

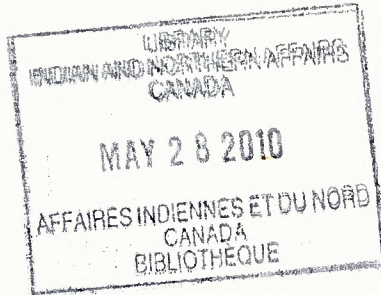
ANALYSIS BY MRS PAT MERON,  
S.I. 2, N.W.T. AND LABRADOR  
CLAIMS GROUP.

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DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Nunavut Proposal

Office of Native Claims  
July 1980

## DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

### THE NUNAVUT PROPOSAL

#### SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF PAPER

Until recently, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada have insisted upon discussing their political aspirations within the context of land claims negotiations. It has not been possible to accommodate this desire because of restrictions in the federal government 1973 land claims policy. As a result, little progress has been made toward settlement of the I.T.C. land claim since the first Inuit claim was presented in 1976. The I.T.C. are now prepared to proceed with negotiations of purely land claims elements such as land ownership, wildlife rights and compensation, providing that the federal government give serious consideration to creation of a political unit in the Central and Eastern Arctic as outlined in an I.T.C. discussion paper of September 1979 entitled "Political Development in Nunavut".

The Inuit Tapirisat are looking to the federal government to resolve the issue of their political aspirations and to settle their land claim. Establishment of a process at the federal level to examine the Nunavut proposal, as well as other factors relevant to division of the N.W.T., would facilitate the settlement of the Inuit land claim. The attached paper has therefore been prepared to place the Nunavut proposal in context with various other proposals for division and to examine rationales that have been advanced for division over the years.

The paper sets out a brief history of the division process that led to the present territorial boundaries (1870 to 1912) and discusses later proposals put forth by provinces for northward boundary extension. It then examines the 1963 Bills for creation of the Mackenzie and Nunassiat Territories, the 1966 report of the Carrothers Commission, and the recent Drury Report.

A theme of alienation from government permeates the proposals for division of the Territories and readjustment of boundaries. The present Government of the N.W.T., sensitive to this feeling of alienation, has created a "Unity Committee" which is mandated to consult with groups and individuals in the N.W.T. on the matter of making the territorial government "acceptable to all people of the Northwest Territories" and, failing that, to look at "alternatives to a single political jurisdiction". The Committee is expected to make its final report to the Territorial Legislative Assembly in the session at Frobisher Bay, October 22 - November 1980.

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<sup>1</sup> Although this spelling differs from that of the present constituency, it conforms to a recognized Inuit orthography and was the name given to the new territory in Bill C-84.

At this juncture there are many factors militating for establishment at the federal level of a process to review the various recommendations regarding division, among them:

- a) The Drury Report recommends that the subject be settled within the life of the present N.W.T. Council (1983).
- b) The N.W.T. Legislative Assembly is taking initiative to put forward recommendations on political evolution.
- c) There may be conflicting recommendations, and the superior jurisdiction (federal government) should be well-equipped to make a final decision.
- d) Federal legislation would be required should division be decided upon, and therefore the federal government must be certain that such a commitment is feasible. Studies would thus be required into the economics of division and the mechanics of division (boundary-setting, transfer of services, etc.).
- e) Land claims negotiations in both regions of the N.W.T. may be facilitated if native organizations feel that the federal government is giving serious consideration to their political aspirations.
- f) The issue of division is longstanding, and continued uncertainty may impede further political and economic development in the Arctic. A definitive solution to the problem could therefore facilitate development.

## DIVISION IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Since 1976, the central tenet of Inuit land claims in the Northwest Territories has been the creation of a new Nunavut territory in the Central and Eastern Arctic. The clearest expression of the ITC proposal is provided in the paper "Political Development in Nunavut" submitted by the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada in Igloolik in September 1979. Until recently, there has been no dichotomy in the approach of the Inuit to land claims and political development, but they are now prepared to proceed with the negotiation of a land claim, on the understanding that the federal government will examine seriously their proposal for Nunavut. The ITC Nunavut proposal is moderate in tone, and its recommendations contain no demands for immediate political control or for an ethnic state in the Eastern and Central Arctic. Rather, the paper suggests that a new territory called "Nunavut" be created north of the treeline with boundaries approximating those of the federal constituency of Nunatsiag, and that a series of steps be taken for progressive acquisition of more political powers by all inhabitants of Nunavut, to lead eventually to provincehood in ten or fifteen years. Attached as Appendix "A" is a summary of the Nunavut paper which was prepared by ITC and forwarded to the Minister in January 1980.

### Historical Development of the N.W.T.

The idea of dividing the Northwest Territories is not new. What is new about the Inuit proposal is that it has come from the native inhabitants of the territory rather than from government or non-native migrants to the North. Since Canada's acquisition of the Northwest Territories in 1870, many new political units have been established in the area and there have been many proposals for additional compartmentalization of the region, especially in the past 20-25 years. The purpose of this paper is to place the Nunavut proposal in context with various other proposals for division that have surfaced in the past several decades and to examine the recurring themes and rationales that have been advanced favouring division of the N.W.T. The focus will be the last 25 years; though some earlier background will be provided.

