



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
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Pages 1 to 23

Speaker The Honourable David H. Searle, O.C.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1979.

The Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories was convened in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, at two-thirty o'clock p.m., on Friday, January 19, 1979, for the first session, 1979, this being the sixty-seventh session.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Mr. Steen, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lafferty, Mr. Lyall, Hon. Tom Butters, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Whitford, Hon. Arnold McCallum, Mr. Evaluarjuk, Hon. Peter Ernerk, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Kilabuk, Mr. Pudluk, Hon. David Searle, Mr. Nickerson

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER.

BISHOP COOK: Let us pray. Almighty God, from Whom cometh all wisdom and power, we, the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories in session assembled, humbly beseech Thy blessing on our deliberations, to the end that, inspired by Thy divine wisdom, and setting aside all prejudices, private interests and partial affections, we may work to the benefit, welfare and happiness of the people, and to Thy glory. Amen.

SPEAKER (Hon. David Searle): Please be seated. Gentlemen, before I ask the Clerk to escort the Commissioner into the House for his Address, I think I will take the time for just a second on your behalf to welcome our out of town guests, particularly our colleague and great friend Air Marshal Campbell from Ottawa and his wife Helen, Senator Adams and, of course, Dr. Maurice Foster, a Member of Parliament.

I would just like to say something too about Dr. Foster. He was first elected to the House of Commons in 1968, he is the chairman of the main branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. He is also chairman of the House of Commons committee on northern pipelines. He is the vice chairman of the House of Commons committee on External Affairs and National Defence and he is a member of the House of Commons committee on Natural Resources, Public Works and the committee of procedure and organization. It is very fitting that we have Dr. Foster here at the same time that we have Air Marshal Hugh Campbell for it was Air Marshal Hugh Campbell who brought us into the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and of course, I have met Dr. Foster on many occasions, most recently I am pleased to say in Jamaica where we had a chance to visit.

If I may, just on your behalf gentlemen, as one parliamentarian, as head of this branch to head of the national branch, present Dr. Foster with something which he can take away with him as a little memento of coming here and being your guest for this evening. The memento is one of our most prized possessions I think. It is a moosehair tufting and it is a little bit of the North that we would ask you to take back with you.

---Applause

Mr. Clerk, would you see if the Commissioner is available to address this Assembly?

ITEM NO. 2: COMMISSIONER'S OPENING ADDRESS

COMMISSIONER HODGSON: Please be seated. Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: There is an old saying in the financial capitals of the world that the stock market can deal with good news and bad news. The one thing it can not tackle, though, is uncertainty. These days in the Northwest Territories, if not the rest of the world, we are having to cope with little else but uncertainty. And like Wall Street and Bay Street, most of us would like so much to go back to the fifties and sixties when we and our economy were as confident and joyfully content as Cinderella at the ball before the clock struck 12.

Today, though, we are no longer sure where we are at or where we are going. Is this the best of times or the worst of times? We do not know. And that, in itself, seems un-Canadian, particularly unnorthern, to be unsure, somewhat hesitant, about our future. What I mean is we do not know if things are going to get better or worse, but we suspect they will never again be as good as they used to be. About all we know for sure in the North, and some of us are beginning to realize it, is that the Cinderella bloom is off and southern Canada and the rest of the world, which for so long has considered us their darling, has turned its fickle attention elsewhere.

I do not need to tell you that things are tough in Canada. Some days it seems like unemployment and inflation are in a race to see which one can jump the highest. And they are even more worrisome in the North. The most disturbing of our statistics indicate that there will be a substantial increase in school graduates coming into the labour force during the coming decade, and that the available work force in the territories will by 1986 reach 34,000 people. It is 27,000 now. That is an increase of 7000 workers, or 26 per cent, in only seven years.

Problem Of Employment

Where are we to find jobs for all these people? And begin to find them at a time when the promise of development that creates such jobs is nowhere as certain as it once seemed to be. Unemployment is serious already. It is hard to measure realistically in the North, for many people hunt and trap. But few hunt and trap full time, which is just as well, for if they did, we would soon have no animals left. There is every point in developing our renewable resources and the industries based upon them, indeed we must do so, but let us not delude ourselves that living off the land is a sufficient answer in itself to our growing problem of enabling people to support themselves.

The answer to whether or not we can meet this human and economic challenge, and the other challenges we must face in the 1980s, I believe lies in our history and the character of our people. And the answer is encouraging. As you know, while many parts of the territories are beautiful, in general it is a nightmare for any kind of modern industrial development; uncommonly huge, sparsely populated, with climatic and geographic extremes. However, against these natural odds are the people. Almost all of them are gregarious and warm. Fellowship is the northerner's equivalent of central heating.

Northerners Have Pragmatic Genius

Why most northerners have been able to live, and even grow, in this harsh land is because of their demonstrated pragmatic genius. As I told an audience over a year ago at the convocation of the University of Calgary, what I mean by pragmatic genius is the natural ability of the majority of the people of the Northwest Territories, particularly those who have lived here all their lives or a great part of their lives, to routinely compensate for the unforgiving, inconvenient and sometimes fatal nature of our land and, without melodrama or any craving for personal recognition, simply getting on with the job of living. There is a simple word for it, and that word is guts. Most of them have it, they have always had it; and most of them have it, in my opinion, like no other people in Canada.

Mr. Speaker, the reason I asked for your permission to stand up is because I have something to say. Some people might not like it but I believe it has to be said. In doing so I realize that when you shake a chain there is bound to be a noise and those who will not agree with me. However there is nothing personal about this, but I want the people of the Northwest Territories to be shocked by what I am about to say, and I earnestly hope that they are.

The first of these realities is that I believe it is about time that people stopped and realized that their territorial government, on balance, is doing, and has done, a forthright and credible -- sometimes outstanding -- job of administering and dramatically improving the quality of life in one of the largest and most unforgiving slices of real estate in the world. I am sick and tired of people complaining unjustifiably about government. I have been wanting to say that publicly for a long time. Now I have said it.

---Applause

Our government is not perfect. With respect, I know that better than anyone here today. And I have, and always will, adamantly support the citizen's right of reasonable and fair criticism and, Mr. Speaker, the democratic process and examination of government programs that exists in this Council chamber. This chamber well knows that.

