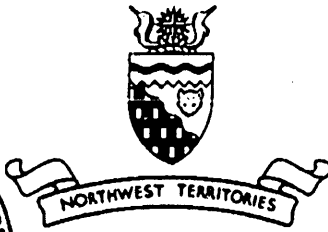
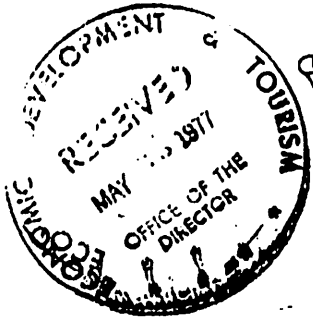


LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
8TH ASSEMBLY, 62ND SESSION

TABLED DOCUMENT NO. 18-62

TABLED ON May 17, 1977

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Tabled 17-5-77

PRESS SUMMARY
OF
INUVIALUIT
NUNANGAT



SPEECH NOTES
FOR THE
HONOURABLE WARREN ALLMARD
MINISTER OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BY
THE COMMITTEE FOR 'ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT
OF THEIR LAND CLAIM PROPOSAL

OTTAWA
May 13, 1977

COMMUNIQUE

I would, first of all, like to extend a very warm welcome on behalf of my Cabinet colleagues and the Prime Minister, who regrets that he could not attend, to Sam Raddi and the other members of the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement who have come here today to present their land claim proposal to the Federal Government.

I know this proposal represents a great deal of hard work on your part. Since the formation of COPE in 1970, you have concentrated on presenting your views on development and land claims. To this end you appeared before the Berger Inquiry and also conducted a study of the traditional land use and occupancy patterns of the natives in the Western Arctic. You were also involved with the development of the "Nunavut" proposal which was presented by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, on behalf of all the Inuit of the Northwest Territories in February last year. When this proposal was withdrawn last fall so that some of the elements could be further developed, you made a joint announcement with ITC that COPE would develop and submit its own regional claim in June. You felt that the pressures of resource and other development were more immediate than in other parts of the Arctic.

It is indeed a tribute to COPE's effort and determination that we are here today, a month earlier than anticipated, to receive your claim proposal.

Since last December, my officials and I have had meetings with you in Inuvik to discuss the progress and development of your claim. You stated very clearly at those meetings that COPE seeks to achieve four basic goals in a claim settlement.

Those goals are:

- . to preserve the Inuit cultural identity and values within a changing Northern society;
- . to enable the people that COPE represents -- the Inuvialuit -- to be equal and meaningful participants in the changing North and in Canadian society;
- . to achieve fair compensation for the Inuvialuit in exchange for the extinguishment of Inuvialuit land rights, and
- . to protect and preserve the environment, wildlife and biological productivity of the Arctic.

I understand, as a result of our discussions, that your claim addresses itself to such issues as lands; resource revenue sharing; improved game management legislation and control; hunting, fishing and trapping rights; a regional form of government, and a fuller participation in the administration and development of Canada's North.

The elements are of considerable importance to the Inuvialuit for they deal with the ways in which you can both preserve and maintain your Inuit identity and also be fully contributing members of Canadian society. I know that you are proud of what you can contribute to Canada's future and I am confident that, in the months ahead, we can work together on the details of your proposal to make a real Northern partnership possible.

We will be studying your proposal with a great deal of care. I am particularly aware of the concern you expressed to me during our meetings earlier this year, that the James Bay settlement with the Crees and Inuit of Northern Quebec not be used as a model for the settlement of your claim. I want to stress again that it has never been the intention of the Federal Government that claims settlements adhere to a single and rigid set of standards or elements. In fact, just the opposite is true. Federal policy specifically recognizes that claim settlements will vary according to the particular needs of the native group concerned. Only in this way can we expect to reach satisfactory and lasting settlements. This has always been an essential part of the Government's claims policy, and it remains so today.

My officials and I look forward to meetings in the very near future to clarify the proposals which you have presented to the Federal Government today. I know how anxious you are

to begin the actual negotiations on the elements of your proposal.

I look forward to these discussions being fruitful. I know that all of us here today will be determined in our efforts to make them so.

Ref. Marion C. Brown
593-5733

"INUVIALUIT HURONGAT"

The
PROPOSAL
for an
AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE
to achieve the
SETTLEMENT OF INUVIALUIT LAND RIGHTS
in the
WESTERN ARCTIC REGION OF THE NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES

Between:
THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
and
THE COMMITTEE FOR ORIGINAL PEOPLES' ENTITLEMENT

May 13, 1977

May 13, 1977.