The present Northwest Territories is the remnant of the vast area known as Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory formerly controlled by the Hudson Bay Company which Canada acquired in 1870, subsequent to Section 146 of the BNA Act (1867). Because of Canada's immigration policy, and to facilitate better administration, the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the area between 1870



and 1905. IN 1895, the Yukon came into being (with boundary extension in 1897) because of the rapidly expanding population and the problems related to this influx of people (i.e., law and order was necessary). The provincial boundaries of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec were adjusted Northward in 1912 creating the region now designated as the Northwest Territories. Appendix B indicates boundary adjustments which took place in Canada between 1882 and 1912.

From the time the boundaries of the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and Quebec were established in 1912, almost constant suggestions have been made for further boundary adjustments in the Northwest Territories, many involving requests by the provinces for more northern territory. British Columbia, in 1914, 1920, 1924 and 1937, requested annexation of the Yukon, and in 1938 also requested parts of the Northwest Territories lying west of the B.C. boundary (i.e. longitude 120°). Yukon citizens were opposed to the plan, but other provinces saw merit in extending their boundaries northward into the N.W.T.; and in 1939 Alberta made a similar request to extend its boundary northward. In 1952, B.C. and Alberta considered that it would be desirable to extend their boundaries to 65° north latitude. By 1959 Manitoba was also exploring the possibility of a northward boundary extension. Conversely, around that time, there was even some talk of moving the N.W.T. boundary southward to, among other things, better accommodate a cohesive territory. During the decade of the fifties, there was also pressure for creation of a new province from parts of the N.W.T., Alberta and British Columbia, brought about because residents of the northern parts of the provinces were feeling alienated from their respective capitals. This sense of alienation from the source of decision-making is the underlying current that can be detected throughout the entire history of the Northwest Territories and was and is the prime rationale for creation of new smaller political jurisdictions.

Residents of both the Yukon and N.W.T. were by the late fifties becoming apprehensive about, and resentful of, the territorial expansionist aspirations of the provinces and began seriously contemplating moves towards provincehood which, it was felt, would put an end to these tendencies. Residents of the Western Arctic did not feel that it would be possible to include the entire Northwest Territories in a new province because it was obvious that a small population would not generate the financial resources required to develop such an enormous region. Division of the Territories into eastern and western regions was therefore examined and the issue was discussed, both in principle and in detail, at every session of the Northwest Territorial Council between 1961 and 1963. Among the reasons which were put forward to substantiate the proposals for a new political unit in the west were the following:

1. The existing Northwest Territories was not a homogeneous and manageable political entity.
2. The Mackenzie Valley, being a geographical unit containing the more densely populated and articulate parts of the Territories, could advance more quickly toward provincial status if made a separate territory.

3. Public opinion in the Mackenzie District favoured having the seat of government in the Mackenzie District and the Commissioner living in the Territories.
4. The apparent potential of the Mackenzie Valley for rapid economic development would bring a larger population, more communities, better developed transportations and communications as compared with the eastern Arctic.
5. Division would permit legislation better suited to each region because legislation designed for the more populated and advanced Mackenzie Valley often has no application in the eastern Arctic.
6. Administering the present Northwest Territories from Fort Smith or any other single point in the Territories would be impossible whereas a Mackenzie Territory could be established<sup>2</sup> as an efficient and workable administrative unit.

Many alternatives for a political boundary for the Mackenzie Territory were examined, bearing in mind certain principles which would facilitate ease of administration, development, communication and political representation and which would produce a recognizable boundary with identifiable physical features. Eight suggested boundary lines were examined and when agreement was reached, the federal government was approached to continue the process toward division. The federal government then agreed in 1963 to put forward Bill C-83 to make possible the establishment of the Mackenzie Territory and C-84 to create the Nunassiatq Territory.

First reading of the Bills in July 1963 generated a good deal of discussion and controversy; so much so, that the Bills were eventually sent to Standing Committee for detailed examination. Witnesses were critical of the Bills for a number of reasons, among them that the residents of the N.W.T. had not been thoroughly consulted on the matter. By the time Standing Committee completed its review in 1965, the House had been dissolved, and both Bills died on the Order Paper. However, the amount of interest and discussion generated by the proposal, as well as other political and economic considerations, led the federal government in June 1965 to establish the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories, chaired by A.W.R. Carrothers. Public hearings were held in the Northwest Territories, consultation took place with experts, politicians and citizens in the Northwest Territories and

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<sup>2</sup> The Northwest Territories Today. p. 82  
A Reference Paper for the Advisory Commission on the Development of Government in the Northwest Territories, DSS, 1965.

other parts of Canada, and sociological, technical and economic studies were commissioned. The Commission had contact with "one out of every five residents of the Northwest Territory" in the course of the hearings.