Criticism By Malcontents

But what I am no longer willing to tolerate, and do not think anyone else should, is the carping and unreasonable criticism that so frequently emanates from that minority of our population that has little or no idea what it is talking about and absolutely no experience in attempting to do it themselves. The kind of malcontents I am talking about, and we have suffered through enough of them coming and going in the past decade, are the kind of people who come away from a picnic remembering sand in the sandwich and forget it was they that put it there.

The truth of the matter is that when I came here in 1967 there was not even proper accommodation for the staff, and my office was in the library of a school. Today, by comparison, we have built a government that adequately handles on behalf of the people a budget of well over 250 million dollars. What has been achieved in 11 and a half years since we moved our government north -- and I say this unabashedly -- is not a significant accomplishment; it is an operating miracle. And I think that recognition of this is overdue the public service and this territorial Council for the leadership and direction they have provided.

Causes Of Discontent

The second reality I feel we have to face is that things are bad, all right, but they are nowhere as bad in the Northwest Territories today as they may appear to be. Like the rest of Canada, we live today with the bane of the consumer society, a society that is constantly pushing to make yesterdays luxuries, in the minds of the people, todays necessities. No wonder people are discontented.

As well, people have become increasingly transient. Yet, no matter where they go, they expect the same public services. This is a North American phenomenon, but it is a prohibitively expensive and next to impossible want to satisfy in the North. Yet citizens today more and more, and in the North too, think such services are theirs by right no matter where they go.

What I am saying is that I can understand why people are discontented, why they think things are worse than they really are, but I do not believe their discontent is justified. And I do not think any single entity, including government, can be blamed for it.

The truth of the matter is that today, despite the discontent, people in the Northwest Territories are, generally speaking, making more money than ever before and at a higher rate of increase than the cost of living. But more important, more of our people are making more. In 1966, only five and a half per cent of our population was in the \$10,000 a year or greater income bracket. In 1976, though, 48 per cent of our population was. In other words, the per capita income in the Northwest Territories has gone from \$1198 in 1966 to \$4582 in 1976, a whopping increase of 382 per cent. And, in general, the progress continues. These are not the figures of discontent. These are the figures of genuine material progress and the increasing quality of life that comes with it.

N.W.T. Suffering From Publicity

The final reality I feel we have to face is that the rest of Canada is about to start thinking, or already has begun to think, that the North is inhabited by a bunch of spoiled brats -- which most of us are decidedly not -- as a result of listening too long and too often to those who are, and who claim to speak for large sections of our population or are assumed to speak for most or all of it. You know who these groups are, both inside and outside the territories, as well as I do.

I recall someone mentioning last summer that the freaks and frauds have left us and moved on to bigger and better issues in their effort to quench their eternal thirst for attention, all at the expense of the public purse and regardless of the results or impact or damage they leave behind. As well, over and over again, I hear people saying we have been "had", and that what has happened is that someone has been playing northerners off one against the other to the advantage of none. I honestly do not know if these two stories are true, but I do know that the Northwest Territories is now suffering from a publicity that puts us in a bad light.

Our only comfort is that these people now think that the North is going to get what they think it should. But they are mistaken. The people of Canada are beginning to wake up to the error and folly of their arguments. And they are beginning, at long last, to lose patience with them. You know, some of these groups, and I include some of the native groups and their bedfellows in this category, are so unrealistic that you could give them a cheque for a million dollars -- and the people of Canada have, over and over -- and they would complain the banks were closed. These unrealistic friends of ours and the ones who support and work for them elsewhere, are still parading across Canada their litany of unrealistic demands and ultimatums.

Feelings Of Guilt Turning To Impatience

The difference today is the reception they are getting. A great many Canadians until recently without reservation supported them because these Canadians were occupied with feelings of guilt for the downward slide in the condition of the native peoples. And from this guilt came the ground swell of southern support. But these feelings of guilt are turning to impatience as land claim negotiations stall. Without compromise there will be no progress. Without progress, impatience will exhaust itself and forgetfulness will follow. The native associations, in holding out for ultimates, will lose the chance of a bargain that could benefit us all.

And the Northwest Territories general problem, with our unrealistic friends still demanding of the people of Canada the same things they always have, and still being more vocal in the South than us, is that the people of Canada will presume that these unreasonable elements are us and conclude that the majority of people in the Northwest Territories are malcontent and spoiled. The moment that happens and, as I have said, it may well be happening already, I strongly believe that the Northwest Territories is in deep trouble, and better presume it is and start working itself out of it.

Now that we are no longer Canada's darling, there are some elementary truths that we better acknowledge and see that the rest of Canada realizes we do. These realities are best exemplified with a few statistics. For example, about 80 per cent of the money to develop the North, to run the government, comes from the rest of Canada.

Costs Of Programs Related To People

In the last 20 years the federal government has spent about 2.4 billion dollars and our territorial government one billion dollars on programs related to people in the Northwest Territories. The territorial and federal governments together currently spend more than 350 million dollars a year on people oriented programs and services. This latter figure amounts to more than \$7500 a year for every man, woman and child living in the Northwest Territories.

Yet consider this: Canada probably spends more per capita in the Northwest Territories than it spends in Ontario. Yet, here we sit with but one seat, and soon two, in parliament, and there is Ontario with the power to decide who forms the federal government. It is a sobering comparison.

We Must Face Economic Realities

My point is that we better begin making sure that the rest of Canada does not misunderstand us if we want to continue to get the kind of substantial support it has been giving us and if in the future we want this support to increase. Not only must we recognize the contribution from the outside, though, and make sure that the rest of Canada knows we do, but also we must face the economic realities of today-- both inside and outside the Northwest Territories -- that government is not a bottomless green pit and that the money tap will not forever stay frozen open.

It will not and it can not. Therefore, it is of the greatest importance that we maximize the benefits that flow from the private and public investment in the Northwest Territories and, equally important, that we do it with a minimum of dissatisfaction. Members of this Council will know what I mean when I say to the citizens of the territories: You are going to have to squeeze and twist every benefit possible from every dollar invested in our future.

Lessons Learned During Period As Commissioner.

