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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES  
**DEBATES**

67th. Session

8th Assembly

Official Report

**MONDAY JANUARY 22, 1979**

**pages 24 to 71**

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

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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YELLOWKNIFE, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1979

MEMBERS PRESENT

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

ITEM NO. 1: PRAYER

---Prayer

SPEAKER (Mr. Stewart): I call this meeting to order. The first matter on the orders of the day are the replies to Commissioner's Address. The Hon. David Searle.

ITEM NO. 2: REPLIES TO COMMISSIONER'S ADDRESS

Hon. David Searle's Reply

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Speaker, Mr. Deputy Commissioner and Members of the Legislature. Three years ago, on the 30th of January, 1976, at the third session of this particular Legislature, I gave a reply to the Commissioner's Address solely for the purpose of establishing, as a historical precedent, the right of your Speaker to do so because the practice elsewhere has developed such that the Speaker does not normally debate the throne speech. I rise now to confirm that precedent, as well as to take this last opportunity to say farewell and in doing so to touch both on the past as well as the future. Having listened for so many years to your Addresses, Mr. Commissioner, Addresses which have never been noted for their brevity, and having listened, Mr. Speaker, to each Member reply each session, sometimes biting my tongue in the agony of keeping my mouth shut, now it is my turn. And please, gentlemen, do not think that I am getting even with you all. I am tempted to add that you should know that I am getting even with you all.

I have the honour of having been first elected in July, 1967, nearly 12 years ago. The Carrothers Commission had reported in 1966 and some of the recommendations had already been implemented, such as a larger and more representative Council and Yellowknife had been named the capital. The air was full of hope, yes, of optimism, that we were finally on the road to provincial status within five to ten years, at least that is how I saw it then. So, being young and eager to participate in great happenings I sought election and won and represented what was then Mackenzie North, running roughly from the north shore of Great Slave Lake to the south shore of Great Bear. In 1970 my riding was affected by redistribution such that Yellowknife was made a seat, so I ran in Yellowknife and was re-elected. Then, in 1975 Yellowknife was divided into two ridings, so I ran in Yellowknife South.

## History Of The Legislature

Leaving my personal history and turning to the Assembly or Legislature as we have chosen to call it, and starting back prior to 1966 we see an Assembly from 1954 to 1966 composed of nine Members of which five were appointed and only four were elected; and all of those four elected Members were from the Mackenzie Valley. It was not until 1966, when three additional elected Members in a by-election were added that there was representation from the predominantly Inuit parts of the territory. You may recall that from those areas for the first time were elected Duncan Pryde from Bathurst Inlet, Robert Williamson from Rankin Inlet and Simonee Michael from Frobisher Bay. The next territorial general election just one year later, took place in 1967 and that body lasted for a three year term until 1970. That group was composed of seven elected and five appointed Members. This group, and I regret to have to say this but it was I think perhaps the least productive and least united group of all. Finally in 1975, in that territorial general election, the current Members were elected for a four year term consisting of 15 Members and for the first time all 15 are elected. We enjoyed another first, in that provision was also made for a Speaker to be elected from the elected Members of the House, a Speaker who replaced the Commissioner as presiding officer of the Assembly. In the last four years the Assembly has taken on the form and style of a true Legislature and decided to call itself just that.

Now, in 1979, as a result of the recommendation of our Boundaries Commission and in view of legislation currently before parliament -- with first reading as you know having already been given -- we look forward hopefully to the next Assembly being composed of 22 Members, all elected.

## Growth From A Council To A Legislature

If you had to describe the period 1966 to 1979, when the Assembly grew from four elected and five appointed to, and I say it hopefully here, 22 Members wholly elected, surely you would describe that period as one in which a Council became a Legislature, an institution of parliamentary democracy, not only wholly elected but more important, completely representative of all of the people of the Northwest Territories with a majority of Members clearly representing the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, as well as the racial majority of our peoples.

But lest we rejoice for too long, let us also reflect on what we failed to achieve and that is true responsible government where the Executive of government is totally of and from the Legislature. And that, Mr. Speaker, is the challenge left for the future. Before I get into the future, I want to spend a moment or two on what I feel our particular group of 15 individuals in the last four years, from 1975 to 1979, managed to accomplish.

I could read the table of ordinances passed in that last five years but that would not begin to tell the story. First, we created an interpreter corps and instituted bilingual simultaneous translations in English and Inuktitut, ending forever the thought that this is an exclusive white man's club. That translation has been extended, as well, to the written word so that our Inuit Members may read the motions, bills and other important documents in their own language. In keeping with that spirit we then spent time in caucus and in the public forum working together regardless of race for the benefit and welfare of all our people. Time and time again when more time and more consultation was requested, we delayed legislation, the Wildlife and Education Ordinances are two examples of that, to give that time. This does not mean that we have always, or even ever, all agreed, but what it does mean is that we have bent every effort to understand each other and to work together until a majority view has been achieved.

#### Achievement Of All Members Working Together.

We have practised the art of the possible; and I can truly say that, though tempers have sometimes flared, there has never been lasting bitterness that would prevent any one of us from calling each and every Member "friend". This in itself, for such a diverse group of people has been a monumental achievement, an achievement about which I have never heard media comment. It is this single achievement of working together regardless of race for the benefit of all our people which strikes fear in the hearts of those who cry for a native state. We are proving and have proven, gentlemen, that they are wrong and I say dead wrong, when they say that a native state is the only political mechanism to protect the native culture and way of life. We have proven that we can do that.

We can take credit too for the Drury process, though obviously not for the result of that process as it has not yet concluded. Our Priorities for the North paper is a monumental and far seeing document for the future. I agree with the Commissioner too when he says that we can not stop there, we have to be much more detailed in what we mean by priorities and that is a challenge for us between now and the end of March, as well as for the next Assembly. The submissions we made to Berger and to the National Energy Board will, in time, be proven to have been the correct advice particularly if Iran falls to the Communist bloc and there are further colossal international energy shortages coupled with substantial price increases. Gentlemen, you who are seeking re-election, can be justly proud of what you did achieve, but prouder yet of what you would have achieved had you had the power and not the federal government.

#### Recommendations For The Next Legislature

I would like to turn now to what I would personally recommend as items for action to the next Legislative Assembly of 22 Members of which I sincerely hope most of you will be a part.

Follow through with Drury and work, not on representation for we have pretty well achieved that, but on advancing responsible government and the transfer of provincial-type responsibilities from the federal to territorial government. This must be your general thrust. To that end I make the following specific recommendations which you can achieve without legislation for the most part.

(i) When our present Commissioner retires, press the federal government not to appoint a Deputy Commissioner and you yourselves do away with the position of Assistant Commissioner and you can do that through the budget and demand a five man Executive made up entirely from the 22 elected Members.

(ii) From the five elected Members elect a chairman to whom the others would report and each of those four should have one or more departments of the territorial government responsible to them, including Finance and Personnel.

(iii) Do not let the next Commissioner sit as part of that Executive Committee. Determine, as an Executive Committee, your own financial and legislative programs and advance them directly to the Legislature, leaving the Commissioner only the public act of denial of assent, or the Minister of the department the act of disallowance.

(iv) Exclude the Commissioner from sitting in your House, forcing him thereby into the role of lieutenant governor.

(v) Set up a committee of your House to review all of your ordinances and the regulations and identify all of the powers which you have given, we have given, to the Commissioner with a view to amending that legislation to redirect that power to your own Executive Committee.

#### Recommendations Concerning Clerk And Members

Turning to your own Legislature now, if I may, I make the following recommendations: One, get the Clerk's position upgraded to director level in pay and benefits. That is important for you so that he has the necessary status in dealing with other departments on your behalf. Two, the Clerk should report, for all purposes, and for 365 days of each year to your Speaker, not to the Commissioner. Get him out of the hands of the Executive. Three, all and any future research staff assisting Members should report to the Clerk as part of your Legislative Assembly staff. Four, exercise the power given to you to determine your own indemnities and pay your Members and even your next Speaker more. The job of a Member and I admit I have changed my mind on this, is now a full time job. Do not make your Members, as I think we have in the past, one of the few groups of people in this territory who can virtually qualify for social assistance.

#### Office Of The Commissioner

The name of the game for the next Legislature will be not just to get more power from the federal government through the making of demands, but it will be to get real power from the Commissioner, the Minister's agent, through actions of the Legislature such as I have just described. While you must continue to obtain transfers of provincial-type responsibilities, such is of little use in achieving responsible government if the power goes from Ottawa to the Commissioner and there remains with him. The office of the Commissioner, regardless of who occupies it, must become as prime a target as the Minister and his department. The powers of the Commissioner must be systematically eroded by the next Legislature until he is placed ultimately in the position, first in fact and then in law, of a powerless figurehead, a lieutenant governor.

You may wonder why I have not counselled the foregoing steps in the last 12 years. The reason simply is because it is essentially a matter of numbers, of maturing, maturity and of timing. In the past the numbers of Members have been small and only in the last four years have been totally elected, but yet at 15 it is still insufficient to justify five, or a third, having Executive roles. I even question whether we could have found five people willing and capable, but with 22 Members, five on the Executive in my opinion would not be excessive. As well, the first wholly elected House, this group for the last four years, have been doing a lot of maturing, so it may be timely after the next election to take the next step, so to speak, and by that I mean to go forward as I have said not concerning ourselves so much with more numbers, but with real power and the grabbing of real power from where it resides.

#### Challenge Of Dealing With Native Organizations

There is a further challenge facing the next Legislature and that is to somehow come to grips with the leaders of the ITC, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, and the Indian Brotherhood. Unfortunately, this may require a change of leadership on their part, as well as a change of philosophy. It is, however, essential to achieve at least some dialogue, though that is virtually impossible when one says he does not recognize you and because of the new found phrases that we are seeing more and more in federal Department of Indian Affairs releases referring to the Minister's "special" responsibility for native peoples. Taking that "special responsibility" argument far enough we will have the department back in the North with Indian agents running Indian education, Indian welfare, Indian housing, Indian everything with the obvious exclusion of our government and its programs for native communities and that in my mind would be a disaster. So, gentlemen, watch the feds closely and their new found "special responsibility" argument.

#### Reasons For Not Seeking Re-election

This is an appropriate occasion for me to confirm that I will not be seeking re-election to this body. My only reason for comment is because I believe, Mr. Speaker, that I owe my colleagues here and my constituents a public explanation for my decision. My reasons are several. First, looking back at my reasons for first seeking election in 1967, it is obvious that the goal



I had hoped to participate in achieving did not happen. It did not happen in five years or ten years or 12 years. I am now satisfied that the goal of self-government will not be achieved in the next ten years and possibly much longer, in view of the unsettled land claims on the one hand and the new found "special responsibility" of the Minister on the other hand which he feels for native people. Personally, I am not prepared to spend another ten years or forever here where the decisions of self-government are not made. Let me hasten to say, however, that I would not have missed the experience. It is just a question of how long one should do the same thing. That brings me to the second reason, namely, my belief that a person, as a matter of principle, should not probably do the same thing in public life longer than approximately ten years. As I said to my wife, one starts repeating oneself after that. She said, "In your case it did not take ten years". In keeping with that principle, when I last sought re-election I indicated at that time that this four year term would be my last and I intend to keep that promise, I am sure to some people's delight.

What I want to dispel is the thought that I am retiring, or as the Yellowknifer once said and I quote them, "To enjoy my wealth". How, may I ask, can someone enjoy what does not exist? Nor am I retiring, not from the practice of law, nor from public service. It is just a question of what form or area of public service I will next seek. Quite simply, I am just not continuing at the territorial level in politics as a Member of this House, no more, no less.

Thanks To The Members

Finally, and I say "in conclusion" but I notice I have another two pages to come, to the most pleasant part of my reply and that is to convey my personal sincere thanks to the Members of this House for the honour which you have bestowed upon me in electing me your first Speaker. As I have so often said, when historians analyse each Speaker for ability, I may not measure up but no one can ever take away the fact that you made me the first. Thank you, each and every one, for the courtesy and if I may say so, the respect which you have shown the Chair.

Changing hats, if I may, and I am on thin ice here procedurally, Mr. Speaker, because you, not I, are in the chair, but if I may take the liberty to refer to myself as the presiding officer of the House, not at this moment, but generally speaking, then in that capacity and on behalf of the House, I must thank those who have served it so well. My thanks to you, sir, for being such a good friend, a reluctant Deputy Speaker and such a good chairman of committees, even when his Speaker overrules him. Thanks to Peter Fraser for services, ably assisted by Bill Lyall from time to time as deputy chairman of committees. All the work from a procedural point of view is really done by the chairman and deputy chairman of committees.

Thanks is not enough for Pat Flieger, Binx Remnant and Pieter de Vos, their staffs, including our shorthand reporters, editors, translators and interpreters and the print shop, to say nothing of Evelyn Nind who has so ably, for so long, operated our sound system. Thank you Captain MacKay and Major Sproule, as our Sergeants-at-Arms.

A tremendous special thanks to our Executive Members, both past and present and I say past to include my dear friend and colleague, Mr. Nickerson, all of whom have tried to determine and implement our various decisions. Mr. Butters, Mr. Ernerk, and again Mr. Nickerson, thank you. A particular special thanks from all of us and I am sure you would want me to extend this, to Mr. McCallum, for sort of picking up where everyone else leaves off. He reminds me of a little burro, but an awful lot smarter, you just keep loading it on him and he just keeps trudging up the hill.

John Parker, our faithful servant, such a good man -- many thanks. Though you have earned undoubtedly the right to be the next Commissioner, may I say that in my opinion you deserve much better than the problems you will inherit, sir, and undoubtedly have to face, if my suggestions are implemented.

---Applause

Tribute To Commissioner Hodgson

Stuart Hodgson, our first and last real live benevolent ruler, you can hardly go on to greater things wherever you are. The position of God is not open. Seriously though a better friend and a tougher foe you could not find. It has been a real privilege and a learning experience for me to serve in the same timeframe as he has served.

---Applause

A few of you will recall he said in his first session as Commissioner, because he had been Deputy Commissioner and had been an appointed Member, but as Commissioner his first session was that session in 1967, and that was my first session and if I interpret his Address to this Assembly correctly -- and this may well be his last session, and there is no doubt of the interpretation that you can place on my reply -- that it is my last session. It has been a great privilege to have been able to occupy not the high places that he has occupied, but at least the same space in time.

Most importantly, and that is why I have left them to the last, my constituents and constituency supporters, thanks to you all, every one, for honouring me beyond my expectations, certainly beyond what I deserve.

May I say that the announcement of the Commissioner's Award is equally undeserved and came as a complete surprise to me but I am very grateful for that honour.

Motion Of Appreciation For Commissioner's Address

Mr. Speaker, I therefore take great pleasure in moving a motion of appreciation to the Commissioner for his Address to this Assembly. Thank you all.

---Applause

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Hon. David Searle.

Item 2, replies to the Commissioner's Address. Are there any other replies to the Commissioner's Address?

Item 3 on your orders of the day, questions and returns.

ITEM NO. 3: QUESTIONS AND RETURNS.

Are there any questions? Mr. Nickerson.

Question W1-67: Arrest Of Tuberculosis Victims

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, in an article appearing in the fourth of January, 1979, edition of the Toronto Globe and Mail in which the recent outbreak of tuberculosis at Rae was being reported upon it was stated that "Police have arrested known tuberculosis victims who refuse treatment."

Could the government tell us whether or not this statement is true and, if it is true, then how many people have been arrested, by whom and on whose instructions were they arrested? By that I do not mean the names of the individuals, but whether or not they were members of the RCMP, etc. Thirdly, under the authority of what legislation were they arrested? What has subsequently happened to the people who were arrested and, finally, if these people are to be brought before a court, what precautions are to be taken to ensure that in accordance with the principles of Canadian law and natural justice they are found guilty or innocent by the judgment of their peers?

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I would take the questions as notice and give a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Item 3, questions and returns. Mr. Lyall.

Question W3-67: Musk-ox Survey; Bathurst Inlet, Baychimo

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask this administration whether or not the musk-ox quota for the people of Bathurst Inlet and the Baychimo area will be raised to a more satisfactory number.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Tom Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: In view of my colleague being absent, the one responsible for that portfolio, I will undertake on his behalf to offer a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Are there any returns? Mr. Lyall.

Question W2-67: Musk-ox Survey; Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, Pelly Bay

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the administration whether or not the people responsible will do a survey around the south part of the Back River on the musk-ox population, so that the people in Spence Bay, Pelly Bay and Gjoa Haven may have their quotas raised in about two years.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Tom Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I will deal with that question similarly.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Questions and returns.

Oral questions. Item 4, oral questions. Mr. Lyall.

ITEM NO. 4: ORAL QUESTIONS

MR. LYALL: These are questions of an emergency nature, Mr. Speaker, are they?

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct, Mr. Lyall.

Question 04-67: Search And Rescue, Coppermine.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the Deputy Commissioner whether or not he has sent someone up to Coppermine to appear before the regional council conference concerning search and rescue.

Return To Question 04-67: Search And Rescue, Coppermine.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Speaker, our emergency measures officer and my senior executive assistant Dan Billing, was in Coppermine this morning for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Commissioner. Oral questions?

Item 5 on your orders of the day, petitions.

Item 6, reports of standing and special committees.

Item 7, notices of motion. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

ITEM NO. 7: NOTICES OF MOTION

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice of a motion that I would like to move and I would like to move the motion this afternoon if I could get unanimous consent under motions.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Minister has asked for unanimous consent to give notice and go on to motions. Do I have consent? Agreed?

---Agreed

Hon. Arnold McCallum, proceed.

Notice Of Motion 2-67: Deferral Of Consideration Of Motions 11-66 And 12-66

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I would like to give notice that I would move that the orders of the day for tomorrow for consideration in committee of the whole of Motions 11-66 and 12-66 on the discontinuance of funded organized hunts, and caribou herds in the Keewatin, be deferred until Wednesday.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Any other notices of motion? Mr. Nickerson.

Notice Of Motion 3-67: Agisters And Livery Stable Keepers

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, I give notice that on Tuesday, the 23rd of January, I will introduce a motion dealing with the agisters and livery stable keepers.

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of motion.

Item 8, motions for the production of papers.

Item 9, motions. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

ITEM NO. 9: MOTIONS

Motion 2-67: Deferral Of Consideration Of Motions 11-66 And 12-66

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker:

WHEREAS at the sixty-sixth session, Motion 11-66, Discontinuance of Funding of Organized Hunts and Motion 12-66, Caribou Herds, Keewatin, were deferred for consideration in committee of the whole on the third sitting day of this session;

AND WHEREAS the Minister responsible for game matters will not be in this House until Wednesday due to his unavoidable absence from Yellowknife;

NOW THEREFORE, I move that Motions 11-66 and 12-66 be placed on the orders of the day for consideration in committee of the whole on Wednesday, January 24th.

MR. SPEAKER: To the motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

Motion 2-67, Carried

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

---Carried

Mr. Clerk, would you so note on the orders?

Item 10, tabling of documents. Mr. Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, a point of order, I guess. The motion that was made, does that motion not require a seconder before you take a vote?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not used to being here. I am not sure whether we require one but if we do, I will admit my error. So, we will have to back up the pace I guess and probably I have a seconder on this. Hon. Tom Butters. Let the record so note, please. Tabling of documents.

Item 11, notices of motion for the introduction of bills.

Item 12, introduction of bills for first reading. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

ITEM NO. 12: INTRODUCTION OF BILLS FOR FIRST READING

First Reading Of Bill 1-67

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 1-67, An Ordinance Respecting All-terrain Vehicles, be read for the first time.

MR. SPEAKER: Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

First Reading Of Bill 2-67

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

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I am in error again and I hope you will forgive me, but we have to go back to Bill 1-67, and I have a motion by Hon. Arnold McCallum and have I a seconder? Hon. Tom Butters. Any discussion? All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

I will take Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978. Moved by the Hon. Arnold McCallum and have we a seconder for Bill 2-67? Hon. Tom Butters. All in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 3-67, Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

First Reading Of Bill 3-67

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I 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. Have we a seconder? Mr. Lyall is seconding. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

First Reading Of Bill 5-67

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

MR. SPEAKER: Do we have a seconder? Mr. Whitford. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 7-67, Appropriation Ordinance, 1979-80. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

First Reading Of Bill 7-67

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I 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: Do I have a seconder? Mr. Lafferty. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 9-67, Financial Agreement Ordinance, 1979. Hon. Tom Butters.

First Reading Of Bill 9-67.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I 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: Do I have a seconder? The Honourable Member, Mr. Lyall. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 10-67, Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80. Hon. Tom Butters.

First Reading Of Bill 10-67.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I 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: Do I have a seconder? Mr. Lyall. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Bill 11-67, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Ordinance, 1979, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

First Reading Of Bill 11-67.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I 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: Do I have a seconder? The Honourable Member, Mr. Lafferty. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.

---Carried

Did I miss one of those bills when I was going through them?

Item 13 on the orders of the day, second reading of bills.

ITEM NO. 13: SECOND READING OF BILLS

Bill 1-67, All-terrain Vehicles Ordinance, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 1-67

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 1-67, An Ordinance Respecting All-terrain Vehicles, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to identify certain classes of vehicles to be known as all-terrain vehicles and to relieve them from the provisions of the Vehicles Ordinance applicable to motor vehicles, to make certain general rules applicable to them including a general prohibition against their use on roadways outside municipalities and settlements and to enable municipalities and, through Commissioner's regulations, settlements to regulate their uses in the communities.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? Mr. Lyall. Discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

MR. SPEAKER: Question being called on the second reading of Bill 1-67. All those in favour? Opposed, if any? The motion is carried.



---Carried

Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 2-67.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: I move that Bill 2-67, An Ordinance to Amend the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to correct technical errors in the descriptions of the boundaries stated in the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, which was enacted at the sixty-sixth session of Council.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? The Honourable Member, Mr. Kilabuk. Discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

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

---Carried

Bill 3-67, Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 3-67.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 3-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into Agreements Respecting Firearms Control, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to enable the Commissioner to enter into agreements with the federal government (Solicitor General) dealing with the payment of the costs of administering certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to firearms control.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? The Hon. Tom Butters. Discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

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

---Carried

Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 5-67.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 5-67, An Ordinance Respecting the Consent of Minors to Medical Treatment, be read for the second time. The purposes of this bill, Mr. Speaker, are to enable minors of 16 and over to give their full consent to certain types of medical treatment, to enable younger minors to give such consent in emergency cases, to ensure the protection of medical practitioners who give such treatment to minors in emergency situations and to enable the courts to dispense in certain circumstances with the requirement of consent.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? The Honourable Member, Mr. Steen. Discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

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

---Carried

Bill 7-67, Appropriation Ordinance, 1979-80, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 7-67.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: I 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 second time. Mr. Speaker, I believe the purpose of this bill is self-evident.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? Hon. Tom Butters. Discussion? The question being called.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Speaker, I had my hand up because I wish to discuss this particular motion. Mr. Speaker, last fall in the state of California the citizens shouted "enough". They were fortunate there in having a constitutional vehicle available to them, namely, the local initiative by which they could directly make known their dissatisfaction with the way they were being treated by government. The spirit of proposition 13 was taken up across the whole of the United States and it appears in that country politicians are coming to their senses and realizing that in a Republican society they have a duty and an obligation to carry out the wishes of the people who elected them. This very much applies to Canada also.

In the 1930s both the United States of America and Canada adopted the policies of the New Deal to hopefully alleviate an economic state of affairs which had laid low the industries and agriculture of the nations. This was the founding of the welfare state in North America and it could be that at that time some of the initial reforms, if that is what you want to call them, were both necessary and timely. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, in the last 40 years we have continued to carry on down the same road without ever questioning whether somewhere we had passed a fork, whether we had come too far or whether the price we were paying for the implementation of these social theories in terms of higher and higher taxation, in terms of the loss of individual freedom and opportunity and in terms of the all-pervasiveness of big government in whichever direction we wish to turn was too high. In Canada which has lived for the same 40 years or so under a variety of governments which have seen their main function as being one of redistributing the nation's wealth rather than increasing it and which in the last ten years has seen this trend accelerate at ever increasing rates, we too are saying "enough", enough of high taxes, enough of inflation.

Let us rationalize the government. Let us again tell them what it is that we want them to do for us and not the other way around, hence the restraint called for in government spending and the problems that this causes and which we have to face. One of the biggest problems of cutting back government, of decreasing public expenditures and increasing efficiency is that so many of our population are in some way receiving direct benefits from government. If we were to cut out everybody who is either employed by government, is a recipient of government handouts of one kind or another, is dependent either directly or indirectly for much of their livelihood on government contracts or who work for organizations largely financed by governments, there would be very few people left. Thusly, although everyone is agreed upon the general need for restraint, when any one area of government expenditures is threatened, those who benefit directly in that area will scream blue murder and frequently prevent cutbacks being made in that area. Most of us are equally to blame in this respect and each one of us must learn to accept a certain measure of personal constraint if we are to solve the mutual problems of the nation.

### The Management Of Public Finances.

So much for the philosophical discussion. Let us now look at the budget that we have before us. We can expect to be told that despite the increase in proposed expenditures of some \$25 million or nine and one-third per cent, that this is a budget of restraint. Let us for the time being not comment on that proposition, but, rather, examine the course of events that has led to the budget we have before us. As a result of ten years incompetence and gross mismanagement the public finances of Canada are in such a dismal state that even Mr. Trudeau who usually could not care less about the disastrous effects of his ill-conceived policies of public profligacy has bowed in this instance to public pressure and tried to put his house in order. He has undoubtedly instructed his ministers to reverse their earlier orders and try at least to make it look like they are eliminating some of the waste of public money that has been going on for so long. The department was able to save and I use that term loosely, some money by rescheduling planned capital expenditures, most notably within the national parks program, although this has not affected their appetite for gobbling up great chunks of the Northwest Territories for proposed new national parks. You are then faced with the question of reducing expenditures on their own northern programs or reducing their grants to the territorial government, despite the fact that it is the territorial government which does nearly all of the useful, necessary and sensible things such as educating children, maintaining roads, looking after the handicapped, etc., and it is the department, except for the disposition of crown lands which they have managed to do both inefficiently and ineffectively, and that of course is not the fault of the people they have in the positions but rather the fault of the system and government policies. As I was saying it is the department which does the things which apart from this one function have been predominantly things that were of an ephemeral nature, they are the window dressing things and the things of lesser importance. Despite this the department has opted to pursue their policy of building up their own presence here and, in proportion, downgrading the position of the territorial government.

### Expenditures By The Department Of Indian Affairs And Northern Development.

Hon. David Searle in his earlier address this afternoon referred to the same problem. As an instance of the type of expenditures entered into by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development I would like to point to the running battle between the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the one hand and the Department of the Environment on the other, a battle over which department of the federal government should control environmental matters here. Millions of dollars of taxpayers' money are wasted if each department insists on doing its own inspections and hiring its own staff, when in reality the whole thing could be handled much more rationally by the territorial government.

This being the case now let us see what happens when the territorial administration faces the problem of being obliged to live without the great annual increases in public revenues to which they have become accustomed. There being no political control over personnel and financial matters within the territorial government, the prime objective that is easy to discern in the budget we have before us has been to avoid at all costs any reduction in personnel. We can see that there has been virtually no change in the number of man years. In formulating its budget of restraint the territorial government has resorted to the same tactics used by the department; that is, initially rescheduling planned capital expenditures, and the saving of capital requirements of the order of \$1.15 million has been brought about largely as a result of decreases in the amounts to be spent on new school and hospital construction. In operation and maintenance we see there has been an increase of \$27.33 million or some 13 per cent, so it is plain to see that the cost of maintaining the status quo has risen at a rate somewhat in excess of the rate of inflation.

This can only be accounted for by a marginal decrease in the efficiency with which government services are delivered. I hope that when we come to examine this budget in detail we will not find that there has been a relative decrease in real terms of what we might call program money and that administration costs of programs have remained the same or increased in proportion. If this is the case then the territorial government will be guilty of the same sins being perpetrated by the federal government.

Responsibility For The Selective Allocation Of Financial Resources.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the sum of nearly \$300 million should be plenty sufficient for our purposes and we should be able to use that money both effectively and efficiently. Now, unlike some members of the territorial administration I do not complain about the adequacy of this amount but I only wish it had been the elected representatives of the people of the territories who had had in the final analysis the responsibility for the selective allocation of scarce financial resources.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of Members that this is a deficit budget, with planned expenditures exceeding revenues by some three million dollars. Although this amount is small and in fact we can not forecast in any event with that degree of accuracy, the principle involved is important. Are we to start in the Northwest Territories today along a road which if pursued long enough and far enough will eventually lead to our ruination and the loss of any reputation we might have thus far gained for financial integrity?

These are some of the things we will have to keep in mind during our detailed discussions on the budget. There is no doubt to say in the least these discussions are likely to be lively.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Nickerson. Bill 7-67, Appropriation Ordinance, 1979-80.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

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

---Carried

Bill 9-67, Financial Agreement Ordinance, 1979. Hon. Tom Butters.

Second Reading Of Bill 9-67

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 9-67, An Ordinance Respecting a Financial Agreement Between the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, be read for the second time. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to authorize the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada providing for the payment of operating and capital grants to the Government of the Northwest Territories and related matters.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? Hon. Arnold McCallum. Discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

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

---Carried

Bill 10-67, Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80. Hon. Tom Butters.

Second Reading Of Bill 10-67

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Speaker, I 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 second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to authorize the Commissioner to borrow funds for the purpose of making loans to municipalities and to others.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? The Honourable Member, Mr. Kilabuk. Discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

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

---Carried

Bill 11-67, Northwest Territories Housing Corporation Loan Ordinance, 1979. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

Second Reading Of Bill 11-67

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I move that Bill 11-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation to Borrow Funds, be read for the second time. The purpose of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is to authorize the borrowing of funds by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation for the purpose of carrying out various housing programs under the National Housing Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Do I have a seconder? Mr. Whitford. Any discussion?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The question.