In the report presented in August 1966 the Commissioners recommended sweeping changes in the administration of the Territories, including the transfer of the seat of government to Yellowknife. The Commission, however, recommended against division, primarily in the interests of the native people. It was felt that division would have the "... effect of gerrymandering the indigenous peoples of the North out of effective participation in territorial self-government". It was envisaged that with division, "there would be a very great risk that the Eastern Arctic would become sealed off, would remain dominated by the central government", and that a white majority would occur in the Mackenzie Territory.

However, the report did not close the door to division, but rather deferred it, for the Commissioners stated that "indeed, we believe that division in some form and at some stage is probably inevitable for the greatest and immutable factor militating toward division is sheer size; but we believe that the passage of a decade will make a tremendous difference to the political competence of the indigenous peoples...." In the main, the recommendations of the Commission were acted upon and some of the hoped for results have been achieved, including the increased "political competence of the indigenous peoples".

One of the Carrothers' recommendations acted upon by the federal government was transfer of the seat of government to the Territories. In 1967, the Commissioner of the N.W.T. took up residence in Yellowknife and proceeded with the transfer of administrative activities to the North. Administration of the Central Arctic was not transferred to the Government of the N.W.T. until 1969 and that of the Eastern Arctic until 1970. The area which is covered by the Nunavut proposal, therefore, has been governed by the Yellowknife government for little more than a decade.

It is relevant to mention the Electoral Boundaries Commission report of May 1976, which resulted in the division of the Territories into two federal electoral districts. The majority of the Commissioners decided upon the boundary (see Appendix "C") on the basis that "the proposed division is the closest division that can be made so as to as much as possible give recognition to the traditional life and cultural patterns of the majority of the indigenous peoples...." The electoral district of Nunatsiaq shown on the map is roughly the same as the Nunavut area proposed by the Inuit Tapirisat. However, for the present, Nunavut excludes the Western Arctic Region which is in the vicinity of the Mackenzie Delta. As a point of interest, the original Nunavut proposal of 1976 included the Western Arctic Region. The present ITC proposal mentions the possibility of eventual inclusion of the W.A.R. in a province of Nunavut; but for the time being, the Central and Eastern Arctic is the area I.T.C. envisages as forming Nunavut.



## Development of Native Claims and the Question of Division

In the mid-1970's, following the federal government's 1973 claims policy statement, the Inuit Tapirisat, the Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. (the Dene Nation), and the Métis Association of the N.W.T., submitted to the federal government claims based on traditional use and occupancy of the N.W.T. and each includes a proposal for territorial division. The ITC have been at pains to point out that their proposal, while obtaining a voting majority situation for the Inuit in the immediate future, is not for an ethnic state. There is some precedent in the Kativik Regional Government set up in Northern Quebec under provincial legislation pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement.

Because the land claims process which had been established subsequent to the 1973 policy was not empowered or mandated to negotiate the political aims which the three organizations had included in their claims, and because it was felt necessary to enquire into the administration of the N.W.T. and the direction of political change, Mr. C.M. Drury was appointed in August 1977 by the Prime Minister as Special Representative for Constitutional Development in the Northwest Territories to consult with "leaders of the territorial government, northern communities and native groups on measures to extend and improve representative and responsive government in the Territories". In a background paper entitled "Political Development in the Northwest Territories" which accompanied the terms of reference and the press release announcing the Drury appointment, the possibility of division was discussed, and the following statement suggests that the federal government is open to the possibility of division.

A case can be made for dividing the Northwest Territories, mainly because of its size and widespread regional differences along functional lines that might run generally north and south. Such divisions would take into account common interests such as distinctions of language, culture and way of life; economic needs and opportunities; transportation and communication facilities; potential resource revenues. In this way, for instance, the Eastern and Central Arctic area might be divided from the Mackenzie Valley and Delta area along a line determined after full consultation.

Because of stated dissatisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Drury and the lack of consultation in the establishment of his terms of reference, the Dene Nation and Inuit Tapirisat chose not to make representation to Mr. Drury. However, in preparing the final report, recognition was given to the political aspirations of these organizations. In March 1979, Mr. Drury reported to the Prime Minister the results of his consultations on constitutional development, and in his conclusions he recommended that decisions on the political future of the region be made in, and by the citizens of, the Northwest Territories.

Since it was felt that "the longer-term external consequences of division have not yet been adequately considered", Mr. Drury proposed possible mechanisms that could be used to examine the entire question of division.



