

unjust in many organized ways to the indigenous people of Canada.

We have the example of Nitassinan where the Innu people who have lived there 9,000 years are being strafed by low level flight training on the excuse that we need to do this to protect Canada against the Soviet Union. In fact, nobody believes there is any such need any more. Of course, it is good for business. The government has explained that it is worth billions of dollars if we can get a NATO base in Labrador. Therefore, the training program will go ahead. The government despises the Innu people who are objecting to our taking of their ancestral lands.

On a smaller scale, the same thing is being done with the Lubicon in Alberta where the government has quite illegally undertaken to split the Lubicon band so as to weaken their insistence on having the land claim settled that was promised to them decades ago. In Ontario, the provincial government in the same way ignores the rights of the native people in Temagami.

• (1230)

The point is that we have a structure of economic oppression and social abuse of the indigenous people in Canada which has become institutionalized in our habits and sometimes in our legal practices that result in, for example, a very large minority far out of proportion to the population inhabiting our jails.

It is not sufficient simply to preach against racism and to investigate individual cases through the Human Rights Commission or individual employer's practices. Those are useful things to do but they are not enough.

I do commend as one example a report that was done for Dalhousie University entitled, "Breaking Barriers: Report of the Task Force on Access for Black and Native People", chaired by Mr. A. Wayne MacKay.

This report, after showing how black people and Micmac Indians are hindered in having fair and full access to the university, makes certain recommendations. In general, the report recommends that the university must adopt four components of policy; (a) encouraging and assisting indigenous black and Micmac people to enter and complete the university's undergraduate degree programs; (b) restructuring and revitalizing

### *Supply*

the transition year program; (c) promoting black and Micmac participation in professional programs and (d) developing a university policy on educational equity, race relations and affirmative action in education which compliments Dalhousie's employment equity through affirmative action policy.

The report does not just state generalities. It states that the programs should be co-ordinated by the Registrar's office—they lay the responsibility there—as part of the university's larger recruitment effort and should comprise features such as, and I quote: "The involvement of black and Micmac students and alumni in recruitment efforts, parents nights in black and Micmac communities—"—that would be to explain this program—"—invitations to campus functions, such as open house and scholarships to attend many university and summer orientation programs".

The report goes further. It recommends that the university establish a number of renewable scholarships for blacks and Micmacs, that those who are not able to maintain grades should have the option of completing their programs with loans, that the awards office ensure that black and Micmac students in financial difficulty have access to bursary funds. It also recommends that the vice president of student services seeks to arrange summer and part-time employment for black and Micmac students, seeks to arrange the appointment of a black counsellor to provide advice and support to black students on campus, and seeks to establish a resource centre for black Canadian students on campus comprising adequate space to meet, study and house the students' counsellor. It recommends that the vice-president of finance and administration provide adequate university facilities and services at no cost to the office of the native education counsellor, thereby reflecting the value of that officer's contribution to the university.

If those recommendations are adopted, they will have some effect in reducing those historic organized institutional conditions in the province of Nova Scotia and in our country which encourage racism. This is the kind of action we have to study. It is far more than one government could do, even the federal government. But it must be done at whatever level of government we find ourselves, to search out the ways of providing the material means by which black people or Canadian