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

---Carried

Looking at the orders of the day, Item 14, consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislature and other matters.

ITEM NO. 14: CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF BILLS, RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE AND OTHER MATTERS

Hon. Arnold McCallum, I understand that only Bill 3-67 is ready at this time and is that the one we should proceed with?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: That is correct, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the wish of this House to resolve into committee of the whole to discuss Bill 3-67? We could have either Mr. Lyall or Mr. Fraser in the chair. The Honourable Member, Mr. Lyall. We will resolve into committee of the whole to study Bill 3-67, Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 3-67, Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 3-67, FIREARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): The Committee will come to order. Bill 3-67, An Ordinance to Authorize the Commissioner to Enter into Agreements Respecting Firearms Control. Are there any comments of a general nature? Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: At the point of being facetious about this I wonder if the chairman of the standing committee on legislation could give the recommendations of that committee on this bill.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Could you repeat that again, please?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: I do not dare. Mr. Chairman, I forget what the standing committee on legislation suggested about this bill. The bill as far as the government is concerned is to allow the Commissioner to enter into, or to enable the Commissioner to enter into an agreement with the federal government, that is the Solicitor General about the cost of administering the provisions of the Criminal Code which deal with firearms control. We studied this in standing committee and I wondered if the chairman of that committee would care to put forward the recommendations of that committee.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. Arnold McCallum, as chairman of the legislation committee I would just like to say on behalf of the committee that we discussed this with a witness before us, Mr. Ray James who is the territorial gun control officer and it was recommended by the committee that it come before the committee of the whole. Are there any comments of a general nature? Does the House wish that we get a witness in here?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, we have asked Mr. Irving to attend but I am afraid we moved rather more rapidly than we had anticipated with only one reply to the Commissioner's Address today and Mr. Irving should be here in just a few minutes.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it the wish of this House then to break for coffee while we wait for the witnesses to come?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, in that the purpose of the bill is to authorize the Commissioner to enter into agreements, if there has been an agreement negotiated that they propose to enter into, could we have the witnesses bring the agreement as well for that is what I personally would prefer to see, the agreement, because the bill is just a skeleton or the authorization.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it the wish of this House then to break for coffee while we wait for the witnesses?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): The Chair recognizes a quorum. The meeting will come to order. I would like to call upon Mr. Vic Irving and Mr. Ray James, if they would come up to the witness stand, please.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I just wish to advise that the proposed agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories that was referred to in this matter of gun control has been distributed to Members and Members will note that it has been signed by the Solicitor General but, of course, has not been signed by the Commissioner, nor could it be signed until this Assembly has examined it and passed the necessary legislation to permit signing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature. Mr. Irving.

#### Background Of Firearms Control Agreements Ordinance

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, I would like to very briefly outline in layman's terms the background to this particular ordinance and the accompanying agreement. If I may proceed, I would like to state that the gun control regulations are not new. They are provided in the Criminal Code of Canada. The introduction of the federal Bill C-51 which came into force on January first of 1978 provided for additional controls. This is federal legislation in addition to the gun controls that have already been in existence and which have been administered by the RCMP and/or provincial or municipal police forces throughout Canada. Basically the previous controls involved small arms, revolvers, automatic pistols, etc. The main changes that have now come into existence are the controls involved with purchase of new weapons, including shotguns and rifles. It does not involve existing rifles and shotguns that anybody in the territories owns.

It also gives the RCMP who police the territories the administration of keeping guns out of the hands of criminals or other dangerous people as provided for in the Criminal Code. I think it is important to realize that this is federal legislation that has previously existed and it is plain that if we were not involved at all, the federal government would do it on their own either through the Solicitor General's department or through the Department of Justice. Because the territorial government has a policing agreement with RCMP and that is administered through our department, this gives us some administrative control and this is one of the reasons why we were requested to establish the position of a chief gun control officer. Mr. Ray James was appointed by the Commissioner in this role. This gives the territorial government and this Assembly input into the policy of how the existing gun control laws as provided by the Criminal Code, as to how they may apply in the Northwest Territories, recognizing that the Northwest Territories is unique from the rest of Canada.

#### Gun Controls Geared To Southern Canada

I believe it is safe to say that these gun controls were geared to southern Canada, to the large municipal areas, the cities where bank robberies and crimes of violence involving firearms prevail on a day-to-day basis. Uniquely because you have legislation like the Criminal Code, applies to all of Canada, including the territories, but the fact that we, the territorial government, and this Assembly, will be administering the policy to the RCMP as to how those new gun control laws may be administered gives us some hammer in this area.

Just to briefly explain that situation, the RCMP detachments in the territories, and I repeat they have been administering the gun control laws as they previously existed, the registration of small arms, the conveyance of restricted weapons, the other forms of small arms, they are continuing to do what they formerly did plus the new regulations but subject to our policy and also subject to local content. Mr. James has instructed the RCMP that the input of local hunters' and trappers' organizations at the community level must be involved. I give as an example a local hunter who may have



been convicted of a serious criminal crime which would preclude him from having possession of a firearm as provided by the Criminal Code, but because he is a northern hunter or trapper and his livelihood demands that he be able to use a gun, then the RCMP are required to contact the local authorities, the local hunters' and trappers' groups and get their opinion as to whether this particular hunter should have in fact a weapon. There could also be further input from the chief gun control officer and there is a court of last resort. If the matter is still in issue and there is a conflict between the local RCMP and, say, the local hunters' and trappers' associations or the person involved himself, the matter can be referred to the territorial judge who will decide.

#### Our Government Must Be Involved

What this all in fact does, in summary, is that by involving our government, by having the chief gun control officer a territorial employee gives our government, our Legislative Assembly the right to make the policy as to how the existing gun control laws apply. That is important because it is federal legislation, but we have the right to interpret the policy and, therefore, instruct the RCMP who are the administrators of gun control because we pay them to police the territories. This gives us that right.

Finally I would like to close my opening remarks by saying that I believe that if we do not get ourselves involved in this end, that it could very well be that either the Solicitor General's department and/or the Department of Justice would because they are also involved in the administration of justice in the Northwest Territories. Again because of our unique position, we are different than the provinces. We do not have all the functions that an attorney general's department has in the provinces. I am satisfied that the federal government would go ahead and do it by themselves. They in fact could appoint their own gun control officer, chief gun control officer. I have Mr. Ray James who is the chief gun control officer and if, Mr. Chairman, Assembly Members have any additional specific questions as to possible problems or anything else we may be able to clarify, either Mr. James or myself would be pleased to answer. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Mr. Irving. Comments of a general nature. Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: Mr. Chairman, I have some rather interesting questions that came to mind here just sitting looking it over and listening to what has been said and briefly scanning the agreement before us. I am left wondering, Mr. Chairman, if this agreement is only for the purposes of financing the gun control operations in the Northwest Territories. If not, what are the other things that such an agreement here will have on the people of the Northwest Territories?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James, I did not get the question myself, but perhaps you heard the question Mr. Lafferty is asking.

Duties Of Chief Territorial Firearms Officer.

MR. JAMES: As I understand Mr. Lafferty's question he wants to know what additional duties I may have as chief territorial firearms officer. My duties are mainly administrative and keeping track of all moneys received which are then distributed between the federal government and our government on a pro rata basis which is set out in the agreement. My duties include the issuing of business licences to all businesses in the Northwest Territories which sell firearms and instructing them in the security measures required for their premises, the amount of fee they will have to pay and for the records which they will have to keep.

I also check every firearms certificate issued by every firearms officer; all members of the RCMP are firearms officers. If a dispute arises as to whether a firearms certificate should or should not be issued to an individual person, I may be consulted as to my opinion in that respect. In other words, I oversee the administration of the entire program as set out in the Criminal Code, although of course I have no authority to change the law.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: Mr. Chairman, I listened to some of the comments of the witness there and he was asking for questions that we may have and he was also speaking about this Assembly's input. I do not think that myself for one -- I can not ask any meaningful question until I have studied this paper a little bit more, so, you know, I just feel that when you just stick the paper under our noses and expect us to come up with some kind of meaningful input it is very difficult to do. It is quite a few pages here, so I feel maybe that we should bring it up another time during the session on another date.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): For the benefit of Mr. Steen, the legislation committee have gone through this and have recommended that it come before this House and that is where it is now. Hon. David Searle.

Firearm Categories

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, first I want to apologize for not having read the Criminal Code sections which deal with gun control, and I guess because I have not read those sections I have some general questions I would like to ask the witnesses through the Chair to see if I understand this so-called gun control. Is it true that firearms are set in categories, the first type being totally prohibited and they being automatic weapons?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: There are three categories, Hon. David Searle: one, prohibited weapons including automatic weapons, hand grenades, switchblade knives and weapons with barrels under 18 inches I believe and two, restricted weapons which are mainly hand guns and certain types of automatic firearms and then three, there are firearms, which is the general type used by hunters and trappers.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: The first type, the automatic weapons, possession of those I take it is not permitted, possession is not permitted of automatic weapons by anyone?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Yes, that is correct.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: With respect to the second category, the restricted weapons, namely hand guns, their possession I take it is restricted to peace officers and others who have special permits?

MR. JAMES: That is not entirely so. Restricted weapons must be registered with the police so the police have a record of who has a gun and the serial number of the gun, etc., whereas firearms are not registered with the police.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: The third class, firearms, do I understand it from Mr. James that they are not registerable?

MR. JAMES: The third class, firearms, are not registered with the police. In order to obtain a firearm, a rifle or shotgun now, you must get a firearms acquisition certificate. Once you have that you can have ten or 20 or as many guns as you want, or you may acquire as many guns as you want and a record is kept of the gun you purchase at the hardware store you buy them from, or the business that you buy them from, but not with the police.

#### Ineffective Gun Control

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Well, I just wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, that that was my general understanding of the legislation as just explained, which means to me that the definition which has been given to this gun control really is not any control at all, it sounds to me as though it is just a lot of paper work. In other words, if you can keep any kind of firearm in your possession and not need a permit to keep it then it seems to me that the accidents will continue to happen in the home as they always have, tragically enough. In other words if I had been in parliament, and I know we are talking about legislation of the parliament of Canada over which we have certainly no control here, I think for effective control if that is what you are talking about, actual gun control, it seems to me they could have gone a lot further. However we are stuck with that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Irving.

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, Hon. David Searle is absolutely right, but just a point of clarification. The gun control laws as they exist have not changed that much, you still have the prohibited weapons, the weapons you require a permit to convey or own, the hand guns, and what has really changed is that to buy a new rifle or shotgun you need a permit. The purpose as parliament and the federal government saw this, or as we understand it was that if you had a person who developed into a dangerous individual or he had a continuing criminal type of background, that the police could then take a rifle or shotgun away from that person or prohibit him from having one. That is the main thrust of the additional legislation. However, I agree wholeheartedly with Hon. David Searle, parliament could have gone much further.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Mr. Irving. Do I understand then too, Mr. Irving, that if say you were the owner of a firearm, and if you neglected your firearm and had an accident say within the immediate family that that family is liable to be taken to court for careless use of firearms?

MR. JAMES: Yes, a new section has been included in the Criminal Code covering the careless storage, transportation and use of a firearm. The term "carelessness" has yet to be defined by the courts. However, there have been cases where this has happened in the past year and the legislation was there, to persons in the immediate family and no action was taken because the penalty involved grief, etc., within the family.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you. Mr. Lafferty.

Being Qualified To Use Firearms.

MR. LAFFERTY: My question here, Mr. Chairman, is directed again at the chief firearms officer. Is the chief firearms officer examining any ways and means by which there would be qualifications for the use of firearms or guns, with the exception of the forbidden firearms, such as for example, Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of people in the Northwest Territories, especially in the bush country, who do not know how to use firearms and who may be shooting at a person moving about, or not clearly identifying an animal they are shooting at and all these things. Is this part of the examinations before the acquisition of a gun permit?

MR. JAMES: There is a provision in the Criminal Code whereby we can recommend that a firearms course be taken by every person before he gets a firearms acquisition certificate. This is a large and expensive undertaking. However, if this House sees fit, we could start something of that nature. I understand that one of the provinces to date is just about ready to put a training program into force. The others have examined the possibility and some are considering it and some have considered it too expensive. However, that possibility exists, Mr. Lafferty.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Lafferty.

MR. LAFFERTY: My question is, finally regarding the issuance of permits. I understand the chief firearms officer to say that they may be looking at this. Is there any indication, or any suggestion that this new division of government is aware of where, we will say for example the hunters' and trappers' associations of the Northwest Territories, or individually concerned groups, or the Game Advisory Council, is there any suggestion of any kind that the chief firearms officer is aware of where there may be a move towards greater firearms control along the highways, in the perimeters of municipalities and so forth?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Well, I have not in my new duties crossed that yet but I know it has been a local problem for some members of the RCMP to enforce and I believe the Wildlife Ordinance people have been looking at that, Mr Lafferty, but I have not been in consultation with them concerning it.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Mr. James. May I suggest, gentlemen, that since we are dealing with Bill 3-67, the purpose of this bill is to enable the Commissioner to enter into agreements with the federal government (Solicitor General) dealing with the payment of the costs of administering certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to firearms control. There is federal legislation now which has been in force since January first. So, what we are really dealing with is an ordinance to authorize the Commissioner to enter into agreements respecting firearms control. Are there any further comments of a general nature? Mr. Nickerson.

Firearms Systems Trainers

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I do not know if this is of a general nature, it is rather specific, but with your permission I would like to proceed. In the agreement which we have before us there is a section which deals with firearms systems trainers and the payment of such people by the Government of Canada. I wonder if we could be told, Mr. Chairman, what exactly the firearms systems trainer will do and how many of them are likely to be appointed in the Northwest Territories.

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, we do not plan to utilize any trainers at this time. Basically there are only two people involved. What is happening here is that the provisions of this agreement provide for the Solicitor General's department, the federal government, to pay the territorial government for the services of the chief gun control officer and one support staff. There is a rather complicated arrangement that is noted on several pages as to how payments, or as to how the formula is arrived at. Basically to start with if you interpret the formula, this provides for one-third of a man year towards the salary of the chief gun control officer who is also the inspector of legal offices and has other territorial government duties and one-third of the salary towards a support clerk in the chief gun control officer's office. The amounts mentioned are a maximum that in time, if the duties increase to where the expected duties take up more than one-third of that person's time, the cost sharing can be increased.

This particular agreement as I said at the outset is a standard agreement that applies also to the provinces and that is where the testers and other positions come into force in larger provinces like Ontario that have a much greater and detailed problem. The provision for a tester is so that the gun control officers in the field, and the support staff at the chief gun control officer's office could be educated as to how to submit the various forms and carry on the gun control work. We have had some training already in this respect but it is not the same kind of problem in the territories at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

Provincial Firearms Systems Trainers

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, that was not really the answer I expected. I was reading through clause 5 of the agreement with the Government of Canada and it says quite clearly there that "Canada further agrees that, (a) it will provide such training as it deems necessary to ... (ii) such personnel, to be known as firearms systems trainers, as the Northwest Territories may designate but not exceeding a number specified by Canada". In paragraph (c) of that clause it goes on to say "it will pay to the Northwest Territories the salary of each firearms systems trainer, except ..." under certain circumstances, at the rate of \$21,854 per year.

Perhaps while it is not envisaged that such people will be employed in the Northwest Territories at the present time, maybe we could be given some explanation as to what that person's duty would be in a province. Is it that there would be somebody within the public service of that province or the territories if this system is ever to be extended here, that would travel around from community to community giving courses on the proper use of firearms? Is that the idea or does it mean something else?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Irving.

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, as I said again, this is a standard provincial form. Basically that training position applies to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Because the Solicitor General's department is the responsibility centre for the administration of this ordinance and because the RCMP is an arm of that department, in those provinces and the territories where the RCMP are under contract, then the RCMP in the territories would become the trainer. This would not be the case in Ontario. However, to respond to your question to the fullest the RCMP could be expected to give some training at the local level. They have already done this to their local people who are the local gun control officers but they could go further than that and subject to our direction on policy where the courses involving gun control might be established at the community level, hopefully they would be.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I take it that even in a province the witnesses are not aware of what the actual duties of a firearms systems trainer would be. They can not say exactly what that person would be doing in a province because they have no knowledge of that.

Duties Of Firearms Systems Trainers

MR. JAMES: A firearms systems trainer trains all firearms officers in how to issue firearms acquisition certificates, how to inspect businesses for safety and how to submit the necessary forms, what fees are collectable and how they are collected and how they are paid in to the chief territorial firearms officer. Members of the RCMP from all of the provinces that are policed by the RCMP under contract were sent to Ottawa and given a course in these matters. They then returned to their provinces where they taught all of the firearms officers who were members of the RCMP. In the Northwest Territories two of these RCMP members came up here from Alberta. They taught all of the firearms officers in the Northwest Territories including my staff and myself. That has been done. It has not cost us any money whatsoever and that is what those terms are about. Does that answer your question, Mr. Nickerson?

MR. NICKERSON: Yes, I am fully aware of what the answer is now. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Further comments of a general nature? Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: I would just like to have some clarification. I see in one paragraph on the second page where you define firearms and ammunition business permits it is required before you can buy any firearm from anyone. I wonder if that goes for people who sell rifles between themselves or do you keep track? Is there some kind of training going to be set up for people to understand that they must have a firearms permit before they can sell to each other?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

Firearms Acquisition Certificate

MR. JAMES: Yes, I can answer that. This has already been done by numerous television programs. I personally have addressed several groups throughout the territories, the Game Advisory Council, the Inuit Tapirisat, the Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce. I have pamphlets telling about this program sent to all communities in both Inuktitut and English. Posters have been placed in all the communities. As the law is now after the first of January you can not give or transfer a firearm to any person who is not the holder of a firearms acquisition certificate. If a business or an individual gives or sells a firearm to a person who is not the holder of such a certificate, he is liable to be charged under the Criminal Code.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Steen.

MR. STEEN: Yes. Can I have some clarification as to how soon would this legislation come into force? Will it come into force before the people have been educated?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: All of last year we were doing our best to, as you put it, educate the people, Mr. Steen. There were a lot of radio programs. There were a lot of addresses made to the people in the communities by members of the RCMP on the subject. I am sure that every detachment had at least one lecture to everybody who would attend. I have myself lectured to several organizations and there have been television programs advertising it and posters and circular material throughout all of last year was sent to all of the communities. It is now law. It is law on the first of January whether this document was signed or not. It is in the Criminal Code now. Does that answer your question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Steen, this legislation is in effect now. It is federal legislation which has been in effect since January first.

How Do You Define Negligence

MR. STEEN: Yes, I am aware of that, but I was just curious because I have not heard of this education that he is talking about and I wonder why I am the last one to know about it. There are other things that I do not know. I do not know how you define leaving your rifle lying around on the porch. A lot of people leave their rifles on the porch or some place inside the building. How far do you go, you know? Is his living room a good place? A little while ago he said that -- negligence, I think is the word. What is really defined as negligence? You know, it could go a long way. That is one of the questions I still had in mind. I am not satisfied with what was said earlier.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Steen, I guess it is the penalty you pay for not being a television addict. Mr. Irving.

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one observation for the benefit of Mr. Steen. Because these laws or at least the additional laws affecting gun control are new and because they must be applied in a different manner in the territories than one might expect them to be implemented in the rest of Canada. Our policy direction to the RCMP through the chief gun control officer would be to use considerable restraint. There have been to date no prosecutions entered concerning the gun control laws. I would illustrate a case where you might expect a prosecution to be proceeded with, where in a small community a person who was designated a party who should not have a firearm because of an extensive record concerning the use of firearms or maybe because he was a dangerous person because of some mental instability. If a member of that community knowingly gave him or lent him a firearm and something terrible happened as a result -- this could be the type of case that could be taken before the courts. But I think it would have to be something like that. To leave a firearm on a porch, as you mentioned, because of the manner of living in the North we have to look at it much differently than in the South where a different view could be taken. Until the population of the Northwest Territories are quite aware of the new legislation I do not expect that any harsh measures would be taken. At least this would be our policy to the RCMP through the chief gun control officer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Mr. Irving. Comments of a general nature. Mr. Nickerson.

Firearms And Ammunitions Business Permit

MR. NICKERSON: If someone is operating a firearms business, what would be the cost to him of the firearms and ammunitions business permit?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: The fees are on a varied scale, depending on the number of firearms sold.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I was not really thinking of the case of somebody engaged in the selling of firearms, what I am trying to get at is that there are a number of small gunsmiths in the Northwest Territories, people who will for gain repair firearms and these are the people I am worried about. Some of them operate on a very small scale and I presume they would need this particular permit. How much money are we looking at for those people?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: I do not have the schedule of fees with me but I can copy it and get it to you. As I recall I believe a gunsmith requires a permit costing \$25 annually, however, that is off the top of my head.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Any other comments of a general nature? Mr. Evaluarjuk.



Giving Guns As Christmas Gifts

MR. EVALUARJUK: Could you give a gun as a Christmas present and supposing you wanted to give it, would you have to wait a long time to get a permit to do that? That is my question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyaal): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: If you wished to give someone a gun for a Christmas present you must first ascertain that the person you are going to give it to is the holder of a firearms acquisition certificate. The reason for this is the law provides that you can not give guns to people who are mentally retarded, who have been treated for mental illness involving violence. You can not give guns to criminals who have been convicted for the criminal use of firearms, in other words you can not give guns to violent people. That is the reason for that law. If a person has a firearms acquisition certificate you can give him one, ten or 20 guns if you wish to, you do not need a permit for every gun. The obtaining of a firearms acquisition certificate is a reasonably simple matter. In fact it was reported in last weeks local paper where a person applied for their certificate on one day and received it the following day. In the community of Igloolik, Mr. Evaluarjuk, I think it may take a little longer but I would not expect it to take more than four or five days or a week to get a firearms acquisition certificate, providing the person applying is the type of individual who should have a firearm, in other words he is not a violent person with guns. Does that answer your question?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyaal): Mr. Evaluarjuk.

MR. EVALUARJUK: I would like to also ask if you need a certificate if they can have a translation provided, he may require a translation to get a certificate.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyaal): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Last year I had a booklet entitled "Gun Control in Canada" translated into Inuktitut by the Northwest Territories Interpreter-Translator Corps. This booklet was sent in several copies, I think about 20 copies to each community in the Eastern Arctic including Igloolik. Copies were sent to the justice of the peace, to the community council and to the RCMP for distribution throughout the community. The booklet clearly set out all of the laws and regulations and was translated into Inuktitut.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyaal): Mr. Kilabuk.

MR. KILABUK: Mr. Chairman, I have approximately the same concern as Mr. Evaluarjuk. I would like to have some clarification where in communities guns have been provided by the military. Are you aware of that situation?

Only Purchase Of New Guns Subject To This Law

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyaal): I think we should try and clarify it at this time. The guns that the people own already are not subject to this. The only thing that is subject to this are the new guns you will be purchasing and also the guns that have been provided to the people who were in the reserve army or whatever it was called at the time, I do not think that they are affected. It only means new guns they would be acquiring, they would be the only ones affected. Mr. Kilabuk.

MR. KILABUK: I think I would just like to question, I would just like to ask if it would require somebody to be sent -- if somebody would have to go out and if there would be any delay and I wonder how you would find out, if you are out seal hunting or whatever would you be able to give or would we be able to share our guns with people when we are out hunting?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Yes, I believe so, for a short period for anybody who has to hunt for their own sustenance. In other words you may loan a gun to anyone for use as long as you are in their company and the weapon is under your control and there is a further provision that if someone requires to go on a hunt because they need the food right away and have not got their certificate a gun can be loaned to them for that period of time until they return from the hunt.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): I think, Mr. Kilabuk, that the people you are hunting with, I think they would be people who already have that certificate, or else they already owned their guns before and if they are not violent people they would be able to hunt with those firearms. Mr. Kilabuk.

MR. KILABUK: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to clarify to myself what would happen to people in the communities, I just wanted to clarify that point for myself. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Evaluarjuk.

Fees For Acquiring And Selling Firearms

MR. EVALUARJUK: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask another question. I have heard that a gun permit could be used for five years and I also heard Mr. James say about that part about \$50. I did not hear him very clearly and I wonder if you could clarify that again.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James said that a person selling guns or ammunition would have to purchase a licence to sell which would cost him \$50 a year and that does not mean that the person buying a gun would have to pay that money. Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Yes, the businesses have to be licensed and fees for selling guns vary depending upon how many guns are sold during the period of one year. It could range from \$25 to \$200 or if you just sell ammunition it is ten dollars. The person acquiring a firearms certificate is required to pay a fee of ten dollars. That fee is good for five years and that firearms certificate allows you to buy or acquire as many guns as you wish. If a person hunts and traps for a living to sustain himself and his family the ten dollar fee may be waived, in other words he could get the firearms acquisition certificate for nothing.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Do you understand, Mr. Kilabuk? Any further comments of a general nature? Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Mr. Chairman, I was wondering, the position of chief territorial firearms officer, would this indicate that this was a professional firearms or ammunition person or is it a four day wonder course that somebody takes and really this is done for administration? I am saying in other words do we have expertise in this field?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Irving.

Qualifications Of The Chief Gun Control Officer

MR. IRVING: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether Mr. James is a four day wonder or not. Seriously, it is an administrative function that provides us with administrative input into policy for the gun control officers in the field who are the RCMP members at the detachment level. When the chief gun control officer was appointed our recommendation to the Commissioner was that it should be somebody who had some expertise in the area of firearm registration and Mr. James is qualified in that area. As you may be aware he has an extensive history in the RCMP in the North and is well aware of the problems that we meet with from time to time in the Northwest Territories.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: Yes. In so far as this is a new form of licensing both for the retailer, the wholesaler, and indeed a licence fee for the owner of these permits, there is no doubt then I assume from the enacting of this legislation that the price of ammunition and firearms in the Northwest Territories is going to increase.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Well, I do not know why but I am not in the wholesale/retail business and I do not know anything about that. The people who sell firearms in addition to paying this fee will have to keep records also. The record books are supplied by the Government of Canada and are issued through me. I collect a fee and the fee is based on the number of guns they sell. Whether they would add anything to the price of their guns or ammunition I have no idea.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Stewart.

Security Requirements Of The Retailer And Wholesaler.

MR. STEWART: Could we have a brief explanation of the security requirements of the retailer and wholesaler relative to ammunition and firearms? I understand that this is fairly strict and of course to provide this type of security, let us not kid ourselves, it would cost the retailer to put this sort of thing in and in the end the customer will pay for it sooner or later. That is the way it works and could you give us some idea on what actually is required in the way of security for retailers and wholesalers?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. James.

MR. JAMES: Basically it is very simple. All the doors and windows must be capable of being locked in order to sell firearms and they must be locked when the business is closed and all firearms that are on display in the store must have a heavy metal chain secured to a solid wall or beam at both ends and running through the trigger locks, or the trigger guards of all the rifles on display. Basically that is about all there is for selling firearms. If you wish to sell restricted weapons, things become a little more complicated. You must have some type of burglar alarm installed in your business to sell restricted weapons in addition to the other provisions and there must be a locked cabinet also, inside.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Most of the Hudson's Bay stores that sell firearms and ammunition in small settlements, I know in most of the settlements that they do have them already under lock and key which was always done before. Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the witnesses have ever seen the mess somebody raiding your store can make when you have that chain through all of the guns on display and they only want one. What happens to the rest of them is devastating I assure you. I also realize some security is required but it is a difficult thing. I do not disagree with the legislation at all but I think we should recognize it. It is going to increase the price of ammunition and firearms in the territories to some extent, how much I do not know.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature. Then shall we go clause by clause through Bill 3-67?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Clause 2, agreements? Agreed?

---Agreed

Short title. Agreed?

---Agreed

The bill as a whole. Agreed?

---Agreed

All in favour?

---Agreed

Shall I report the bill for third reading?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lyall.

Report Of The Committee Of The Whole Of Bill 3-67, Firearms Control  
Agreements Ordinance

MR. LYALL: First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the witnesses for coming up here. I forgot to thank them while I was still in the chair. Mr. Speaker, your committee has been studying Bill 3-67 and would like to report that it is ready for third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Lyall. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if I may have unanimous consent to go to Item 14? I think there may have been an omission. We gave first and second reading to Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance, but it was not included in Item 14, consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislature and other matters. I wonder if we may with the consent of the Assembly to include Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance, which is a new ordinance. We gave it first and second reading and I think there might have been just an omission on it because that piece of legislation is within Members' booklets.

MR. SPEAKER: The Honourable Member is asking for unanimous consent to add Bill 5-67 to consideration in committee of the whole of bills, recommendations to the Legislature and other matters. Do I have unanimous consent to add this?

---Agreed

Proceed, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, we have Bill 5-67. Could we then go into committee of the whole to discuss Bill 5-67?

MR. SPEAKER: Committee of the whole to consider Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance. Which chairman do I have at my disposal? Mr. Lyall.  
Mr. Lyall in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 5-67, Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 5-67, MEDICAL CONSENT  
OF MINORS ORDINANCE

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): The hour being 4:00 o'clock, the Chair recognizes the coffee break.

---SHORT RECESS

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): The Chair recognizes a quorum. The meeting will now come to order. Hon. Arnold McCallum, would you like Mr. McDermit to come in for this one? No?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I think between the two of us, Mr. McDermit and I can provide any of the replies to questions if there are any. I would simply say, Mr. Chairman, that I gave the purpose of the bill as to enable minors 16 and over to give their full consent to certain types of medical treatment, to enable younger minors to give such consent for medical treatment in emergency cases, to ensure that medical practitioners who give such treatment to minors in emergency situations are given protection and, of course, to enable the courts to dispense in certain circumstances with the requirement of consent. Notwithstanding all that, Mr. Chairman, I would simply like to say that basically this legislation came about because there were many people who would come to doctors, medical practitioners, for medical treatment who were under 19 years of age, the age of majority if you like, in the territories and because of the mobility now that exists not only within the Northwest Territories, more now in the territories than possibly in previous times because there were fewer hostels concerned, but, of course, the mobility outside. More and more residents of the Northwest Territories are, in fact, attending institutions of learning on the outside. So, other than that, Mr. Chairman, we have separated those in clauses 3 and 4 of the ordinance. We have split the age of those who have attained the age of 16 and those who have not yet attained the age of 16 years. Within clause 5 we have protected the medical practitioners who give treatment to minors in such emergency situations. I think some or all of the concerns, Mr. Chairman, that were raised within the standing committee have been met by this particular piece of legislation. I think those would conclude any opening remarks I have on it, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Hon. Arnold McCallum. Bill 5-67, an Ordinance Respecting the Consent of Minors to Medical Treatment, comments of a general nature. Shall we go to clause by clause?

---Agreed

Clause 2, interpretation. Mr. Nickerson.

Interpretation

MR. NICKERSON: The question is properly addressed to the Legal Advisor, Mr. Chairman. Would medical treatment as herein defined include the prescription of drugs and medicines?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Madam Legal Advisor.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): Mr. Chairman, looking at subparagraph (iv) of the definition of "medical treatment" I do not know that the act of prescribing the drug would be a procedure but I think that the administering of drugs or medication would probably fall into subparagraph (iv) as being ancillary to any treatment.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I am quite clear on that but if a drug or medical compound of any kind or type was prescribed by a doctor, it would not be within the definition engaging in "medical treatment". If that drug was self-administered, presumably this could be done quite legally by a minor but the medical person would not be able to administer that drug or compound himself.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Madam Legal Advisor.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): Mr. Chairman, it is a difficult question. I look at the intent and I am sure that the prescription itself is, no doubt, meant to be caught and I would really have to spend a little more time. I would not like to give an immediate answer to that.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I am quite prepared to wait for the answer.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, again a legal question. I read this ordinance to say that a minor can not consent to an abortion. Is that correct?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Yes, it is correct.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Then I agree.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Any comments of a general nature? Is it agreed that we go clause by clause?

---Agreed

Interpretation, clause 2. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Mr. Chairman, I would find it difficult to vote on clause 2 unless I have the answer to the question which I asked.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it agreed then we set clause 2 aside?

---Agreed

Consent of minors over 16, clause 3. Mr. Nickerson.

Therapeutic Abortions For Married Women

MR. NICKERSON: Further to the question asked by Hon. David Searle, it would appear to me that there are many cases where women are married under the age of 19 and we have to deal with the tragic question of abortions in these cases. What would happen then if an abortion was needed for therapeutic purposes or some other purposes? Would the consent of the lady's parents be required or just the consent of her husband or where would the law stand on that matter?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): I guess she does not have anything to say. The consent of the husband? The Legal Advisor, I am told, is consulting with the other part of the legal advisory so we will wait to come to a conclusion. Could you repeat the question, Mr. Nickerson?

MR. NICKERSON: The question was we have been told that pursuant to this legislation a minor would not be able to consent to an abortion, having an abortion performed upon her. I am worried about the case where the minor is a married woman. Where would the law stand upon the necessity -- obviously somebody has to give the consent? We are told that this legislation would not allow the married women to consent herself. Would it be necessary to get the consent of her parents even if she was married or how would that particular matter be dealt with?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. Arnold McCallum, have your people taken that into consideration when you were putting this piece of legislation together?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, yes, I would say that we have and it may well be that it is a legal answer that the Member requires but it would seem to me that it would then be the consent of the husband involved.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I think I would prefer an answer from the Legal Advisor on this particular matter and maybe she could address herself to the case where the husband is of the age of majority and maybe also to the case where the husband is not of the age of majority.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Madam Legal Advisor.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): Mr. Chairman, I find I am unable to answer that one as well and although I now have a reply to the first question as to whether drugs fall within that definition. Can I go back to that?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it the wish of the committee to go back to clause 2? Is it agreed?

---Agreed

#### Medical Treatment Includes Administering Drugs

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): The definition of medical treatment is an expansive one in that the words "medical treatment" themselves would include the administering or prescribing of drugs and then the list goes on from there to mention some specific matters which would be considered medical treatment. We are not limited in the definition to the list. So, the administering of drugs would fall into the ordinary meaning of the words "medical treatment". On the second question now on whether or not a minor who is married could consent, I can not answer that and perhaps Hon. Arnold McCallum has an answer now.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: I am not sure if I have the correct answer but it would seem to me that common law would prevail. This legislation is not usurping common law and it would seem to me then that in this case it would be the wife, although I am not conversant with it, but I would think we would have to check within that particular area.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I have always been concerned and have always undertaken more recently in my practice to have that concern reinforced with respect to married minors. It seems that there is no real problem while a minor is single and living at home, so to speak. The necessities of life are provided there by the parent, but when you have a minor marry suddenly you have all the requirements and needs of a normal adult, the buying of homes, motor vehicles and entering into contracts generally. It seems to me, and I have just been looking at the Age of Majority Ordinance, that some consideration might be given to amending that ordinance giving, generally speaking, the power to contract, the power to give necessary consents to all persons, whether male or female who, although under the age of majority, have married. In other words for those normal purposes they should be deemed to be at the age of majority.

#### Age Of Majority For Federal Act

I had a situation recently where a husband and wife had obtained normal conventional financing from the bank to build a home and the requirement was that they jointly sign the mortgage. One of them turned out to be under the age of 21 and, in this case with the Land Titles Act applying, which is a federal act,



there is still in that act a requirement as to the age of majority being 21 years. In other words that is about the only occasion where it is different from our 19 years but they have still not got around -- that is another thing left for the new Legislature, a new Land Titles Act and a repeal of the federal act. The federal act still has the provision in it of 21 years. I had to give the lending agency in question the opinion that the minor, although married, and although otherwise financially sound and stable could not by law sign a mortgage. It was pretty critical but that was just one of the problems. The federal act should be obviously amended and I think that our age of majority legislation should probably be looked at with a view to giving married minors the right to contract and in effect deem them to be adults because they certainly have all the responsibilities and duties of adults. It does not seem to me to make much sense for them to be unable to buy a home, unable to buy a car, unable to do so many of these things.

So, maybe the question Mr. Nickerson raises is just a little broader than the particular ordinance we are looking at and goes deeper. Maybe we should, and if the House thought it would be a good idea, I would be prepared to move that the power to contract generally speaking be examined by the Legal Advisor to see if an amendment might not be proposed that would go even wider and possibly cover the Age of Majority Ordinance as well. Maybe we could run that up the flagpole, Mr. Chairman, and see how many Members would think that that is a good idea.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Any further comments of a general nature? Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I think Hon. David Searle's comments are worthy of consideration by this House. I would certainly like to see ourselves address ourselves to that particular matter. However, with respect to the earlier answer by the Legal Advisor as to whether or not the prescription of drugs would be included under the definition of "medical treatment" I was not sure of the answer. We now seem to be sure of the fact that the administration of drugs would be, for instance, somebody walking into the health centre in Yellowknife to get a smallpox vaccination which maybe seems -- no, maybe that is okay, maybe that would be covered in here. Let us take another example, say the prescription of birth control pills. We have been told that the administration of these things would be -- no, it does not because that is a bad example too.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: That is an exception.

MR. NICKERSON: What about the prescription of drugs for self-administration rather than the actual administration of drugs, have we got an answer on that yet?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Madam Legal Advisor.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: That is treatment.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): Mr. Chairman, my best guess is that the prescription of drugs is included in the words "medical treatment" and I can go no further than that because I have no case law to support that but I would guess that it is included.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

Prescription Of Birth Control Pills

MR. NICKERSON: I guess now we could address ourselves to the matter of the prescription of birth control pills. I am of the understanding that it is common practice among medical practitioners to prescribe birth control pills for

girls under the age of 19, the age of majority as the legislation says, not necessarily with the consent of the parents. I understand that there are a number of -- for instance in Yellowknife there are a number of girls in Yellowknife whose parents may be in Igloolik or scattered all over the country and it would be very difficult for the doctor to get a hold of them and this is sort of common accepted practice at the present point in time. Would I be correct in thinking that under this ordinance a doctor would not be able to prescribe birth control pills for somebody under the age of majority?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Madam Legal Advisor.

LEGAL ADVISOR (Ms. Flieger): Mr. Chairman, as I read it, a doctor who does prescribe birth control pills for someone under the age of majority without consent could not rely on this ordinance for protection against whatever action might arise.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: That would seem to be then flying in the face of established practice. I am not an expert on this but maybe what I would like, Mr. Chairman, is if it would be possible for somebody who is more familiar with these matters than I am to appear before this committee in order to give us some advice on this matter, on what is the procedure that is commonly adopted by medical practitioners in the Northwest Territories and generally how this matter is presently being handled. I wonder if that is possible, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it agreed by this House to bring in Mr. McDermit and maybe Mr. Singer into the witness stand?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, I see nothing wrong with that but I think that would be simply a value judgment on the practices of doctors. I do not know whether Mr. McDermit and/or Mr. Singer would be able to provide you with what is the status quo in terms of the practice of doctors, prescribing birth control pills to their clientele. Perhaps it would be best if maybe you asked a doctor, I do not know, but I do not know whether the statement of Mr. Nickerson can be substantiated that in fact it is. I hesitate to try and recall the words he used but it was to the extent that this was an accepted practice. I am not sure who could reply to it with any sense of authority that the prescription of drugs, I think as the Legal Advisor has indicated, is medical treatment under this and as the Legal Advisor has as well indicated, a medical practitioner, if this bill goes through who persists or who does that would be in violation and would not have any protection under this bill. However I am not against having Mr. McDermit or Mr. Singer come in if they are the kinds of witnesses that the Member is asking for.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson, could you suggest to us who we may bring into this Assembly?

MR. NICKERSON: I would imagine, Mr. Chairman, that the director of Health for the Government of the Northwest Territories would certainly know more about this matter than I do and I think that his advice would be most useful.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Shall I get further advice from this committee as to what we should do?

Medical Practitioner As Witness

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, perhaps rather than to ask -- I do not want to contest what Mr. Nickerson said. Obviously Mr. McDermit would have some idea but again it would be an opinion. Perhaps the person who might best be a witness, and this will require of course that we stand this bill down until we get him, would be the chairman of the Northwest Territories medical advisory committee, Dr. Gibson. I would suggest that he may offer some comment rather than to ask the director of the department to pass a judgment on that. I would be hesitant to have the director come in to do that. I would think it would be more in keeping to have, possibly, a medical practitioner himself or herself to do it.

Mr. Chairman, to satisfy the request of the Member, if he agrees that it should be the person or a person similar to the one I suggested, then I am prepared to stand the bill down until such time as we would be able to contact Dr. Gibson and see if he would in fact, appear as a witness.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Is it the feeling of this Assembly to stand it down until such time as we get a witness? Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, I would agree to see the bill stood down but I have a motion that I would like to put that does not deal with that aspect but deals generally speaking with a part of this bill and the other comments I made previously. I would like to see that motion dealt with before we stand the bill down.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Agreed?

---Agreed

The motion. Hon. David Searle.

Motion For Amendments To Give Minors Right To Contract, Carried

HON. DAVID SEARLE: The motion, Mr. Chairman, is as follows: I move that our Legal Advisor prepare the necessary amendments to give unto married minors the capacity generally speaking to contract and to give necessary contract consents. I have that written out.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): That motion, gentlemen, is: I move that our Legal Advisor prepare the necessary amendments to give unto married minors the capacity generally speaking to contract and to give necessary contract consents. Hon. David Searle, there is a question. Does this only apply to this bill or does it apply to contracts generally?

HON. DAVID SEARLE: It is broader than this bill and that is why it is worded that way: "the power generally speaking to contract". We may have to bring back an amendment that would affect the Age of Majority Ordinance as well as, say, something more in this particular bill. As you can imagine, what I am trying to do, Mr. Chairman, is give married minors the same capacity as adults have so that you do not have these weird and wonderful little exceptions, you know, that they can give a consent for this purpose but not contract for other purposes. Those sorts of inconsistencies do not make any sense as far as I am concerned.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature to the motion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Question.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Question being called. All in favour? Contrary?  
the motion is carried.

---Carried

Is it the wish of this Assembly that I report progress? Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lyall.

Report Of The Committee Of The Whole Of Bill 5-67, Medical Consent Of  
Minors Ordinance

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been considering Bill 5-67,  
Medical Consent of Minors Ordinance, and wishes to report progress with  
one motion. Shall I read that motion over?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the motion prepared, yes, go ahead.

MR. LYALL: "I move that our Legal Advisor prepare the necessary amendments to give unto married minors the capacity generally speaking to contract and to give the necessary consents."

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Lyall.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, that is one out of three. I will try for a second one. Bill 2-67, Mr. Speaker, the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, amendment to correct technical errors.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will resolve into committee of the whole to study Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 2-67, COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1978

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): This Assembly will come to order to study Bill 2-67, An Ordinance to Amend the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978. Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Chairman, this is a housekeeping ordinance hopefully and under the bill that was the ordinance to amend the Council Ordinance that was passed last year certain particular constituencies or new constituencies were laid out for the next election. Fourteen of these 22 seats had errors in the description of the boundaries for these seats. This particular amendment to that bill of last year simply rectifies hopefully, the errors that were made in the description of the boundaries of the seats. Other than that there is very little I can say about it. If you need a witness, I would suggest you get the Clerk, Mr. Remnant.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature to discuss the south-westerly, northwesterly and westerly directions. Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I have one comment, Mr. Chairman, on this particular bill, that I hope the person who was responsible for drafting up these descriptions in the first place has suffered a suitable fate.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Excommunicate him!

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature. Clause by clause, agreed?

---Agreed

Item 1, High Arctic. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 2, Western Arctic. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 3, Inuvik. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 4, Mackenzie Delta. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 7, Hay River. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 8, Pine Point. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 9, Slave River. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 10, Great Slave East. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 12, Yellowknife North. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 13, Yellowknife Centre. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 14, Yellowknife South. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 17, Keewatin South. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 18, Foxe Basin. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 20, Baffin South. Agreed?

---Agreed

Item 21, Frobisher Bay. Agreed?

---Agreed

The bill as a whole? Agreed?

---Agreed

Is it the wish of this committee to report progress?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: No. Report third reading.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Thank you, Hon. Arnold McCallum.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: You are quite welcome.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lyall.

Report Of The Committee Of The Whole Of Bill 2-67, Council (Amendment)  
Ordinance, 1978

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MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been considering Bill 2-67, An Ordinance to Amend the Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978, and it is now ready for third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon. Arnold McCallum, have you anything further?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: Mr. Speaker, we have Bill 10-67 which is the Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80.

MR. SPEAKER: This House will resolve into committee of the whole to consider Bill 10-67, Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

---Legislative Assembly resolved into committee of the whole for consideration of Bill 10-67, Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80, with Mr. Lyall in the chair.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE TO CONSIDER BILL 10-67, LOAN  
AUTHORIZATION ORDINANCE NO. 1, 1979-80

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): This Assembly will come to order to study 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. Hon. Arnold McCallum. Deputy Commissioner Parker. Hon. Tom Butters. We will get it right yet.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: Mr. Chairman, the legislation before the committee is standard legislation which is approved by the Assembly every year. It permits loans to be made through the Department of Local Government to municipalities and for purposes as suggested on page two of the bill. I think that is about as much as I can offer at this time. If there is any requirement to discuss the specific use the loans might be put to, then I would suggest questions be directed to the Minister for Local Government.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Comments of a general nature? Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: I wonder if the Honourable Minister might indicate to the Assembly the interest rate charged to municipalities.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. Tom Butters.

HON. TOM BUTTERS: I will throw that to the Deputy Commissioner. He has the figures at his fingertips.

Interest Rates On Loans

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, I can not tell you the rate because it varies every quarter. The federal government advises us on a quarterly basis as to what its prime lending rate is and the government's prime lending rate is a rate that is, of course, below the commercial rate. We borrow money from the government for purposes of reloaning it to the municipalities at the government's prime rate and then make our loans at that same rate to the municipalities. As I said, I can not tell you what that rate is because it is set on a quarterly basis and at the time of the loan being made then is the time of establishing the rate. I could give, or I could seek during the budget debate if that would be satisfactory to have information as to what the rates are at the present time, that is when we are discussing the Department of Local Government. I am sure that Hon. Arnold McCallum would have that information available.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: I am satisfied.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: I was going to ask a similar question when we got to clause 3 but because the question of interest rates has come up maybe I should ask it now. My question was going to be what interest rate was charged by Canada to the Government of the Northwest Territories and I would imagine the answer would be similar so maybe I should rephrase it. Is there any difference



between the interest rate that we pay to Canada with respect to these loans, is there any difference between that interest rate and the interest rate which the municipalities pay to us when money is reloaned?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, there is no difference. We simply act as a post office for the money and of course as the guarantor of the money.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Mr. Nickerson.

Strathcona Sound

MR. NICKERSON: Just one other question on this. Could we have the assurance that none of this four million dollars was going to Strathcona Sound?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Deputy Commissioner Parker.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: I beg your pardon, could I ask if the question could be repeated?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Repeat the question, Mr. Nickerson.

MR. NICKERSON: Would I be correct in assuming, Mr. Chairman, none of this four million dollars will be allocated to the -- I do not know if it is a municipality yet, but allocated to Strathcona Sound?

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: Mr. Chairman, that is a correct assumption.

MR. NICKERSON: I am glad to hear that, Mr. Chairman.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER PARKER: It is a mining town.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Hon. David Searle.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: Mr. Chairman, may I have the government's assurance that Strathcona Sound will get its appropriate share if it needs it?

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Deputy Commissioner Parker.

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: It is not a municipality.

HON. DAVID SEARLE: The point I am obviously making is that Mr. Nickerson's view is solely his.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Any other comments of a general nature? Clause by clause. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 2, authority to borrow from Canada. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 3, Commissioner may execute agreement. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 4, authorization to make loans. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 5, conditions of loans. Is it agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 6, guarantee. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 7, power to implement obligations and rights. Agreed?

---Agreed

Clause 8, regulations. Agreed?

---Agreed

Schedule 1. Agreed?

---Agreed

Schedule 2. Agreed?

---Agreed

Short title. Agreed?

---Agreed

The bill as a whole. Agreed?

---Agreed

Is it the wish of this committee that I report progress?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Third reading.

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. Lyall): Third reading. Agreed?

---Agreed

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lyall.

Report Of The Committee Of The Whole Of Bill 10-67, Loan Authorization Ordinance No. 1, 1979-80

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, your committee has been studying 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, and now wish to report it ready for third reading.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you, Mr. Lyall. Hon. Arnold McCallum, is there anything else on the order paper you are prepared to deal with at this time?

HON. ARNOLD McCALLUM: No, Mr. Speaker, there is not.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Are there any announcements? Mr. Lyall.

MR. LYALL: Mr. Speaker, the legislation committee will be meeting at 10:00 o'clock in the morning at Katimavik A room.

MR. SPEAKER: Are there any further announcements? Mr. Clerk, orders of the day.

ITEM NO. 15: ORDERS OF THE DAY

CLERK OF THE HOUSE (Mr. Remnant): Orders of the day, January 23, 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. Consideration in Committee of the Whole of Bills, Recommendations to the Legislature and Other Matters: Bills 1-67, 9-67, 11-67, 5-67 and 7-67
13. Orders of the Day

MR. SPEAKER: The hour being 6:00 o'clock p.m., this House stands adjourned until 1:00 o'clock p.m., January 23, 1979, at the Explorer Hotel.

---ADJOURNMENT

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