It was suggested that this inquiry be carried out concurrently with the devolution of powers from the federal to the territorial government, and not impede the devolution process. However, it was stressed that the inquiry should be completed in the lifetime of the present Council which expires in 1983. In a letter dated April 22, 1980, to the Minister, Mr. Drury indicated that he considers that settling the long-standing question of division is clearly a priority:

My report suggests ... that the Council should determine the appropriate form for a northern consideration of the question of division, as soon as possible. This is a recognition of the urgency of reaching a resolution on the constitutional issue. (underlining added)

The report itself, however, is less clear and native organizations have interpreted the Drury Commission's position as placing the emphasis on devolution to the detriment of a fair consideration of the division question. The Inuit Tapirisat does not wish devolution to continue until the question of division is resolved. In their opinion devolving further powers to Yellowknife raises the prospect that the G.N.W.T. will become strengthened and that the entrenchment of powers in a bureaucracy in Yellowknife will ultimately destroy the chance for an independent Nunavut territory. This conviction is also held by Peter Ittinuar, M.P. for Nunatsiaq, as illustrated by a statement attributed to him by the Canadian Wire Service on May 13, 1980 on the subject of the Drury Report:

The Report suggests that the people living north of the tree line should suspend their age-old commitment to a new political unit called Nunavut, watch impassively as the Yellowknife bureaucracy is strengthened and then question the appropriateness of bureaucracy.

It is unfortunate that this misunderstanding was created by the Drury Report, for it was Mr. Drury's intent that the question of division be examined and settled by the people most concerned, and that this be done as soon as possible.

The election of a native majority council in October of 1979 has provided, possibly for the first time, truly representative government in the Northwest Territories. Early in the life of the Council, Eastern Arctic members expressed the frustrations they had experienced in dealing with previous governments. Residents of the Eastern Arctic do not feel their needs can adequately be served by a government seated two time zones and thousands of miles away, and located in a geographically different environment. Regardless of the actual situation, eastern residents perceive that their problems were ignored in the past primarily because of the remoteness of their area from the seat of government. During the first and second sessions of the present Assembly, it has become obvious that a real attempt is being made by the new Government of the Northwest Territories to deal with the articulated concerns of the Eastern Arctic members. The government is making every effort to be responsive to

the diverse needs of the citizens of the entire Northwest Territories. As an example, the N.W.T. Council has recently passed a motion to set up a Central Arctic Region to service the Cambridge Bay area which is currently administered from the Fort Smith Region. Nevertheless, eastern Arctic members, have chosen not to take a seat on the Executive Committee but, instead, have formed an Eastern Arctic Caucus. By so doing, their intent is to survey the work of the government from the point of view of their constituency and to maintain a united front in dealing with the government.

Shortly after the commencement of the first session of Council, the question of division was raised by Eastern Arctic members. Council struck a "Unity Committee" to inquire into "the possibilities of maintaining a united political jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories" and to look at "alternatives to a single political jurisdiction if the latter seems impossible to maintain". The committee is mandated to consult with native groups and other interested parties, and to report back to the Council at the October-November 1980 session of the assembly. A copy of the Terms of Reference of the Unity Committee is attached as Appendix D.

The Assembly of the G.N.W.T., at its Baker Lake session in June 1980, passed a motion supporting the Inuit Tapirisat in its assumption that Nunavut will become a reality. The Assembly will debate the Nunavut proposal during the forthcoming (October 1980) session at Frobisher Bay, and there are strong indications of majority support for the concept.

#### CONCLUSION

If progress is to be made in the negotiations toward a land claim settlement with the Inuit Tapirisat, it is important that the federal government, in the very near future, give the Nunavut proposal respectful consideration. It is noteworthy that Mr. Bernard Loiselle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs during his meeting with the N.W.T. Assembly in Baker Lake, June 1980, indicated that if the Assembly should favour the Nunavut proposal, it might not then be a major problem for the federal government. Legislation to accomplish division would be required by the federal government, and it seems logical to assume that the federal government will be studying the many factors that would be involved in making a decision to bring forth legislation to create two distinct territories in the N.W.T.

The Inuit Tapirisat proposal for the Nunavut territory suggests using the treeline as the demarcation line, and they have justified the suggestion using roughly the same rationale used by the Electoral Boundaries Commission when the Nunatsiaq constituency was established:

The Commission recognizes that the territories are unique in that vast distances separate each community. These same communities have for the most part located because of availability of game and other food sources.<sup>3</sup> Historically

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<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the location of communities was dependent upon numerous factors other than proximity to food sources.

one portion of this vast region is populated almost exclusively by the Inuit people while the remaining portion is populated by Indians and others. While communication and transportation problems were factors to be considered, the Commission in its proposal considers that the factors of geographical size and shape and community of interests of the inhabitants are more important and of a more lasting nature. The proposed division is the closest division that can be made so as to as much as possible give recognition to the traditional life and cultural patterns of the majority of the indigenous peoples while at the same time paying deference to the other factors.

There is no question that the main argument for the establishment of Nunavut is the nature of the region, i.e., homogeneity of the people, their similarity in lifestyle and economic and cultural pursuits. The area, too, is separated by time and distance from the government in Yellowknife. There are, however, arguments against division, primarily the small population and limited financial resources. All of these pros and cons need to be examined, and there are currently models which can now be compared to assist in a constructive analysis, such as the Kativik Regional Government (James Bay), and the new home-rule government in Greenland, both of which were formed for much the same reasons just cited, and both of which have Inuit voting majorities.