I would like now to briefly mention some of the lessons I have learned about the North in almost 12 years as Commissioner. You know, flying about 100,000 kilometres a year throughout the Northwest Territories, talking hours on end with people in all the communities; fighting in the corridors of power in Canada year after year for the best deal for our people; fending off our strident critics and detractors, few of whom have come up with a practical idea yet; alleviating and resolving so many domestic, social and economic problems and bottlenecks that I have lost count; trying to learn from other polar countries and their leaders; listening in countless meetings into the early hours of the morning to people's aspirations, problems and dreams, in everything from tents to overheated community halls, well, from all this arduous experience -- and I have enjoyed every minute of it -- you do learn things.

These lessons I have learned, these six points I want to mention, will give you some idea of where your administration intends to go in the 1980s and why it believes it must move in these directions in the coming decade. The first lesson I have learned, and one which will colour all the decisions of this administration in the 1980s, is that we must adapt or be left behind. We can no longer cut ourselves off and withdraw from the heartbeat of the rest of the world, as some of our people wish to do, in order to live a segregated life.

Territories Can No Longer Withdraw From World

A move in South America or the Middle East echoes around the globe and affects the price of oil just about everywhere, including Grise Fiord and Yellowknife. The world community makes decisions in walnut panelled boardrooms in Geneva and it changes the buying habits of the people not just in Paris but also in Fort Simpson. Technology creates a domestic breakthrough in France, or wherever, and overnight it seems, and not just in New York or Toronto, it turns up in the kitchens of Rankin Inlet, and without realizing it housewives within easy flying time of the North Pole have more freedom from culinary slavery. Science develops a thing called television and the world has never been the same since.

A scholar put it very well in a recent issue of The Montreal Gazette when he said: "There are no more sanctuaries from world wide currents of thought and action. The very notion of maintaining one's complete distinctiveness is passé; the only modern defence is attack; to go out and meet the challenges of the day rather than building walls to fend off the rest of the world."

This is the position this administration will have to take during the next decade -- whether some groups who want to turn their backs on the world like it or not -- because it is very clear to me that: one, this is what the majority of the people want, and two, that as a result of this, we will encounter growing pains and difficulties, certainly, but more importantly we will inherit the best benefits of the modern world.

This does not mean that our people can not, with premeditation, maintain some of the characteristics of whatever lifestyle they choose, or a combination of them.

However, it does mean that what no longer works, or has any chance of working, is the old, knee-jerk response of getting up and leaving the room if you do not like the conversation. Today we have to stay and aggressively participate whether we like it or not. And today, and tomorrow, we emphatically shall.

Cure For Poverty Is Production

Another lesson I have learned from all my years in the North is that poverty can only be cured by production. We must find jobs for the people of the North. Indications are that our population will reach 65,000 by 1988. If we do not create these jobs, we face an ugly and bitter alternative, something that is always a possibility unless we continually struggle to prevent it: the creation of a huge, dehumanizing, mindless welfare state. And as many economists will tell you, the welfare state is nothing more than a set of economic delusions.

With this increase in population will come a problem we already have but which will only get worse if we do not do more than we have about it: the problem of creating jobs for the 1000 young northerners who every year graduate from high schools, technical schools and colleges, or just leave school and qualify to enter the work force. Certainly, some of our people do not want full time employment. This is clear. Our programs must be elastic and will be, to accommodate this diversity. But for as many who do not, there are as many, if not more, who desire primary wage employment.

Creation Of Employment Opportunities

Therefore, it is the consensus of this administration that there must be in the 1980s a determined effort, even greater than the one we are making and have made in the seventies, to create employment opportunities in the Northwest Territories for the residents of the Northwest Territories. We must, we will, and we plan, among other things, to establish new ways of encouraging and supporting local enterprise, of helping the development of the traditional economy, of working as public service with private enterprise to jointly author and develop major projects and, while doing that to simultaneously develop new ways of training northerners, so that they will have the skills they want and they need to take advantage of the new opportunities and jobs we will create and encourage others to create.

At the same time, this administration must develop among local governments at the community level, greater responsibility for the efficient management of their communities and more effective delivery of their programs and services. I have never been more serious about these challenges as I am now. These are not projections.

Settlement Of Native Claims

The third point I would like to make, as we chart the 1980s, is that all outstanding native claims must be settled. A conscientious effort is now being made by some groups making these claims, to bring them to a reasonable and agreeable conclusion. I applaud and support those efforts.

Another lesson I have come to learn is that we in the North can achieve little by reverting to the past. Culture, language and traditions are everyone's heritage and are commendable attributes to preserve and use; but no one can un-ring a bell. I am not saying that we can not learn from the past. Youth, in particular, always think history begins with themselves. But how many people know, for example, that there were trade unions at the time of the pyramids? There is much we can learn from history. But we can not go back to it.

Must Strive For Participation

What I am saying is that for those of our citizens who are most concerned about their traditional cultures, the native people of the Northwest Territories, we must strive for their participation, not their assimilation but their participation in the integral life of the territories. What assimilation means is that the native people would lose their identity and values. This is something we do not support. But the idea of participation is something different. It means that for the native people to become part of our integral life, in no way is it necessary to attempt to destroy their cultural values or their sense of identity.

It is therefore imperative that in the eighties this administration -- and I say more than ever -- will remain loyal to its policy that all our actions involving native people, all our programs, as much as is practical, must recognize the important distinction between assimilation and participation, encourage participation, and do our damndest -- and this is the key to it -- to remove all the obstacles we can in order to help those, who wish, to achieve it.

---Applause

I think that in the past 12 years we have come a long way in helping our native citizenry achieve these very goals, socially, economically and legislatively. But I want to reaffirm them, and pledge that in the decade ahead, as I see it, even more effort will be made to ensure that these principles of government are maintained.

Political Power Should Be Earned

At the same time, I believe the native people, who make up the majority, should be given more political power. But it should be given from within the territorial system and not from without. And it should be earned. This is why I have always encouraged all native northerners to become even more active in the political arena than they have been in the past. When self-government comes, as it most surely will, native people will be part of that change, part of the new political arena.

The fifth lesson I have learned -- and this is crucial to our future -- is that while Canada and her successive governments have done a reasonable job of developing the North, the co-ordination between various government interests that is required to achieve this would be much more effective and manageable if it were under one geographic roof, if all of it were located here. I do not think I will find anyone north of the sixtieth parallel who would disagree with that.

