does not entirely approve of should be sent to jail, because some acts are maybe merely antisocial, whereas others are criminal acts. With respect to the latter, I think that those people ought to be sent to jail and the question then is, how should they be treated when they are there? I am not only making reference to our own society in the Northwest Territories, but right across the country. I am not sure that the question as to how people ought to be treated when they are there is answered adequately. Several Members have referred to the fact that there is a great deal of recidivism and that that accounts for a lot of the prison population -- people who have returned again and again. It is called a correction service and yet it is not very clear to me that any behaviour is being corrected, or very much.

When I inquired earlier this summer as to the length of sentences and what kind of corrections program or rehabilitation program was mounted, it was stated in reply that the average sentence, I believe, was 28 days and that that did not really allow a sufficient amount of time to effect any correction in behaviour. So, it just makes me wonder what is really happening in our correctional institutes then?

### Incarceration Should Be Unpleasant

My own view of this matter is that the purpose of the judicial system, when it is dealing with criminal acts and metes out a sentence, that the sentence ought to be, in my opinion, anyway, served in two very clear phases. Perhaps I am from the Dark Ages in this matter, but it is the way I feel, nevertheless and that is that in the first part those who violated the law should understand in a very clear way that society is displeased with that kind of action. In other words, incarceration for a period of time should be a distinctly unpleasant experience, without resorting to inhumanity or to brutality or, indeed, to conditions where simple privacy is violated by overcrowding and that sort of thing, but the experience, for a period of time, in my opinion, should be a distinctly unpleasant experience. After that point, for those people who seem to indicate a will to modify their behaviour in some way and to attempt to live by the norms that society has established, that there then is a second phase where you attempt to rehabilitate.



### Short Sentences In A Comfortable Place

Now, what I am saying is if we have very short sentences -- or if they tend to be short, the average, say, 28 days -- and we do not have the type of treatment that I referred to in the first phase, that is, making it distinctly unpleasant, what it means is that it can be a comfortable place for people to stay for a few months and despite the goodwill, there is not the opportunity to effect any behavioural change. What that means, then, is that someone who has committed a crime finds that it is not terribly detrimental to themselves to do it and they may do it again, and again, and again, and maybe that is what is happening.

So, my question then is, does the department ever address itself to that fundamental kind of question? Exactly what is the objective of that type of institution? Is it satisfied that it is doing the right thing when people are incarcerated or, on the other hand, have objectives simply been set and then there is never any re-evaluation or reassessment? I certainly think there ought to be. Could you enlighten me then? Is there a fundamental assessment of basic objectives, in light of the fact that we have such short sentences and seem to have many, many people returning?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the whole question of incarceration, as to the removal of a degree of freedom of an individual whose behaviour is deviant to accepted societal standards, and the question of the kind of incarceration because of behaviour that may be criminal because of the law, but in essence is not to the same degree -- this whole question is a very complex one.

In the beginning, I would expect that when we, that is the Government of the Northwest Territories, got into the business of providing facilities to hold prisoners, the ideal was to get into the process or into the concept of "corrections". With the overcrowding that we have, that becomes very difficult. To a great degree, it becomes a misnomer -- that is, corrections. We have had some difficulty over the past year recruiting people to this program of the department. We have been successful of late in acquiring an individual who has just taken over as chief of corrections. One of the prime responsibilities that the individual has now is to review the whole process of classification. It will take some time to go through this, but I have every confidence that given the experience of the individual, that this process will take place to the betterment of our whole program of corrections.

### Alcohol Related Crimes Most Prevalent

Obviously, our corrections program serves two purposes. It certainly does remove individuals from society, and it does, to a degree, make imprisonment an unpleasant situation. We attempt, in a number of instances, and through a number of means, with the resources that we have -- resources in terms of personnel and in terms of facilities -- to do some kind of rehabilitation. A lot of our sentences, as the Member knows and as I have indicated, are for a short period of time because they are liquor related. Those that we have who are incarcerated and that are willing, we attempt to provide some education programs with them; upgrading, vocational, work release. We have some people within our care who have committed violent and other serious crimes. We have the resources, the people, the professional people on staff to a necessary degree to look after that kind of a situation. However, the difficulty that we experience is with the people who are involved with alcohol related crimes and who come in for a very short period of time, and that makes up about 90 per cent of the people who are committed to our care. Alcoholism, if you like, is the most prevalent factor in crime in the Territories.

We have attempted, as I have indicated, and I think to some degree, to bring about community work programs, community service orders, and there are areas in the Territories where this works. We have, hopefully, started and been able to work with the judiciary on the restitution programs. We have set up juvenile court committee attendance centres. We attempt work employment programs as well.

I recognize that this is not enough. If it was, we would not continue to have as many people within the system. However, we cannot have any say in the length of incarceration, and if we did very much to change the norm in the kind of incarceration, we would have the human rights group on our back as well. We do not get as many people as other jurisdictions with serious crimes; most of our crimes are alcohol related. As I said, we have alcohol counselling in the areas.

#### An Analysis Is Being Attempted

We are attempting to delve into and do some analysis of the kind of individual who is being sentenced by the courts; the number of times that individual repeats that particular crime, or others. We look at the kinds of institutions that we should be developing if, in fact, we are going to put more of them up, and where they should go. The whole process is a very complex one. We have had some difficulty over the past year and a half, and maybe even before that, because of lack of resources; people and money. I would see that we are on the road now to doing something, and I would hope that we would be able to bring forth some very definitive changes in the total classification process, and the acceptance by other parts of the law to take on community service orders, and that we would see some kind of change in the total direction in which we are going as far as corrections is concerned.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Any further comments? Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My first question is to the Minister of Health. Is there a law in the Territories, or is there a law under federal government jurisdiction? In some of the communities, they gamble a lot with cards. There is a problem with gambling. This has been a concern for quite some time now. People usually use their family allowance to gamble, and the money from Social Services if there is a gambling game going on. I know this has happened. If the people of the North are gambling with their family allowance or Social Services money, is there a law? That is my first question to the Minister.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, as far as I know -- I would have to get some kind of advice from the Minister of Justice, possibly -- but as far as I know, one can gamble with whatever resources one has. If the family allowance is paid to an individual, that is the individual's money. If the individual comes for social assistance, I would hope that our caseworkers are aware that they are using that as an ante and would do something about it, but I know of no law that would restrict the kinds of funds that one would have at one's disposal.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Noah.

MR. NOAH: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think there should be a law put into force in the Territories concerning habitual gamblers. I understand that I could gamble with the money that I earn through working, but this is for assistance for people who cannot work themselves or provide for themselves, and it should not be used for gambling. It should be used for clothing.

#### Treatment Should Differ For Different Crimes

I do not support what Mr. MacQuarrie has stated. People who go to jail are not the same. We know that there are not too many murderers in the jails right now, and you go around visiting all the corrections just to find out how many do not



murder. I would not want them to be treated too badly in jail, because most of the crimes that you are put in jail for are not too harsh. If a murderer goes to jail, it could be alcohol or drug related. I would not want to see an inmate who committed theft to be treated the same as a murderer or a person that is there because of alcohol related offences; he should not be treated the same as a murderer, because they would all then be treated the same in jail -- I mean harshly. If they were given harsh treatment in jail, they would have no decency left in them. They all go to jail for different reasons because they all have different offences. Some people, when they go to jail, find out when they go back home that they are not welcome any more, or that they are not wanted any more when they go back home. The second time around, after the first sentence and after the second offence, they usually feel that they have already been rejected, so it does not matter any more. This is the way I think regarding the whole thing. Mr. MacQuarrie mentioned something that I disagree with totally. I think that people do not have to go back to jail again, or else they become repeaters. Many repeaters often feel that if they do criminal acts, it does not matter any more, because it has become a way of life for them, and also because they have no more reason to live, because their home communities have rejected them. We have to look at repeaters, because repeaters keep going in and out and not getting rehabilitated any more. It is not the answer. We have to look at an alternative solution, Mr. Chairman.

#### Communicating In English May Be Difficult

Also, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that people who go to corrections, there are a few who are not bilingual, but the few who do not speak English have difficulty communicating. When they are assigned to a correctional institute many do not have the ability to understand English. It is difficult and it is a handicap. Even if an English speaking person had to go back to jail, it may have a psychological effect on him that may become a mental disease.

When I come to Yellowknife, I go to the correctional institute to visit people. I was happy to see that in the correctional institute here they have recreational facilities. Gymnasiums are provided where they can go and do outdoor sports but some people are not allowed to go out at all because some of them are considered to be serious criminals and they are serving in detention rooms. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that Mr. MacQuarrie really knows what he is talking about. Maybe Mr. MacQuarrie should start visiting the correctional institution to see for himself. He may be able to see the picture a little bit more as it is. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Noah. We will take a 10 minute coffee break and then have Mr. Sibbeston next.

---SHORT RECESS

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The Chair recognizes a quorum. Correction service on page 15.04. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words to Arnold McCallum. I understand he is in charge of alcohol and drugs. What he was saying was that drinking is always a problem in our Territories. Every time there is an accident or something happens, it always has to do with drinking. I understand he is in charge of those kinds of situations. If there are going to be more problems again because of drinking, I wonder if the government could do something about it. Wherever there are liquor stores or something like that, I wonder if they could just close them. That way, when there is no drinking, the people up here will be better off. I am from Simpson. We used to have a lot of problems like that, but last year they cut down quite a bit on Simpson bars and liquor store hours, so now it is getting better. If there are going to be some more problems like that, I wonder if he could just close the whole thing.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I had indicated -- and we are dealing with corrections -- that 90 per cent of the incidents of deviant behavior is alcohol related in the Territories, and I appreciate the comments that Mr. Sibbeston has put forth. However, as to the curtailment of the sale of alcohol in the Territories, that does not come under my particular purview as Minister responsible for Social Services. We are, obviously, very much concerned in terms of the abuse of alcohol -- and it is the abuse of alcohol rather than the consumption of alcohol that presents the difficulty. The question such as Mr. Sibbeston put forward, I think, would be more appropriately addressed to Mr. Braden, whose jurisdiction or whose responsibility it is to deal with the Liquor Licensing Board in this particular instance. That is not to say that there is not a concern by this department -- and, in fact, all the departments -- on the abuse of alcohol in the Territories. I cannot comment one way or the other as to how the curtailment or the shutdown of the liquor stores across the Territories is concerned. I would have to defer to Mr. Braden on that particular point.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Braden.

#### Changes To Liquor Ordinance

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In reference to Mr. Sibbeston's question, if I understand it correctly -- he indicated that the Dene Nation had approached the Liquor Licensing Board to close down the liquor store and liquor outlets in Fort Simpson during a proposed national or annual assembly. The board, as I understand it, made a decision which would have involved closing down the liquor store and reducing the hours of licensed premises. I might indicate to this committee, Mr. Chairman, that I will be introducing an amendment to the Liquor Ordinance this session which will make it legal for the Liquor Licensing Board to close liquor outlets in a community when it is the case that there is a meeting of major significance to the community or the region, where this is required. Mr. Sibbeston has been pressing for this for a long time and we will be proceeding on it.

Second, with respect to closing down permanently liquor outlets, Fort Simpson, as you are aware, Mr. Chairman, has a liquor agency and, I believe, two liquor outlets. I suppose that if the community circulated a petition and achieved the correct number of voters -- I would have to go back to the ordinance on this, but if it was perceived that the liquor outlets would have to be shut down, there is a mechanism to do this. All right?



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Braden. Mr. Sibbeston.

All Liquor Outlets Should Be Closed

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) Another thing I want to talk about is that there are always problems and then, like the Dene thing, we always talk about it, and then we come to the good point. The leaders of the Mackenzie Valley, there are a lot of them thinking that the territorial government are the ones that brought that booze to these people in the Mackenzie Valley. If there are a lot of problems, the government should be the ones doing something about it. There are problems in the South, the federal government are the ones that are in charge and then they are supposed to look after situations. In the South they have drugs. The white people, they do not like it. That is why they closed down the drugs. People are dying from them, and having problems, too. What I am thinking is that the government here and the Assembly should think that way too. If we are going to keep having problems with it, they should just close it down. That money, \$5.3 million are spent on it. Alcohol and drugs is \$1.5 million. If we close all the liquor stores and put all that money -- we could be using it for something else.

Now, I am looking across and looking at you guys. You are the ones who are the government people, so if there are any problems among the native people, you are the ones that should be looking at it. We have problems with drinking. That is the reason I am asking you to close it down, the native people would be better off. As you know, a lot of people in the North are drinking now, and you know how they drink. Some of the people know how to drink, but there are still a lot of people who do not know how to handle their drinks. White people know how to handle their drinks, but the native people, they really do not know how to handle it, because it is too strong for them. Now you are the government people, so if you close them, it would be better for us. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Sibbeston, was there a question there?  
Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) Now, Mr. Chairman, he is the one that is in charge of everything here. He is the one that said there are drinking problems among the people. You are the one that said there is a problem, and you are the one that should be closing it down. Mr. McCallum, Mr. Braden, you are the ones who are sitting in front -- about drug and alcohol in the Northwest Territories. You are the bosses. You are the boss for many of these people in the Northwest Territories. So, you are the boss, so whatever you think -- I am just asking you a question, what would you think about it, if we close it down?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Braden.

People Have Control By Holding Plebiscites

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I indicated earlier, there are mechanisms for the people of a particular community or region to use to determine whether they want to have their community designated a restricted area or a dry area where no alcohol can be consumed. Now, I am considering a case right now where the community voted about a year and a half or two years ago to remove beer sales. What happened a few months ago was that there was another plebiscite held and the community has suggested that they would like to have beer sales in a very controlled situation reintroduced into the community.

Now, I recognize what Mr. Sibbeston has been saying, and I guess what I would say in response is that if it was the case that the communities in his constituency wanted to have no alcohol consumption at all, or wanted to have restricted sales of alcohol or beer, that is possible under our present laws and, at such time as I get around to bringing in the amendments to the Liquor Ordinance, the local community option will be strengthened even further. So that is really all I have to say in response to his point. As I indicated earlier on, Mr. Chairman, I will be bringing in an amendment to the ordinance which will allow the Liquor Licensing Board to close down outlets at times when there are important meetings being held in communities. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Braden. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to indicate that the concern that I expressed in terms of corrections was in terms of the abuse of the use of alcohol and/or drugs that are crime related. I do not want in any way, shape or motion to indicate that this is just one group of people who abuse alcohol and/or drugs. I do not know what can be done, other than what Mr. Braden has indicated, in the area of legislation. I do not think that you would stop all sales to all people. You would not get all people to agree to the cessation of the sale of liquor, but it is certainly not just a particular group who know how to use alcohol and/or drugs, nor is it just one particular group who abuse alcohol and/or drugs. So, other than giving individuals the right to express an opinion as to restriction in the sales or the complete cutting off of sales -- I think that is more to the way, so that people can voice an opinion as to what they would want.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Sibbeston.

#### Government Must Take Matters Into Their Own Hands

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) This is the last comment I am going to make. One thing George Braden was talking about was the Simpson area, but I am not talking about only one settlement. In the Mackenzie Valley, you can vote on it, but I know there are many people in the North who do not like the drinking. If somebody is sick because of the drinking and you do not ask anything about it -- whoever is the doctor does not ask him questions -- if a person is sick because of drinking and you do not ask him questions -- just like the doctor giving you medicine and then you have to follow whatever he says.

One thing I am going to say, in Simpson there are a lot of problems right now because of the drinking. What I am thinking now is that last time we had a meeting in Simpson about the plebiscite -- if they had fixed it then, they would still be closed now. (Translation ends)

Yes, Mr. Chairman. What I am saying in all of this is that sometimes when people have problems, particularly with alcohol, you do not ask them if they want to shut down alcohol. You do not ask a bunch of alcoholics whether they want to shut down alcohol or not. You do it for them. It is much like a person who is sick. The doctor does not ask him, "What should I give you?" or "What is good for you?" The doctor administers the medicine and in this way, the situation improves. I believe that is what we did in Simpson last year when we dealt with the alcohol problem in Simpson. Some of the leaders decided that it was getting out of hand and as leaders you have a responsibility for the well-being of people, so we suggested a restriction which, fortunately, the government agreed upon.

The situation has improved immensely, but I believe if we had gone to a plebiscite in Simpson last year, I think the plebiscite would have lost, because there are too many people who are suffering with alcoholism. They are not going to vote to shut it down. There are a lot of people in Simpson who make their living from the liquor business. They are not going to shut liquor down to punish themselves or make it tougher on their business.

#### Liquor Should Be Prohibited Throughout The North

So, I think the answer is, as leaders, as people with morals and a certain amount of social consciousness, you decide what is best for people and you take that certain step. As elected officials, eventually you are going to be made accountable for your actions, but that is okay. What happens is that in the meantime, things do improve. So, people have to be shown that if certain things are done, if certain drastic measures are taken, that things can get better for them. I believe this is what is happening in Simpson.



All I am saying, basically, is it was the government that brought liquor into the North and as a result of this any trouble that native people get into is because of liquor. It is this government that really brought liquor into the North. Mr. McCallum says that all of the problems are a result of liquor and we have here money for correction service, \$5.3 million and then another million for drug and alcohol service and he says it is a big problem. All I am asking is if it is a big problem and you are the government, well, why do you not do something about it? Is that not the way to deal with a problem as a government, as leaders of a state or as leaders of a province or territory? If there is a problem, the government deals with it.

It is just like the government deems that drugs are a problem in Canada. Do they ask people for a plebiscite to see whether they should have it or not? That is all I am asking. The state, the government sometimes has to act for the benefit of all people, particularly when these people are a little bit sick with a certain disease or because of a certain thing. That is all I am asking. The government, you are there, you are the bosses. You say it is a big problem. You spend all this money on trying to deal with the consequences. Well, why do you not do something about it? Why do you not pass a law or why do you not suggest a law that will prohibit liquor in the North, make it an offence to drink and just prohibit liquor throughout the North? In this way, if things get better you will have all of these millions of dollars to do something else with. That is all I am saying. Mahsi cho.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Stewart.

#### Alcohol Was In The North Long Before The Government

HON. DON STEWART: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I was in the Northwest Territories when the native people were given the right to drink and the question of that particular era was whether or not it was better for the people to have liquor that was distilled and bottled under proper conditions or whether the brew pots -- and I was in Fort Simpson prior to liquor being issued there and there were certainly brew pots in most places. They had, I believe, at least one or possibly two deaths in Fort Simpson with hair spray, drinking glycol, which is a type of antifreeze, and vanilla extract and all of the various other things, right down to shoe polish. Now you cannot take all of these products, obviously, off the market. The thing goes far deeper than that. I know at the time it was debated for quite some period, to wonder what morally was the right and the best thing to do. Now, I am not sure that opening the doors completely to liquor was the right thing, but I do know that before that was done the alcohol problem was at Fort Simpson and in most of the places up and down the river. I do not think that you can accuse the government of causing this. It was there a long time before this government came into being.

It is a matter of education and other steps to be taken. As far as I am concerned, the matter of whether or not the Territories should be wet or dry is something that maybe should go to plebiscite at some time or another to see whether or not this might be an alternative, but to blame the government and blame our system on the problem along the river -- it was there before they ever had the so-called bought whisky. It was there through other products that were available on the shelves in the stores and the death rate at that time was as high or higher than it is now. So, it is a quandary and we cannot just say we should shut the liquor supply off. It goes far deeper than that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Stewart. Ms Cournoyea.

#### Alcohol Used As A Source Of Manipulation

MS COURNOYEA: Well, I believe that somewhere else on our agenda we will be discussing that, but mainly because of the comments by Mr. Sibbeston and then by Mr. Stewart -- I am 42 years old and I remember the time that we had alcohol brought to Aklavik. It was not brought there by the native people. It was

brought there because some white men wanted to drink and the native people finally got it because they saw you having a good time, sipping it in front of them, coming to old-time dances half looped and they felt left out. So, it was like Satan coming up and putting something in front of their faces. Now, sure, there were people who have died because of drinking the wrong thing, but let us count how many people are dying because of alcoholism now. Let us talk about the slow death of the children, the slow death of parents, the older people. Let us talk about political payoffs that come from alcohol. Let us talk about the whole system.

Alcohol is used for every corrupt thing in the Northwest Territories. It is used to manipulate. It is used to taint people, from the youngest child to the oldest person. You might sit over there and you go home -- you do not have to live in the native community, but the native people must do that and if you are worried about things on the shelf, well, take them off the shelf as well, because we did not use hair spray and the rest of that stuff before and we do not need it now. So do not make excuses not to do anything and pretend that you tried in the past, because it was not tried.

We would not be talking about different government systems if the people were treated with due respect right from the beginning, rather than as tokens and used to claim sovereignty over the Northwest Territories. Every means has been used to weaken them and surely you cannot tell me and none of you can sit here knowing your history -- your Anglo-Saxon history from the past -- that the same alcohol treatment was not given to the southern Indians from the beginning of time. So, it was no new thing anybody was dealing with. The reason we have a correctional centre here is a result of the lack of action and initiative of people.

#### Excuses Should Not Be Made

We deal with alcoholism as it relates to having people incarcerated at home. You try to get a change made, and a small handful of people who are in the know in the system in the North make every excuse why they cannot do anything. You have to have 100 per cent back up to change the alcohol system. Even the plebiscite vote is unbalanced. I know at different municipal councils, 20 per cent of the voting population shows up to vote and they are duly elected people, leaders of the community, but you try to change anything in alcoholism, you have to show and put forth over 60 per cent. Now, if that is not unfair, then what is it?

The way we have people in the correctional centre is, first of all, because of alcoholism -- the problems that relate to that. That is sometimes not all the people's fault, because they have problems. They are filled with anxiety, trying to deal with new systems, fit in, and I do not think that we should sit here making excuses, because two people died in 1956, when there was no liquor in Tuk or something like that. Let us start counting up the slow deaths that are occurring today and we will start counting them from the time they were children. I remember the time when liquor was brought to Aklavik and sure, there was drinking, sure, there were brew pots, but I sure never suffered the abuse that children are suffering today and there was no need for a million dollar alcohol program. If, Mr. Stewart, you were there at the time, why was not that the first thing on the agenda, a million dollar program for brew pots? I will bet you anything that was not the first allocation of funds or the first fight to get allocation of funds.

I guess we are not on the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council right now, but we have passed Social Services, and a bulk of their money goes to trying to repair the damage. The correction service apparently is being bombarded with an abundance of guests. I guess the question and the reason I am saying this is because I do not like some of the things that are being said. I support Mr. Sibbeston. If you are going to do something, do something, but do not make excuses. Do not try to deny that the problem is a thousand times worse than it was when there was no liquor in the Northwest Territories -- because it is not.



Corrections Survey Conducted In Inuvik Region

Mr. McCallum, you say that the general development plan for corrections in the Northwest Territories will be undertaken during 1982-83. It was my understanding that you toured the western Northwest Territories over a year ago and it was my understanding from that, that there will be some changes and recommendations in a development plan for that region. Could you indicate what has been done with the results of those meetings in the north northwestern region of the Northwest Territories, more commonly known as the Inuvik region?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I think the Member is referring to the information that was obtained by going through the communities in the Delta about a year ago -- maybe even before that -- to try to determine from various communities what they saw as the direction for corrections -- and I take it that is the one that she is referring to. As I have indicated when we got into corrections, we have just recently taken on a chief of corrections. The individuals involved previous to this have left the employ, and we have had some time, as I indicated, acquiring and recruiting a person to take on corrections.

The whole aspect of where we go in corrections involves not only the survey that was taken in the Delta communities in the Inuvik region but as well as the survey that was taken in Frobisher Bay. All that material has been on hold, if you like, waiting to have somebody who knew what was going on in corrections and knew the direction in which corrections should be going, until we were able to take on somebody. So that, in effect, we have not been able to do anything with the materials. That is one of the things, as I had indicated, that the new chief of corrections is going to do; that individual came on staff last month or a month and a half ago.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Mr. Stewart.

Rights Of First Class Citizens

HON. DON STEWART: Yes. I am not quite sure that Ms Cournoyea understood fully what I was trying to say. I quite candidly admit that as far as the human race is concerned, and not only in the Northwest Territories, it would be far better off if alcohol had never been invented, and I am certainly not supporting that it should remain in the Northwest Territories, either, at this time. However, what I am saying is that, because of the problem that was created -- and it was not just created since 1950, it was created long before that, in the southern sections of the Northwest Territories. In 1946, in Hay River and Yellowknife, probably there were more convictions at that time with natives in their brew pots all the time. There were continually in court. I was a justice of the peace for 12 years, and it got to the point of being unrealistic, that you were sending people to jail for something that their next-door neighbour could do legally, and it was certainly not a proper type of law.

So the whole question is something that cannot be decided here in a mere discussion for or against the situation as it now exists, but there are problems, and basically when it was decided that they should drink, there were two questions at that time: to get the natives the right to the franchise, the right to vote; and at the same time, and if they had this, then certainly they were first class citizens and they would have rights -- the same as any other citizen -- and one of those rights happened to be drinking. Now, it may easily have been a bad decision, but that is how it came about, and it did not come about with this government, by the way. That was a federal situation, and that is how the situation became as it is today. I just want, for the record, to say that I am not supporting the sale of liquor to the native people in the Northwest Territories.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Correction service, on page 15.04, Ms Cournoyea.

Capital Moneys For Rehabilitation Programs

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, there is just one other concern that I had during our general discussion on finance, and that relates to one of the problems that was indicated, and that was the general five year plan that we are always talking about. I am very concerned that, in some communities, when a plan has been developed say four years ago, and then three years down the line -- which is this year -- things are supposed to be within the budget and communities are put off by saying, "Well, look, it is in 1983-84 or 1984-85". When we come to this year there are many problems that, I notice, did not reflect -- last years projection is delayed another couple of years, and as a result I see a few more dollars going to Yellowknife Detoxification-Rehabilitation Centre, a few more dollars going to fixing up the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, but the other projects are a little further down the line. Perhaps Mr. McCallum can answer why -- we have to be dealing with that. If you are going to change them as you go down the line, why do you not just deal with things one year at a time?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the manner by which we would determine how we are going to either put up new institutions or renovate or provide other equipment into institutions goes through a process whereby Members, government, try to determine how best to spend the capital dollars that are available. We have been attempting for some time -- so that we can provide better services in the communities to fight alcohol and drugs -- to have the detoxification become an insured service, as I indicated during Health. As to the kind of capital construction that is being done within the department, this department as well as other departments has to argue for particular funding. The only addition that we are making to corrections, is to take a look at the kind of funding that is required to put in a better ventilation system within the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, and some other minor things within that institution. That does not mean that we have not put forth capital expenditures in other areas. We would continue to look at the feasibility -- with the expectation that we will put up a facility in the Delta, as well as put in a new one in the Baffin. It will not be done this year because we have not been able to get the capital funds with which to do it.

We have a capital funding in here, in this department, which is less than a million dollars. It is put in to acquire particular small equipment in various parts, various divisions of the department, but we have not been successful in getting the kind of funding that would be required to begin the only other two major areas in Social Services, and that is in corrections, not the least of which, of course, would be the addition that will quite possibly be necessary at the Yellowknife Correctional Centre, but there is not much sense in going through with trying to put additions into a program without having some kind of an idea of where we are going in the total corrections field. That is why we have had difficulty getting somebody in to head that division of the department, and why we are concerned with the young offenders, which will have a certain bearing on the kind of facilities as well. We just have not been successful in getting the capital money to go ahead with plans.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ms Cournoyea.

Recommendations From Western Arctic Corrections Survey

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman. Mr. McCallum, on the recommendations that came out on the visitation to those communities in the northwestern Territories, could you indicate if any of those recommendations -- I realize you said there was going to be a gentleman who is going to be reviewing all these things, and I do not know if the gentleman is just brand-new from the South, or where he comes from, but after those visitations were any of those recommendations, such as



stiffer sentences for certain kinds of criminal acts ever instituted into your program and, if they have, could you indicate what kind of severe measures you have taken to those recommendations?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the example the Member gives is out of line in terms of this department, because Social Services cannot tell the law or the judge what kind of sentences -- we can attempt to bring in changes to the legislation that may carry stiffer fines, or something like that, or promote that, but under the present law, if that is what she is referring to, I would have to check with the department to go through the kinds of recommendations that were made from that survey, and try to indicate to her just what has gone by. If the recommendation was to suggest changes to the extent of the penalty, by introducing new legislation, I would have to check as to where we have gone with that as well as other recommendations.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: I am just reacting to one of the replies you gave me earlier, when you indicated that when a jurisdiction overlapped there was generally a very good relationship between your department and other departments, and that you would automatically assume that your policy will lead your department to pass on information. So I realize in that visitation there were a lot of recommendations that came out in connection with the correction service and how it applied to people who were involved in criminal acts. What I am really asking you, if you had all those recommendations, if you did indeed pass them over to the appropriate department with your recommendations as to how strong the feeling was in certain areas.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I had indicated that I would get back to the Member with the information as to what happened to any and all of those recommendations, and what has transpired since they have come up. I do not have that with me here.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Correction service. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Thorough Assessment Of Corrections Needed

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, just a brief final comment to clarify what I felt was partly a misunderstanding in the case of Mr. Noah, and I want to clarify not only for him but also in case the Minister has misunderstood what my point of view was, too. I want to make it clear, that I do absolutely agree that we ought to make a very thorough and clear judgment, first of all, as to who should be going to jail, and it is entirely probable that both society and the individuals involved might be better served if even the majority of those who are now in our jails were not there but were dealt with in some other way. So I certainly encourage looking at other kinds of sentencing.

There will be some, however, who ought to go to jails, and that was where I said it was my opinion that at least part of a sentence -- I presume Mr. Noah will still disagree with me on this, but at any rate that is the way I felt, that at least part of the incarceration should, without question, be in the nature of a punishment, and when that portion of the sentence is completed, then attention should be turned to rehabilitative measures. I say that simply because, looking at statistics and what is happening now, it seems that whatever we are doing is not working as well as we would like it to be, and that is why I felt that a very thorough assessment is in order. That is, what are we trying to do when we send people to jail and what is the best way to do whatever we are trying to do? But if the new chief of corrections is undertaking an assessment, that is satisfactory to me at the present time.

O And M, Correction Service, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Correction service, O and M in the amount of \$4,807,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

O And M, Alcohol And Drug Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 15.05, alcohol and drug services. We have talked extensively on that already. In the amount of \$1,191,000. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if Mr. McCallum could relate to this House how the alcohol is subsidized by the Government of Canada, how that is done?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Hold the phone for a minute, dad.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I wonder, is the Member referring to how the pricing system is arrived at in terms of the Northwest Territories revenue and the federal government, or does she mean the federal government? I cannot tell you anything about the federal government. I can indicate to you the pricing system of the territorial government, and if I cannot, I am sure that Mr. Braden would be able to correct me if I say anything wrong. I can give you an indication as to the pricing system in the Territories.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Yes, if you could give an indication how that pricing system has been arrived at in the Northwest Territories, and who creates the subsidy on it?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

Pricing Of Alcohol In The NWT

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the pricing of alcohol in the Territories is done similarly as it is done in every other province. Regardless of where you live, the price is the same price. No matter where you live in the province, the price of alcohol in Alberta is the same, in Peace River and in Edmonton. The situation is the same in the Territories. The cost of bringing in alcohol to the Territories from outside, because you can land it cheaper, for example in Hay River, or Fort Smith or Yellowknife -- you do not pay a cheaper price in those areas.

On top of the cost of the alcohol, there is as well what is termed an "ad valorem" tax. An ad valorem tax has to deal with the actual price and the relation of that to the existing price is that as the cost of bringing in alcohol increases, so the tax remains on it so that you are constantly deriving the same benefit, that is, as far as the Territories is concerned. We make alcohol the same price across the Territories, rather than charging the individual in a particular community such as Repulse Bay or Cambridge Bay, the actual costs of getting the alcohol to that community. Now, Mr. Braden may want to add to that, but that is basically it.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have been notified today that this information was requested by the research officer of the Legislative Assembly. I do not have all the details here, but I shall give my colleague across the floor assurances that this information will be made available to her.



The actual subsidy on alcohol if any, is in the transportation costs to Inuvik or Frobisher Bay, where it is distributed at a price that is the same as Yellowknife or other points further to the south in the Northwest Territories, and closer to the actual supplier of the alcohol. As I say, Mr. Chairman, I shall ensure that my colleague gets this information. I was just notified today that this was being requested.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): I would imagine that the Member would want that information before we got off the alcohol and drug services. How soon would you get the information for us? Thank you. Ms Cournoyea, you will have the information tomorrow. Is it the wish that we just hold off on this alcohol and drug services until you get that information? Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Well, I do not intend to hold up this debate on alcohol and drugs, because whether I get the information or not is insignificant to whether this budget is passed or not. The reason I asked at this time was because there were other Members who would want to know as well, because as we are talking about food subsidies, it would be upcoming. I think it would be good for us to have a general idea. The details I can get from whomever. I know it is in the process. Perhaps you can indicate what this subsidy on transportation is that you talk about.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. I have Mr. Appaqaq next. Mr. Butters, have you got the answer?

HON. TOM BUTTERS: I just have a point of order.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Point of order.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: The question that the Member for the Western Arctic has asked should be dealt with under Justice and Public Services, where the liquor system is discussed; so there is no need to hold this particular item back. I have a comment on the word "subsidy", which I think is incorrectly used in this case.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Appaqaq.

Honarium For Alcohol And Drug Education Committee Members

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask the Minister concerning page 15.05 -- over two years ago, the alcohol committee of Sanikiluaq wanted to have an honorarium, but I received correspondence from your office saying that honorariums could not be paid to members. I was given that information -- that alcohol and drug education members in the community could not receive money. They were told that they could be given a certain amount of funding to do their work in the communities. I would like to ask the Minister of Health whether that is true, or what is the information on that?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the situation is the same today as it was when I wrote the Member. We do not pay strictly for alcohol committee members, just for that; so the answer is no different than it was when I answered him previously. The same answer applies.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Appaqaq.

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) That piece of paper should be in the agenda. I think there was a mistake that was made. I just wanted to check into that. The way the budget summary goes, it mentions that honorariums can be paid to the communities. That is all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Appaqaq. Was there a question in there somewhere? Mr. Appaqaq.

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) When we wrote letters to you at that time, two years ago, I think our proposal was not understood. The board members wanted to get paid honorarium. I think it has been rejected. I do not understand when here in the book it says they accepted honorarium. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mr. Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: May I make my comment now, sir?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Go ahead.

"Averaging" Not A "Subsidy" Arrangement In Pricing Formula

HON. TOM BUTTERS: The word "subsidy" was used to describe the pricing of alcohol throughout the various liquor outlets in the Territories. I think it is incorrect. The proper word would be "averaging" or "equalizing". What really happens is that the price that is paid in Inuvik is averaged out so that it is the same as that paid in Hay River or Yellowknife. Now, the cost of that averaging is really borne on the shoulders of those people who live closest to the f.o.b. point of Hay River. If you did not use the averaging system and liquor was priced f.o.b. Hay River, obviously the Hay River liquor store would be selling the cheapest liquor in the Territories, and the Inuvik liquor store would be selling the same bottle with the transportation price added on. Resolute Bay would be similarly selling the bottle with the transportation price added on. So as I say, it is an averaging and not a subsidy arrangement in the pricing formula.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Butters. Ms Cournoyea.

Review Of Terms Of Reference Of Alcohol And Drug Co-ordinating Council

MS COURNOYEA: Well, I would support averaging for food costs too in some form or another. However, there is one question I wanted to ask Mr. McCallum. On the terms of reference for the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, is that presently being reviewed, and what is the general direction of that review if it is?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council may very well be reviewing their terms of reference. The basic process that they are undergoing is that the large membership has been reduced in size until such time as there is basically a steering committee, if you like, of about five members which meets on a regular basis -- broken down, at their request, from the 21 or 22.

I think what is going on with the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council at the present time is that they are trying to determine and evaluate whether the projects that they are funding are meeting the desired goals, what kind of financial control is being placed in these particular projects, and they are trying to determine if the assistance that is provided to community projects from the hamlet, in terms of monitoring by hamlet people, is effective. They are trying to give a better evaluation on the revenue from the project on a monthly basis, and what this small group is going to do, is to communicate what they find to the ADCC, who then will advise this government, through the Department of Social Services, just what has been going on over a period of time. I think that that is basically where it stands now. There is, if you like, an evaluation that is going on, being conducted by this group, within the ADCC.



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ms Cournoyea.

More Funds Should Be Made Available For Outpost Program

MS COURNOYEA: One of the issues that continues to arise and the lack of money in the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council to accomplish this one objective, is that it said that the outpost program is possibly one of the areas that really should be supported to get people moving and back on the land, rather than just staying in town. There always seems to be a conflict with the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council and I was wondering why the Department of Social Services did not indicate or make strong representation that the Department of Renewable Resources receive a larger amount of funding to accommodate that need, because there are a lot of requests that are going out. I was wondering if the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, through you, have related to the Renewable Resources department that there should be maybe more funds made available to that program?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. Alcohol and drug services. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I can only indicate that I have not heard that being voiced to me through the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council. I have not had anything yet and I have not had any indication that they have as yet. I think what is going to happen is that once they go through some of their reviews and evaluations that they are undertaking, as I had outlined, that it very well may be that they will make recommendations to myself and to the department upon completion of that. If they do that, then we act on those recommendations and obviously then try to bring them to fruition.

O And M, Alcohol And Drug Services, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Alcohol and drug services, O and M, in the amount of \$1,191,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

O And M, Services To The Aged And Handicapped

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Services to the aged and handicapped, \$2,203,000. Mr. McLaughlin.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Last year I asked the Minister if his department officials could get together with the Department of Health officials and Education. Right now there is a committee which meets to decide how to share the costs between these departments, when you send a handicapped student out to receive his education. So, a committee meets to send people out and I asked the Minister last year if the committee could come up with some sort of formula funding between these departments so that handicapped students could be helped to stay at home by helping the parents and the local school committees bear the costs of having extra classroom assistants and having maybe a facility and maybe a specialist teacher in the community where there may be only half a dozen students, but that might cost about \$100,000 if all those students were sent out to the various institutions that we use in Alberta to service the special needs of those students. I was wondering if the Minister's people have got together and if they have any kind of a policy that they could announce sometime during this fiscal year, making funds available to committees who would like to help their people in their own communities?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the committee has got together. I would expect that they have. I do not have any kind of an announcement to make, unless it would be made in conjunction with the Minister of Education. I would want to talk to him about it. I do not have anything further to add to that, unless when we get to Education the Minister of Education may have something, but I do not.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McLaughlin.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: Sorry, Mr. Chairman. I will wait until we come to special services in the Education budget and maybe Mr. Patterson and Mr. McCallum can meet before then. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Services to the aged and handicapped. Mr. Stewart.

Motion To Give Financial Priority To Establishment Of Nursing Home Facilities  
Moved From Health To Social Services

HON. DON STEWART: Yes. I just would like the assurance of the Minister that the motion that was carried under the heading of Health for nursing home services for the aged -- I presume it really belongs in this section, rather than under Health, if it would be so noted in this particular division of the budget.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, with the correction of the year, I would.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Services to the aged and handicapped, \$2,203,000. Ms Cournoyea.

Grants And Contributions

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, under grants and contributions, the amount of \$169,000, could the Minister indicate where that is being distributed to?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: There is a contribution to the Inuvik Council for the Disabled of \$44,000. There is to the Northwest Territories Council for the Disabled, \$37,000. To the Yellowknife Mental Health Association, \$34,000 and the remaining \$54,000 to the Yellowknife Association for the Mentally Handicapped.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Services to the aged and handicapped. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) To the Minister, Arnold McCallum. In Simpson we have an old folks home for senior citizens. We would like a new one. Is the Minister in charge of that too? The senior citizens' home in Fort Simpson, right now is too small for the people that are staying there, it should be made bigger.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, in the capacity I would have in Health and Social Services and in the Housing Corporation, yes. Senior citizens homes are constructed in co-operation with those three areas and there is normally a need survey done within a community to determine whether in fact there is a need for increased facilities. At times we have contracted out with the housing authority to look after those facilities as well.



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Sibbeston.

Need For Senior Citizens Home In Fort Simpson

MR. SIBBESTON: (Translation) Another thing I want to talk to you about, at the end of last month they were going to have a meeting in Fort Simpson about housing, but they never did have it. Maybe this month or next month they will be talking about the housing shortage in Fort Simpson. The senior citizens home in Fort Simpson has been there for a long time and it is too small now. In Simpson, some of the old senior citizens are not being well looked after. In the communities around Fort Simpson, like Wrigley and Nahanni and some of them around the Simpson area there, the older people in the smaller communities want to move to Simpson and live in the senior citizens home. So, we will be talking about that in the Fort Simpson meeting. We will let you know when we are going to be having the meeting. Either Mr. McCallum or somebody that is working under him -- if we are going to have a meeting in Fort Simpson, I wonder if you could help them out with the senior citizens home in Fort Simpson? In Fort Providence, you realize they need a nice senior citizens home. It is not like Simpson and Hay River and they want to know when they will have the same as Fort Providence.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, as I had indicated, that kind of a facility, such as in Fort Providence that the Member refers to, is a joint effort with the Housing Corporation and this department and if, in fact, there is a need for that kind of a facility in Simpson, then there is a process by which it can take place and either I or people within the department and/or the Housing Corporation would be more than happy to work with the people in Simpson, should it be indicated that there is a need for one.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Services to the aged and handicapped, Mr. Sayine.

Senior Citizens Home In Fort Resolution

MR. SAYINE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a question which may be similar to Mr. Sibbeston's question. In Fort Resolution, we have a senior citizens home also, and I think this sort of home for the aged is a good idea, but for a smaller community like Fort Resolution it may be next to impossible to set one up, because of the small number of old age people. The housing association people in Fort Resolution are always sort of looking at an idea of where maybe they can employ a couple of people or somebody to look after these old people in the senior citizens home. I just wanted to know if that was possible. Can the Department of Social Services have something like this started in a community like Fort Resolution?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, in certain of the communities there is a home care program, whereby individuals in senior housing facilities get some assistance. The basis of having senior housing buildings and homes set up is that these people want to exhibit a certain amount of self-reliance to look after themselves, and in certain of the homes we do provide this home care. It is done through the department -- if in fact there is a need to get something there, I am sure that the department would look into that as well in terms of Fort Resolution.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Sayine.

MR. SAYINE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Why I say this is because we have had a senior citizens home in Fort Resolution for maybe five, six, or seven years now, and the people who were actually there from the start are getting much older and more disabled. That is the reason why the people are asking about this. So if Mr. McCallum can direct me as to who the people should go to see, then I would be happy.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would indicate to the Member that he could approach the social worker, Ms Sakundiak, to make a proposal in terms of their request, and I am sure that should there be a need -- I recognize the difficulty -- that is one of the things that we were discussing in terms of a nursing home. But again it becomes a very expensive proposition -- that is not to say that they should not be looked after -- but some kind of assistance, I think, can be put down. We find that the home care program meets with a great deal of success.

O And M, Services To The Aged And Handicapped, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Services to the aged and handicapped, in the amount of \$2,203,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

O And M, Financial Assistance Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Financial assistance services, in the amount of \$10,813,000. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like some clarification, because I have a comment. During the caucus meeting -- I would like to make a motion about the old age pensioners: It is written on page 15.07. Now that the day is almost over, I do not want to talk about it right now.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Financial assistance services, \$10,813,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Under capital, why are we spending \$10,000 in Churchill?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, there are patients that are returned from Winnipeg and other areas, that come through Churchill. This is to help look after them while they may have to wait over for a while, and we have people there who provide some kind of a small service for them.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, would the Minister just clarify for me -- I thought that he had said in his opening presentation that he was considering a re-evaluation or an update in old age security payments. Did I hear correctly, or was that under review, or what was the status of that?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Well, Mr. Chairman, I talked about the possibility of attempting to do something with recipients who require financial assistance, not specifically senior citizens, although that may be one area that we will have to look at. We were talking about attempting to take a look at the total aspect of providing social assistance, to increase it, because the assistance has not been increased for a couple of years. I indicated I would be seeking to increase the amounts which we provide to foster parents, and again, it would be a particular scale, hopefully, that would maybe not double the amount that we are paying now in some instances, but would lead up to it. I indicated as well that I would be seeking revisions to the social assistance scales and rates so that we could bring them more in line with today's costs. As I had indicated, they have not been for some time. We are presently doing an analysis of the costs, and upon receiving that review, hopefully we will be able to increase it.



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

Taxation Of Old Age Assistance

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, some of the reports that are coming down from the newly tabled budget in the House of Commons indicate that there may be serious implications for people receiving old age assistance in terms of the taxation on those benefits. Can you indicate what that is, and is there any way that these people receiving old age assistance can be protected? Maybe you are aware of some action that is taking place at the federal level that would bring that protection in.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, just to set it straight, recipients of that kind of assistance from the federal government are already eligible to pay tax on it. If, in fact, there is an increase contemplated whereby they would receive less benefits, it may be that we as the territorial government can increase the kind of subsidy, or supplement, if you like, that I introduced to this House three or four years ago, which is now known affectionately by the senior citizens as "the cigarette money", the extra \$50. We pay to senior citizens a \$50 supplement, those who are eligible for the GIS, guaranteed income supplement, and OAS, old age security, and they have been getting that for a number of years.

If there is a move on the part of the federal government to increase the taxation, that is to lessen the amount of deductibility that the senior citizens may have, it may be up to us again then to supplement what they are getting now, and I think that is one of the things that we would be looking at, should that occur. I have no knowledge that there would be any difference in the benefits that the senior citizens are getting from the federal government. They are already taxable if, in fact, they earn enough money to pay taxes, from whatever source. What is within the social envelope is the kind of funding that is being taken from the total envelope, and the Education envelope, to be put into economic endeavors by the federal government; but I have not heard anything specific to social assistance, that is, the old age security or the guaranteed income supplement from the federal government being changed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: From what I understand, this anomaly in the budget, or problem, has been just brought to light recently, and I wonder if the Minister would be inclined to get the information for the sake of this House to see just what it means to us.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would be so inclined, yes.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Financial assistance services, in the amount of \$10,813,000. Agreed? Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Just a point of order. I thought Mr. Evaluarjuk actually did not want to pass from this section. That was my understanding. Perhaps you could clear it with him.

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Yes, Mr. Chairman. I did not want to pass this budget yet because I have something to say tomorrow afternoon.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Is it the wish we report progress?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Agreed.

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fraser.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILL 1-82(1), APPROPRIATION  
ORDINANCE, 1982-83; 13TH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Your committee has been considering Bill 1-82(1) and wishes to report progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Mr. Clerk, announcements and the orders of the day, please.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Yes, Mr. Speaker. There are no committee meetings on Wednesday. Tomorrow, Tuesday, February 9, 9:30 a.m., caucus in Katimavik A.

ITEM NO. 14: ORDERS OF THE DAY

Orders of the day, 1:00 p.m., Tuesday, February 9, 1982.

1. Prayer
2. Replies to Commissioner's Address
3. Oral Questions
4. Questions and Returns
5. Petitions
6. Tabling of Documents
7. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
8. Notices of Motion
9. Notices of Motion for First Reading of Bills
10. Motions
11. Introduction of Bills for First Reading
12. Second Reading of Bills
13. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills, Recommendations to the Legislature, and Other Matters: Bill 9-82(1); Bill 1-82(1); 13th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance
14. Third Reading of Bills
15. Assent to Bills
16. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Clerk. This House stands adjourned until 1:00 p.m., February 9, 1982.

---ADJOURNMENT



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