



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

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1983

MEMBERS PRESENT

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

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

SPEAKER (Hon. Don Stewart): Orders of the day, for February the 9th.

Item 2, Members' replies. There do not appear to be any Members' replies for today. Item 3, oral questions. Mr. Sibbeston.

ITEM NO. 3: ORAL QUESTIONS

Question 20-83(1): Decision Respecting Inmates Working In Fort Simpson

MR. SIBBESTON: Mr. Speaker, a question for the Minister of Social Services. Has he made a decision in respect of the five inmates working in Simpson?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

Return To Question 20-83(1): Decision Respecting Inmates Working In Fort Simpson

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish to advise Members of the Legislative Assembly that I have instructed the chief of corrections to revoke the temporary absences granted to five inmates from the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre, who are employed by Carter Industries Limited, in Fort Simpson. The work release program of our corrections division requires strong community support to be successful. It is obvious, to me, that this support is divided in Fort Simpson at this time. I want to make it absolutely clear to everyone here that I support the work release program and the efforts that my staff are making to help people who are sent to jail. The decision I have made today, Mr. Speaker, will be a setback to the program. Members were very supportive about the work release program during the discussion yesterday, and I expect you will demonstrate your support for this program in your own constituencies. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Oral questions. That appears to conclude oral questions for today.

Item 4, written questions.

Item 5, returns. Are there any returns? Item 6, Ministers' statements. Mr. Braden.

ITEM NO. 6: MINISTERS' STATEMENTS

Minister's Statement On Priorities Of The Government Of The Northwest Territories

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I, on behalf of the Executive Committee, am able to present the document entitled "Priorities" which I will be tabling later on under Item 9. This priorities document summarizes the guidelines for government decision-making to 1985.

With considerable effort, the government has increased the resources allocated to the priorities identified by the Legislature and the Executive, by a total of approximately \$7,690,000. This represents a 16 per cent growth over the resources allocated in 1982. This increase compares favourably to the 11.5 per cent growth in total expenditures of the government, in a time of what is generally considered to be restraint.

The government recognizes that resource developments and the introduction of modern communications technology will be major factors in moulding a new northern society. The challenge faced by government will be to ensure that real and lasting benefits are secured for today, and for future generations, and that the costs are minimal and manageable. It is our hope that the next few years will bring about major changes in the perceptions held by Canadians about the North, as a result of its growing political and economical importance. However, if this hope is to be realized all northerners must share in the pursuit of a consensus in the political future of the North.

The theme of the priorities document is expressed in the first statement. "The North is now. It is also the future." The North reflects the economic conditions of the rest of Canada, but it also represents great potential for the future. In his opening Address, Commissioner Parker emphasized the need for restraint, but he expressed optimism for the future of the North. Decisions made on priorities will help shape our future, and the process determining these decisions will enable the government to strike the balance between the demands for economic and social change, and the demands for the preservation of traditional social and cultural values. In response to the concerns being expressed by the people of the North, through their elected representatives, the Government of the Northwest Territories has identified nine priorities ranging from human development to economic development, and the development of government.

More specifically, Mr. Speaker, these priorities are to revive native languages and preserve native culture. Second, we have a priority in the area of education, and more specifically, to seek implementation of the recommendations of the special committee on education, as adopted by the Legislature. The third specific priority is identified as individual and community well-being, which basically focusses on preservation and enhancement of the quality of life in northern communities. A fourth priority is housing, to enable NWT residents to obtain adequate and efficient housing for themselves, in a manner and style in keeping with their needs and desires. A fifth priority is in the area of the cost of living. A sixth priority is in the area of resource development. More specifically, Mr. Speaker, focussing on balanced development of renewable and non-renewable resources, ensuring that benefits from development accrue to the people of the Northwest Territories in the form of gainful employment and revenue, while preserving the natural and social environment for present and future generations.

Another obvious priority, Mr. Speaker, is the area of energy, whereby our goal will be to encourage energy conservation practices and balance in the development of an efficient energy system which optimizes the utilization of existing energy sources. Another priority, Mr. Speaker, is in the area of constitutional and political development, whereby we are seeking development of a consensus on the form and style of future government and division of the Northwest Territories, so as to ensure the establishment and protection of aboriginal rights and the increased political autonomy of people and their government in the North. The final priority, Mr. Speaker, focusses on improved government performance and public accountability.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, in 1982 the Executive approved the nine priority statements that I have just mentioned and the departments were instructed to submit plans to meet specific objectives, identify current resources directed toward priorities, and specify where additional funds would be required to meet objectives. Reallocation was emphasized throughout this exercise, and a list of recommended strategies was approved by the Executive Committee, and departmental targets were established to achieve the priorities of the Legislative Assembly and the Executive Committee to the fullest extent possible in the fiscal year 1983-84.

Mr. Speaker, this process must be monitored, refined and evaluated annually, to ensure that departmental budgetary proposals and allocations conform to the priorities of this government and to the Legislature. These priorities are a bench mark not only for the budget development of the Government of the NWT but for the political evolution of the Northwest Territories. However, the achievement of the goals expressed in the priorities will not be secure if the government acts alone. As the Minister of Finance has stated, "Stringent fiscal management is the only vehicle we have to ensure that the programs and priorities set by this House and the Executive survive." Success in the achievement of our priorities will be dependent on the commitment and support of the Legislative Assembly and the public. Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. As I indicated, a more detailed document will be tabled under Item 9.

---Applause



MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Item 6, Ministers' statements.

Item 7, petitions.

Item 8, reports of standing and special committees. Item 9, tabling of documents. Mr. Braden.

ITEM NO. 9: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, I wish to table two documents: Tabled Document 6-83(1), entitled "Priorities", and Tabled Document 7-83(1), a Draft Ordinance to Establish an Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Tabling of documents.

Item 10, notices of motion.

Item 11, notices of motion for first reading of bills.

Item 12, motions. I understand there are no motions for today. Item 13, first reading of bills. Mr. McCallum.

ITEM NO. 13: FIRST READING OF BILLS

First Reading Of Bill 16-83(1): Business Loans And Guarantees Ordinance

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 16-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Business Loans and Guarantees Ordinance, be read for the first time. The motion, Mr. Speaker, is seconded by the honourable Member for Mackenzie Delta.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. I have a motion on the floor. Are you ready for the question? Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 16-83(1) has had first reading.

---Carried

Item 14, second reading of bills. Mr. McCallum.

ITEM NO. 14: SECOND READING OF BILLS

Second Reading Of Bill 12-83(1): Travel And Tourism Ordinance

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Mackenzie Delta, that Bill 12-83(1), An Ordinance Respecting Travel, Tourist Establishments and Outdoor Recreation, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to regulate the travel, tourism and outdoor recreation industry.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Bill 12-83(1). To the principle of the bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 12-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Mr. Braden.

Second Reading Of Bill 13-83(1): Intestate Succession Ordinance

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Slave River, that Bill 13-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Intestate Succession Ordinance, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to increase the amounts payable to the spouse upon the death of an intestate.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the bill in principle.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 13-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Mr. Wah-Shee.

Second Reading Of Bill 14-83(1): Home Owners' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance

HON. JAMES WAH-SHEE: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Yellowknife North, that Bill 14-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Home Owners' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to amend the Home Owners' Property Tax Rebate Ordinance by clarifying the definition of taxes, by amending the time limits for a rebate, and ensuring that rebates are paid rather than credited to the owner.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the principle of the bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 14-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Second reading of bills. Mr. Braden.

Second Reading Of Bill 17-83(1): Landlord And Tenant Ordinance

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Inuvik, that Bill 17-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to amend the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance to limit the number of allowable rent increases to one per year.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the principle of the bill. Are you ready for the question?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 17-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Mr. Tologanak.

Second Reading Of Bill 15-83(1): Child Welfare Ordinance

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Slave River, that Bill 15-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Child Welfare Ordinance, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to require professionals and the general public to report any suspected cases of child abuse.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the bill in principle.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 15-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

Mr. McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 18-83(1): Territorial Parks Ordinance

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by the honourable Member for Mackenzie Delta, that Bill 18-83(1), An Ordinance to Amend the Territorial Parks Ordinance, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to amend the Territorial Parks Ordinance by including a new category of parks to be designated as historic parks.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. To the principle of the bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? Bill 18-83(1) has had second reading.

---Carried

That then concludes second reading of bills. Item 15 on the orders of the day, consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislature and other matters.

ITEM NO. 15: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS, RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE AND OTHER MATTERS

Bill 1-83(1), Appropriation Ordinance, 1983-84, with Mr. Fraser in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 1-83(1), APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1983-84

Department Of Social Services, Total O And M, Correction Service

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The committee will come to order. When we reported last night we were dealing with a motion by Ms Cournoyea:

Motion To Recommend Stronger Sentencing Policy Be Instituted To Provide Greater Deterrents, Restated

"In view of the growing public feeling that respect for law and order is being undermined by the leniency of punishments given for criminal offences in the NWT, be it resolved that a stronger sentencing policy be recommended to provide greater deterrents for potential criminal offenders." To the motion. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Has Ms Cournoyea's motion not been amended from the original motion?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): No, there are no amendments, as far as I know. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Just as a matter of courtesy, I would hope that we would finish discussing this only when Ms Cournoyea comes back, because it could be that she did not realize that we started at noon today; I certainly did not realize it. So we ought to wait at least until 1:00 p.m., certainly to vote on the motion.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Sibbeston, do you want to defer the motion? Because the motion is on the floor; we have to deal with it.

MR. SIBBESTON: Well, surely some people have thoughts about the motion today, as some of them did yesterday. Some people have not spoken, so maybe my friends on the other side have some thoughts on the subject.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the motion. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Well, Mr. Chairman, I spoke yesterday about the intent of this motion because I, like Mr. MacQuarrie, believe what is meant is what is said or put down in front of me. This motion calls for a stronger sentencing policy to be recommended so as to provide greater deterrents for potential criminal offenders. Now, we were in a discussion on corrections within the Department of Social Services, and as I submitted yesterday, this motion has no bearing on corrections whatsoever. So I do not intend to vote for this, because I, as one individual, am not going to suggest stronger or longer sentencing to anyone in the judiciary, unless it would be from this particular House that we would rearrange or modify or amend our own legislation.

It seemed to me the intent yesterday was to try to do something about recidivism -- repeaters, and those people coming back into the community who have a strong negative influence on the community, who take on a greater role in offences against the law, by outright acts or simply by intimidation of other people in the community. I have no difficulty in suggesting that there is a need for some people doing a little bit harder time than they are now for particular offences, but I cannot agree that all people who are incarcerated should have to go through this particular hard time, nor do I agree, as I said yesterday, that our correction services are not providing some kind of rehab work.



I know that there are some people who have been in YCC or either of the other two centres for a very short period of time, who have taken advantage of the time there to improve their academic standing and upgrading, and who now are enrolled in courses at Thebacha College, and that is a positive aspect to it. There is no guarantee that these people will not break the law again, and if we are looking at guarantees from the correction services for future acts or offences against the law, I think you are looking for pies in the sky. Everybody will have to make a decision themselves whether they will go against the law or not, and it is very difficult to get somebody to make a definitive statement that, once having committed an offence, that from then on and for all time they are not going to do it again. Everybody has a free will to do something within the confines of society's laws or to go against them.

I do not think the simple expedient of providing stronger sentencing is going to guarantee that. It has to be through discussion, communication, dialogue -- whatever you want to call it -- to impress upon people that they should, within the society, live according to society's rules, but that then becomes an individual choice again. We would try, within any kind of institution within society -- be it the family, be it the school, be it the church, the government -- to instil in people the discipline by which they would make proper, correct choices, so that they can live within society's rules or regulations. What the motion is saying I do not think will bring about the desired result, so I will vote against the motion.

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

#### Sentencing Policy

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Well, very briefly, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the discussion is focussing on the offender once he or she reaches the correction service. That is my understanding, anyway, and it would appear that this motion, as it reads, concerns sentencing policy.

Now, just to reflect a bit on sentencing policy. You know I am the guy and my department is the agency that gets a lot of complaints with regard to sentencing policy. On the one hand, I get criticized by my colleagues on the Executive when one of their constituents gets thrown into jail for a few months because he is peddling dope, and they say, "Well, gee, you know, he really did not have much dope on him. Why is he getting eight months or a year? Why is he not getting three months or four months?" Then, on the other hand, I have another colleague on the Executive Committee who is quite concerned about the way the circuit court judges were operating in one part of the territory and the way they sentenced people, and it was felt that the sentences were not harsh enough. So unless there are clear violations, I think that we have to, as a Legislature, recognize that the courts have a difficult job to do. They have to, of course, recognize case law and how it is applied in the rest of Canada, and precedent, and a number of other factors. They also have to be sensitive to northern issues, the standard of morality in northern communities.

Now, to get back to the issue which I really think we are discussing, which is what happens in the correction service, I think we have to look at amending this motion if we really want it to reflect what we are all talking about. I understand Mr. Patterson has drafted something. I am not quite sure if he is willing to advance it, but I think we should consider it.

Just in conclusion, I have to agree with Mr. McCallum. I think we have to look at the way our correction service uses the various tools or techniques that are available to them to seek rehabilitation. I have talked to a couple of professionals, one who works directly with people of all ages who end up in court, some of whom end up in jail, and this particular individual advises me that we have to get a bit tougher with offenders, that the community standards are being violated. I will relate one other incident. I cannot tell you who provided me with this example, but he said that a fellow from the Eastern Arctic was sentenced to six months in jail, and the community felt that that was an appropriate sentence, given the crime that this particular individual had committed. However, the individual returned to his home community after four months and told everybody that he had two months off for good behaviour, and then had spent three of the four months on work release while he was in Yellowknife. I think that is where he was sentenced. The community leaders were saying, "Well, gee, you know, we thought this guy was going to spend six months in jail. He has only spent four, and three out of that four he was on work release all the time. What is your system all about?" So I think clearly there are people who are concerned about the tools that we have for rehabilitation, how they are being used. Mr. Chairman, I think we really seriously have to look at amending this particular motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Agreed.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: I think there is a lot of merit to it, recognizing what Mr. McCallum has said about the need to look at cases and how we apply tougher standards to various individuals. That is all I have to say. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Braden. Mr. Patterson, to the motion.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think it is correct when Mr. McCallum observes that the motion should not really talk about sentencing policy; rather, it should refer to correctional policy, because sentencing policy is outside the province of the correctional services. In thinking about the motion, and the general sentiments expressed yesterday, it seems to me that it is generally agreed that there should be greater discipline and more work in the correctional policies practised. But we also have to worry about not interfering with local employment opportunities, and we also have to worry, if we offer communities services without pay, that similarly local businesses are not jeopardized.

I had spoken with Ms Cournoyea yesterday about withdrawing her motion and revising it to reflect the opinions expressed in the House, and I think she was in agreement, but since she is not here, I would suggest that we should defeat her motion. I have a motion to present which I think would better express concerns of all Members, including Ms Cournoyea. Thank you.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. To the motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Question being called. Mr. MacQuarrie, to the motion.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes. I would agree to defeat it, on the understanding that you are going to come back with another motion immediately, of the other type, yes.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Ready for the question?

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Motion To Recommend Stronger Sentencing Policy Be Instituted To Provide Greater Deterrents, Defeated

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): All those in favour? Down. Opposed? The motion is defeated.

---Defeated

Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: I hope this one will receive more general support, Mr. Chairman. I have tried to better express the same sentiment that Ms Cournoyea had expressed, borrowing some of her words. This is the motion, and I apologize that it has not been translated into Inuktitut:

Motion That Correction Policies Provide Greater Discipline And More Work To Provide Greater Deterrents

"In view of the growing public feeling that respect for law and order is being undermined by the leniency of punishment given for criminal offences in the NWT, be it resolved that correction policies should provide greater discipline and more work: for pay where it does not seriously jeopardize local employment; without pay in areas of community service and beautification where local businesses are not jeopardized; so as to provide greater deterrents for offenders."