Government has devoted a lot of its energies to the North, and achieved much in a relatively short time. But all this success has spawned another problem, and it is this: What we have now, working on behalf of the North, are two large governments, federal and territorial, and an even larger multiplicity of federal departments working on the one North but acting independent of the other. It is something like a car with one chassis but two engines and God knows how many steering wheels. Even Stirling Moss would have trouble keeping it on the track. As I have said, this is a problem that has arisen because of success, not failure, so I do not think anybody can really be blamed for it.

Co-ordination In One Central Authority

However, I am sure that other government interests agree, that what is crucial to our future in the next decade is that we bring co-ordination to all government affecting the North, and that we pursue this aim by urging the placement of all this required co-ordination in one central authority.

I have saved the most important point of what I have learned to the last. While, as I have said, we have a lot to thank the people of Canada for, they have a tendency to delegate their responsibility to us, let us act as their agents, but all the while keeping to themselves what really counts: the power. The result is that in many cases we are stuck with the responsibility for something while somebody else calls the shots.

Again, I do not want this to be taken the wrong way, because we have good reason to feel kindly toward the people of Canada. But, in a sense, without meaning to offend anyone, the situation is best summarized as follows: We have all kinds of responsibility, but not necessarily the authority to do with it.

A good example of what I mean involves highways. Generally, they are a provincial power. But, in the territories, the federal government holds the power of construction and reconstruction, and we have the responsibility for maintenance. If we want to build new roads, we can not. The only power we have is to patch up the ones we already have.

Power Of Self-government

We must never let up in our struggle to become fully self-governing, and I urge this House -- with the full backing of the administration -- to seek these additional necessary powers with more determination and toil than ever before. We have come a long way but we have even further to go. And unless we consistently push for power and more power, it is not simply going to be handed to us by well-meaning people who suddenly and magically think the way we do.

---Applause

Against the background of all the points articulated up to now, the realities we must face and challenge, the conclusions I and the administration have reached, the plans and proposals I have mentioned, the Executive Committee and I in the past months have put together for consideration by this House, and following several meetings with the senior staff of this administration and the Minister, the priorities that would take our administration into the 1980s.

Principles For Success

We believe that the key to success in what we propose involves attention to three principles. They are: co-ordination, which I have touched on; communication, making sure everyone understands what we want to do and why we are doing it and co-operation, that the majority supports it and that everyone works together to achieve it.

We feel the order of importance of these priorities is as follows: constitutional development and land claims; economic development and employment; and cultural and local responsibilities.

During your examination of the estimates each department will tell you what they have accomplished the past year and what they propose to achieve in the coming fiscal year. What I am going to outline, in detail, is where this administration, department by department, sees itself going in the next decade, just how the departments of this government will meet these priorities, how they intend and hope to face the challenges of the 1980s. We are, in fact, building upon a foundation that is stronger than many people realize. In the last 12 years we have constructed programs of political, economic and social development that have brought the Northwest Territories from a huge backwater into the full flow of Canadian life.

Achievements Of Twelve Years

Twelve years ago: This House was not fully representative of the territorial people; now it is. Then, apart from two towns and one village, there was virtually no local control of community affairs; now, local control is taken for granted in our 60 municipalities of several kinds. Then, average incomes were below the national average; now they are higher than the national average, though our higher cost of living makes this comparison not altogether fair. Then, far more people were in low income categories than for the nation as a whole; now, income distribution is almost the same as for the nation as a whole, and average per capita income has increased fourfold.

Then, infant mortality was four times the national average; now, it is twice. There is no room for complacency in this achievement.

Further developments include the facts that: Tuberculosis is away down, although there can be no room for complacency in this achievement either, as we can see from the current outbreak at Rae. The birth rate has declined. The rapid increase in the number of children attending school has levelled off. There is instead a rapid increase in the number of young adults entering the labour force. By 1986 we can expect to have a labour force of 34,000 in a total population of 64,000. The territorial population will have more than doubled in only 20 years.

Taking these and other factors as a whole, the picture is one of a dynamic northern society, with many of its inequities, inequalities and deficiencies reduced in comparison with 12 years ago, and with many opportunities opening up. It would be idle to imply we have no problems. We do indeed have problems, but none that we can not overcome if we can but achieve that co-operation, co-ordination and communication of which I spoke, between all the parts that make up our northern community.

Using this brief outline to set the scene, I shall now turn to indications by departments to how they see their situation and their plans for the 1980s.

Local Government

The municipal system of local government certainly did not start here. It was only with the move to permanent settlements and the growth of some to towns that the need for organization arose. In its introduction and adaptation to suit the needs of northern peoples, the municipal system may be helping more than any other single factor, to free our energies to control our own affairs and to develop our own future.

But time does not stand still and the successful system is the one that continually adapts. We can not claim power and responsibility without willingness to pay, to a reasonable extent, the cost of the actions that result. We do not do too badly, but we can and should do better. As standards and incomes have risen, not all of us have realized that those who benefit from improvements not only have a right to say what those improvements should be, but a responsibility as well to contribute to their cost.

So in the coming year, all communities will be asked to pay some of the costs of local services and programs. Also local councils will be encouraged to raise their own funds when they wish those services and programs to be above a certain standard. A special ordinance for hamlets and settlements, separate from the Municipal Ordinance, will be introduced in recognition of their special needs.

Secondly, it has been recognized that the large number of committees caused by the departmental nature of the government structure makes for problems in small communities. Efforts will be made to establish the municipal council as the prime body through which the community can exercise responsibility for community programs and services.

Last but not least, in recognition of the band structure in Indian communities, we propose that consultation start immediately on ways of permitting full and formal participation by band councils in the local government body of their communities.

Reflections On Economic Development

The year has been a pause for reflection for Economic Development in order to determine the basis for a comprehensive policy and strategy for economic development in the eighties. To date our policy has been essentially ad hoc reaction to opportunities big and small rather than a conscious effort to underpin and develop a distinctive northern society. While the economic development strategy is being worked out, certain actions are being taken that would be necessary to any strategy. They include: the preparation, in conjunction with the federal government, of a general development agreement and interim subsidy agreement, involving millions of dollars of assistance over the next few years; the development, also in conjunction with the federal government, of a major tourism plan and strategy; planning for major primary sector projects so as to bring maximum northern participation, benefits and returns; a major study of territorial parks policy; new measures to make sure our northern labour force can acquire the skills that northern industry demands; new measures to encourage northern business; and special attention to the development of the traditional economy as a prime industry in the North.