A factor requiring examination is the effect of division on the population balance with respect to ultimate representation on the Territorial Council of the residual (Mackenzie?) area. In the N.W.T., as now defined, the natives, Dene, Métis and Inuit, are in a majority position and the current Legislative Assembly reflects this reality. Would the effect of division be to reduce the powers of the Dene and Métis by, as Dr. Carrothers feared, gerrymandering them out of the opportunity to govern themselves? In their proposals for self-government, each of the native groups has raised the possibility of a residency-requirement for the purposes of participating in politics. Preliminary examination of the effects of a minimal residency requirement indicates that with such a requirement for voting the Dene and Métis in a Mackenzie Territory would be able to maintain majority representation for some time to come. Certainly the demography of the entire region can be expected to change in the future but it is possible that the non-native population will continue to be transient in nature. Therefore, a fair residency requirement would assure that the Dene and Métis will participate fully in the political life of the residual territory for the foreseeable future.

Another question worth pursuing is the effect that eventual provincehood of two territories would have on international boundaries. Would the demarcation of new boundaries in the Arctic Region solidify Canada's sovereignty over the Arctic islands and waters adjacent thereto?



As can be seen by the foregoing, the question of division of the Canadian Northwest Territories is longstanding, and there are currently many factors militating toward its settlement.

There is a high degree of interdependence between the processes of economic development, negotiation of native land claims and political evolution in the Northwest Territories. A solution during this year to the question of political division appears to be necessary in order to permit the three processes to continue freely and fully.

Office of Native Claims  
July 1980

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NUNAVUT: A SUMMARYA. MAIN POINTS

- NWT to be divided - area north of the tree line to become a new territory called Nunavut
- Nunavut Territory to have powers roughly equivalent to powers of existing Government of NWT (with additional powers with respect to land use planning and land use controls)
- Nunavut to acquire provincial-type powers over a fifteen year transition period
- Nunavut Territory to become Nunavut Province by end of transition period
- Federal Government to make a commitment to creation of Nunavut either before or as part of a "land claims" settlement - ITC determined not to enter into a "land claims" settlement without assurance of political change
- questions of local and regional government within Nunavut to be left up to new Nunavut Government
- Nunavut Government (like existing Government of NWT) to maintain a relationship with the Federal Government resulting in financial assistance until Nunavut becomes self-reliant

B. SHORT DESCRIPTIONS OF SECTIONS WITHIN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN NUNAVUTI. Present Political Development

- political development in NWT has gone a certain distance but more progress remains to be made
- the question that remains is not whether the people of NWT should have self government - the question is what kind of self government

II. The Need for Nunavut

- Northern communities have many characteristics that southern Canadian communities do not have
- the North forms a part of Canada and political development should be compatible with Canadian experience
- the present Government in Yellowknife is remote in distance and attitudes from the people of Nunavut

- the Inuit of Nunavut require political institutions that will respect and protect their language, culture and way of life
- Although Nunavut is small in population it is nevertheless a distinctive area - numbers alone should not decide political development
- a Nunavut Government should reflect the traditions of the Inuit in the way it conducts its business
- Nunavut Government to develop in three stages:

Stage One:

- creation of Nunavut to include most parts of the existing NWT north of the tree line (the COPE area might be included)
- creation of a Nunavut Assembly with powers roughly equivalent to powers of existing NWT Council
- all residents who are at least eighteen years old and have lived in Nunavut for a specified period to have the right to vote for the new Nunavut Assembly
- Federal Government to help pay for new facilities needed by Nunavut Government and to help train Inuit for government service

Stage Two:

- various provincial-type powers to be transferred to Nunavut Government according to a gradual timetable

Stage Three:

- Nunavut to be given full provincial status as is enjoyed by other Canadian provinces

III Human Rights

- respect and protection for fundamental rights of all residents
- pursuit of social justice and economic opportunity for all



- preservation of Inuit culture, language and lifestyle

#### IV Jurisdiction and Nunavut

- the Constitution recognizes two primary levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments (territorial and local governments are "creatures" of the other levels respectively and can be changed by them)
- both federal and provincial governments have very important powers
- Nunavut would ultimately become a province and enjoy the powers of a province over such matters as education, housing, health, land use planning and control, administration of justice, wildlife management, local government
- provincial status would give the people of Nunavut self-government with security
- alternatives to provincial status are not attractive:
  - regional government for Nunavut inside NWT could be changed by Yellowknife
  - "Home Rule" along the lines of what has happened in Greenland would be opposed by other Canadians and contrary to Canadian practice