The Right Honourable Pierre E. Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada,

and

The Honourable Warren Allmand,
Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs,

on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Dear Mr. Prime Minister and Mr. Allmand:

Our organization, the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, is presenting this land rights settlement proposal for the original people known as Inuvialuit, sometimes called Eskimos or Inuit by others. We live in the Western Arctic Region of Canada.

In presenting this, we are really making a submission through you to all the people of Canada. We first met with you, Mr. Minister, on December 17, 1976, and we agreed that the Inuvialuit would submit a land rights settlement proposal for the Western Arctic Region. We have worked hard since then, as you have and have kindly acknowledged. On December 17 we promised you that we would present a proposal by June 1, 1977 and we have kept our promise.

Mr. Prime Minister, we all know that your Cabinet will be making a decision in respect to a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline shortly. Quite frankly, we believe that your Government will approve the Mackenzie Valley route.

Let us say clearly and unequivocally to you what our position is about a pipeline. We do not want it. We, as Inuvialuit and as Canadians, do not think it is worth the social, environmental and financial costs. Moreover, we have had to prepare our land rights proposal with the threat of an affirmative pipeline decision, because for us to do otherwise would be to gamble with our future.

Clearly, it is imperative that there be a land rights settlement before any pipeline is started, for the consequence of a pipeline will be a tremendous acceleration of destructive social and environmental impacts that will be borne by the Inuvialuit for generations. These adverse impacts will be felt more severely by the original peoples because our future, like our past, will be in the Canadian Arctic.

Regardless of whether a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline is approved, we think an early settlement of Inuvialuit land rights is in the Canadian public interest. Northern society is changing rapidly and therefore a settlement in respect to our land rights should be accomplished without delay.

As we have told you, Mr. Minister, and your staff on several occasions, our land rights submission contains proposals for a regional municipal government and a public land management agency in addition to the retention of land, and royalties from oil and gas development, which are benefits in exchange for the land we bring to all Canadians. We seek these public agencies to improve greatly the effectiveness of government in the Arctic.

We have never claimed a 'separate status'. Nor does our land rights proposal. The Inuvialuit believe in Canada. The President of the Committee

for Original Peoples' Entitlement testified recently before the pipeline hearings in Washington, and he unilaterally told you, Mr. Prime Minister, in advance that his testimony would state, first, that the Inuvialuit believe fully in Canada and will never seek any sort of 'separate status' and, second, that we will never contemplate threatening illegal means to achieve a fair land rights settlement.

Many of your officials, and indeed, some Cabinet Ministers, assure you and the country that there is a coherent public policy for northern development and that the interests of the people and the environment are put before the interests of non-renewable resource development. After all, have not past Government policy papers said that people and the environment come first?

Let us, the Inuvialuit state to you the simple truth. First, there is no coherent policy for northern development in Canada, nor has there ever been one; second, the interests of non-renewable resource development have always been given priority; third, the planning of public policy relevant to northern Canada is woefully lacking as compared with every other circumpolar jurisdiction; and fourth, the situation is out of control. We have no hope for basic change, because we do not believe your Government wishes to effect change if to do so means restricting non-renewable resource development.

Therefore, Mr. Prime Minister and Mr. Minister, all the Inuvialuit can try to do is to plead with your Government not to destroy us and our lands. This land rights settlement proposal does not preclude oil and gas development nor a pipeline in the Western Arctic Region. It does afford

the Inuvialuit some protection of Inuit cultural identity and values within a changing Northern society, enables the Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in that society, provides fair benefits to the Inuvialuit in exchange for the extinguishment of our land rights as original people, and provides a means to better protect the Arctic wildlife and environment.

There is a legal basis, a moral basis, and a social policy basis for the Government of Canada to enter into a settlement of Inuvialuit land rights. The proposal we submit is in the public interest as well as in our own interest.

We have prepared this proposal in the form of an offer to enter into an Agreement-in-Principle. We think it better that we express fully our views and position. We appreciate that changes in details will be necessary in arriving at a Final Agreement as to a settlement of Inuvialuit land rights. But we are firmly of the view that the principles and quantity items (in particular, lands and royalties) as set forth are very reasonable and fair. We do not come to you with inordinate demands with a view to falling back to lesser principles or lesser quantitative requests. We have adopted a position which is fair to, and meets the needs of, both the Inuvialuit and Canada. There is a fair and practical reconciliation of interests.

The Inuvialuit are the very first Canadians, and as the original people it is especially tragic that our property rights are being compromised without our consent and without the due process guaranteed by that most fundamental of Canadian laws, The Canadian Bill of Rights. In the face of this injustice we are pleased and appreciative that you have given us the opportunity of negotiating a settlement of our land rights with your Government.

It is our desire to negotiate and we hope it is yours as well. But time grows short. We are ready to discuss and explain our proposal, but we stress - it is a fair and reasonable proposal and can be accepted by the Government.