Programs Of The Department Of Education

Programs of the Department of Education have been extended and improved during the course of the year and several substantial changes are proposed going into the 1980s. The principal change proposed for the eighties will be the raising of the highest grade level taught in most communities in the Northwest Territories to grade ten with a Northwest Territories junior high diploma at that level. This would mean a student could achieve the level of education in his community required for job entry, for various forms of vocational training or for entering regional education centres. With the completion of the Keewatin education centre, each region will have its own regional centre and it is expected that these centres will form the base of a college system which would incorporate the current grades 11 and 12 together with college or transfer programs.

The kindergarten to grade four program will emphasize literacy and numeracy and up to grade three, will be taught through the local language where requested, with English introduced only as a second language. Folk institutes will become a fundamental part of the college proposal with concentration on native languages and native cultural activities.

It is intended to offer an extension of present provisions for types of local education authority to allow for regional or area education societies or boards. This may suit communities who do not feel they have the resources singly to manage society status but who might wish to do so collectively. Such a society or board would provide education programs and service for an entire education district. Efforts will be made to design a structure by which communities can raise funds locally to provide enriched programs.

The Department Of Natural And Cultural Affairs.

As you know, Natural and Cultural Affairs comprise wildlife management, recreation, heritage and library services.

The new Wildlife Ordinance passed by this Assembly during its October session was the culmination of years of work by people in the communities, the game advisory council, the wildlife service and Members of this Assembly. The act will be proclaimed this year and wildlife management information will begin to flow into the communities. It will contain translated research and survey reports, films and other audio-visual programs. The major wildlife service effort for the next decade will be towards establishing a basic inventory of the major food and fur species and wildlife in the territories. Alternative country food supplies and sources of income from wildlife projects will be found for communities suffering from declines in wildlife population or declines in market values.

A new program to provide assistance to communities to conduct their own recreation programs is being introduced. Positions for regional recreation officers are being created. The first one was filled in Rankin Inlet last year and the next one will be filled in Baffin region this coming year. By the mid eighties, 22 communities can be expected to have trained recreation directors. It is planned to send 150 athletes to represent the Northwest Territories at the Canada Winter Games in Brandon. I personally plan to attend this years games. The last time I attended the Canada Winter Games was 12 years ago in Quebec City.

Museums And Cultural Centres.

The Heritage Centre will emphasize promotion and establishment of museums and cultural centres throughout the Northwest Territories by developing policy and by making available a wide range of museum extension services and travelling exhibits. A Northwest Territories museum association and a historic sites service will also be developed.

This year, library services plans to computerize its record of holdings in public libraries, to enable residents to become more aware of material available to them. A goal is to extend service to all communities; about 75 per cent of the population has access to local library service at the present time. A serious lack of Indian language material in libraries will be partly rectified by recording material in native languages on cassette tapes. The voice of native northerners in library policy and programs will be strengthened through the establishment of the Northwest Territories library board representing all ethnic groups.

Department Of Social Services

The major thrust for Social Services for the eighties will be in the direction of increasing the self-reliance and independence of the individual and the family. Social problems will more and more be resolved by the human resources present in each community. Responsibilities for the planning and provision of social services will devolve upon communities as the willingness and capacity to deliver services develop. Specific measures that will be taken as we go into the eighties will be as follows: A complete review of child welfare legislation; an improved capacity to treat and care for the physically and mentally handicapped; means to enlarge the participation and contribution of the elderly to family and community life; decentralization of the alcohol and drug program to regional planning and co-ordinating committees; a trailer complex at the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre will be replaced with a permanent facility this coming year.

The corrections program will work towards providing sentence alternatives to the courts. Imprisonment will be used less for property and non-violent offences and will be replaced with sentences involving reparation of the victims in unpaid work for the betterment of the community. Increasingly the prison will pay its way through inmate work projects and prison industries.

Department Of Health Programs

A major step will soon be taken to fill out the range of provincial-type functions assumed by the Government of the Northwest Territories, when the responsibilities for the medical and health services now performed by the federal Department of National Health and Welfare in the Northwest Territories are turned over to us. In preparation for this event, our own health services have been given full departmental status and negotiations are under way to effect the transfer. We are convinced that greater efficiency and significant savings can be achieved by providing such service from one government.

As we approach the eighties it will be necessary to evaluate the existing programs and services, promote and undertake research on methods of treatment, encourage involvement of northerners in the planning, delivery and administration of health services. Every effort will be made to ensure that appropriate medical services are available across the territories, and to develop medical specialty services.

A system of hospitals is being developed, including nursing stations for acute care, the expansion of the Stanton Yellowknife hospital as a major referral centre and the building of small regional hospitals at Cambridge Bay and Rankin Inlet; one such hospital has already been started at Fort Smith. An annual hospital insurance registration program will be implemented next year. Within the institutions, services will be diversified. Homecare, outreach service, environmental and public health and ambulatory care will be improved. We intend to extend chronic care facilities and to consider inpatient mental health, cancer and tuberculosis care as insured services and to develop a modern communications system for consulting services. More emphasis will be placed on prevention of disease and promotion of community health and acute services. New methods will be developed to collect better data on health status and patterns of disease and to develop services and programs for the mentally ill, the elderly and the handicapped.

The Department Of Public Works

During the coming years a firm and realistic capital plan will be developed and an operative system of preventive maintenance will replace the present breakdown maintenance system. The administration must ensure that maintenance allocations not be reduced below a certain level, as problems to pick up maintenance are always at a higher cost. A general review must be undertaken and adopted of all installations, to ensure energy conservation. Authority and responsibility for construction, reconstruction and maintenance of highways should be transferred to the territorial government. The government could then begin a paving program for the territorial highway system and make available funds to pave, on a limited basis, principal roads in all communities. Plans could also get under way for the building of a proper Mackenzie River crossing at Fort Providence.

With the appointment of Lea Matthews, former director of Public Works, to the position of special adviser to the Commissioner on capital programs and community buildings, it is anticipated that multiple use buildings will in future be constructed in communities where a need for new facilities exists.