#### V Nunavut and Land Claims

- the Inuit of Nunavut are determined that land claims be dealt with in a comprehensive way - land claims should proceed with the assumption of a new government for Nunavut
- it will be difficult to make much progress on the land ownership and compensation aspects of land claims if political issues are not resolved in a satisfactory way
- productive discussion of political change in the existing NWT (including commitment to the creation of Nunavut) is necessary for the successful outcome of "land claims" negotiations

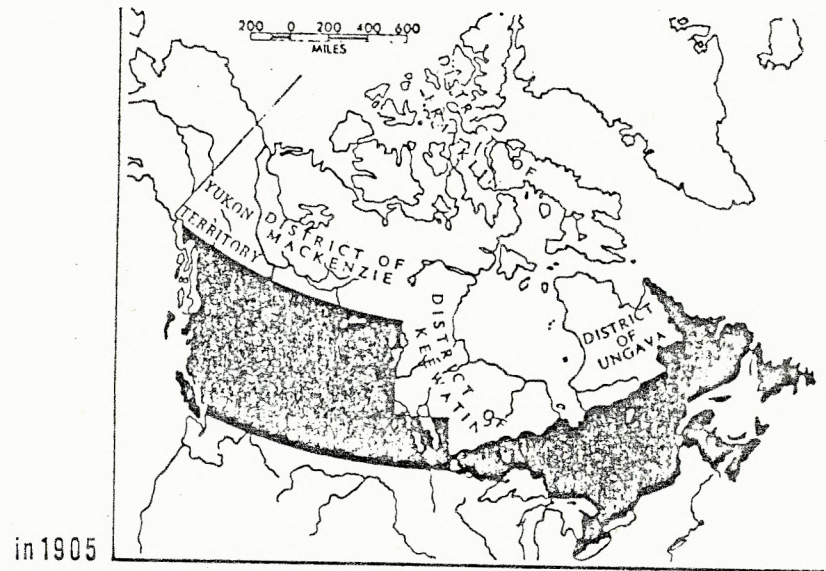
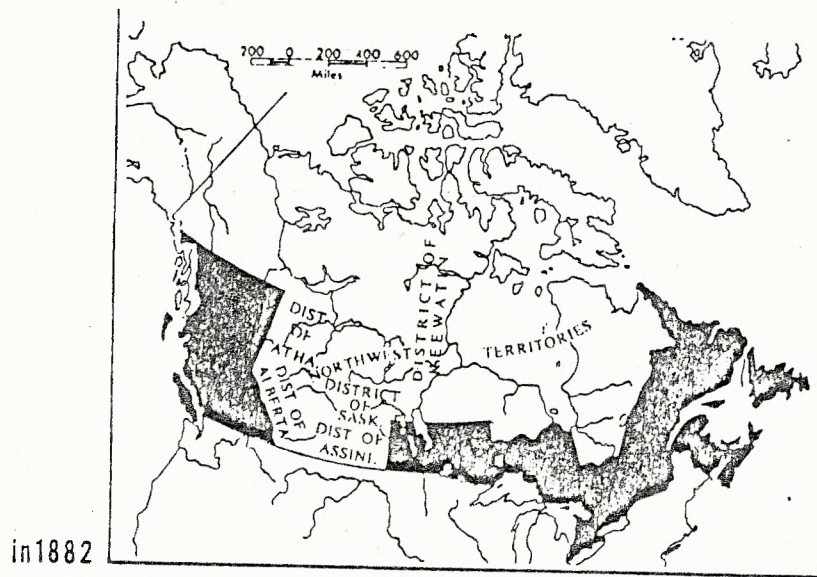
## VI Local and Regional Government

- the communities of Nunavut have considerable experience in local government and in such informal regional bodies as Baffin Regional Council and the Central Arctic Area Council
- ITC recommends that after the creation of Nunavut the present structure of local government exist for a three year period - during the three year period the Nunavut Assembly could examine and determine the future of local and regional government