There can be no reason for delay in the Cabinet dealing with us. At the December and subsequent meetings with your officials, we apprised them of the necessity of the Government giving consideration to the land rights concerns of the Western Arctic Region while we were preparing our proposal, so that negotiations could proceed quickly. Also, we have informed your officials openly and quickly of our views about the proposal, so that they would have as much notice as possible of its content and direction.

We request that discussions and negotiations take place immediately and involve you directly, Mr. Prime Minister, and your Ministers, in particular, Mr. Allmand of course, so that a decision about our proposal, whether modified by such discussions, can be made before your Government decides on a pipeline. This is only right if the Government is to do what it professes, that is, put the interests of the original people of the Western Arctic Region as first in the sequence of issues and decisions about development.

We speak not as a people who are desperate, but we hold no illusions. All we ask - and we implore you both personally - please understand what we are saying and meet with us to resolve any question, and give us the dignity of settling the question of our land rights before any further significant northern development. We also request that the Government not allow any further alienations unless and until an Agreement-in-Principle has been signed.

Mr. Prime Minister and Mr. Minister, we may be in disagreement with many of your policies but we stand before you today proud to be Canadians. We thank you sincerely for meeting with us. We are pleased to present this proposal to you and to the people of Canada.

Yours respectfully,

The Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement

President & Director

Director

Director

Director

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SUMMARY OF INUVIALUIT LAND RIGHTS

SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL

1. The four basic goals of the Inuvialuit land rights settlement are to:
 - (1) Preserve Inuit cultural identity and values within a changing Northern society;
 - (2) Enable Inuvialuit to be equal and meaningful participants in the changing North and in the Canadian society;
 - (3) Achieve fair compensation or benefits to the Inuvialuit in exchange for the extinguishment of Inuvialuit land rights; and
 - (4) Protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment, and biological productivity.

Preface to Part Three

ELIGIBILITY AND ENROLLMENT

There must be a means of deciding who participates in the benefits of a land rights settlement. It is obvious that for the most part the Inuvialuit themselves can decide who should be included. Yet there are objective criteria so that the Government as well can be certain that those who properly are eligible do in fact become enrolled. The system for enrollment is simple, quick, fair and does not necessitate any significant bureaucratic structure to carry out. Part Three also avoids the difficulty with 'status' determination as experienced by the Indian people, yet provides that future generations will share in the benefits from the settlement.

For the purpose of this Agreement, "Inuvialuk" means a person

- (a) who is
 - (i) a citizen of Canada;
 - (ii) alive as of the date of the Final Agreement;
 - (iii) has one-fourth degree or more Inuvialuit blood; and
 - (iv) was born in the Western Arctic Region, or has been a resident of the Western Arctic Region for a total of at least ten years during his lifetime;
- (b) who is alive as of the date of the Final Agreement and is regarded as a child, natural, or adopted according to the law of any jurisdiction or by Inuvialuit custom, of either a female or male person who qualifies under subparagraphs (i), (iii), or (iv) of paragraph (a) or
- (c) who is alive as of the date of the Final Agreement and is a member of an Inuvialuit community corporation; and
- (d) who is enrolled as provided in sections 302 and 303.

Preface to Part Four

WESTERN ARCTIC REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY

There is a general recognition within Canada today of the need for decentralization in respect to governmental decision-making and the delivery of services. A Western Arctic Regional Municipality would have limited powers and functions at the outset: education, game management, economic development, and police services, and could be given further powers as considered appropriate by the Federal Government. All law-making by the Regional Municipality is subject to prior approval by the Federal Government. The Western Arctic Regional Municipality will not duplicate, but replace, specific services presently provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories. Services will be provided more efficiently and economically than at present.

The devolution contemplated is consistent with the historical development of local government in southern Canada and consistent with the stated goals of the Government of the Northwest Territories. There are three essential points. First, there must be regional control in respect to law-making as to matters, such as education, that are vital to the people within the region who have a community of interest, but which are not of direct concern to people beyond the region. Second, the essential criterion from both a practical and moral standpoint for effective governmental services is that people have control over the institutions which serve them. Third, it is only through effective participation in government that the Inuvialuit can self-develop.

These points are affirmed by the experiences of socially under-developed regions, in Canada and in the world. A contemporary example is Alaska: authority is being returned to the native peoples in their communities. The United States Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act establishes the right of native people to manage their own social, health and education programs.

Programs sponsored by organizations such as the Alaska Legal Services Corporation, the Rural Alaska Community Action Plan, and the Community Enterprises Development Corporation are premised upon the basis of allowing the people to have the necessary resources and control to self-develop. Alaskan state legislation allows native peoples to hire teachers, determine budgets, and set education policies and curricula. The Alaskan mental health legislation provides assistance to local groups to develop their own services. Although the Inuvialuit constitute the vast majority of the population in the Western Arctic Region there are no Inuvialuit who are regular police officers, game management officers or nurses, and perhaps a handful who are teachers' aides. Something is wrong.

A paradox exists in the Arctic. The Government of the Northwest Territories continually asserts that it is dominated by a colonial-minded Federal Government, yet it is the sophisticated non-natives who control in fact the Territorial Government and Council who eagerly wish to retain the vast entirety of the Northwest Territories as their domain.

Neither the concept of Nunavut Territory nor the Western Arctic Regional Municipality are premised upon any concept of 'special status' for any racial group, or jurisdictional special status within Canada. All Canadians within the jurisdictions contemplated by these proposals have the same rights within the public institutions of government. The citizen who looks beyond the shrill hysteria of critics within the Territorial Government and Council will realize that both proposals are founded upon basic Canadian values of democracy.

The desire remains to constitute a Nunavut Territory because it is necessary to the Inuit, and vital to the public interest. The Regional Municipality would be at most a lesser entity within the structure of that Territory.

Preface to Part Five

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The survival of the Inuvialuit for thousands of years in the harsh Arctic environment has been possible only because of the wildlife produced on the lands and in the lakes and seas. The Inuvialuit lifestyle and social values are tied to the wildlife and to the natural environment.

The productivity of Arctic lands and waters is highly variable but always just a small fraction of the productivity found in southern Canada. It might take 100 square miles of tundra to support one caribou. The Inuvialuit must hunt the animals that can exist on the lichens and mosses. There are no farms to grow grain or vegetables in the Arctic.

The Inuvialuit recognize the Arctic is crossing the threshold of the industrial economy. This presents new opportunities and options, as well as problems, to the traditional subsistence lifestyle. But these have not diminished Inuvialuit values, nor Inuvialuit dependency upon the wildlife that still provides food and clothing. Development activity or wage employment must never be an exclusive option; the wildlife must be maintained for the generations to come. How foolish it would be to permit development to be careless and destroy the wildlife, with the thought of providing alternative food from the shrinking southern farmlands. Southern food is of lower quality and very costly to produce and to transport. For example, a hunter gains 10 calories of food for each calorie of energy he expends hunting. In contrast each food calorie of feedlot beef is subsidized by 100 calories of energy. The health of the Inuvialuit is intimately dependent upon the wildlife that live on their lands. The Inuvialuit, like other

Inuit, have only recently had cereal foods and sugar in their diet. This imported food has resulted in unbelievable health problems such as malnutrition, tooth decay, and sugar diabetes - all virtually unknown in the traditional way of life. The Inuvialuit have shown a shocking rate of glucose intolerance which is related to many other physical and mental illnesses.

The Inuvialuit see their security for the present and for the future as being vested in the preservation of the wildlife populations. In the face of increased threats to the wildlife and wildlife habitat, the Inuvialuit see the means to achieve conservation as being through adequate wildlife research, management and enforcement. This is a priority of the Inuvialuit, but has not yet been a priority of government.

Preface to Part Six

INUVIALUIT LANDS

We, the Inuvialuit, are an integral part of the lands and waters we use and occupy. The prime focus of a land rights settlement must be upon the retention of lands by the Inuvialuit as owners.

The Inuvialuit have a legal and moral basis to retain their lands. Moreover, it is good public policy for the settlement to focus upon the retention of lands by the Inuvialuit. The Inuvialuit identity is a land-based identity: the retention of lands enhances the cultural identity of the Inuvialuit and better assures a continuation of their traditional means of livelihood. Also, as owners, we are better able to protect the wildlife and environment.

Just as land is the essential element of the past, it is the cornerstone for the future. The new, changing north is that of a non-renewable resource based economy. The Inuvialuit must have lands so that they will have the means to bridge into the new society. Only through having the resources to self-develop can the Inuvialuit have equality of opportunity. They cannot be simply labourers or welfare recipients, spectators on the sideline watching strangers take their lands. Frustration, loss of pride, hostility, and social disintegration would be the inevitable result. The mistake of two hundred years of native - non-native relationships in southern Canada would be repeated in the north. The Inuvialuit must be owners and managers. We must be able to participate, to learn by experience, through managing what is rightfully ours.

We realize we cannot retain all of our lands and waters. We realize that the Government of Canada insists upon utilizing northern lands

for oil and gas development. We do not agree with this policy, but we recognize its presence.

Therefore, being realists, we have chosen "Inuvialuit lands" so that there will be relatively minimal interference with oil and gas development. The areas selected as Inuvialuit lands are outside the areas of known discoveries or high potential for discovery. Moreover, while the Inuvialuit insist on being owners in fee simple absolute, we have excepted oil and gas so that oil and gas rights are in the public domain and if and as development takes place, will benefit all Canadians. The Inuvialuit are not being obstructive to oil and gas, or pipeline development. They are retaining only some of the lands that are vital to them. The barren lands of the tundra are virtually worthless in southern market value terms, except for oil and gas.

Therefore, the virtues of the approach of Part Six are several. First, the retention of "Inuvialuit lands" by the Inuvialuit is the critical element underlying a fair, and meaningful land rights settlement from the standpoint of both good public policy and fairness to the Inuvialuit. Second, the lands chosen cause minimal interference with competing interests. Third, there is certainty at the point of the Agreement-in-Principle as to virtually all of the lands to be owned by the Inuvialuit and the nature of that ownership through a settlement. Both parties will know at the time of signing this Agreement that their essential interests are met.

Preface to Part Seven

EXISTING ALIENATIONS

Each of the Western Arctic Region has some oil and gas potential. Indeed, there have been discoveries, both on-shore and off-shore. Oil and gas activities are in direct conflict with the land use of the Inuvialuit. The Government has granted oil and gas permits over much of the region. Inuvialuit property rights have not been expropriated: nor have they been sold or surrendered. Fairness and sound public policy suggest that their rights should have been dealt with before any alienations were made to developers. In Alaska, there was a freeze on alienations from 1966 to the end of 1971, when the legislation was passed settling native land rights.

In our view, the Canadian Government has violated the due process provisions of The Canadian Bill of Rights in ignoring Inuvialuit property rights. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has been irresponsible in not protecting Inuvialuit property rights but rather doing the very opposite, by creating and encouraging competing interests. The Government has created the problem of existing alienations.

The Inuvialuit recognize the present difficulty in cancelling rights given by the Government to developers. Therefore, "Inuvialuit lands" have been chosen to cause relatively minimal interference to competing interests. Existing oil and gas discoveries are not included, nor areas where there is a relatively high potential for discovery. However, there may be a cancellation of alienations (with compensation by the Government to adversely affected third parties) in respect to Inuvialuit lands. The Inuvialuit will not own the oil and gas anywhere in the Western Arctic Region. There can be oil and gas development in respect to Inuvialuit lands with an "agreement of consent" as a condition of entry. The Inuvialuit will be able to control the pace and nature of development on their lands.

Preface to Part Eight

INUVIALUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

and

INUVIALUIT INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The two corporations contemplated by this Part receive the royalty resulting from any oil and gas development. The Investment Development Corporation is a holding corporation, and serves as a means to enable Inuvialuit to participate in businesses and development activities, through providing management expertise and financing.

The Inuvialuit Investment Corporation is intended as a conservative investment corporation that will invest its share of the royalty for the long-term benefit of Inuvialuit. There are tight restrictions upon the distribution of capital (royalties) or profits in respect to both corporations.

The internal structure of the corporations is unique, but consistent with laws of general application. Four points are important. First, there is not any notion of 'special status' in respect of these corporations. Second, the balancing of interests between Inuvialuit communities and individual Inuvialuit is taken into account in the structuring of control and ownership of the corporations. Third, we want to be certain that succeeding generations of Inuvialuit participate in the benefits of the Inuvialuit land rights settlement. A life-interest in the equity of the corporations is given to individual Inuvialuit, but the problems of 'status' under the present Indian Act are avoided. Finally, there is flexibility such that the corporations can adapt to changing values and conditions in the future.

Preface to Part Nine

ROYALTIES

We, the Inuvialuit, will give up our property rights to oil and gas throughout the Western Arctic Region by this Agreement-in-Principle. In exchange we are to receive a three percent royalty from any oil and gas development. This royalty right is like any property right owned in Canada. There is nothing unusual or exceptional about it. The amount is reasonable. A fundamental premise is that the Inuvialuit will benefit only to the extent that there is oil and gas development. We do not want cash handouts. If there is not a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline (and we are opposed to such a pipeline) then it is very unlikely there will be any oil and gas development for the foreseeable future at least, and the royalty provision will not result in any cash flow. If there is to be a pipeline, and oil and gas development, the Inuvialuit should share in the benefits, for it is our property that is being utilized.

Thus, the Inuvialuit land rights settlement proposal gives certain to the Government, industry and public as to what lands will be retained by the Inuvialuit (Part Six), the extent to which existing alienations are affected by the settlement (Part Seven), and the royalty benefits to the Inuvialuit from oil and gas development (Part Nine). The proposal is fair and reasonable, represents desirable public policy, and offers a resolution of issues that is practical.

Preface to Part Ten

INUVIALUIT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Inuvialuit are suffering tremendous social costs as a result of the proliferation of industry and government in the Western Arctic Region. The crime rate, mostly alcohol related, is shocking and the health standards are appalling. The educational achievement is dismal, and the housing and essential services are substantially lower than the national average. This abysmal situation has received attention and financial aid from government, however, the money has too often only added to the problems. All government programs have lacked at least one essential ingredient, the involvement of Inuvialuit themselves in seeking the solution to the problems. A basic premise of this Part is that development should bear the cost of alleviating social problems as they are caused by development activities. The Social Development Program is an essential item to catch up for the past and prepare for the future, especially if there is to be a Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline. The essential components of the trust fund are to provide self-help programs by the Inuvialuit, yet leave ultimate control of the spending of public funds with a trustee appointed by the Government.

Preface to Part Eleven

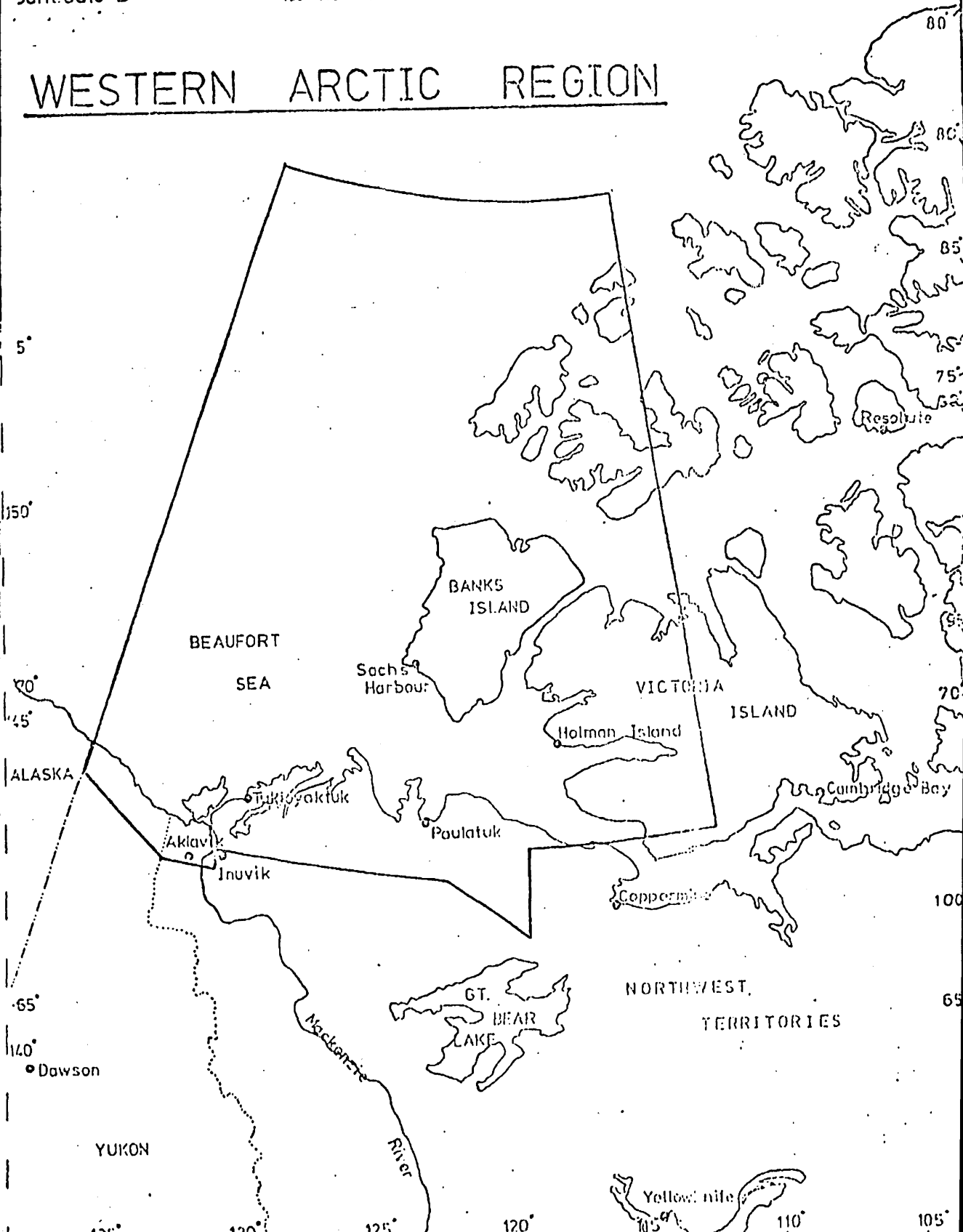
LAND MANAGEMENT

Land management in the Northwest Territories is in a deplorable state for meaningful land management is non-existent. Although government and industry always defend their activities by pointing out 'how far they have come', seldom do they admit how inadequate land management and planning is today. The problem includes a lack of adequate policies, planning, regulations and enforcement. Despite the promises made for years by government, the new land use regulation legislation still excludes the local people from effective involvement in the consultation and decision-making for land management in spite of the fact that land use activities have a profound effect on their lives and livelihood. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs' jurisdiction over land has led to the untenable split between wildlife and land management. It has placed wildlife considerations in a subservient position to the considerations of industry. Moreover, within the structure of the Federal Government, the Northern Natural Resources and Environment Branch of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs has a decision-making power unconstrained in any significant way by other departments. Finally, the Government itself is often the developer.

The overall effect is that the Arctic is a monolithic jurisdiction effectively controlled by a Federal bureaucracy whose stated and main goal is development [whatever the name of the Branch might suggest]. There is inadequate planning, ineffective control, and no 'checks and balances' to ensure that the interest of environmental protection is a meaningful part of decision-making.

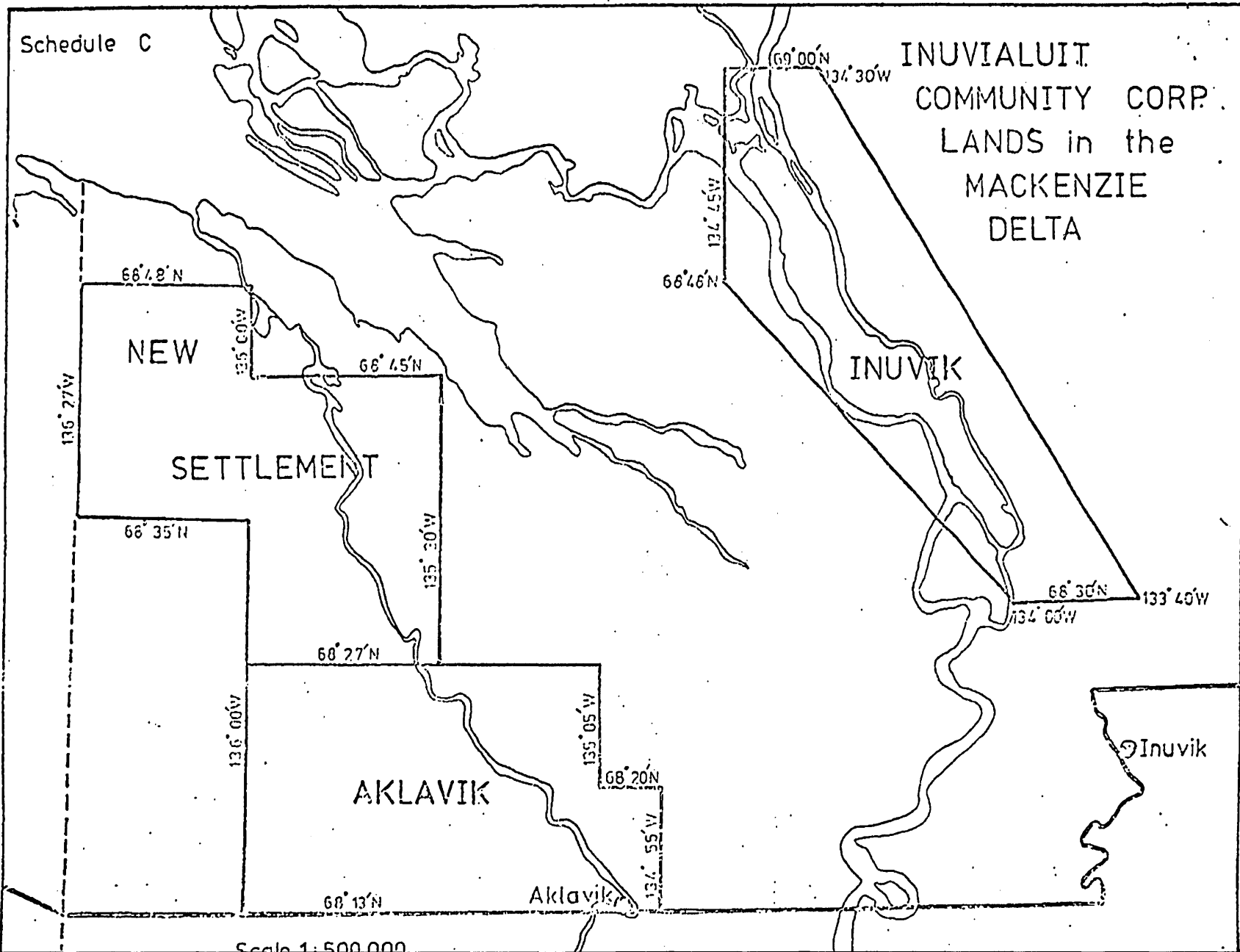
The solution that is sought in this proposal is the Land Use Planning and Management Commission which is a public agency. Part Eleven is based on the proposition that a comprehensive, coherent and integrated public agency that has power and that involves local people and has access to competent technical advice, will achieve better land management for the Canadian Arctic and is in the best interests of all Canadians.

WESTERN ARCTIC REGION



Schedule C

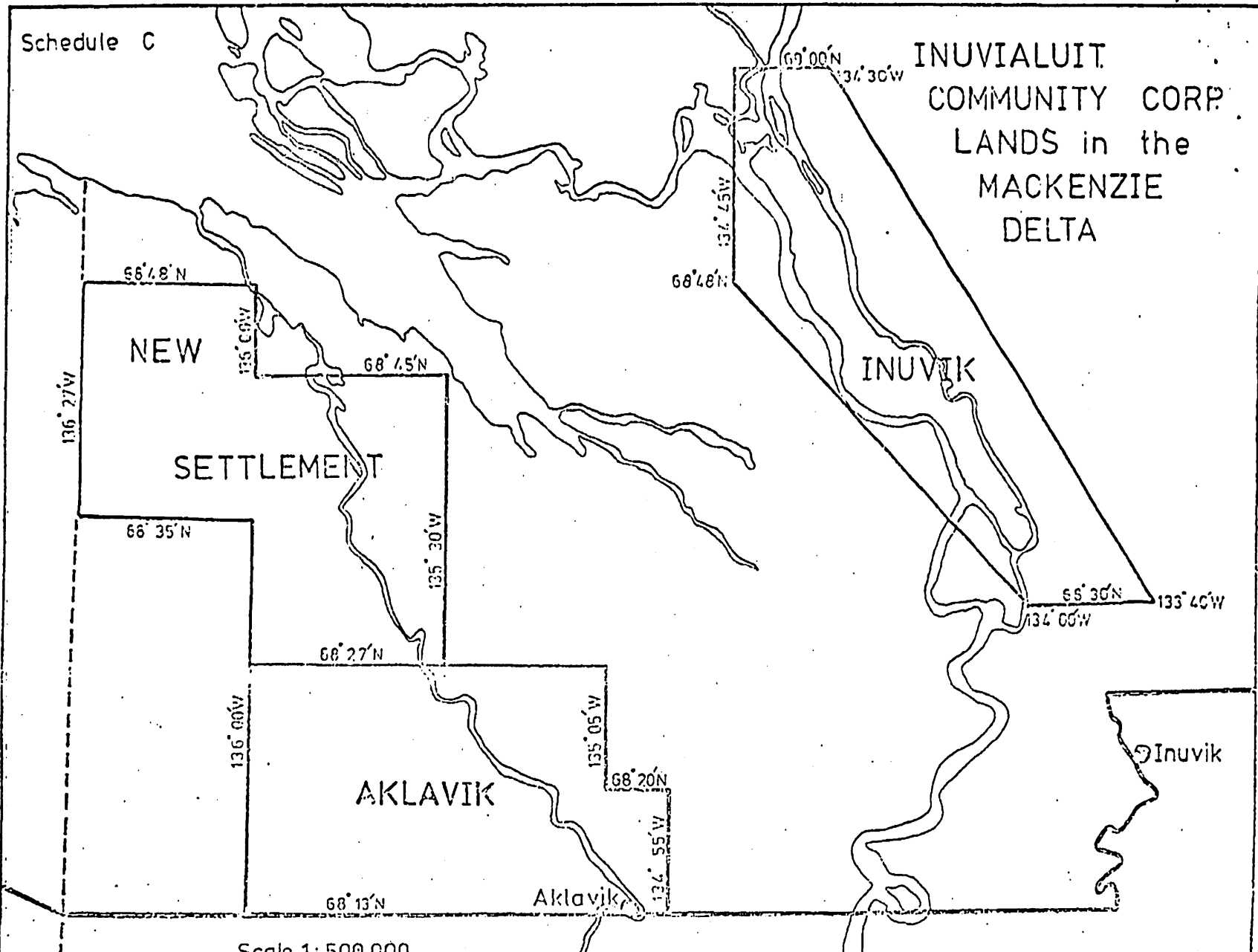
INUVIALUIT
COMMUNITY CORP.
LANDS in the
MACKENZIE
DELTA



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Schedule C

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