If I might speak to that, Mr. Chairman, I have used the suggestion that it is correction policies we are talking about, and not really sentencing policies, and I have suggested that we do want to see inmates work harder and perhaps suffer a little bit more, or do a little harder time, but I have emphasized in the motion that it should be either work for pay or work in areas of community service. I particularly am not advocating that people sit in sheds chipping rocks, as Mr. McCallum eloquently described yesterday. I think if they are going to be piling rocks, it should be for public landscaping. I think if they are going to be working, it should be shovelling snow and clearing elders' sidewalks in communities; there is lots of snow in the Northwest Territories to be shovelled, and lots of snow shovelling to be done beyond that

provided by hamlets and settlements and bands in communities. There is lots of waste metal gathering and compacting work to be done that hamlets and municipalities cannot handle within their public service duties. There is lots of clean-up beyond the garbage collection services that we provide in communities.

So I am suggesting here that we should encourage our inmates to work and undergo discipline in the course of serving sentences, but that this work should be worth while to the community and not just labour for its own sake, and that they should be paid where jobs are available that do not jeopardize local employment seriously, and that it is quite possible that inmates should work without pay, again where local businesses are not jeopardized, but in areas of community service and beautification.

I hope that this motion can be supported and reflects the general intent of Members in addressing the need for greater deterrents for offenders. I think if inmates work hard when they go to jail, they cannot see it as being a particularly easy time. They will develop some kind of a sense of self-worth. They may learn the beneficial experiences of wage employment and, hopefully, they will want to change their lives so that they will not come back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Before I recognize another speaker, now that we are back on corrections, I wonder if the Minister would like to bring his witness in and go to the witness table? Is it agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. We have Mr. Moody in with the Minister now as a witness. The next speaker I have is Mr. Curley.

#### Government Policy On Sentencing

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, before I go on to express my feelings on this issue, I would like to ask the Leader of the Elected Executive whether you consider this motion as a government position? Since the Minister of Education has introduced the motion, does that then reflect the Executive Committee's policy in terms of improving the sentencing policy and punishment policies for people involved in this area? I am not sure if any Minister is supposed to introduce a motion that would conflict with the Executive Committee's policy.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Braden.

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Chairman, in the discussion yesterday, it became apparent that the motion did not reflect what the mover had recommended, and Mr. Patterson took it upon himself as an MLA to seek to draft, or prepare wording, which reflected more accurately the views being stated by Members of this committee who are not Members of the Executive Committee, but also by Executive Committee Members as well, or some Executive Committee Members. More specifically, in respect of the question posed by Mr. Curley, no, I do not think that we would take this as government policy. It is direction, or advice, from the committee in the Legislature. The Minister of Health and Social Services in his capacity as Minister responsible for corrections would have to give it serious consideration because there obviously are some pros and cons to the suggestions here, and to attempt to work out, if he felt it was appropriate, ways and means to ensure that doing time in our correctional institutions becomes a more difficult and demanding experience. If it involved a major shift in policy, he would then bring it to the attention of the Executive, if it required major policy change. All I have to say, Mr. Chairman, is that even though the motion is advanced by an Executive Committee Member, it is a committee motion, and is taken as advice or direction.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Braden. To the motion. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I understand what the Minister is saying. I find it interesting though and I would think then that sets a precedent that each Minister can normally take the same privileges as ordinary MLAs and introduce motions and possible policy changes throughout the debate in dealing with the budget. I have no difficulty with that, I would...

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Could we stick to the motion, Mr. Curley?



More Discipline In Corrections May Not Be The Answer

MR. CURLEY: Yes, I just wanted to be clear on this though, Mr. Chairman. I will go on. I find it interesting that, not only are the ordinary MLAs going to be able to contribute in trying to correct some of the present programs, but each individual Minister will have his own input, even though they have not been sanctioned by the Executive Committee. However, speaking to the motion, I think the intent of the motion is certainly a good idea; that there should be tougher punishment. Correctional services has become more like a club of its own. Youngsters, people who break certain laws of the Territories, are normally sent to Yellowknife or Frobisher Bay and then given a few months notice for good behaviour. Then they routinely break their probations and are sent back to Yellowknife or Frobisher again.

So I am really not sure if just instituting or improving greater discipline and more work is really the answer because, after all, what are we trying to do when we send these people to correctional centres? What is the purpose of sending them to the correctional centres? Is it to educate them and provide them with short-term employment and training while they are at that particular place, or is it to try and at least bring to their understanding that rules and laws of the Territories are things that should not be abused? So I would require further information before I can support a motion like this because, to me, it seems to be so smooth that not only is there going to be a major change in the present program, but it probably will improve it so that whoever is sent there will not necessarily learn anything about respecting law and order of the country. I think that is what the original motion was all about, that people ought to treat law and order as something that they just cannot abuse and play around with.

I remember when I was growing up, just watching an RCMP walking on the street was something that people respected and were afraid of. It probably was not a good idea, because they were too authoritative, but it prevented many people from abusing the sense of law and order in the communities. Today, we just do not have that any more. I think the officers in the RCMP would probably concur that there must be a greater effort in trying to at least bring about that respect to the people who are involved in the enforcement of law and order. So I hope that if the Ministers are satisfied that this will improve that, then I can support it, but I would want to hear from other Members before I can vote in support of it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Curley. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to reply to Mr. Curley's concerns about Executive Members participating in committee of the whole, I would like to explain, first of all, that I did not introduce the original motion that is the subject of this particular discussion. I was merely trying to help express consensus, which I thought was emerging in the House, but even so, if I thought being an Executive Member meant that I was unable to introduce motions in the Legislative Assembly, in committee of the whole, or otherwise, I certainly would not have accepted the job. While I think there are some limitations imposed on Executive Committee Members, particularly when it comes to supporting established government policies, I certainly would hate to think that the honourable Member for Keewatin South feels that we should be muzzled in the House. That is just a comment on his remarks, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. To the motion. Mr. MacQuarrie.

Punishment Necessary For Crimes Against Society

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I much prefer the way in which this motion is phrased, and generally support the intent of it. I think what we are discussing does go to the very heart of the matter, and that is, what are we trying to do by sending people to jails, or what are now called correctional institutes? There is no doubt that at one time that type of thing was seen precisely and only, in terms of punishment. People were sent to prison in order to be punished for crimes against society. With respect to something that Mr. Sibbeston said, yesterday -- there is an element of truth in it -- he says that we know that a lot of people get into trouble because they have difficult social circumstances, and that is true. We know there are reasons why people commit crimes and we ought to be, and are in a number of ways, trying to address those, the alcohol problem and so on, to try to create a better society, so that there are not so many people in difficult circumstances.

We have to recognize, too, that around the world there are literally millions of people in difficult circumstances, who do not yield to criminal behaviour simply because they are poor or finding life difficult in other ways. We owe it to people like that, certainly in our own society, to support them and to show them that it is appreciated, that though life is difficult

for them they are still being law-abiding. Since you cannot reward everyone who does that, you certainly must make a sharp distinction in behaviour, and that means doing something to those who commit crimes that lets them know, unequivocally, that society is displeased with what they have done.

So, at any rate, over the years in our society they got away from the idea of just punishment and started saying, "Well, maybe we can try to correct their behaviour", and I see that as a commendable goal, but also, I have not seen, either here in the Territories or in the rest of the country, that there is significant success in that. Even where there is success, my whole point is this, that over the short term, if someone is serving a two or three month sentence, I cannot believe there could be any success whatsoever at correction of behaviour. There just is not time to do anything to correct behaviour in that brief length of time. So, why are we sending people to jail, then? I say, even if we do wish to rehabilitate and correct, there is still that element of punishment and displeasure. Over the short term that is all you can deliver in a system like that, I believe.

#### Freedom Should Be Strictly Limited

Consequently, it is my position that where people are sent, even for what are considered to be minor offences -- they cannot be too minor, or they would not have been sent to jail in the first place -- and we are trying to arrange other kinds of programs so that not so many people will have to be sent to jail, and I do agree with that very much, but if they have to be sent to a correctional institute, and their sentence is two or three months, then my position is, since you cannot possibly correct behaviour in that period of time, that the other element of sentencing should be paramount, and that is punishment. It should be a disagreeable experience, and I do not mean that it should be an experience of brutality, or constant punishment, but I simply mean that freedom should be very strictly limited. There certainly, in my opinion, should not be privileges like television, and that sort of thing, over a period of two or three months. If people need exercise, but then I say not broomball and basketball and things like that, but callisthenics. There may also be release for people who are willing to go to meetings for Alcoholics Anonymous, or the Seventh Step Society, or that kind of thing. I say, in that case, allowing them a little more freedom to attend meetings like that would be fine. So, that at the end of two or three months they certainly would not have the impression that it was a nice place to be. If they had only committed a reasonably minor offence, in the first instance, they would think seriously about committing such an offence, or a more serious one, in the future.

Where sentences are longer, when you start getting six to eight months, to a year, then I believe -- this is just my opinion, again, my approach to it -- that the first part of that sentence should be the same type as for short-term sentences, quite an unpleasant experience. Then you can begin work release programs, and camps like Quyta Lake, for the last half or two thirds of the sentence, or whatever. However, there should always be that component of punishment, as part of it. So I will support the motion and I would urge other Members to do so, as well.

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

MR. ARLOOKTOO: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In regard to the motion, I feel that I am going to be supporting it. I am going to be referring to the Baffin area, as to why the inmates react to being in the correctional institute. It may not be the same in all of the communities, because the inmates are treated differently in different communities. I have been in attendance quite a few times when the BRC, the Baffin Regional Council have been discussing the correctional institute and the inmates. When they are in the correctional institute, they are given a fair trial. For this reason, I will be supporting the motion.

One of the Members was discussing whether in the communities and hamlets they could get the inmates to do things like removing snow, or crushing rocks in the summertime, these kinds of things -- they were going to be doing this. I would really be happy to see this, except we have to know how the Inuit react, because we do not have to give them harsh punishment, except that they have to understand, because if we are heavy on the punishment, they can just become worse. We also have to know that we have to give the people up there a trial and for this reason we really have to have a close watch on the inmates. Maybe I am not too clear on this, or I am making mistakes, but I feel that I understand what the motion is trying to do. So, I am in support of the motion. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Arlooktoo. To the motion. Mr. Nerysoo.



Amendment To Motion That Correction Policies Provide Greater Discipline And More Work To Provide Greater Deterrents, Carried

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I think that I would like to propose an amendment to the motion, and mainly because I think that the correction service is responsible for the treatment aspects of the criminal offenders, and not the punishment aspect. So I would suggest that we amend it by removing the word "punishment", and replacing it with "treatment" and removing "given for" and replacing it with "of criminal offenders in the NWT". I think that solves the particular question that everyone has been discussing for the past few days. I can provide the amendment.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Yes, would you provide the amendment? To the amendment. The amendment removes the word "punishment" and replaces it with "treatment"; "given for" is taken out, and replaced with "of criminal offenders in the NWT". Is everybody clear on the amendment? To the amendment. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Could we have the whole part of that read again, please?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): I will have the Clerk read the motion now as amended.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): The amendment is to delete, in the second line of the motion, the word "punishment" and replace it with the word "treatment", and also in the third line to remove "given for", and also the word "offences" in the third line and replace it to read "of criminal offenders". So it will read "of treatment of criminal offenders in the NWT".

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the amendment. Are you ready for the question?

MR. MacQUARRIE: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Question being called. All in favour? Down. Opposed? The amendment is carried.

---Carried

To the motion, Mr. Sibbeston, as amended.

Dene People Do Not Understand Southern Law And Order

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, just a few comments. The words "respect for law and order" caught my eye and I guess it made me kind of reflect on what is meant by law and order. In this day and age by law and order, what is generally meant is the laws and orders that have imposed or have been put into effect in the North by people from the South. I find that where people still live in the traditional way, amongst the Dene anyway, that there is not so much problem with respect to complying with the law and order that people have brought into the North, but in communities where there is social displacement, there is the overwhelming of native people and their cultures, then that is where you will find a lot of native people breaking or going against the law and order that has been put into the North.

I am aware that a long time ago, before the white people came North, the Dene had their own system of law and order, and it was very strict. It mainly was a commonsensical way of dealing with one another, dealing with things, dealing with animals, dealing with lands. Through time, I guess, this Dene system has broken down, and it is, I feel, extremely unfortunate that this system has never been incorporated, for the most part, into the white people's system of law and order. I say part of the problem that we are experiencing today in the North is that native people do not understand the law and order that has been brought in from the South. There have been a few little things that have been recognized from amongst the native people, things like custom adoption, but not much more than that. I think it is just so sad that more of the native practices and ways of doing things and their ideas of law and order were not incorporated into the laws and practices in the North. As I say, the main problem, as I understand it...

MR. CURLEY: Like what?

MR. SIBBESTON: Do not start that, okay? I am serious. I just want to say something without being interrupted. Part of the problem, as I said, in my experience, is that oftentimes native people do not understand the laws, do not understand the criminal codes, do not understand the laws that are passed by the territorial government, and so some of them really do not make very

much sense, are not very applicable to the North. For the most part, I feel the judges and JPs who have to deal with these laws generally interpret the laws as they understand it, and these people are not native people for the most part, and so interpret the laws in their own understanding. This causes confusion, dissatisfaction, and certainly misunderstanding, and a lot of ill feeling toward white people and the system that is in place in the North.

So the law and order as we know it now, I guess, is the criminal code and the laws that are passed by this government, and also village councils and such. The native people anyway see the court system, see law and order as the judge, the police and the crown attorney. People do not differentiate between the three. Part of the reason too is that up until now, when court comes to a town, law and order is the judge, the police and the crown attorney, and people believe this to be the case, because they associate one with another and they are seen together, and people think it is all of these three parts, three different people that is the law and order and are there to get...

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Will you get to the motion, please?

MR. SIBBESTON: I thought I was dealing with the motion.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the motion.

Native Ways Should Have Been Incorporated In Laws

MR. SIBBESTON: I was going to say that in respect of law and order in the North in the last few years, there has been an attempt to make the native people understand the laws of the government. We have done this, in part, by setting up native court workers, and I would say that this was a good idea, but I find in my part of the North it has not worked as well as possible. So still to this day, native people do not understand the law and order. I find in my experience that when someone, be it a native court worker or be it a native lawyer -- if you try to do anything beyond what ordinary lawyers do, you try to spend time, or be a little informal, to deal with a native accused, that the court sees this as a way of challenging their authority or challenging the way they have done things. I see native court workers being ridiculed in court, embarrassed and so forth. So, native court workers, I think, are there to soften the blow or provide understanding between law and order and the people, but I feel that it has not been as successful as it could be, partly because of the system that is in place, partly because of the judges not being willing to spend more time, not willing to understand people.

So, I guess, just to say that the term "law and order" scares me -- it concerns me, because if we expect all the native people in the North to live according to the law and order that is being brought in from the South, it is going to be very difficult. People should not be surprised that it is mostly native people that end up before the courts and in jail and one can maybe understand why this is the case. Maybe people do not understand the laws, their own system has not been incorporated into the law of the land, and so maybe there is not as much respect for the law and order as we would like there to be.

I think people understand the law and order as simply the criminal code and laws that are being brought in from the South and I feel it should have been more than that right from the start. Native ways should have been incorporated; this has not been done. So no wonder now that we have this situation where people do not respect or understand the law and order as we think they ought to.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. To the motion. Mr. Curley.

Further Amendment To Motion That Correction Policies Provide Greater Discipline And More Work To Provide Greater Deterrents

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment. Right after the words "greater discipline", I would insert a comma and add the following words, "less recreational privileges".