## VII Land and Resources

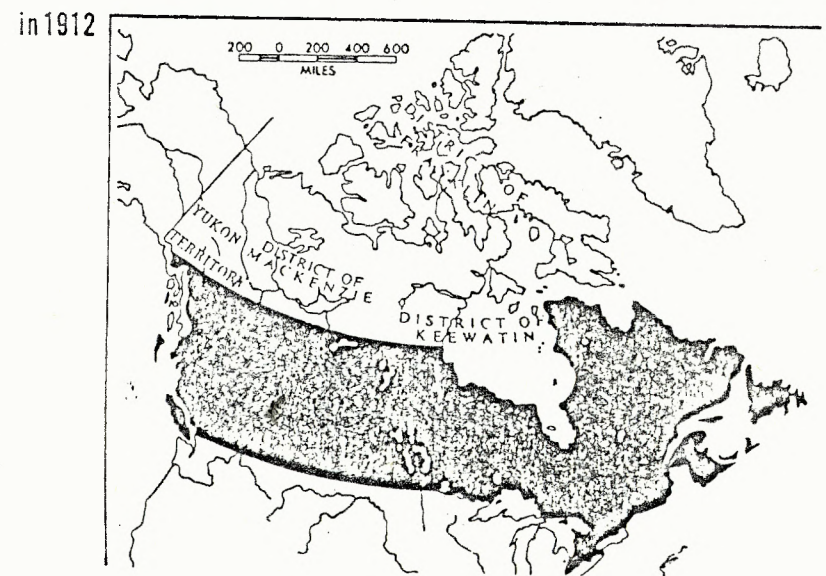
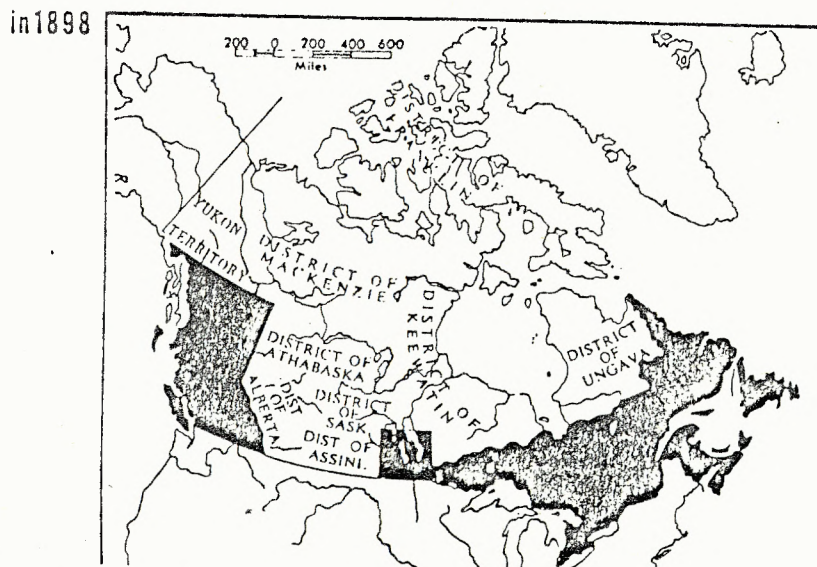
- the use of the land and resources of Nunavut is a vital issue
- the Inuit of Nunavut hope to be able to control the use of land and resources through:
  - 1) suitable law-making bodies (Nunavut Government and local/regional government)
  - 2) ownership of large amounts of land in Nunavut as a result of aboriginal rights
- insofar as the land and resources of Nunavut will be the subject of various laws and regulations, ITC proposes that land and resource use be subject to an effective planning process
- the planning process should be technically competent, free to consider long-term objectives as well as short-term problems and sensitive to local traditions, preferences and needs
- planning bodies could take a variety of forms, but ITC proposes for discussion three bodies: a Nunavut Planning Office and Local Government Planning Offices to carry out planning positions and a Nunavut Planning Appeal Board to carry out an appeal function
- all land use activities (including government operations) to be subject to permit - ~~power to issue permits to be given to representative bodies (such as hunting and trapping associations, local and regional governments)~~ where possible





## INTERNAL BOUNDARIES

## INTERNAL BOUNDARIES



FROM THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TODAY, A REFERENCE  
 PAPER FOR THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT IN THE N.W.T., P. 78, DSS, 1965



PROPOSED FEDERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS  
FOR THE  
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