Department Of Information, Improved Communications

The Department of Information will soon introduce use of a direct line telephone system to keep employees informed on government activities on a daily basis, a system that will later be extended to the regional offices and then the general public. The government will make use of Zenith lines, which will be established to give out information to the public and to receive questions and ideas. At the moment, close to 37,000 people in the territories are within reach of either radio or television, many facilities, incidentally, being community owned. By the mid eighties, all communities will have either radio or television and most will have both. In view of this, information services will be directed away from the production of almost exclusively written material towards the audio and audio-visual.

Land Claims

The administration, with the support of this House, set up a land claims secretariat in June of last year to facilitate the direct involvement of the Assembly and the government in the negotiation of northern claims. The secretariat was chaired from June through December by the Hon. Tom Butters and is now under the direction of the Hon. Arnold McCallum. Much praise is due Mr. Butters for his fine work in establishing the secretariat and guiding it during its first crucial months of operation.

In October the Minister and I signed a memorandum of understanding on the role of the Government of the Northwest Territories in the northern claims process. This memorandum was tabled at the last session of this Assembly and is significant in that it formalizes, for the first time, our involvement in both the policy development and negotiating phases of claims settlements.

You will be aware of the signing of an agreement in principle with the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement in Sachs Harbour of October 31st. Negotiations leading towards final agreement are expected to begin shortly. Sam Raddi and his people are to be congratulated for their achievements. I believe they have the support of the people. Meetings are taking place with the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada on their land claim but progress to date has been limited. With respect to the claims of the Dene and Metis peoples, the Minister's position is that there can be only one claim settlement in the Mackenzie Valley. A common negotiating forum must therefore be found with these two organizations and this has yet to happen.

Northwest Territories Housing Corporation.

Moving into the eighties, the major challenge facing the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation is to respond in a realistic and positive manner to widespread aspirations for home ownership. Three significant issues make this a difficult undertaking, namely: limited incomes, high operating costs, and the current attractiveness of rental programs. To overcome these issues will take the active support of other government departments, the private sector and the residents themselves. Significant developments affecting construction are, firstly, the general adoption of pile foundations. Our 1979 construction program will include pile foundations in 22 communities with only five using gravel pads and, secondly, a joint venture between the corporation, the territorial government, the town of Hay River and the private sector towards creation of a modified, precut, prefabricated component factory and distribution centre for the Mackenzie Valley, Western and Central Arctic regions.

This concludes my summary of the plans of departments. Their combined effect can be either greater or less than the sum of their parts, depending on whether we work together or not and on the sense of direction and order that Council supplies. If we are all mixed up in our traces, we will get nowhere. It is you that set the destination and pace, not me. Whatever else I have done, for the last 12 years I have worked increasingly on your behalf and on your direction. It is you who, by your debates, work out the complications of competing goals, make the value judgments and set the priorities that guide policy and what we do. The quality of your leadership will have critical effect on whether we in the territories control the development of our northern society, in what may well be the turbulent eighties, or whether the course of our destiny will be set elsewhere.

There is a lull at the moment while people look the other way. It will not last. The need for energy will not go away, nor the need for minerals; the need to give order, cohesion and understanding within our multicultural northern society will not go away either. If northern needs are to be heard, respected and taken into account on the national scene, the North must speak with one voice and what that voice is to say must be worked out here.

Constitutional Development

Of all the matters before us, the question of constitutional development and growth to political maturity is the most important. Mr. Drury, amongst the valuable observations he has made, noted the political mistrust abounding in the North. This may not be something you can put right by yourselves but as the elected representatives of the territorial people as a whole it is surely a matter in which your energetic leadership is vital if resolution of present divisions is to be achieved. As an example, let us take Alaska. It was only when the Government of Alaska and the native associations of Alaska decided to work things out together that the logjam of competing interests began to break. So too in the Northwest Territories, it will only be when some unity of purpose can be seen between yourselves and the native associations of the Northwest Territories that measures and structures will begin to take form to encourage the unity we so badly need. For without this unity we risk being driven by outside interests and this will hurt us all, council, associations, and people alike.

Revision Of Constituency Boundaries

It is said that actions speak louder than words. In your action to propose amendment to the Northwest Territories Act to revise constituency boundaries and to allow increase of the Council to 22 Members, you have done something to ensure the predominant involvement of native people in the controlling body of these territories. For whatever controls are reserved for the Commissioner now, they can be but a passing phase; retention would be inconsistent with our whole political tradition. What will be different in the Northwest Territories is that Canada's original people will be significant partners, in fact majority partners, in determining how our political system will develop. However, in these days of instant, universal communication, action by itself may not be enough. The words are needed too. It is not for me to say how a northern reconciliation can be found. I do not suggest you drop your principles and goals but rather that you open the door for communication to take place, provide the means, and let all people know that you have done so. What we have to do in government and have not done enough of, is explain more and better the reasons why we are doing what we are doing, the methods we are employing and the directions in which we are proceeding, and why. This is what I have tried to do today.

In May of 1964 when I joined this Assembly, or Council as it was called at that time, I went off to Ottawa from my home in Vancouver to attend the twenty-sixth session being held in the National Art Gallery. Now, almost 15 years later, here we are in the Explorer Hotel, or in Sir John Franklin school, we are opening this the sixty-seventh session of the Legislative Assembly in the Northwest Territories. I have great and enduring faith in this institution, this House. Of those of you sitting around this table, John Parker has served the longest, followed by David Searle, the Speaker. Bryan Pearson, Tom Butters and Don Stewart have all served several terms and the rest of you are completing your first term of office.

Necessity To Pursue Political Development

I have not spoken too much on constitutional development because this is already in motion with Mr. Drury, the Prime Minister's special representative, but as I have said I feel obliged to urge you to more forcefully pursue the political development you think is necessary for the North of the future. I am aware of your document, Priorities for the North, but in my opinion a much more detailed presentation must be developed. You must articulate your ideas, you must explain how they would work and you must make sure that they are understood by all levels of government and authority. It is of the utmost importance that you concentrate and think through how you see the road to responsible government developing.

Priorities Of This Council

The term of this Council will soon be over. You have established a constitutional committee and I have supported you in your work. A new Council will be elected later this year. However, I would suggest that you can not leave it up to them to prepare presentations for consideration by the Prime Minister's special representative, any more than you can let your constitutional case rest on your publication of Priorities for the North. One of the immediate priorities of this Council before your term of office is over, is to prepare a detailed submission to the Prime Minister's special representative, for presentation by the chairman of your constitutional committee or your Executive Committee Members, who will remain in office until they are, after the election, replaced or reconfirmed.

Powers And Responsibilities Of Future Commissioner

There has been a lot of talk about the next Commissioner. It is important, of course, that the person be right for the job. However, let us not forget what is equally important, or even more important, and that is the question of what the powers and responsibilities of the Commissioner should be, who he or she should report to and how much input this House should have in deciding these questions. The most important consideration at this time is not who occupies the office but what the office is. What should also be of prime importance to this House at this time is who becomes the chief of Ministers or the head of this Assembly.

Tomorrow I leave for Ottawa to attend as a personal guest of my old friend, Ed Schreyer, his investiture as Governor General of Canada. My congratulations and I am sure all of yours, go with me to Mr. Schreyer on his selection for this honourable public role.

As I mentioned previously, I will be attending the Canada Winter Games in early February, so I will not be here for much of this Council session.

Changes In Administration

During my last Address, I mentioned that a number of changes were being made in the senior ranks of the administration. Some of these have already been made. Since we last met, both Ken Torrance, director of Social Services and John Scullion, regional director for Inuvik, have left government service. Ted Bowyer, formerly executive assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, has taken over in Inuvik as regional director and my former executive assistant, Don Johnston, became assistant regional director. Mike Stilwell became my new executive assistant. The Department of Public Works new director is Paul Moody and I am pleased to announce the appointment of Gordon Stangier as director for the Department of Social Services. As well, in the coming year there will be some minor restructuring within the administration. Next July, Bob Pilot, director of the Executive offices, will move to Ottawa to take over from Norm Macpherson. Mr. Macpherson is returning to Yellowknife in August. Among his new responsibilities will be the writing of the history of education in the North.

Opening Of The Prince Of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

I would like at this time to announce that plans are moving ahead for the opening of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre. April third has been tentatively set for the opening and plans are under way to bring together people from across the territories to participate in the opening. An invitation has been sent to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to attend as guest of honour and to officiate at the opening. A response is expected within the next few days.

Commissioner's Awards

It is with great pleasure that I announce the following recently approved recommendations for the Commissioner's Award. For public service to David H. Searle, Q.C., to recognize the outstanding leadership he has provided to this Assembly and the exemplary manner in which he has carried out his responsibilities as the first Speaker of this House.

To Father Theophile Didier, O.M.I., of Churchill, Manitoba, to recognize not only the dedicated manner in which he carried out his missionary responsibilities in the Keewatin but also his significant contributions to Eskimo literature and linguistics.

To Mrs. Barbara Bromley of Yellowknife to recognize her devotion to the North, especially in the field of health care and in community affairs generally.

To John Hecht of Vancouver in recognition of his many services to the territories in the fields of economic development, promotion internationally and public relations. He has gone about these activities in a very quiet and low profile but effective manner.

For bravery to Silasee Alikatuktuk and Matta Poisey of Broughton Island in recognition of their actions in rescuing five other members of the Poisey family from a fire.

Introduction Of Legislation

At this session, Members will be asked to consider ten new bills, one amending bill and one revision of an existing ordinance.

The single most important item, as is customary at winter sessions, will be the main appropriations for the fiscal year 1979-80 which would provide a total of \$293,814,000 for territorial government operations.

In addition you will also be asked to consider supplementary appropriations to provide for previously unanticipated expenditures in the current fiscal year.

Also in the financial area, the usual annual ordinances, the Financial Agreement Ordinance, the Loan Authorization Ordinance, and the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance will be placed before you.

Among the other bills, the Legal Services Ordinance is probably the most important. This bill would provide for the delivery of legal aid and other legal services to persons not able or not fully able to afford the services of a lawyer.

Provision to award grants and bursaries to certain students to enable their attendance at post-secondary school institutions would be provided for by the Students' Grants and Bursaries Ordinance.

The All Terrain Vehicles Ordinance would identify certain classes of vehicles and exemption from the provisions of the Vehicles Ordinance. The bill would also make general rules applicable to them and would enable municipalities and settlements to regulate their uses.

Technical errors in the electoral district boundaries stated in the Council Ordinance amendment enacted at the sixty-sixth session would be corrected by a further amendment to this ordinance.

The Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance would authorize the Commissioner to enter into agreements with the federal government concerning the costs of administering the federal firearms control program.

Minors 16 years of age and over would be enabled to consent to certain types of medical treatment, while younger minors would be enabled to consent to

emergency treatment by the Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance.

The Western Canada Lottery Ordinance would authorize the Northwest Territories to participate in the western Canada lottery.

You will also be asked to consider matters relating to caribou management, national parks in the Northwest Territories, highway signs and other matters.

On March first I will have completed 12 years of service as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories and prior to that 18 months as Deputy Commissioner. As I look around the chamber today, I see many old friends and colleagues from around the territories, all here to attend the opening and this evenings Legislative Ball. I support the ball because I realize that is the one time in the year that most communities can have representatives on hand for the opening session of each year.

Special Guests

There are also a number of guests present from the South who have contributed in various ways to the territories. To mention just a few, Jake Ootes who was formerly director of Information of the territories, Ed Ogle of Reader's Digest and Time magazine, and Dr. Gordon Butler, the former and best chief medical officer a Commissioner could ever have, and of course one of the greatest territorial Councillors of all time, Air Marshal Hugh Campbell. We are all in Hugh's debt but no one more so than I, as it was he who talked me into joining the government back in the spring of 1965.

---Applause

It has been an exciting and interesting period of history in which to be associated with this part of Canada. In the North there is always plenty to do but this year has probably been for me the busiest and most hectic of all the years I have lived here. I have focused all my energies and time these past three months in working out the course by which this government should enter the next decade. I have detailed a blueprint on what will have to be accomplished.

Position Of Commissioner

In the years I have worked here, I have refused to make any reference to the fact that I am a federal civil servant, let alone admit it. The reason for this is that I believe there are times when one must be compelled to take a position, either for or against, and I have always felt that people of the territories expected that I would align myself with their point of view and represent them in discussions with the Government of Canada. This is what I have always attempted to do and I have always been very grateful to the Government of Canada for accepting this principle.

When, in 1967, I gave my first Opening Address as Commissioner, I told the then Council, and I quote: "I am well aware of the responsibilities of this high office and the heavy weight that will rest on my shoulders. I offer no magic formulae, no medicines or potions, but merely pledge to Canada that I will use every means and energy at my disposal to do the best job that I can." I believe that I have kept that pledge.

Members of this House, as this will be your last session before the territorial election, in welcoming you here today as I declare open this the sixty-seventh session of the Council or Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, I want to thank you most sincerely for your determination, dedication and support and your kindness to me these past four years and I wish you the very best in your deliberations. May the good Lord keep and guide you. Thank you and God bless you all.

---Applause

Thank you very much and please be seated.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen, Members, I am told by Mr. Remnant that we have coffee at 4:00 o'clock, in just a few minutes. You can bear with us and you can take that opportunity to meet the Members and discuss matters with them.

By way of setting the stage for this evening, gentlemen, I would like to read to you a couple of telegrams that we have received. The first one comes from the Hon. Charles Kerruish, Speaker of the House of Keys, Douglas, Isle of Man. It is addressed to me and says: "Best wishes to you and to all Members for a successful legislative session and ball." The second telegram comes from the Clerk of that same House and it says -- this is to Mr. Remnant: "Hoping any headaches you have this evening are of the right sort and that the new session is trouble-free. We look forward to giving you any advice you require when your millennium arrives."

Gentlemen, this year is the year that the Tynwald, as it is called of the Isle of Man celebrates its 1000th year of democracy and what we are doing tonight is building a theme around the tradition of Commonwealth parliamentary democracy. I think in keeping with that, Mr. Stewart, you likely have a motion you wish to put to the Assembly.

MOTIONS

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker, I would like unanimous consent at this time to present a motion. The motion is not on the paper today. Could I have unanimous consent for the motion?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Unanimous consent is granted, Mr. Stewart.

Motion 1-67: Tynwald Court

MR. STEWART: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS in the year 979 A.D. a form of legislature known as the "thing vollr" meaning "parliament field", was introduced in the Isle of Man by Viking invaders;

AND WHEREAS that legislature has existed for 1000 years and during that time evolved into what is now known as the Tynwald Court, comprised of the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys;

AND WHEREAS notwithstanding the evolution which has occurred it is the only parliament of Norse origin which has retained and still observes the annual outdoor public proclamation of laws known as the "Tynwald ceremony" which dates from its earliest times;

AND WHEREAS the same Tynwald Court is this year celebrating its millennium;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that this Legislative Assembly convey to the said Tynwald Court its most sincere congratulations and all good wishes for the future on this most historic and unprecedented occasion in the annals of Commonwealth legislatures.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there a seconder? Mr. Pearson. Discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

Motion 1-67, Carried

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called. All in favour? Down. Unanimously carried.

---Carried

Item 3, notices of motion for first reading of bills. Hon. Peter Ernerk.

ITEM NO. 3: NOTICES OF MOTION FOR FIRST READING OF BILLS

Bill 1-67: All Terrain Vehicles Ordinance

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 1-67, An Ordinance Respecting All Terrain Vehicles, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 2-67, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Bill 2-67: Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 2-67, An Ordinance to Amend the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 3-67, Hon. Peter Ernerk.

Bill 3-67: Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 3-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into Agreements Respecting Firearms Control, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 5-67, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Bill 5-67: Medical Consent Of Minors Ordinance

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 5-67, An Ordinance Respecting the Consent of Minors to Medical Treatment, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 7-67, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Bill 7-67: Appropriation Ordinance, 1979-80

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 7-67, An Ordinance Respecting Expenditures for the Public Service of the Northwest Territories for the Financial Year Ending the 31st day of March, 1980, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 9-67, Hon. Tom Butters.

Bill 9-67: Financial Agreement Ordinance, 1979.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 9-67, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement Between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 10-67, Hon. Tom Butters.

Bill 10-67: Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 10-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Borrow Funds from the Government of Canada and Make Loans to Persons in the Northwest Territories During the Fiscal Year 1979-80, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 11-67, Hon. Peter Ernerk.

Bill 11-67: Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance No.1, 1979.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on January 22, 1979, I shall move that Bill 11-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation to Borrow Funds, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Item 4, tabling of documents.

ITEM NO. 4: TABLING OF DOCUMENTS.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I wish to table the following document:

Tabled Document 1-67: Auditor General's Report on Territorial Accounts for the Year Ended March 31, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you.

HON. PETER ERNERK: Mr. Speaker, I wish to table the following documents:

Tabled Document 2-67: Northwest Territories Liquor Control System and Liquor Licensing Board, 24th Annual Report, April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978.

Tabled Document 3-67: Current Status of Caribou Herds.

Tabled Document 4-67: Community Caribou Hunt Policy.

Tabled Document 5-67: Outpost Camp Policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon. Tom Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I wish to table the following document:

Tabled Document 6-67: Report of Commissioner's Orders and Regulations for the Period September 16, 1978 to December 6, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: Further documents to be tabled? I remind you of coffee, gentlemen, and, Mr. Clerk, orders of the day.

ITEM NO. 5: ORDERS OF THE DAY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Orders of the day, January 22, 1979, 1:00 o'clock p.m., at the Explorer Hotel.

1. Prayer
2. Replies to Commissioner's Address
3. Questions and Returns
4. Oral Questions
5. Petitions
6. Reports of Standing and Special Committees
7. Notices of Motion
8. Motions for the Production of Papers
9. Motions
10. Tabling of Documents
11. Notices of Motion for the Introduction of Bills
12. Introduction of Bills for First Reading: Bills 1-67, 2-67, 3-67, 5-67, 7-67, 9-67, 10-67 and 11-67
13. Second Reading of Bills: Bills 1-67, 2-67, 3-67, 5-67, 7-67, 9-67, 10-67 and 11-67
14. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills, Recommendations to the Legislature and Other Matters: Bills 2-67, 3-67, 1-67, 9-67, 10-67 and 11-67
15. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Arnold McCallum, before we adjourn for the day, do you as caucus chairman wish to announce the time and date of the caucus meeting?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Yes, Mr. Speaker. The caucus will meet at 9:30 a.m. Monday morning in the Katimavik A room, Explorer Hotel.

MR. SPEAKER: This House stands adjourned until 1:00 o'clock p.m., January 22, 1979, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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