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The amendment is in order. The amendment is on the fourth line, after "discipline", to read "less recreational privileges". Is that right, Mr. Curley? To the amendment. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think it is appropriate to try to tighten up on extra privileges and benefits that have been provided to the inmates. I think that they have not really helped in disciplining the people that are sent to correctional institutes. I remember speaking to a young guy in Rankin Inlet. I told him I was going out hunting and he stopped by and had a chat with me one evening outside. He said he had just got a couple of seals in Frobisher Bay the other day. "Oh, were you out hunting in Frobisher? What were you doing in Frobisher?" He said he was at the correctional institute. So, that is supposed to be a discipline for the offence that he committed.

So whether that helps an individual or not, to try and correct the problem that they normally get themselves into -- I think if these things were to be looked at to see if we can tighten them up, I think that would be more of a deterrent to them getting into the habit of breaking rules and laws that are for the well-being of the people in the community. So I think that that would be taken into consideration. We would probably have more deterrent to people coming back to this same institution and being supported by the taxpayers in the NWT. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the amendment. Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: I can support the amendment, Mr. Chairman, but I do not think hunting is recreation. As I said yesterday, I think outdoor wilderness experience, survival on the land, hunting particularly at all times of the year in difficult conditions, is a foundation of the Ikajurtauvik program. I think when young men are taken out onto the land with respected members of the community to deal with what are sometimes difficult conditions, and they work hard, this is not recreation and it is something that in fact helps rehabilitation of young people who often get into trouble in the first place, because they have not gone out hunting and they have not had a traditional father figure, and family base. So I support the motion, because I do not think recreation includes hunting. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. Mr. Sibbeston, to the amendment.

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I agree with the comments made by Mr. Patterson, because the type of person that sometimes ends up in jail -- the person that deviates or does not do the thing that he should normally do in a community -- he ends up maybe, just drinking a lot and hanging around people that do not do very constructive things. So sometimes when they are sent to jail they do have the chance to do things that they ought to do, be it recreation or living off the land. What this can do is bring back to the person some of the good things that he has maybe forgotten about. Maybe he has forgotten how much fun it is to go out on the land or how much fun it is to play hockey, or how good or worthy it is to just work for wages. So in this way it can be a good experience, and when he comes back to the community, he can try to do some of these things and this way it is a rehabilitative program. Certainly the answer is not to jail someone and just have him sit in a room, or work continuously on things that do not mean anything, because he is just going to resent these things and when he gets back, sure, he may remember that if he does wrong, that he is going to end up doing these things again, but he has not really been helped very much in being shown alternatives to the way he has been living.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Sibbeston. To the amendment. Mr. Curley.

#### Jails Should Not Become Training Centres

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I just do not want to give the impression that the correctional institute, the jail, should be training centres so that they can gain outdoor skills. We have institutions that should be doing that, so that they do not get into the kind of mess they normally get into, and have some MLAs saying that the place to learn all these skills for outdoor hunting and recreational activities is through the institutes. No way. We should get our thinking straight. We have the Department of Education, adult education, Manpower training programs, and other life skill programs that the government should be supporting, to train them in those levels. Cross-cultural programs and a cultural organization should be giving the people training, the parents particularly, men and wives. The place to start learning the outdoor skills is at home.

So I do not want to give the impression that these correctional institutes ought to be reserved for offenders who have offended individuals, who have committed alcohol abuse and therefore probably created more harm to the people that they have committed offences against, that they then be expected to go to the institute they are going to learn the outdoor life skills, and they come back, and so on. I do not want to give that impression at all, because we have the Department of Education with schools, and cross-cultural programs, and the people in the

communities who should be doing that regularly anyway, aside from what the correctional institute is really supposed to be all about.

So I just wanted to put that on the record, because I think we should be supporting our people in learning something about the skills to survive in the community, including the outdoors -- outside of the correctional institutes. We should not put too much emphasis that they will learn all these skills, when they should have been trying, prior to committing certain offences that may have harmed certain individuals in the communities, for what they did. So, Mr. Chairman, I just want that to be stated clearly. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I urge everyone to support the motion. It falls far short of what was intended yesterday. I would like to say that the intention is that I do not like to see people, who are handed a punishment for something that they had committed in their own community, wanting to go back to that institution. In our planning for correctional measures, we have seven million dollars that we are going to spend over the next couple of years, and maybe, if these programs of corrections are handled in other manners at a community level, and the money is being transmitted to that community, rather than Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay, and Fort Smith here...

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea, I am not sure if you understand the amendment. The amendment is "less recreation".

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry, I think that I am a bit off the amendment. I feel that perhaps, then, the recreational needs in the community will be met and the money will not be spent in building correctional institutions and I support that amendment.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Ms Cournoyea. To the amendment. Are you ready for the question?

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Further Amendment To Motion That Correction Policies Provide Greater Discipline And More Work To Provide Greater Deterrents, Carried

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): All those in favour raise your hand. Down. Opposed? The amendment is carried.

---Carried

Motion That Correction Policies Provide Greater Discipline And More Work To Provide Greater Deterrents, Carried As Amended

To the motion as amended. Ready for the question? Do I hear question?

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Question being called. All those in favour? Down. Opposed? The motion is amended. The motion, as amended, is carried.

---Carried

Total O And M, Correction Service, Agreed

Page 14.04, correction service, in the amount of \$6,034,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Alcohol And Drug Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Alcohol and drug services, in the amount of \$1,399,000. Mr. Patterson.



HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Mr. Chairman, I mentioned to the Minister this morning that I would be very interested in getting a brief report on the work of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, which I believe falls under this activity. I believe the Minister has arranged for the chairman of that council to be here, and I would therefore request agreement from Members that Dr. Ross Wheeler be invited to give us a brief report on the work of that council.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Is the committee agreed? Is it agreed that Dr. Wheeler give us a report?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Sergeant-at-Arms, will you see that Dr. Wheeler is escorted to the witness table? Mr. Minister, could you introduce your witness to the Members?

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Ross Wheeler is the chairman of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council. I believe Mr. Patterson did have some specific questions to ask in regard to the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. I believe Mr. Patterson asked for his statement or report on the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council. Is that correct, Mr. Patterson? Dr. Wheeler, are you prepared to give us a report?

DR. WHEELER: Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Proceed, Dr. Wheeler.

Report Of The Alcohol And Drug Co-ordinating Council

DR. WHEELER: When this Assembly set up the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council in the mid 1970s, it was in order to address what people felt was a very large concern throughout the North, with the alcohol problem. Over the years the funding to the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council increased, until by 1979-80 it reached approximately one million dollars. At that time we were funding 16 programs throughout the North with Government of the NWT funds. Since that time the funds that the co-ordinating council has been able to distribute, in terms of grants and contributions, have been frozen. The impact of that has been that, as of this fiscal year 1983-84, we are actually able to fund only seven programs.

There have been increases in salaries, there have been increases in the scope of some programs. However, without any increase in the base of the funding, we have had to not fund certain programs. Along with this has been the contribution that the Government of the NWT made, in terms of staff and operating and maintenance budgets for that staff in the alcohol and drug department. This has remained approximately the same over the years as well. The impact of this on community projects has been that there has been a declining ability on the department's part, to develop and support the programs that were going on in the communities. There was no element for training throughout this budget, except small amounts of money that could be added to contribution grants. As a result, programs have tended to remain static or have folded up because of lack of training, lack of support, and lack of true development at the community level.

As of six months ago, we were definitely in a crisis situation, and were it not for the fact that the federal government announced the new National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program last April we would be in a very bad position this year. As I said, we were only able to fund seven projects with Government of the NWT funds. We have only funded six so far, one more has yet to come in and that will take us over the million dollar figure. In order to continue to operate the programs that we are operating today, we calculate that we would need \$1.286 million and that is just following the six per cent guidelines. These programs are going as of today, but a number of them will be shut down as of the end of March because of lack of money.

At this point, the co-ordinating council over the last year has been reviewing itself, looking at its long-term goals, and trying to arrange a co-operative effort between the federal and the territorial governments, in order to address what everyone recognizes as the number one social problem in the North, that of alcoholism. We are now in the process of negotiating with the two governments, to arrive at a situation where the co-ordinating council can operate as an autonomous body, at an arms length distance from both governments, in order that this community-based board -- because we represent all constituencies across the North -- can realistically and rationally address the problem, in order that the moneys given to us by the taxpayer will be most efficiently used.



Up until now, because of lack of human and dollar resources to support programs and to enable communities to develop programs, what we have been doing has not been terribly efficient. Indeed, we have probably wasted money, in order to try to buoy up programs that seem to be having trouble. We have no freedom within the million dollar grant to hire outside staff, to hire consultants or community developers, to assist communities to come up with realistic programs for their own communities. Unless we can address these problems and get a co-ordinated effort between the two governments, get the freedom to use this money in order to properly support and develop programs, I think we are all fooling ourselves that we are making any impact on this problem in the North. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Are there any questions of the witness? Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman. Could you name those seven programs and the budget allocations that you propose for each of those programs?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I will just draw those figures here. If I could just take one moment, I will get those figures. I am sorry I do not have the most recent figures that we just voted on. I can give you the programs though, and approximately what is being spent on those this year.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

#### Seven Programs Being Funded

DR. WHEELER: Pardon me, I now have these numbers. In answer to Ms Cournoyea's question, we are funding the following projects: Kativik, in Frobisher Bay, for \$27,300; in Fort McPherson, for \$124,000; for Northern Addiction Services in Yellowknife, \$280,440; a program in Rankin Inlet for \$79,380; Katimavik in Cambridge Bay for \$126,000; the Baffin Regional Alcohol and Drug Information Centre for \$144,000; to a total of \$781,000. We are expecting to vote at our next meeting which takes place in two weeks, on a project, Delta House in Inuvik. Their request so far is for \$341,000, which will take us over the million that we are allocated this year, if we were to fund that project.

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

MS COURNOYEA: You also made a statement that you were in very serious financial difficulty in the last year. In regard to the Tuk program, the funds were cut off quite some time ago, because of the financial difficulties in trying to resolve some of the expenditures. There was a budget allocation for that community which was not spent because no money had been transferred for some time to that centre. Why is it then, that you would have a serious problem in finances if you were able to hold onto that money until such times as they cleared up their accounts?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: As of last year, when we were voting on the allocations for contributions, the amount of money that we voted for contributions exceeded the one million dollars by approximately \$100,000. Realizing that a number of projects might have difficulty, we felt that probably by the end of the fiscal year we would not indeed be overspent by the \$100,000. We would come in very close to one million.

In terms of Tuktoyaktuk specifically, there have been financial difficulties with that program, and the main problem that the board perceives in Tuk, is that there has been a lack of community support for the program and one or two people have carried it over the years. Without that community support base, it has been generally unsuccessful in trying to carry out its aims and objectives.

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

MS COURNOYEA: Then, would you say that the board probably found it kind of convenient when that centre was not able to bring its financial controls into place, to a point where the board could transfer their quarterly funds to them, when they were not able to put their act into place -- would you say that perhaps in overestimating or overallocating, that perhaps some programs do not get the support because the board, in the first place, counts on some of the programs not to carry themselves through?

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

DR. WHEELER: I find it very unfortunate that Tuktoyaktuk was unable to pull its program together. As we all know, it is probably the number one area, it is the beachhead of what is happening in terms of resource development at this time in the North. If any community has been hard hit, I would think it is Tuk. However, the community support does not appear to be there to assist this program to operate properly. When I said that we were in financial difficulties, it is not just financial in terms of being able to provide grants and contributions to communities. The financial difficulties arose within the O and M budget of the department itself, in the alcohol and drug program.

Because of lack of O and M, a number of communities have not been visited by the project officers for a period of up to two years. Tuk, indeed, received a number of visits this year, and it just could not seem to pull together in spite of the support that the alcohol and drug department could give it. As I said, some of those projects that we are indeed terminating funding on, at the end of this fiscal year, have not been visited for two years. I speak, specifically, of Arctic Bay, Igloolik and Hall Beach. We have not had the money nor the personnel resources to get over there. We have no freedom within the million dollars to hire outside consultants to do the development work with these communities, and unless we can get real community development happening, these programs are very, very lucky to succeed. The ones that are succeeding are succeeding on the base of strong community support, and strong boards within those communities.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. We will now take a short coffee break.

---SHORT RECESS

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The Chair recognizes a quorum, and I call the committee back to order. Any further questions of the witness? Mr. Braden.

Alcohol And Drug Co-ordinating Council Should Be Less Dependent On Government

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Wheeler mentioned that he felt that the council should operate in a more autonomous fashion than it is currently. Could he elaborate for me why he feels the heavy hand of government is making it difficult for the council to function efficiently, and how he would see it functioning more efficiently without government interference?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Braden. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Part of what the council has been doing over the last year is addressing that very issue. Because of the support that the Government of the NWT has been able to provide to the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, and through them to the communities who are having projects -- because it has been felt that this has been inadequate in the past, which has led to a lot of difficulties in various communities in getting their programs together and keeping them operating, and in developing them -- it is felt by the council that if those support people were indeed working for the council, acting as a community board for the NWT, it would have the ability to set priorities over the long run, over the next four to five years, that would allow a major change to occur in the way communities are dealing with their alcohol problems.

When one looks at the O and M money that the department has provided to the alcohol and drug program, and the number of staff people around, it is proven that this has been inadequate over the last few years. If those people were working only for the council and not working also on government programs, it is felt that far better support could be provided to the communities in terms of developing their programs and meeting the objectives as the communities define them, rather than as some outside agency is looking at them.

We have been given, through the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, the federal program, the functional management of the staff of NNADAP, and because of the way that staff was put together by medical services branch, it turns out that some of the jobs that people are being asked to do, do not really address the community problems. We do not have community development specialists, for instance, and we have had no ability to get those people. Were the council to have the combined money of the NNADAP program and the Government of the NWT, with their staffs and adequate amounts of O and M, it is felt by the council that with the freedom to use these people and to use the expertise they have and to be able to get appropriate outside expertise, that we could actually accomplish over a long term, a putting together of priorities and providing training for people, and therefore really allow communities to develop their own ways of dealing with the problem within the community.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Mr. Braden, supplementary?

HON. GEORGE BRADEN: Mr. Chairman, so it is not so much a matter of the government meddling or interfering in the work of the council. I understand from what Dr. Wheeler is saying that we dedicate the time of some of our staff to assist the council, and the council finds that the staff are either not devoting enough time or cannot devote enough time in order for the council to do its work efficiently. Is that correct, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler?

DR. WHEELER: Yes, I think that is a fair statement. The government has provided us with the support staff, but because of conflicting priorities within that staff, essentially trying to work for two different bosses -- the staff has been torn. In spite of all their best efforts they have not been able to devote the kind of time they would perceive as necessary to do these kinds of things for the community projects and therefore for the council.

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

Drug Related Issues In Communities

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a couple of questions. First of all, I really understand what the alcohol and drug committees within the communities are trying to do. What I cannot understand is drugs. Maybe because I do not use them myself, I really

cannot say what they are trying to do in regard to drugs. In the communities, are they there to deal with drugs too? How do they deal with the drug problems in the communities? Because the only time I seem to know that drugs are caught within the communities is when the RCMP finds out, because the social services and alcohol and drug committees do not really have the power to take them away. I would like to know what the alcohol and drug committee is really trying to do, because they are there to try and help heavy drinkers, the way it says in the paper. What responsibilities have you given to the alcohol and drug committees so that alcohol and drugs will not be consumed so much? If you understood my question, I would like you to answer it, please.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Evaluarjuk. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, what has been happening over the years is that communities have tended to focus mostly on alcohol as the issue creating the most destructive behaviour within the community. Indeed, the treatment centres that we are funding in Inuvik and Yellowknife both have a great deal of difficulty in dealing with purely drug related issues, rather than alcohol related issues. For instance, in the Eastern Arctic, most communities in the Baffin region at least, most communities have struck alcohol education committees. That was the choice of the communities, that was their decision that their focus would be on alcohol. In some cases where that community has chosen to regulate the alcohol coming into it, for example Igloolik, they have not done anything in terms of dealing with drugs. I do not know, for instance, if drugs are a problem in Igloolik. Drugs have come under the Criminal Code so the RCMP have been the ones who have been dealing with them. What communities have tried to do when they have looked at the drug issue is to provide alternatives, for young people especially, to engage in activities that do not use drugs or alcohol. They would have drop-in centres or meeting places for young people to try to steer them away from the use of drugs and alcohol, but not specifically drugs.

The one other problem area that communities are trying to struggle with now, and we are just starting to look at, is the whole question of solvent abuse: gasoline sniffing, glue sniffing, that sort of thing. As yet, no one has been able to come up with any way of dealing with that particular issue, but in terms of the committees and communities becoming directly involved in enforcement of drug related matters, that I do not believe is their function, as it falls under the Criminal Code and therefore, belongs to the RCMP. However a lot of small communities are devising programs as total alternatives to a drug or an alcohol lifestyle. I hope that answers the question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Yes, that answers my question partly, except that I would like a second point in regard to the social services in the communities. Are they told or advised that if they come across drug use, this is how you are supposed to do it? Because the way it states in the paper you instructed the welfare officers that if they come across a drug user that this is what they can do. The Minister could answer this question.

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

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: The involvement of our field staff in regard to drugs -- because drugs are a criminal offence that is basically a police problem, but we do provide some kind of counselling at times to those people who wish it. We try to provide as much information as we can at the community level as well. However, drugs being a criminal offence, that is basically a matter for the police, and we would provide some counselling wherever it is needed. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

#### Funding For Alcohol Committees In Igloolik And Hall Beach

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My other question is, I understood that Igloolik and Hall Beach will not be funded for the alcohol committees in 1983. These committees have been a great help to the communities. They have to have a secretary and other staff. We all know that all committees only function properly when they have a secretary, and this has been really good in Igloolik. If the alcohol committees in Igloolik and Hall Beach will not have any more funding in this year, I am going to try to request some funding. Would I be able to do that? Is that okay?



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Evaluarjuk. Dr. Wheeler, can you answer that? He is requesting funding, I think, for one of the Eastern Arctic settlements. How could he obtain funding?

DR. WHEELER: We have been funding those two projects for a number of years now, and they seem to us to be fulfilling a great need within the communities, but over the last year, we have not actually heard from those committees very much at all. As I was saying, because of lack of staff and lack of money to travel to those communities, no proposals came before us at our last meeting from those communities. We had no request for money for the next year, although we have now written to them. We have tried to get some money for a person who sits on the board from Baffin region, or someone from BRADC, to go and visit them to find out what is going on, and to help them get a proposal together to come before us. However, as I was stating earlier, with the shrinking dollar that we have had being frozen at the million dollar level over the last four years, these dollars are no longer worth a million dollars. We cannot buy a million dollars worth of programs any more on the basis of those dollars. That money is probably only worth maybe \$600,000 these days, and we funded six projects. We have another one coming. We have not heard from those two small projects and when we do hear from them -- we in fact do not have any money any more. We are out of money because of just the increasing cost of running the programs that are going and of providing increased salaries for people as they spend time in projects and become trained and more experienced. So that when I said earlier if all those programs came in, including Hall Beach and Igloolik, just to fund them as they were last year it would cost \$1.286 million, and we have one million dollars. However, we have not been able to get in there. We are going to correct that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Supplementary, Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Purpose Of Alcohol Committees In Dry Communities

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think I understand more clearly. I know that they did not request any funding. I would like to ask another question some of the communities brought up. Even after the communities are dry, they still have alcohol committees. How could there be an alcohol committee when the community is dry? For instance, Pangnirtung, how come they have alcohol committees when the community is dry?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: What those alcohol education committees do in the dry communities is try to help people in the community see the problems alcohol can create. They help organize activities within the communities so if the community at some time gets alcohol in it, they will be better able to deal with it. Even though communities are dry, there is an amount of abuse. There is bootlegging, people smuggle in alcohol. So alcohol can still create problems even within dry communities.

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

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask a question. The Member for Igloolik just mentioned -- I am going to talk about Arctic Bay. I have heard that they will not be getting any more funding for their project in 1983. Is that true? I will ask this question now, and then I will ask a supplementary after.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is true. Until we receive a project proposal from Arctic Bay, we are unable to fund them after the 31st of March.

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

Motion To Recommend That Alcohol And Drug Services Provide Funds For Arctic Bay Alcohol Committee

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, I think there is going to be money appropriated for 1983. I would like to move that, as the community of Arctic Bay has been given some funding for quite some time now, if they want to run their project again, that the alcohol committee in Arctic Bay be given funding from the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council or wherever they get their funds from.



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): There is a motion on the floor. Mr. Pudluk, can we have a copy of that motion? The motion, as I understand it, is for additional funds for the community of Arctic Bay for 1983-84. Is that right?

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) In 1983 and 1984, if they are going to run their alcohol committee, the government will have to find some funding for them.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Pudluk. Mr. Clerk, will you read out the motion?

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Whereas the Arctic Bay committee has been funded for a number of years, and also they will not be funded after March 31st, and if the Arctic Bay alcohol committee still wishes to operate in 1983-84, I move that we recommend that the Department of Social Services, alcohol and drug services, make available funds for the operation of the Arctic Bay alcohol committee in 1983-84.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. I think there is a change in it -- to recommend to the Executive Committee that the Department of Social Services make funds available. Mr. Pudluk, to the motion.

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do not want to say too much on this motion. The communities have programs on alcohol and drug abuse. There was one in Resolute Bay but it was discontinued. The program helps a lot in the community, not just for the young people but for the older people as well. There are quite a few people in Arctic Bay and there are more people in Arctic Bay than there are in other communities of my constituency. It is a hamlet. We would like this project to continue because it will really help. I do not have very much else to say on the motion.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Pudluk. To the motion. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Amendment To Motion To Recommend That Alcohol And Drug Services Provide Funds For Arctic Bay Alcohol Committee, Carried

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) Mr. Chairman, I would like to amend the motion. Instead of saying "if Arctic Bay requests", I think we should put that they have to. I would like to add Igloodik and Hall Beach into this motion.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the amendment. Mr. Evaluarjuk.

MR. EVALUARJUK: (Translation) I do not have anything to add to this, because I already said that I will be requesting funding for the other communities. I was thinking instead of making three different motions, I would like to add these other communities. And instead of saying "if they want to" say that then they have to get the funding. This is the reason why I am amending the motion. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Evaluarjuk. To the amendment. The amendment reads that Hall Beach and Igloodik be included with Arctic Bay. Mr. Patterson, to the amendment.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Yes. I would support this amendment, Mr. Chairman. I think also that I understand that Spence Bay may also be a community that should be supported if we can find the funds in the coming year. I think that generally in supporting this amendment it will require that the Executive Committee seek ways of providing funding. I am going to myself suggest that we add a small tax to liquor. I think these are small projects in small communities that have tried to take steps to control liquor within their own communities. They all have similar advantages of isolation and absence of liquor stores, and I think if we were even to raise the tax on liquor by a very small percentage point, we could amply fund the two communities in Mr. Evaluarjuk's constituency and a few others, so I will be happy to support this motion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): To the amendment. Ready for the question?

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Question being called. All in favour? Down. Opposed? The amendment is carried.

---Carried

To the motion as amended.

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

Motion To Recommend That Alcohol And Drug Services Provide Funds For Arctic Bay Alcohol Committee, Carried As Amended

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Question being called. All those in favour? Down. Opposed? The motion is carried as amended.

---Carried

Any further questions of the witness? Mr. Appaqaq.

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a question for the alcohol and drug co-ordinator. I heard that in Sanikiluaq, on March 28th, they are going to have a plebiscite and I know that there is no more money available. We do not want to start anything when there is no committee. If something is going to be started in that area -- I do not know what they are going to vote for -- but I would like to ask if, even after the budget session, they request funding for a project, would it be available? Would we be able to get some funding? This is my question and I would like the guy with the money to answer.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): You heard the question. The guy with the money, Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: As Mr. McCallum points out, I wish I were the guy with the money, but I do not have it either. This is the basic question that is facing this Assembly. It is certainly facing our council. As communities get more and more aware of their ability to deal with the alcohol problem as they are seeing it in their community, or want to have a committee to look at their community and make sure that if alcohol comes, they can deal with it -- there is no money available within the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, from the GNWT, to assist communities to do this.

Programs have grown up in about 16 or 17 communities, and over the years because of the shrinking value of the dollars, we cannot fund them all any more. We are down now to about seven projects. With this recent amendment perhaps we may find some money to fund a few more. I honestly do not know where that money is going to come from. If we are only given a million dollars and told that we cannot spend over a million dollars, the reality is that we can fund no more projects. Therefore, raising peoples' expectations that they can deal with alcohol and then turning around on the other hand and saying to them, "Yes, you can deal with it, but no you do not have any money to deal with it" -- this is a dilemma for this Assembly to face.

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

Federal Funding Under National Native Alcohol And Drug Abuse Program

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, even though the territorial budget is for a million dollars, there is a co-ordinated effort between the Northwest Territories Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council and the National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program, and my understanding is that the NNADAP has some five million dollars in there. I know we are expressing our requirements to the budget allocation within our 1983-84 book, but we should not put aside the fact that there is this other money. How much is it exactly and where is that money being allocated?

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

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, this fiscal year 1983-84, with the NNADAP money from the federal government, we have about \$1.5 million. Now over the past few years, as the GNWT contribution is frozen, and the number of projects is going down, some of those projects have been switched over to be funded under the NNADAP money. Because of previous salary scales within that program, the workers have received very little money compared to social workers in their own communities, or community health workers. So that in order to keep people working for alcohol programs, we are trying to increase their wages to a point where they are at least compatible within their own community. This year with the 16 projects that are being funded under the NNADAP program, that is going to eat up practically all of that money. We are looking toward funding the NNADAP programs in a meeting in two weeks, but our projection is that we will probably expend virtually all of that money on community projects and on support services for those community projects. I cannot tell you exactly how much, at this point, would be left out of that budget, but it would be certainly not sufficient to pick up the programs that have been historically funded by the Government of the Northwest Territories.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Ms Cournoyea, supplementary?

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I was not clear in understanding the answer to how much money was in the NNADAP program for this year, and whether those 16 projects are in addition to the seven that the territorial funds are looking after.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Yes, those are in addition. With the anticipated funding of the 16 NNADAP projects and the seven under the Government of the NWT, we will be operating 23 projects throughout the Territories.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Do you have a supplementary, Ms Cournoyea?

MS COURNOYEA: No, the one area that I asked about Mr. Chairman, is the amount of NNADAP funding that they have, in addition to the funding of the territorial Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, that total for both the GNWT money and the NNADAP money, for contribution grants to community projects, this year is \$1.5 million from the federal government, and one million dollars from the Government of the NWT, for a total of \$2.5 million.

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

#### Voluntary Initiatives Should Be Encouraged

MR. CURLEY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a couple of questions, which I will address a little later. Before I go on, I would just like to state to the Assembly here that Rankin Inlet just had a plebiscite the other day regarding licensing the hotel to allow the serving of liquor during meals. The people in Rankin Inlet are pretty happy that those who oppose that particular service did win, and therefore they defeated the application.

I just would like to state that, because not enough emphasis is given by the government or whoever administers the major fund to provide services to the community health people with the alcohol and drug problems, on a voluntary basis. I say that to go into the community to vote does not cost me or anybody a cent, except for maybe people who are counting the ballots, and so on. Therefore, they are able to, at least, put something effective that people can understand and see, and I think there must be much more and heavier emphasis on the voluntary initiatives. What programs does the government try to provide to at least allow the community to understand what voluntary initiatives there could be? What could be done on a voluntary basis regarding counselling of people with problems or making a list of individuals who can help on a voluntary basis? Because everybody is asking for money, nobody is prepared to help a fellow man unless they are going to be paid and I think that that is not right. Native people talk about the old days. We used to co-operate and do this and that, and so-and-so. It is our custom, but when you actually see and you actually have evidence -- they cannot do anything unless they are going to get something financially with it as well.

So I think there must be heavy emphasis -- possibly a number of ideas and options given to the communities about what could be achieved on a voluntary basis. I think that is one area that someone can play around with, so that the communities will not just have to request money each time they have a project to pursue in the community.

#### Communicating With Businesses Concerning Profits From Sale Of Alcohol

The reason I stated the fact that people in Rankin had defeated the application to allow serving of liquor during the meal in the hotel was because I think the community -- and the business community -- must understand, must have a conscience, at least, that alcohol contributes to the profits of the business sector in possibly pretty well any employment environment. I would say even to my colleagues here that things always go better with many of them when alcohol is involved, aside from the formal settings like this. What I am trying to say is that unless we start to communicate to the people in the communities that business and prevention of alcohol -- they just do not mix. The government here is in a terrible conflict, because liquor is the



second largest revenue basis, generating revenue for the territorial government. So in a sense it welcomes the amount of sale of alcohol. At the same time, it is saying it has no money -- no wonder -- for programs of a preventive type that could be carried out in the community.

What I am really getting at is that businesses, small business, hotels or whatever, just have to be informed, not regulated, but informed sternly that they just cannot pursue business at any cost. Sometimes that is what happens. They want to sell, increase their sale of alcohol at any cost -- whether or not it disrupts the social life and traditions of the community. I do not disagree with the business of earning profit, but I would like them to do it being socially conscious. So I would think that alcohol and drug services should not only be concerned with creating an awareness to the people with alcohol and drug problems, but it should also create a consciousness in the business community, because that is where it originally -- the larger the business grows in the community the more the side effects grow as well. So that is where I think that some advertising or some effort must be made to create a consciousness of being a good corporate community -- a member of the community -- in those people who have successful business outlets, which this government so wholeheartedly supports by grants and establishment of that business and also by grants and guaranteeing loans and everything else that go along with a successful business. So I think there must be initiative there. I am not making any motion, but I would like to suggest that alcohol and drug services should not only address the people with the problems but also the others that could possibly benefit from the free advice that you could give.

Now my question is, recently the Keewatin Inuit Association was granted quite an amount -- I think \$40,000, or possibly a bit more -- for this type of work. I would like you to tell me exactly what that grant is for? Rankin Inlet has an alcohol and drug committee, who were not even advised as to what that money was going to be spent on. So the question is: This particular grant, this amount of money that you normally distribute to the projects throughout the communities in the NWT -- can it be received by any organization through community-based projects or regional-based projects? Could you explain a little bit for me, please? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Curley. Dr. Wheeler.

#### Proposal For Regional Resource Person

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, what Mr. Curley says is correct. There was an amount of money requested by the regional Inuit association, and this was requested also from Kitikmeot and Cambridge Bay, and a combined presentation by the Metis Association and the Dene Nation here from Yellowknife. These proposals are not funded, as of yet. They have been passed in principle by the council, and the reason that they were passed in principle was because of the council's realization that with the inability of both governments to provide the intimate kind of support to projects within the regions to do the community development within the regions, and to assist the projects with things like training and administration and so on, it was felt that one way to correct that was to have a worker in each of the regions who would be a resource person for that region. It was envisioned that this person would have community development skills, some training skills, and would be able to work entirely within that region, assisting projects and assisting communities where there were no projects.

As yet, this has not been agreed upon. There has been no money put aside for these positions, and one of the studies that we are attempting to undertake which is a regional needs assessment study, may show us that these people are, or are not, necessary. We feel, as a council, they are, but we have yet to do a study which will answer the questions. Once the study is completed, it may be that some regions require that, some others do not. The reason that Sappujitjiti was not approached was because it was viewed as, and views itself as, a community-based Rankin Inlet project. What we had in mind was a regional resource person to be able to work with all the communities in Keewatin for instance.

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

MS COURNOYEA: Well, Mr. Chairman, a couple of years ago there was a motion passed that the work of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council was very important, and that members really should not sit on the committee because of the fact that they were getting an honorarium or payment. A motion was passed that the committee members should not be paid. Is this still in effect, and if it is not in effect, are the members of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council receiving payments for sitting on the committee?

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

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, that motion was in effect a couple of years ago. It was reviewed approximately a year and a half later, or a year later, and it was decided by the council that where a person was representing an organization and therefore being paid anyway, they indeed would not get an honorarium; but where a person was in private business or self-employed and was losing time from his or her business, that it was appropriate to pay them an honorarium.

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

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, then regarding the chairman of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, is there a remuneration paid to that individual on an ongoing basis and if there is, how much is it? And is the chairman permanent, or do you alternate chairmen?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, the chairman is paid an honorarium of \$150 a day when doing business for the council; that is either in terms of the meeting of the council itself, or attendance at the national advisory council to the Minister of Health and Welfare. It is not a contractual arrangement. It is paid out when those meetings are specifically taking place.

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

MS COURNOYEA: The second part of that question, Mr. Chairman, was about the chairman of the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council -- does it alternate, or does just one person hold that position?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, as the council has been functioning over the last two years, I have been the chairman and there has been no change in that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

#### Native Representation On Alcohol And Drug Co-ordinating Council

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, over the last year and a half, there has been quite a bit of concern raised at the make-up of the council. It may have nothing to do with the operation from the territorial government's part, but it seems that basically a lot of these programs are trying to resolve a problem which is directed toward the native people; but there seems to be a total lack of native people actually on that committee. At the last meeting, a representative was sent down from the northern part of the western Territories to attend a meeting, and the report that was received back was that there was just herself on the committee as a native person, and it had been functioning in that manner for quite some time. Is there any reason for that, or could you express an opinion as to how you feel that is jeopardizing the ongoing good work as it relates to native people?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I can review this historically for a moment. When the co-ordinating council was originally struck, there was a wide variety of members on it: members from native organizations, members from the hotel association and the travel association and so on. Over the years it gradually grew to a size of 21 people and found itself to be quite unmanageable in terms of dealing with issues. At the time when fiscal restraint was first coming on this government, the then Minister, Mr. McCallum, gave directions to the board that it should look at reduction of size and number of meetings, and that happened at the same time as there was an attempt by the council to look at itself in order to satisfy the needs of the NNADAP program for a largely native board.

At that time, the board was restructured, and it was to include a member from the Dene Nation with two votes; a member from the Metis Association with two votes; and ITC. ITC essentially elected to have each of its regional Inuit associations represented on the board, feeling that because of their regional concerns they could far better represent the concerns of Inuit people across the North. Of course COPE, as being one of the original members of the board, was included. This, then, gave a representation of six native organizations and three members at large to be chosen by the Minister. The board has been structured that way for approximately two years.



The concern expressed by the member from COPE at the last meeting reflected who was sitting at the table at the time. The Metis Association did not have a representative present at that meeting. The Dene Nation selected one of its health workers who happened to be white to represent them. Kitikmeot Inuit Association from Cambridge Bay has had their executive director, who is white, representing them with full voting rights. The Baffin Region Inuit Association has chosen the special assistant to its president, who is white, to represent their interests, and then there were three members at large. The people representing the organizations are chosen by the organizations; they are not chosen by the co-ordinating council. Anyone from those organizations can attend.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I know Dr. Wheeler is not trying to suggest that I was the one who dictated that it should drop down. I think it was in conjunction with the committee itself that it was agreed that the committee was too unwieldy to get something done. Dr. Wheeler is correct in terms of the organizations that were asked. He has given a very accurate indication as to the native groups that are on the board, but I just do not want it thought that I was the bad guy in the whole business. It was a joint decision of the committee and myself, and I concurred with the recommendation.

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

#### Allocation Of Federal And Territorial Funding

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask the chairman of the council one question. In relation to the amounts of money that have been paid out to two examples, the Northern Addiction Services, and the Baffin regional alcohol and drug information centre, has the council looked at the possibility of those two organizations being funded by the federal government? Together with the amount of money that is put into the Inuvik centre, which is roughly a third of the amount of money that you have at your disposal -- Inuvik alone -- is there a possibility that with the funds that had been identified by the two federal Ministers, Mr. Munro and Mme. Bégin, is it possible that those long-time organizations could derive some of their money from this new source of federal funding?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, Northern Addiction Services has or will be offered the option of perhaps being funded under federal dollars next year in order to give them a continuing basis for operating as they are a well-established project and show good management and stability. We are unable to give them long-term funding, under the NNADAP program. If we were to switch those programs, for instance today, directly to the federal dollars, it would mean that we would have to drop other projects which we are now funding with federal dollars, and try to pick them up under the GNWT funding. It just turns out that adding up all the projects comes virtually to the \$2.5 million, so outside of a long-term funding base under the NNADAP program, there would be little advantage at this point in switching the programs to the other side. What the council is trying to address at this point is, can we strike an agreement with the Government of the NWT and the federal government to say that the money will operate as one large pot so that we are not saying, "You are funded federally, you are funded territorially." All the projects would be funded by the co-ordinating council, and they would be identified as the funding source rather than going back to two governments.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Wheeler has to a degree answered the question that I was going to ask, what is the relationship between the ADCC and NNADAP, and does the ADCC look after the federal allocation of funds? I think what Dr. Wheeler has indicated is that that would be the most appropriate vehicle to disburse these kinds of funds, and I would possibly just ask how well along are those particular plans in reaching that particular goal, that is, of having the ADCC make an arrangement with NNADAP for the federal funding to disburse the \$2.5 million itself?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. McCallum. Dr. Wheeler.

#### Formal Agreement For Management Of Funds

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, up until September of 1982, the NNADAP program in the Territories represented about a quarter of a million dollars for project funding. It was then that the Treasury Board released to the NWT the new level of funding. At that point, it became quite

clear to the council that in order to rationally distribute this money and in order to more efficiently use the staffs that are working for both governments to accomplish the long-term goals that the council has and that the communities are expressing, that some formal working arrangement had to be struck between the co-ordinating council and the two governments. I must say that we have received a lot of co-operation from both governments on this, and over the next couple of months we should hopefully be able to strike a letter of agreement between those three parties in order to address the issue of properly funding the projects, being able to support them, being able to do the community development work and so on.

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

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Just a final comment then, Mr. Chairman, and I will use the role of a leading question as some other people do, is it safe to say then that ADCC, through NNADAP and this government, has approximately two and a half million dollars with which to fund 27 particular communities, to deal with the problem of the misuse, abuse of alcohol and drugs in the Territories?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, if the amount of money that we receive from the Government of the NWT remains at a million dollars, yes, we will have just \$2.5 million to deal with this. I do not think it will be 27 projects, it will be more like 23 or 24, out of the 50 odd communities that exist in the North. This would mean cutting off a number of those projects. In order to continue the ones that are just operating now, as I indicated earlier, we would need an increase in the amount of funding from the Government of the NWT of approximately \$280,000.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Any further questions? Mr. McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I note in the budget for 1983-84 that the total O and M cost of this particular service has been increased by \$208,000. On a million dollars that is a fair percentage of increase, in terms of the total budget of the department. Now, like anybody else, I would want to see that kind of increase continue if it were possible within our total government expenditures to deal with this particular problem. I think again with what this government has put in place, and what the federal government has put in place, that it can be said that we have been doing a fairly responsible job.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, just looking at that increase of the O and M for 1983-84, approximately \$100,000 of that is identified as training money. It has been a priority of the co-ordinating council that, unless we were able to train workers in community projects, there was little chance that they would succeed in the long run. So I must say that having that \$100,000 earmarked for training is certainly going to assist in that priority.

However, the impact of the O and M on contributions, and therefore community-based projects, of course is just in that phase only, in training. It does not allow us to fund any more projects. Within that increase also, there is approximately \$57,000 for the O and M of the department. That is to run the ADCC and to provide the project staff with the ability to travel around and support the projects. That, we found in the past, to be generally inadequate. Even though there has been an increase overall, unfortunately it will not allow us to fund any more projects.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Any further questions of the witness? Mr. Nerysoo.

Project Proposal For Dene And Metis Co-ordinators

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the chairman of the ADCC. What was the project that was identified by the Dene Nation? Was there a project or a program that was outlined by the Dene Nation, submitted to ADCC?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, there was a project proposal put forward by the Dene Nation and the Metis Association, and that was for two regional co-ordinators to work in the Mackenzie Valley to address the regional needs, and to assist the community projects that are now existing, and

to assist communities that do not have projects in developing those. Similar to the project proposal that Mr. Curley was referring to, they would be the same kinds of people. It was viewed as a chance to use the contribution money to provide expertise within the regions, to allow communities to develop within their regions.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Nerysoo, supplementary?

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a further question. Was a region, or specific regions identified within the proposal itself? For instance, Mackenzie Liard, Mackenzie Great Bear or North Slave, South Slave -- were there any specifics?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Dr. Wheeler.

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, the Dene Nation and Metis Association, in their joint proposal, had agreed to split the valley to north and south. I believe the Metis Association co-ordinator would be working in the South, and the Dene Nation co-ordinator in the North -- it may have been the other way around, but this was a split that the two associations decided on themselves.

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

HON. RICHARD NERYSOO: Well, I would just like to indicate that though I do not disagree with the idea of the native organizations applying for funds in this particular case, I think there are other priorities, particularly if funds have already been identified for organizations. I say that, because of the announcement that was made in 1981, in which the Minister of Indian Affairs allocated some one million dollars for a period of three years, for community social development. That was earmarked directly to the Dene Nation and I think, if I had a priority, I would rather suggest any further allocation would go to a region like the Keewatin because money has already been identified for that particular area. So I am just expressing a concern that I have.

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

#### Funding For Delta House

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, I guess there was some question in my mind -- if you only have a certain number of programs going, what are you going to co-ordinate, or what are you going to bring to the community level to build up their expectations that they should get involved with some kind of a program when there is no money to give them anyway? In terms of Delta House, I realize that they have put a proposal in to you, to the Alcohol and Drug Co-ordinating Council, Mr. Chairman, and I would like to know, are you holding back on making a decision on their application, and if you are, what is the reason? I realize that everybody puts in a proposal and maybe they ask for too much money, but is there any other reason, other than that the allocation they are asking for is quite large? For what other reason is it being held up?

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

DR. WHEELER: Mr. Chairman, at our recent meeting Delta House representatives were there and put in a request for that amount of money -- \$331,000. Unfortunately that was not accompanied by any kind of concrete proposal. About 18 months ago, Delta House was in severe difficulties, having had a series of executive directors over the previous year and a half. The program did not appear to be going anywhere and it was started off last year as a probationary thing. It has grown tremendously over the last year, and it was the feeling of the council at this time that without a proposal specifically stating what their aims and objectives and goals were, and without some sort of evaluation of their program as it has existed over the last year, that nobody on the council had a clear idea of where Delta House was going or what it was hoping to accomplish. Therefore the funding was put aside until this meeting that is coming up in two weeks.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Dr. Wheeler. Any further questions? There being no further questions, could we thank Dr. Wheeler for coming before the House and answering questions and making a presentation? Thank you, Dr. Wheeler.

---Applause



Total O And M, Alcohol And Drug Services, Agreed

Page 14.05, alcohol and drug services, \$1,399,000. We are still open for general comments. Is it agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Services To The Aged And Handicapped

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 14.06, services to the aged and handicapped. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I had to ask under Health a question with respect to this government's relationship with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and any services that they offer. I am aware that they were making a specific request for assistance from this government. I am also aware that the government in some indirect ways assists with the programs, but as I said the other day, I believe that we are the only, or at least one of the few jurisdictions that does not make an outright grant of assistance to this organization. At the same time, there are quite a number of blind people in the Northwest Territories who avail themselves of the services of the CNIB. Services such as when adults suddenly become blinded, they are able to go to CNIB institutions in order to learn how to deal with their new blindness, to be able to continue to handle a home and that sort of thing. I recall that the Minister was going to visit with CNIB officials in Edmonton, and I would just like to know the results. I would like to know whether a decision was made to give direct assistance and, if not, what kind of assistance is given, and whether in the future when we have a little better financial times maybe, there is a thought to giving some direct financial assistance.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In regard to CNIB, the Member is quite right. I did have a meeting with the officials of the CNIB in Edmonton, and established a formal communication relationship with them and that enlightened me to the kind of work that is done by CNIB. I had a newsletter the other day; they just had an official opening of their new building, which is somewhat modern inside and it is a 33 year old building. Aside from that, as a result of our meetings, CNIB has sent us a proposal for funding and they have requested further information. This is particularly in regard to the Rae-Edzo area, and we have allocated \$60,000 for work to be carried out in the communities to deal with those unfortunate people who have become blind. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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

MR. MacQUARRIE: Does some of that go directly to CNIB, or is that funding that aids their programs? It is direct, is it? Very good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Any further questions? Page 14.06. The amount of \$1,962,000. Mr. Pudluk.

Inaccurate Information On Birth Dates

MR. PUDLUK: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just before I get too old, I would like to say a few words. When the government first started coming up to the Territories, and when they started writing down the statistics of the NWT residents, some of the birth dates of the residents in the Northwest Territories were not correct. When they were baptized, sometimes the date of the baptism is given as the date of birth. Sometimes they would record the date of birth of the person after the person had been born for quite a while. So in that respect, some of the people have problems or mistakes in their date of birth and place of birth. In my community, there are some people whose age is over 65 years. I know that the pension money comes from the federal government, and the federal government were the people that used to write the date of birth. I know one person who knows himself when he was born, and he is told that he is 65, but according to the federal government he is only 64 because they are using the date on his baptismal certificate as his birth date. He knows that he was born before that.



I wonder if these mistakes in birth certificates and baptismal certificates can be changed? It is okay right now because the people that are born are being written down right away now. However, quite a while ago, they had to wait for the people that did vital statistics and that is why there are a lot of mistakes. I wonder what can be done in this regard for correcting all the birth dates and birth places and baptismal certificates. The person that I am referring to was born in northern Quebec, and I do not think there is any information on his birth date and baptismal certificate here in the Northwest Territories. We could only find out information about him by means of his baptismal certificate. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am glad the Member raised that question, because the problem is territory-wide. We have been dealing with the problem and we have worked out an arrangement with Justice and Public Services to correct the matter as to how a person's age is determined, and we hope that will correct the whole situation and make it a lot easier for getting the necessary information to correct that. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Services to the aged and handicapped, in the amount of \$1,962,000. Mrs. Sorensen.

#### Halfway House For Psychiatric Patients

MRS. SORENSEN: Mr. Chairman, my question concerns the halfway house on Rycon Drive, and I have approached the Minister, independent of the Legislature, on this but I have not yet received all the information. I am wondering if he has more for me now. I read in the newspaper that the Rycon Drive halfway house was being turned into a personal care unit for the elderly and aged, so I have two questions. My questions would revolve first, around the halfway house, because it was my information that that was to be used for returning psychiatric patients, and that indeed that house has stood empty for some time. So I would wonder what happened to the policy that had been established a couple of years ago as a result of a demonstrated need for a place where people could come home to and recuperate before they went back to their communities or individual homes. Secondly, why are you turning that house into a personal care unit rather than expanding the existing senior citizens' home into a personal care unit? Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mrs. Sorensen. Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The psychiatric halfway house on Rycon Drive specifically will not be operating during 1983-84, as we could not identify sufficient operations and maintenance money to provide appropriate programming. It was felt that it would be totally unacceptable to open an inadequately staffed facility which was unable to meet the needs of the clients. Rather than offer an inappropriate program for returning psychiatric patients, the facility will be used for ambulatory senior citizens. This service is significantly less expensive and can be provided within our budget constraints.

This will be an interim facility for a personal care home. We have been having discussions with concerned citizens of Yellowknife on the whole question of the aged and handicapped and the home care availability. We will make some alterations to the building so that it will be easier for the senior citizens to be able to have much more comfort in that particular facility. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Supplementary, Mrs. Sorensen.

MRS. SORENSEN: Mr. Minister, you mentioned that you did not proceed to establish the halfway house on Rycon Drive with the staff members and the appropriate facilities because you did not have the money to do so. Do these clients still exist? Have they somehow disappeared? If they still exist, where are they going and what are they doing now? Because obviously you established the policy and built the house or purchased the house because there was a demonstrated need. Has this need suddenly disappeared?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, this is basically the question of priorities and the priority of our department at this time is to provide for the elderly, but we aspire to implement the policy to the best of our ability. It comes down to the funding again, and that is where we had the most problem, in providing properly trained staff to, like you say, meet the needs of the clients. The clients do exist.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mrs. Sorensen. Supplementary.

MRS. SORENSEN: I would still ask, Mr. Minister, what is happening to those individuals who are returning from psychiatric care? Where are they getting the counselling that would assist them with integrating themselves back into the community? Who is taking care of them now? If you say that they still exist, then there must be someone who is assisting them, or do they go directly back to their community and into their homes?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, I would ask Mr. Moody to answer the question, but it combines both of what Mrs. Sorensen has said.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: Mr. Chairman, with regard to the psychiatric patients returning, and whether or not there is a halfway house, that particular program is not in force now. It is for psychiatric patients that are returned from mental hospitals, to give them a cushion coming back into the community, to give them perhaps some more self-reliance. It is not happening now. It is one of the programs which we certainly would like to have, but when we do not have this facility, then simply either the patient remains where he is a little longer, depending on his physician's recommendation, or he is brought back directly to the community.

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

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Moody. Any further questions on page 14.06? Services to the aged and handicapped, in the amount of \$1,962,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Financial Assistance Services

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Financial assistance services, page 14.07, \$11,257,000. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: I notice that one of the areas, Mr. Chairman, is financial support for day care to eligible applicants. Could I ask what is the amount that is spent by the Government of the NWT on financial support for eligible applicants in respect of child care?

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

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: We are estimating \$170,000 for the total social assistance issued for day care.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Is that amount cost shared with the federal government? In other words, is that the total amount, but half of that is from the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan, and the other half the NWT share, or is that the total amount the Government of the NWT spends for child care?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: The \$170,000 is the territorial government share -- our contribution to the day care system.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie, supplementary.

MR. MacQUARRIE: In addition to that, Mr. Minister, is there other money spent by the Department of Social Services in the area of day care, child care, or does that represent the total sum? If there is other, what is the nature of the additional spending?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: I will ask Mr. Moody to reply to that.

MR. MOODY: Mr. Chairman, the basic approach taken by day care is just to support the people that require day care, and not to support the institutions, so that, in fact, is the total amount of money spent on day care.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie, supplementary.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I know at one point it was urged -- at least by the local day care association -- that the Department of Social Services could perhaps provide the services of an either full-time or even half-time co-ordinator to help communities here and there to set up child care services in an efficient way and in a way that would likely help them succeed, so is the department thinking of anything like that? Assisting day care in other ways without necessarily subsidizing institutions?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, we would be glad to assist in such facilities, but due to priorities and the kind of funding that we are restrained to, it is pretty hard for us to respond in a positive manner at this point.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie.

#### Federal Tax Deductions For Day Care

MR. MacQUARRIE: I take it, it is largely a matter of funding right now, but that you would be open to that kind of thing at the right time. Just one final point on child care. I know that a number of different meetings, including one here in the last year, a women's conference, and a child care conference in Winnipeg in the spring, the number of people who are interested in this area are trying to persuade the federal government that if it will not directly assist day care facilities in greater measure, whether it would not consider allowing a larger deduction than it presently does for those who are spending money on day care facilities. I was just wondering, has this government supported that kind of movement? Is it aware of that particular problem? Has it directed any efforts to move toward that direction? Does it support that kind of movement?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, to the first question, yes. Basically, to the second part of it, we do support people going to conferences and we have supported some work that has been done in that regard, as you are suggesting, at those conferences. We believe in the system and I just cannot remember the latter part of your question. What was your point?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: It was with respect to the matter of deductions on federal tax for people who must pay, and it is a considerable sum -- for one child, people are paying somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$3900 or \$4000 a year. Day care associations are trying to persuade the federal government to allow a larger deduction than the one thousand dollars that it now allows. I realize that this is not precisely an area for the Minister, but I am just wondering, are you aware of that effort? And has the department done anything to encourage support in that endeavour?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, I guess I basically answered in the first instance, but conferences have been held previously. We have supported that, but basically in regard to taxes, that is really a federal decision. What can we say? We do support it on principle. I would like to see my wife go back to work, but it does not allow it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mrs. Sorensen, if you wish to speak you will have to wait 10 minutes. Take a 10 minute coffee break now, and I will recognize you after coffee.

---SHORT RECESS

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): The Chair recognizes a quorum. The committee will come back to order. Mrs. Sorensen, financial assistance services.

MRS. SORENSEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman, the Minister indicated that the territorial government share of the day care assistance program is \$170,000. I wonder if I could ask what it was last year, and whether all of the money in last years program was allocated or administered out of the program?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: In 1981-82 the number of applications for day care assistance that came in through financial assistance services were 547 and \$188,000 was the total last year. Average assistance per person for day care was \$320.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mrs. Sorensen.

MRS. SORENSEN: Yes, if you spent \$188,000 last year, why are you budgeting less than what you spent last year? Have there been fewer children of day care age born in the last few years, or what?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: For 1982-83, it was estimated 424 applicants for this assistance would be forthcoming and the cost goes up to \$401, which was also an estimated cost as well. It is basically according to the number of applications and that is why these are just estimates at this time. I know that does not answer the question of why it is less this past year; well, I could say that the dollar sign is not there.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mrs. Sorensen, supplementary?

#### Request To Have Application Forms Tabled

MRS. SORENSEN: Mr. Chairman, the actual form that must be filled in for a person that is requesting financial assistance for day care -- I would like to have that tabled in the House. I would like to see that because I was initially involved when the program changed from a support of buildings to a support of the individual. At that time there were complaints, concerns about the form, and I would like to see the form now. I would also like to see the form that is filled out when a person applies for welfare. I wonder if I could have a description of what happens to an individual when they approach the Department of Social Services for assistance for day care. Could you take us through the steps that one must go through?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Do you want that information tabled as well?

MRS. SORENSEN: I would like to hear about it now if you have someone in the House that could explain that. I would like to have it on the record.

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

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, I will ask Mr. Moody to reply to that particular question.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

#### Procedure And Hours For Applying For Day Care Assistance

MR. MOODY: I believe the question is simply what are the procedures that a person that is applying for day care assistance has to go through. It is neither more nor less than approaching our Yellowknife office and filling out the correct forms and meeting the criteria, in which case then a cheque is issued.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mrs. Sorensen.

MRS. SORENSEN: Between what hours can an individual go to Social Services and request assistance? Do you have regular hours?



CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

MR. MOODY: Our hours of the Yellowknife office are the same as the Government of the Northwest Territories, and I am quite certain that any person can approach during those hours to carry out the procedure that I outlined.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mrs. Sorensen, supplementary?

MRS. SORENSEN: How often, Mr. Minister, does the applicant have to come before the social worker in order to apply? Is it on a monthly basis? Is it on a yearly basis? That is the kind of information that I am seeking.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: I cannot answer that 100 per cent certain, but I feel that probably we would rather investigate that and along with the information that the Member has requested be tabled, we would be very pleased to add that information.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Just in addition, Mr. Chairman. Regarding the hours of operation, there is also one evening when people who want to apply can go. One evening is open.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you. Mrs. Sorensen, are you satisfied?

MRS. SORENSEN: No.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mrs. Sorensen.

#### Complaints Regarding Applying For Day Care Assistance

MRS. SORENSEN: Well, I guess I do need more complete information, because it is my information that one must apply on a monthly basis and that there were no evening appointments that could be made, but perhaps my information is incorrect. Also I have had a complaint concerning the fact that the person who has been taking the applications for day care has not been consistently doing that job. In other words, the turnover has been fairly high among the social workers and this of course does not provide continuity with the clients and has caused some problems.

I have also had the complaint that there are single women in Yellowknife who have failed to apply to the department for assistance because of the demeaning way in which they are handled. Now, I do not personally feel that we should hand over the taxpayer's dollar freely, but I also feel that when one sets up a program of assistance, this assistance should not be considered welfare. It should be considered assistance to provide the opportunity for that person to work. Therefore it should be separated from the whole mentality of welfare, and put into a much more productive division -- that of being assistance for people to work. The complaint that I have had is when one goes to the Department of Social Services for assistance for day care, one is made to feel as if one is asking for a handout. Of course, the philosophy when that whole new system was established was not as a handout but rather as assistance to work.

#### Request For Review Of Functioning Of Division

I wonder if the Minister could comment on that. Would he be prepared to look at the actual functioning within the office, so that a better aura could be established around the assistance that is provided to people for day care?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Of course I am quite pleased to be able to do that, and I will give my assurances that I will be reviewing the whole matter. You know, our clientele are the people that are in need and we are there to provide as much support as we can when one qualifies for it. I will look at how the structure is set up in our area offices to see if I can solve some of that atmosphere problem that you have described. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Any further questions? Ms Cournoyea.

Cost Of Guaranteed Income Supplement

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, would the Minister relate how much the guaranteed income supplement is costing the government? How much is paid out, and in making up this years budget, has there been an increase in the guaranteed income supplement to the old people?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, I would like Mr. Moody to reply to that.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: The total amount of money for the guaranteed income supplement for the Northwest Territories, I do not have that figure but we would be very glad to supply that figure. However, for the single person over 65, or married with a spouse under 60, it is \$233.89; for the married, with spouse 60 to 65 years of age, it is \$180.32; married, with both over 65, \$180.32, each. The GIS is a federal program and it is indexed according to the income of the individuals. Anybody that meets the requirement for the old age supplement and the income requirements then receives the guaranteed income supplement.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

NWT Supplement To Old Age Security

MS COURNOYEA: Mr. Chairman, maybe then the Minister could answer about the supplement that comes from this territorial government to old age pensioners. What category does that fall under? I thought that it was a supplementary benefit. Exactly what amount per month is that, and was it considered in making up this budget, whether there should be an increase or not?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like Mr. Moody to reply to that. There was an increase in the supplement, and that was announced by the previous Minister last year, I believe, Mr. Moody.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: Mr. Chairman, the present Northwest Territories supplement is \$75 per month, and that goes to anybody who qualifies for the guaranteed income supplement, which again depends on income.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Ms Cournoyea.

MS COURNOYEA: How much in total budget does that particular figure cost the NWT government?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: The Northwest Territories supplement of \$75 is costing approximately one million dollars, with 1100 persons per month receiving this supplement.

Total O And M, Financial Assistance Services, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Moody. Any further questions? Total O and M, \$11,257,000. financial assistance services. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Detail Of Grants And Contributions, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 14.08, detail of grants and contributions, Department of Social Services, in the amount of \$2,482,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Detail Of Capital, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Detail of capital, Department of Social Services, page 14.11, in the amount of \$1,600,000. Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On page 14.10, with respect to planning for a personal care unit for Yellowknife, for example, I see that the one that is planned for Rae is \$585,000; for Yellowknife, \$500,000. Could I just have some clarification? Is that because the one in Rae will include units for independent living as well, and we now have some units for independent living in Yellowknife, and that this does not include nursing care but it is a facility for personal care particularly? Is that correct?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. MacQuarrie. Mr. Minister, on page 14.10.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Member is quite correct.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Any further questions on detail of capital? Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total O And M, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Can we go back to page 14.01? Total O and M, \$32,323,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

Total Capital, Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Total capital, \$1,600,000. Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---Agreed

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. KANE TOLOGANAK: Mr. Chairman, at the conclusion of our budget, I would like to say a few words. Just very briefly, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Members for being very kind to me during the review of the two budgets. I do not know if it is a result of my Social Services budget and a matter of corrections, but I noticed we do have a halfway house tabled for the incumbent Member for the Keewatin North. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Could we just thank the witnesses, then, and the Minister for being so patient and kind? Agreed?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Department Of Education

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Page 16.01, Department of Education. Carry on with your opening remarks, Mr. Patterson.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This will be a slightly different budget address than most or perhaps than budget addresses I have made in this capacity in the past. I took some inspiration from my colleague, the honourable Minister of Health and Social Services, who talked about goals and priorities for change in his department. I would like to speak about that particularly in education in the coming year, as well as dollars and cents.

Although at first glance our overall budget increase of 14.6 per cent appears to be a significant increase in times of restraint -- the restraint program has dictated that \$17,185,000 of the department's 1982-83 budget be frozen this year at the same level as last year -- the Education

budget is actually very largely a hold-the-line budget. The actual increase from 1982-83 to 1983-84 is \$9.183 million; however, \$6.194 million, or about two thirds of that, relates to the new housing policy and salary increases which are part of our current collective agreement with teachers. Members may know that the current collective agreement gave territorial teachers an 11.7 per cent increase from September 1, 1982, to August 31, 1983. After that, teachers, too, will enter the world of six and five.

I know there are a number of areas of serious concern in education in the Northwest Territories, most involving level of services. There are concerns about such matters as the honorariums for local education authorities, the desire for new societies and petitions for new societies, programs for the mentally retarded and educationally exceptional, the need for more adult educators and improvements in the pupil/teacher ratios among other things. I will speak more about the need for new resources to try to respond to these considerable demands a little later.

#### School Attendance Is Up In All Regions

First I would like to report that overall I believe things are going very well in education in the Northwest Territories. General enrolment is up from 12,580 students last year to 13,000 this year. Even more important -- to my mind more significant -- attendance is generally up in all regions. This is very good news for all of us I think. It is quite significantly up in some communities and I would like to give a few examples.

In the Inuvik region attendance is now consistently above 75 per cent in all communities, with some dramatic gains. In Tuktoyaktuk, for example, in December 1981, attendance was 56 per cent; in December 1982, 76 per cent. Paulatuk has gone, in the same period, between December 1981 and December 1982, from 70 per cent to 96 per cent. Attendance in the Kitikmeot region is up generally five per cent, to date, this year over last year. Keewatin is up about two per cent on average. In Baffin, all schools showed increases, varying from two per cent in Lake Harbour to 15.3 per cent in Pond Inlet compared to last year. Pangnirtung, Nanisivik and Apex showed healthy increases of approximately nine per cent. The average in Baffin over last year is five per cent. In the Fort Smith region, I would like to particularly mention Fort Liard, which has gone from 30 per cent to 62 per cent this year, compared to last year.

#### Graduates Of Teacher Education Program

In the last two years we have graduated 20 new teachers from the teacher education programs in Fort Smith and Frobisher Bay most of whom are now teaching in our schools. This represents enormous strides compared with previous years.

---Applause

#### Success Of New Grants And Bursaries Program

Our new grants and bursaries program which received legislative recognition in 1982 in Inuvik, has been enormously successful in terms of the number of students. This year we have 408 students in post-secondary education, compared to 270 last year, and 63 of these are native students. In September 1982, there were 217 students enrolled in courses in Thebacha College; of those, 147 or 67 per cent were native students from all parts of the Northwest Territories. At this very moment we are training 48 students in blocks of three week courses in petroleum industries skills in Pine Point, through Thebacha College and Canada Employment and Immigration.

I would like to give my grateful thanks and congratulations to this Legislative Assembly for these developments. I believe that in unanimously supporting Mr. Curley's motion for the establishment of the special committee on education, in allocating significant funds to its work, holding public hearings throughout the Northwest Territories, spending many, many days of the last three sessions discussing various aspects of the education system in the Northwest Territories including grants and bursaries, I am convinced that we have helped in a very large measure to persuade people of the Northwest Territories that education is indeed, our most important priority and a key to our development in all aspects. I am convinced there is a rising consciousness of the importance of education within the Northwest Territories and indeed, within the entire country.

#### Federal Support For Funding Language Education

Shortly after the special committee on education report was tabled in the Legislative Assembly, an editorial ran in the Toronto Globe and Mail entitled "Worlds Apart", dated March 15, 1982. It said, in part: "The recommendations would go a long way toward ending the disadvantages of



northern students but they will be expensive to put into practice. Financial help from Ottawa will be essential. For a start, northern education in English and native languages should qualify for the federal funds that are made available for bilingual education." I am pleased, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, that I think we are making some progress in the direction of federal support for native languages funding through the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State for Canada indicated recently his support for this proposal, especially if language rights are identified during the discussions of aboriginal rights at the forthcoming First Ministers' Conference, which will be a strong position taken by our government.

#### Education In The NWT Is Attracting National Publicity

Northwest Territories education has been discussed on the national news, Morningside and Maclean's has written three times about education in the Northwest Territories. In fact, when I recently attended a meeting of the council of Ministers of Education for Canada, many education Ministers from other provinces asked how we are getting all this publicity in the Northwest Territories. Now of course, Mr. Chairman, mere publicity in the Northwest Territories or in Canada will not solve all of our problems but I do believe that greater public concern about education in the Northwest Territories is a fundamental prerequisite to solving our problems.

As I have indicated, Mr. Chairman, the current budget has not been able to address in a major way, the recommendations of the special committee on education which were really only finally approved by this Assembly when the budget process was well under way, in fact, probably largely concluded in late November. This is basically a hold-the-line budget in many crucial areas as staffing, teacher allocations, special education funds and most discretionary aspects of operation and maintenance funds. We have received significant new resources to support the important work being undertaken by communities in the language preservation and development area and to cover price and volume increases.

I would like to briefly touch on the question of the need for more resources. How do we get more resources in education in a time of restraint in Canada and in our government? I have been asked that by more than one MLA and I know the Minister of Finance has asked it too. I would like to suggest the strategy that we must take.

#### Priorities In Education Reform

First, I think we should declare and identify our priorities in education reform in the coming year as early as possible. These are issues where I can see agreement and consensus in all parts of the Northwest Territories on needs and goals, about which there is no dissent. In my mind, the directions are quite clear. There seems to be an overwhelming consensus that we should move as quickly as possible to establish grade 10 in communities where the numbers warrant. Hostels will always be a source of concern to parents, no matter how good they are. I must say here that I do think our hostels, by and large, are models of humane and sensitive institutions doing a very difficult job. But parents will always worry and the younger the children are that are away from home, the more the parents will worry.

Special education is another area that I think is of high priority and universal consensus, that there is need for improvement in all parts of the Northwest Territories. The people of the Northwest Territories and this Legislative Assembly are requiring that educational services for persons with special needs must be delivered as close as possible to home, using community resources and individual plans. This will cost money that we do not now have in our budget, Mr. Chairman.

Increasing devolution of authority for education through the divisional boards is another area we should move ahead on in the coming year. I recognize that there is a valid concern expressed, particularly expressed by the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, that changes in teachers' employment status, if they become employees of divisional boards pose some questions that must be first answered in detail. Can a benefits plan be devised for NWT teachers employed by divisional boards, which would be comparable to the level of benefits they now enjoy? Can the change-over be made in such a way that seniority and equity and superannuation plans are not lost? Can a scheme be devised that will still permit teachers the maximum opportunities for transfer? I believe these problems can be worked out with the good will and aid of the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association, the Public Service Alliance and through the task force on implementation. Once they are worked out we can evolve to a system of community colleges throughout the Northwest Territories building on what we now have in place with help from industry, charitable foundations and several departments of the federal government.

#### Establishment Of Two Divisional Boards

In anticipation of approval from the Legislative Assembly, I propose to take further steps toward this evolution in the coming year at the divisional board level and have budgeted for the establishment of two divisional boards of education, in the coming year, as recommended by the task force on implementation. I intend to propose interim amendments to the Education Ordinance which will allow for the establishment of two divisional boards in the eastern and western parts of the Northwest Territories. These boards would not immediately take on all the powers of the proposed divisional boards of education. Teachers in those regions would remain as employees of the Government of the Northwest Territories. However, I will propose that the divisional boards would have the control over the administration of the schools in the region and regional superintendents would report to those boards for direction and setting priorities, in the discretionary aspects of the school program.

Establishment of these proposed boards would depend on consensus and support from all communities in a region. The establishment of these first divisional boards and their recognition by amendments to the Education Ordinance will allow these boards the opportunity for meaningful experience and vital input into education goals and priorities in their regions.

#### Revisions To Education Ordinance

Establishment of criteria for process of application and approval for divisional board status with full school board type of powers will be a high priority of the task force on implementation over the coming months, which I believe will result in major revisions to the Education Ordinance in the fall of 1983. The success of all this work will depend significantly on continuing commitment to these goals by this Legislative Assembly, the Executive Committee, the Northwest Territories Teachers' Association and Public Service Alliance. We do not have much time to make these changes, but I am confident that much progress can be made, and I believe we must lay the foundation of education reform for the 10th Assembly and they can finish the work.

It is very clear, also, Mr. Chairman, that initiatives in the area of special education and the establishment of grade 10 in all parts of the Northwest Territories over a period of years is going to require new resources. I propose to prepare in the coming year Treasury Board submissions to reflect these demands.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to provide a complete catalogue of what we are doing in education in the Northwest Territories, but I would like to list some of the things we are now doing in various regions. This year, I decided to invite the regional superintendents and directors to brief me on accomplishments and outstanding objectives in each region. I will leave the identification of issues in education in your constituencies to Members of the Legislative Assembly. In a sense, I believe that the education report we have spent so much time discussing, in itself can be seen as a very thorough audit of strengths and deficiencies in our system. I see the education report as a five year blueprint for education in the Northwest Territories. When we reach the end of that objective, we will be finally ready for other major steps in development of education of the Northwest Territories, which I am certain will include the establishment of universities of the North.

#### Commitment To Establishment Of Arctic College

I might mention that I am firmly committed to the establishment of the Arctic college in the Northwest Territories. I think there still is time to make significant progress in this direction in the life of this Assembly. However, I recognize it is not an issue on which there is consensus in the NWT at the moment. I met with the newly elected school board in Yellowknife early in the new year, mainly about the grade 11 and 12 issue, and discovered that a number of people there had what I believe were misconceptions about the reasons for the proposed establishment of the Arctic college system. Simply put, as I told them, as I see it the practical reasons for the Arctic college concept are to maximize our precious resources and facilities, and to try to eliminate the difference between secondary and post-secondary education in the North, to take the stigma out of adults going to school in the same building as kids. I do not mean that term pejoratively.

In addition to the college now established at Fort Smith, we have at present several quite magnificent potential sites for Arctic colleges and residences in our territorial high schools in major centres in the Northwest Territories; Inuvik, Yellowknife, Frobisher Bay, over the next few years Rankin Inlet, and Kitikmeot is clearly next.

The grade 11 and 12 students provide a large part of the financial base for the colleges. I know full well that a number of communities and the Catholic church have expressed grave concerns about losing control of those grade 11 and 12 students to a remote Arctic college board of governors. I know there are real fears about funding. I would say in reply to those interests yes, there are valid concerns, but I am confident they need not get in the way of the establishment of Arctic colleges in the regions over the next five years or so.

Surely we can build in a means for parents of a particular region to have a significant voice in the grade 11 and 12 program offered in the college. This is clearly desirable. Most communities where there are now high schools do not really play that active a role at present in the operation of their high schools. So the Arctic college, if it gave them a means of voicing their concerns over their children's grade 11 and 12 education, would be an improvement over what we have now.

Funding will always be an issue whenever the government gives up significant control of an education system. Ask Rae-Edzo society, the Yellowknife school boards, Thebacha College board of governors, but I believe it is better in the long run that we give responsibility for lobbying for funds for education to representatives of the people, rather than bureaucrats.

As a first small step in evolution of regional college campuses in the Northwest Territories, I am pleased to announce that the Executive Committee has decided to designate the Eastern Arctic teacher education program now located in Frobisher Bay as a second college campus in the Northwest Territories. The college will operate under the direction of the board of governors of Thebacha College. This decision recognizes an existing college level program now operating in Frobisher Bay in conjunction with Thebacha College. Once the Arctic college concept is further delineated, I see the Thebacha College board of governors evolving into an Arctic college board of governors, which will ultimately operate a...

AN HON. MEMBER: Yawn.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: That is how I feel too. Our next task, in the near future, Mr. Chairman, is to select an appropriate name for this new college.

#### Accomplishments In The Regions

I mentioned I did not want to try to catalogue all the accomplishments of the various regions in the past year which we hope to build on in the coming year, but I would like to briefly touch on some of the things that have been done and are being done in education.

#### Fort Smith Region

In the Fort Smith region -- Hay River and Snowdrift, local education authorities are actively planning new schools which will feature log construction. The Slavey language centre in Fort Providence is continuing to do good work and stimulate interest in language teaching in other Slavey communities. In Rae-Edzo, the community education society is taking a leadership role in trying to work for a divisional board. A new area superintendent has been hired there who will be located in Rae and serve Dogrib schools. A new school in Lac la Martre is now in operation, which uses waste heat and hardly any oil. The community participated extensively in design and construction.

In Rae Lakes, an education committee has been formed for the first time in several years. The Detah local education authority will become part of the Dogrib area of the Fort Smith region, effective April 1st, 1983. In Fort Simpson, the Koe Go Cho budget has been brought into line with other hostels in the Northwest Territories and a child care worker course is being conducted now. In Wrigley, for the first time in memory, teaching staff have stayed for a second year, and adult upgrading is being conducted by a local person. In Fort Liard, a Manpower sponsored upgrading class is being conducted, and school attendance is considerably improved, as I mentioned.

#### Inuvik Region

In the Inuvik region, in addition to upgrading programs, a number of adult programs have been offered in various communities. Tuk Tech this year had 61 students from 11 settlements in seven courses. Fort Franklin has offered two driver training courses and the first career day ever for Fort Franklin. In Aklavik, there have been courses in basic office procedures, Loucheux night school classes, health, math, and we found the money to put a new roof on their school. Fort McPherson has offered courses in basic procedures, driver education; Inuvik has had clerk receptionist courses, LEA workshops, and driver education; Arctic Red River, sewing, driver



training, fitness; in Paulatuk, grades seven to nine are now offered and a third classroom was put in this year. In Fort Franklin, a new school is being planned, and in Norman Wells a new school will soon be ready for occupancy. Inuvik has an improved cultural inclusion program. The new automotive, business, and community services courses began this year as part of the high school certificate program.

High school certificate programs also began this year in Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay. In Inuvik, a building construction course will be offered this fall at the high school. Inuvik has a new regional guidance counsellor and a regional native language consultant.

#### Kitikmeot Region

In Kitikmeot, a new resource centre building is complete and in full operation. A telephone link accounting course got under way in January, 1983, and the Eastern Arctic teacher education program is sponsoring a course for classroom assistants in Gjoa Haven as part of a field-based program in February; 16 classroom assistants from Kitikmeot will be attending. Home management programs are sponsored in all communities.

LEA chairmen in Kitikmeot are allocating discretionary funds to LEAs in their region. A representative visited Akaitcho Hall this fall to meet with students and will do so in the new year, and will participate on this year's teacher recruitment team. In Cambridge Bay, community grade 10 is well-established with 10 students. Adult education courses are being offered in Gjoa Haven, Coppermine, Pelly Bay, Spence Bay on a limited basis. It is hoped that through Thebacha College in the coming year, there will be continued sponsorship of courses.

#### Keewatin Region

In the Keewatin, a new school in Rankin Inlet which opened this year has improved attendance so it is now in the high 70s. The Keewatin regional educational authority is actively working in a number of areas.

#### Baffin Region

In Baffin, a successful model for a community grade 10 has been developed in Pangnirtung. New TEP graduates are in place in Arctic Bay, Hall Beach, Lake Harbour and Pangnirtung. A new school in Clyde River is under way and schools are being planned for Resolute and Sanikiluaq. A portable classroom is scheduled for construction in Lake Harbour to meet space needs for new students. Adult education programs are strong in the region.

#### Indigenous Language Development

A major area of growth in our budget, as I mentioned, Mr. Chairman, is the indigenous language development fund. To date, 29 projects have been funded, based on recommendations of an advisory committee composed of language experts. I would like to very briefly outline the communities and projects that have been approved to date, because I am very excited about the work that is being done in these communities and the strong community support that has led to their establishment and success.

In Fort McPherson, which was the first project funded, they are doing a program to support research and development of materials for the teaching of Loucheux, the development of a public awareness program and the development of a Loucheux curriculum. In Fort Franklin, a Slavey language resource centre supports research necessary to provide the basis of a Slavey language program in the school. In Tuktoyaktuk, a project is primarily directed toward the teaching of Inuvialuktun in the school. In Aklavik, instruction is being provided in both Inuvialuktun and Loucheux in the school and provision is being made for the training of the instructor.

In Lac la Martre, research is being carried out in order to provide data for a language program in the school to provide training for instructors so that a bilingual education program may be provided. In Fort Providence, they are researching and translating Dene legends to be used as learning materials in the area of Dene language fluency and literacy. In Good Hope, a continuing project researches in the area of cultural and historical research. Work is being undertaken in the area of initial curriculum development, working co-operatively with the LEA in this regard.

The Inuvialuktun language commission involves linguistic research, vocabulary and dictionary work, grammar, the provision of training for instructors and the development of a curriculum for school programs. In Snowdrift, research training and development is going on toward providing a



bilingual program in the school. In Eskimo Point, a project will continue and broaden the work previously conducted by Eric Anooe in developing relevant Inuktitut materials for language and cultural programs in the school. In Frobisher Bay, a project plans to write and collect stories which can be combined to form story books as close support supplementary materials for the Inuktitut language program, including a story book with stories from around the world. In Pond Inlet, a curriculum development officer will be hired with the object of developing materials which will support the Inuktitut language program in the schools. In Sachs Harbour, a project is under way to teach Inuvialuktun in the schools. In Igloodik, materials are being developed to support adult language programs.

In Detah, materials are being developed to support the language program in the school. In Fort Good Hope, a project is aiming at the Slavey instruction in the school. Materials from the research project will form a basis for the program, and support will also be provided for the training of instructors. In Fort Norman, a program of instruction for the school will provide training for language instruction and development of materials for the program. There is a program of language instruction in Fort Resolution.

The Athapascan language steering committee is also sponsoring a number of important projects: Slavey language workshops, a series of five week evening sessions provide literacy training for adults; Dogrib language instruction is being provided for native and non-native individuals involved in various agencies and activities planned for Rae. There has been a Dogrib orthography meeting held in Rae under this fund, to discuss with local residents and people involved in language the issues and concerns in the area of standardization of Dogrib orthography. Slavey, Cree and Chipewyan language instruction for adults; and a pilot research project to conduct surveys to determine the socio-linguistic status of Dene languages in three Mackenzie Valley communities.

In Repulse Bay, there is a project to collect, transcribe and print a collection of local Inuit legends, especially with respect to aspects of living on the land. In the Baffin region, a project has been approved to publish seven books in Inuktitut, some of which have already been translated from English classics. Others have been written by Inuit authors. The project will complete the work necessary on these Inuktitut texts, and will print the books. In Snare Lake, a project to complete the technical work and printing for a set of readers accompanied by tapes which were prepared by residents and teacher in the community. The books are to be used as "big readers" within the school language programs.

#### Training Workshops For Language Programs

The Department of Education has planned work to support the development of these many indigenous language programs, and to ensure consistency and coherence. Training workshops have been planned, with the first workshop to be provided for project co-ordinators at the beginning of March. This workshop will provide basic information with respect to bilingual education and language work in the Mackenzie Valley, will provide guidance in organizing the work within each community project and will identify the various approaches which may be used in developing school and community language programs. A series of teacher workshops are planned, covering areas such as community language education, first and second language methodology, approaches to basic research, methodology for literacy and fluency workshops in the communities. These will be presented over the next eight to 10 months.

The development of a bilingual education awareness kit is being undertaken to continue the work already being carried out by the Department of Education when this three year indigenous language fund is finished. The kit will be aimed primarily at community groups, but will also contain components which can be directed to language instructors and other educators. Art work -- that is, story pictures, drawings and charts -- is being developed to provide necessary picture files for all language programs. These will be provided without texts so they may be used throughout all language programs. In the coming year, we have been given approval to hire linguists to provide crucial support to these numerous projects.

Mr. Chairman, those are my remarks in introducing the 1983-84 estimates for the Department of Education. I warned that I was not going to speak a great deal about dollars and cents, and rather concentrate on what is being done and long-range goals and plans. I would now suggest that we deal with general comments from Members. I will be prepared to answer detailed questions about any aspects of our budget. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. Do you wish to call in witnesses to the witness table?

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Yes, I would like to have permission to have my deputy minister and chief of finance.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Is it agreed by the committee?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Williams, will you see that the witnesses are brought in to the table? Mr. Patterson, for the court reporters, could you introduce your witnesses, please?

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman. With me is Mr. Art Nutt, chief of finance, and Brian Lewis, deputy minister of Education.

Total O And M, Administration

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Patterson. The floor is open for general comments. We are dealing with administration on page 16.02, in the amount of \$9,998,000, precisely. Mr. Sibbeston.

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask the Minister of Education when is Education Week this year and what is the main theme of the week?

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Mr. Minister.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I do not have the date and I do not know what the theme is for this year. It is usually held in the spring, I believe.

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

Theme For Education Week

MR. SIBBESTON: Why I asked this is that it was suggested to me just a couple of weeks ago when I was passing through Fort Providence and had a chance to visit the work that the people there are doing in the school -- and incidentally I visited the whole school, visited every class, spoke to the kids, visited the teachers and spent some time with the persons working on the Dene languages -- it was suggested to me that maybe along with the theme that has been chosen to date for Education Week that some emphasis could be placed on the native languages. It was said to me that that special attention or recognition could perhaps be given to the native languages throughout the North that are being promoted and supported by this government. It was thought that if this was done it would give recognition and enhance and make people more aware of the native languages that are starting to be used and promoted in territorial schools. I wonder if he might consider that.

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

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I think that is an excellent idea, and I do not see any reason why we could not make that a theme in Education Week this year. It is clear that this is a major thrust of the Legislative Assembly and the Department of Education, and I really cannot think of a more appropriate theme, in light of all the work that is going on in all the communities in that area. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. The honourable Member for Mackenzie Liard.

Suggested Message From Minister

MR. SIBBESTON: Yes. One last comment on this is that I wonder whether the Minister would write a letter at the same time that he is maybe announcing Education Week and talking about it? I wonder if he would consider writing to all the principals in the North about the native languages? Because I am told that there still is a certain amount of resistance in some of the schools to native languages being taught and being promoted. I think the situation is that generally the teachers and principal give lip service, or give outward appearances to the fact that they support these things, but when it comes down to things on a day to day basis there is still some resistance and misunderstanding. People who are working in this area are seen as not doing real, legitimate work; maybe they are undermining the rest of the work that the schools are doing. So it seems to me that there is need for a very clear message from the Minister of Education to say, once and for all, to the teachers, the people that are involved in the schools and the LEAs, that the government supports native languages, and that it is in the best interests of all people involved with the school to support it, not just philosophically, but on a day to day, real basis.

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

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think that is a good suggestion and I can take steps to make sure that that message is communicated to our staff. I think the local education authorities, too, have an important role to play in this regard, but I accept that suggestion as being a very good one. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Thank you. General comments and questions. Administration. Mr. Appaqaq.  
Honorariums For LEA In Sanikiluaq

MR. APPAQAQ: (Translation) Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Department of Education is working very hard on the native people's views and what the people want, but I have one comment to make. In Sanikiluaq, one of the LEAs told me that they are not happy with their honorariums. They are not paid. Sometimes they have to meet on an emergency basis. They have to decide on something and these meetings that they hold are very important. They said that they do not know the legislation regarding the payment to the members. They also want to dissolve the committee, but they know that the education system might just fail in that area if they do not meet when they are supposed to. In that regard, I wonder if the Minister could look into this, the business of the members of LEAs not being paid for being members. I would like to have an answer on that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Pudluk): Mr. Minister.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Yes, I received a letter recently from Mr. Tookalook, chairman of the Sanikiluaq LEA, and I believe the problem was not that he and his committee were not paid, but rather that they wanted the amounts increased. All I can say is that there are regulations and policy on honorariums, secretary treasurer salary and cultural inclusion funds. I can assure Mr. Appaqaq that the Sanikiluaq local education authority is getting the same payments according to the regulations and policy as any other local education authority in the Northwest Territories. I am very disturbed to hear the possibility that members are getting discouraged, because I think it is particularly important that the local education authority in Sanikiluaq be active, because they are going to be playing a very important role in planning the new school there in the future, particularly in the coming year.

I will certainly bear in mind the request that honorariums be increased, but I must warn Mr. Appaqaq, as I said at the beginning of this budget address, that there does not appear to be any way of discovering new funds to allow for increases within this budget. As our Minister of Finance said in his opening address, if we are to find more money in some areas, we have to take it away from others. I cannot see any place where we can take money to give to the local education authorities, but I will bear that in mind and there may be something that can be done over the long run.

I do feel that new moneys that are available in education should go toward priorities set by this Assembly, such as the establishment of grade 10 programs in communities, the establishment of divisional boards, and the establishment of improved special education programs in all parts of the Northwest Territories. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. General comments. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I certainly welcome the Minister's statement. I think he demonstrated to us that his department is certainly a busy and active department which carries out many of the programs that, I think, affect the very core of the majority of the people of the NWT, including the students, and not only the capital works in the region. So I welcome his active interest in that portfolio. I think the North today is pretty exciting in terms of the Department of Education's objectives starting to unfold before the eyes of the people of the North. I would encourage the personnel, the senior people in the territorial government, officials. I hope that they will continue with the same enthusiasm as the public has and that you as the Minister have. I think that is important if we are going to see the devolution of the programs and the involvement of the people, and utilize the maximum benefit through the school system.

I say that because without dedication to serve the people, it is not going to be possible. I notice in large administrative centres, the tendency is to serve one's needs first before starting to serve who we are entrusted to serve. This is just a precautionary statement that I am making. I am taking advantage of my position as MLA.



Experience Of Larger Centres May Be Denied

I am concerned, though, with some of the recent developments that have happened that could harm not all the students of the NWT but particularly I think it will affect the native students of the NWT, and in particular the Eastern Arctic, with respect to their opportunities to take high school training and academic training in southern centres like Ottawa. Ottawa is a very important place for many of the Eastern Arctic students. Some of us have started out there, and some of the leaders you see today have started out there. Because the NWT educational system is still developing, it is not possible to learn and experience the kinds of courses and programs in the NWT, as one does in Ottawa. Also larger places like Ottawa are important to actually experience the society, being the capital city of the country as well. There are interactions with the other people as well and the people of the whole of the country.

Because of these beliefs I am concerned that the Department of Education may have shut the doors, and closed them, without really studying the impact that it is going to create in the Eastern Arctic. I recognize for statistical reasons and possibly for other reasons that the NWT has to start filling all the spaces available in high schools throughout, using all these high schools that presently exist in the NWT, but I do not believe that -- if what I have heard is correct -- that we would be doing maximum service to our students if we have denied them the opportunity to go to school in southern centres like Ottawa if they wish to do so. After all, the native people are wards of the federal government and I really think that that right should remain with the students and the parents, because the federal government is transferring the funds to the territorial government anyway to administer them. Therefore I do not see why the territorial government really should have a rigid policy that says no students are to take advantage of the high school opportunity in Ottawa and other centres like that. Although the territorial government is correctly saying that it is administering the program, that if the native people do not want to take advantage of the territorial program, that is tough luck. "Pay your own way to go down." I do not think that attitude is good enough. The civil service, I think, should be one example. You know, you cannot come up north unless you are given better benefits similar to the ones that are enjoyed by federal public service in Ottawa, and so forth. You really have to be given extra benefits and this and that, to really last the life-long commitment up here. The benefits are good for the public service and that right is protected by legislation, protected by Members from Yellowknife and so on, eloquently.

Dedicated Counselling For High School Students In Ottawa

I say that it would be dangerous for the territorial government to close the opportunities for other people particularly places like Ottawa, which I think have successfully carried out and served high school training. The persons there have been totally dedicated in terms of counselling and so on, and I think that should remain so. I am saying that without trying to undermine our educational system and the credibility of the people who administer our programs in Yellowknife, out of our headquarters.

I remember one time when Commissioner Hodgson was Chief Executive Officer of this government, he did come out with a regulation -- regulation, not legislation -- that prevented students from going down to Ottawa and I am afraid that may have been activated. If not, I would like the Minister to state to me clearly that these fears are not so, that students have the opportunity, and if not, tell us exactly why they are not being given a chance to do so. Maybe the Minister, if he has some hesitation about the program that used to exist in Ottawa, maybe we could come up with a better one than the ones that they used to offer.

So I would like you to give me some assurance that we will continue to provide maximum educational opportunities for native people. The other students, I think, are pretty well off, because normally the parents move south before entering into higher education and so on, so could you maybe bring me up to date on various government policies with respect to my concern? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Curley. Mr. Minister.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am afraid I cannot give the honourable Member any of the assurances he wants, because we cannot have it both ways.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Hear, hear!



Government Policy For High Schools In NWT

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: We cannot have a high school system here in Inuvik, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River, Pine Point, Rankin Inlet, Frobisher Bay and offer the majority of our students the option of going south at the same time. We cannot support two systems at once.

We have a policy in our government that says we will not send high school students south. There are a number of parents who for any number of reasons wish to send their children south to school at their own expense, and I am talking about school up to grade 12. Of course this is certainly their right and privilege, but as I understand the history of the establishment of high schools in the Northwest Territories -- Churchill was phased out. It was felt that a high school in the Northwest Territories could be built that would allow students a quality education closer to their homes, and so the institution in Frobisher Bay, the education centre in Frobisher Bay, was built. We are now planning to build a similar facility right in the Keewatin, so that students from the Keewatin that have to travel that distance to Frobisher Bay will be able to get high school education -- and other forms of education -- closer to home.

The short answer is that we cannot do both things. We cannot have a high school system in the Northwest Territories and offer students the option to go south. I think what the Member is suggesting is that we give up our jurisdiction over high school in the Northwest Territories and abandon our high schools in the Northwest Territories and spend that money on sending students who choose to go south to the South. I suppose if we did not have high schools in the Northwest Territories we could probably afford to send most students to the South, but my feeling, and I believe the feeling of the government, is that most people want to have schools closer to home. That is the clearest answer I can give at this time.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): General comments. Mr. Curley.

MR. CURLEY: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to be misunderstood. I did indicate that the native students had this special right, protected under the federal government, in terms of the federal government responsibility for native students. That always has been the case. That right has not been relinquished yet by the federal government for native people. If so, maybe the Minister can tell me. That has not been relinquished yet, and therefore that whole amount of money for native students is being muddled along with the other funds, and which is not being taken advantage of by the native students at all. It is being probably funnelled to the other non-native students who are much more able to take advantage of the program, because it is all done in their culture. So they take benefit of that.

I am not trying to say that we forget about high schools in the NWT. What I am concerned about is there are exceptional individuals once in a while that do not fit in well with the territorial school, because territorial schools are I think still inferior to programs offered by, for instance, Ontario. You can tell me by theory they are all the same, but in practical realities they are not. So there are students from Quebec for instance who continue to go to school in Ottawa, and when people do go to Ottawa, youngsters who want to go, they do so by their own choice not by being pressured to go to Ottawa.

Right Under The Constitution

I am saying that that door must never be shut because I frankly believe that it is their constitutional right to be able to go there, and that they have equal mobility rights if they want to go, and since the federal government is responsible for that, Ottawa should not be able to reject them from taking advantage of the federal grants that are available to the native students.

In conclusion, we might be denying the native students their constitutional rights as far as I am concerned. I would want you to check with the Law Clerk as to whether or not under the constitution the federal government is responsible, that by restricting and instituting a regulation for native students, in my view, might be a bit complicated because the constitution says you have a mobility right, and you have the right to choose. Under federal jurisdiction, I would think native students should have the option to do so. I am not at all suggesting that we get rid of our high schools, but there will be once in a while students who would want to further their education in terms of university. I think they would be better able to do that if they were going to school in larger centres like Ontario, which have, I think, contributed to a lot of native northerners over the years. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Curley. Mr. Minister, you have time to respond to that.

HON. DENNIS PATTERSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to say that I am well aware that there were until very recently, a significant number of native students -- and particularly Inuit students from the Eastern Arctic -- who were sponsored by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs vocational training section as an internal policy of that department for all kinds of training in Ottawa, including high school education at places like Algonquin College and other institutions. Certainly, the Northwest Territories Department of Education did not actively try to oppose this from happening when students were able to be sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Federal Decision On Transfer Of Jurisdiction Over Education

However, I think the reality -- and I know the Member is well aware of this -- is that that whole program has now been discontinued by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, and I think partly on the reasoning that since 1969 jurisdiction over education for northern people has been transferred to the Government of the Northwest Territories through the Commissioner. So if it was a program that was available to Inuit students as a constitutional right, it appears that it no longer is available and that was a decision made by the federal government and certainly not by our government.

All I can say is that this matter really was always, and still is, out of our hands. There is no program within the Department of Education which would permit us to send students south for training, up to grade 12. Beyond grade 12, I think there is a program that is as generous as the federal program was. I do not want to pass the buck, Mr. Chairman, but it does seem to me that that decision was made by the federal government recently, and not by our government, and if it is a constitutional right, it would seem to be a federal responsibility and not our responsibility. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN (Mr. Fraser): Thank you, Mr. Minister. The time being 6:00 o'clock, I will report progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fraser.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILL 1-83(1), APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, 1983-84

MR. FRASER: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Your committee has been considering Bill 1-83(1), Appropriation Ordinance, 1983-84, adopting two motions, and wish to report progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Fraser. Are there any announcements from the floor? Mr. MacQuarrie.

MR. MacQUARRIE: Yes, Mr. Speaker. Just a matter of privilege with respect to the petition that was filed yesterday, in which bike riders wanted the same licence plate privilege as car owners, that they should have polar bear licence plates, too. I note near the back that someone named Frank McKay said, yes, he would like to see it, because what is good for the goose is good for the gander, and it seems that the bird world agreed, because on page five, Donald Duck also signed the petition, saying yes. I am just wondering if the Speaker is going to look into this quackery a little further.

---Laughter

MR. SPEAKER: It would appear that your subject is strictly for the birds, Mr. MacQuarrie.

---Laughter

Are there any further announcements? Mr. Clerk, announcements and orders of the day, please.

ITEM NO. 16: ORDERS OF THE DAY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Orders of the day for Thursday, February 10, 1983.

1. Prayer
2. Members' Replies

3. Oral Questions
4. Written Questions
5. Returns
6. Ministers' Statements
7. Petitions
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
9. Tabling of Documents
10. Notices of Motion
11. Notices of Motion for First Reading of Bills
12. Motions
13. First Reading of Bills
14. Second Reading of Bills
15. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills, Recommendations to the Legislature and Other Matters: Bill 1-83(1)
16. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Clerk. Would you repeat the announcements, please? Your microphone was not on.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Hamilton): Yes, Mr. Speaker. There will be a meeting of the special committee on constitutional development at 12:00 noon tomorrow in room 211.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. This House stands adjourned until 1:00 p.m., Thursday, February the 10th.

---ADJOURNMENT

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