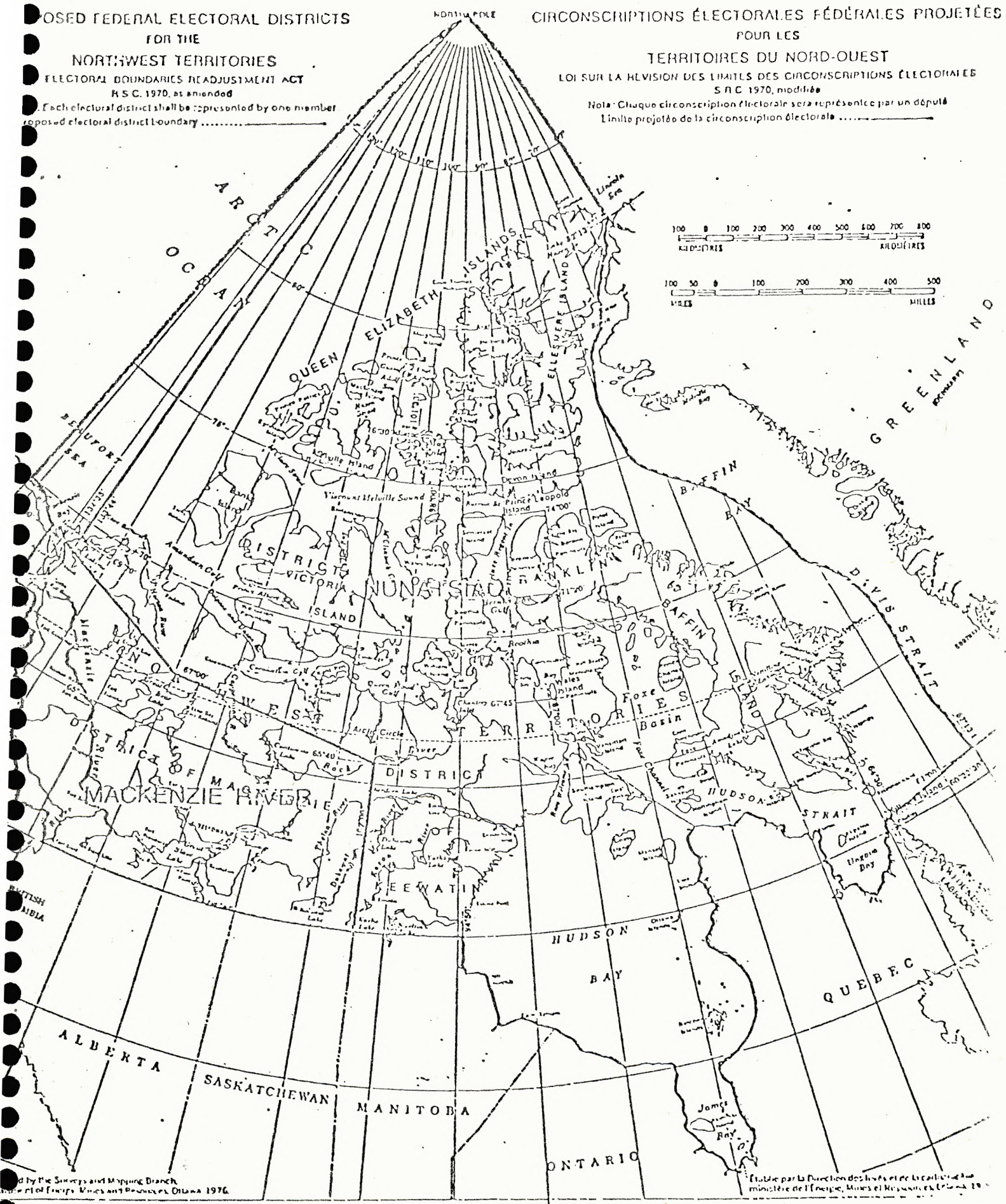
ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES READJUSTMENT ACT  
R.S.C. 1970, as amended

Each electoral district shall be represented by one member  
Proposed electoral district boundary .....

CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES FÉDÉRALES PROJETÉES  
POUR LES  
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

LOI SUR LA RÉVISION DES LIMITES DES CIRCONSCRIPTIONS ÉLECTORALES  
S.R.C. 1970, modifiée

Note: Chaque circonscription électorale sera représentée par un député  
Limite projetée de la circonscription électorale .....



Produced by the Surveys and Mapping Branch,  
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 1976

Établie par la Direction des levés et de la cartographie,  
ministère de l'Énergie, Mines et Ressources, Ottawa, 1976





## MOTION 9-80(1)

Special Committee on Unity - Terms of Reference

WHEREAS this House, by Motion adopted on November 16, 1979, established Special Committee on Unity to try to determine the means by which a political consensus might be generated among the peoples of the North;

AND WHEREAS this Committee has met twice to consider its modus operandi and establish for itself such Terms of Reference as it feels are required for the Committee to be able to carry out its assigned task;

NOW THEREFORE, I MOVE, seconded by the Honourable Member for Inuvik that the following Terms of Reference be adopted:

TERMS OF REFERENCEMembership

The Special Committee on Unity shall be composed of five members: Tagak Curley, Peter Fraser, Robert MacQuarrie, Robert Sayine and Nick Sibbeston, with Mr. MacQuarrie serving as Chairman.

In the event that a vacancy occurs it shall be filled by appointment by the Striking Committee.

Mandate

The Special Committee on Unity is empowered to try to determine the means by which a political consensus might be generated among the people of the Northwest Territories, and to make recommendations concerning this matter to the Assembly.

In order to carry out its mandate the Committee may visit the leaders of Northwest Territories native groups, and other interested parties, in order to discuss the following:

- the political positions of these groups;
- the possibilities of maintaining a united political jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories;
- the modifications which might be necessary in order to make a single government acceptable to all people in the Northwest Territories;
- alternatives to a single political jurisdiction if the latter seems impossible to maintain; and
- other related matters.

It may also schedule meetings, initiate other activities, or enlist any help which it believes will enable it to carry out its mandate effectively.

#### Term

This Committee will continue in existence until it has fulfilled its mandate. It will attempt to submit a final written report, with recommendations, to the Assembly in the Fall of 1980.

#### Budget

This Committee will submit its budget to the Members Services Board for approval.

Date of Notice: February 7, 1980  
Date for Introduction: February 11, 1980  
Disposition:  
Carried: As Amended

Lost:

Moved by: Mr. Fraser  
Seconded by; Mr. Butters

Ruled out of Order: