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Education in its broadest sense includes all means of formal schooling as well as informal education through the media, work, travel and so on. Education is important to native people and to the future of their children and their society. It is not only a means to obtain jobs, but also a means to maintain and develop their society and culture.

The provision of educational services to native people in the North has failed to meet these criteria. The education system has not provided enough skills or led to adequate employment for native people. Nor does the educational system provide young or old a solid base in their culture and society. Young native people, and their parents and grandparents, have consistently identified the school and hostel system as the single most important factor in the loss of their language, their culture, and their traditional skills and values. This testimony has been supported by witnesses appearing for both the applicants and the native organizations.

(C-39 Y.A. Kisoun 3735-37; C-40 M. Kendi 3859-60, P. Thrasher 3886; C-42 M. Elias 4063-64, A. Elias 4067-68; C-44 J. Steen 4183, E. Andreason 4286, A. Etagiak 4296; C-45 E. Townsend 4386; C-46 P. Green 4433-34, R. Kirby 4465-66, A. Ruben 4476-77; 151 Cruikshank 23108, 23110; 163 Hobart; 176 Button 27370, 273773, 27383, Robinson 27402, 27414-15, 27422; 192 Ritter 29998, 30001, 30005.)

Despite public pronouncements of government departments involved in education about the importance of native culture and language, the development of native curriculum materials, the

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involvement of native people in their own education as both consumers and educators, the reality has been otherwise. The educational system is completely removed from the control or influence of the original people. It is based on southern educational models, and controlled by non-native civil servants. The only two communities having school boards with some measure of control are non-native.

The "extreme case" of separate schools has received attention at this Inquiry (176). There is no evidence from the community hearings, however, that the Inuvialuit want separate schools from non-natives. They have said that the present system is failing them and their children. They have said that they want educational opportunities for their children, but they must have effective control and involvement in education so that their children can become strong, capable participants in both native and Canadian society. (C-39 Y.A. Kisoun 3736, 3738; C-40 P. Thrasher 3886; C-42 A. Elias 4068; C-44 J. Steen 4183, E. Andreason 4286, A. Etagiak 4296; C-45 A. Noksana 4405; C-46 P. Green 4433, A. Ruben 4476-77.)

Different schools in the same region and community, as well as control of the local educational system by a native majority, is neither new nor disruptive, so long as equal access to each is guaranteed to all, regardless of social, racial or economic criteria.

Recommendations

1. As a fundamental condition, with or without pipeline construction and the influx of outsiders, the original people must be guaranteed control and direction of the educational

developments elsewhere in Canada. The fact that the Ordinance has been developed without consultation with native peoples in their languages may come as no surprise. It is consistent with the historic record. The fact that the bureaucracy's actions are in disregard of the recommendation of the Legislative Committee of the Territorial Council (October 1974) does suggest effectively where political control actually lies.

It can be assumed that the preparation and implementation of the Ordinance is one more major attempt to retain and solidify the authoritarian power of the minority controlled colonial agency. It is within the realm of possibility that behind these actions resides the unspoken hope that following the construction of the proposed pipeline, and related developments, the concerns of Dene and Inuit will have disappeared. Native peoples will have been both submerged and suppressed in the ensuing economic and political events.

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to the teaching and encouragement of native languages have not resulted in appropriate action. (C-46 P. Green 4433, A. Ruben 4476, Noel Green 4481; 189A Worl 29490-91; 192 Krauss 29969-70, 29995-96.)

5. The original people must have control over and input to the media in the N.W.T. The media are now largely southern controlled and oriented, particularly TV, so that native children are coming to identify more with Cannon and Police Story than with their own culture and communities. (172 Dittrich 26836; 192 Ritter 30001, 30005-07.)

Recreation is not simply a matter of buildings and programmes. It is linked to peoples' culture and traditions, and can aid them in coping with times of social and economic change. (C-36 S.A. Gardlund 3562; C-39 J Robertson 3710, Y.A. Kisoun 3735, 3737, M. Tanner 3746; C-40 M. Kendi 3860; C-46 A. Ruben 4476; 172 Dittrich 26833, 26838, 26841, Kyllö 26857, 26864, 26874; 173 Kyllö 26962)

Young people in the N.W.T. are particularly vulnerable to social and psychological breakdown. Because of the impacts of schools, hostels and town living they find themselves caught between northern and southern society, but with no identity in either. As native people both young and old have told this inquiry, they must maintain and continue to develop a strong cultural identity and pride if they are to participate in and contribute to their own communities and to Canadian society. (C-36 S.A. Gardlund 3562; C-39 Y.A. Kisoun 3786-38; C-40 M. Kendi 3856, P. Thrasher 3886; C-41 B. Goose 4010; C-42 F. Carpenter 4027, M. Elias 4064, A. Elias 4068; C-43 B. Chicksi 4140; C-46 P. Green 4433-34, R. Kirby 4455, A. Ruben 4476-77; 185 Hildes 28787-88; Exhibit 825 p. 2)

Recreation facilities are now inadequate to the needs of northern residents, particularly native people. This is especially true in the larger towns which are predominantly non-native. Some expensive sport complexes have been constructed in places like Inuvik with a hockey rink and an arena, but primarily on the initiative and for the needs of non-natives. Northern recreation programmes and facilities have been developed without native involvement with the two important exceptions of Northern Games and Test Ski Programme. Both were initiated at a community level and involve many people regardless of age, sex or ethnic background. Yet neither of these programmes has received adequate encouragement and funding from government agencies. There

often seems to be money for expensive sport complexes, but seldom for the programmes and projects developed by native people and their communities. In communities where non-native people are the majority, native cultural and recreation needs are ignored, or subordinated to those of the majority. (172 Dittrich 26826, 26828-30, 26835-36, 26839-40, Kyllö 26853, 26855, 26872; 187 Raddi 28983)

In Alaska, recreation facilities and programmes were heavily utilized during pipeline construction, and became inadequate to meet the needs of both transients and permanent residents. Too often, the local bar became the centre of recreation, as has happened in the N.W.T. (153 Sharp 23440; 182 McCombs 28282; 192 Baring-Gould 29910-12; Report on Trans-Alaska Pipeline Impact Expenditures by State and Local Government, Community Planning Division, Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, February 1976, p. 1, 5.)

Although the development of community based and initiated recreation programmes and facilities cannot by any means solve the negative social and economic impacts they can assist people in dealing with those impacts, and develop individual, family and community stability.

Funding and technical assistance must be available for native communities and associations to develop their own recreation facilities and programmes. In Inuvik, where the population is predominantly non-native, native associations must be guaranteed funding for the recreation programmes they have already established, and for the development of further cultural and recreation programmes which they have been attempting for some time.

Sufficient lead time to settle land claims, to implement programs that are agreed upon, to select land, to permit reviews of government policies and procedures, to set up authorities, to build hospitals, to train personnel and to expand services is a requirement not only of native people but of government and of industry. The Federal Government has allowed this Inquiry to continue so that this part of the job could be done right. But this is not the only thing that has to be done before major development can be introduced to the Western Arctic without having devastating effects on the people and on the environment.

Whether it is to settle land claims or to set up a pipeline authority, people have suggested lead times which vary from more than ten years to eighteen months. COPE is unable to say how many years are required. We have through this document given a list of those things which Inuvialuit feel must be done prior to the commencement of major development in the COPE region. There may be others which arise through negotiations of land claims, review of government policies and services, setting up of land use plans, authorities etc.

The gas company need lead times as well. Recent revelations by Arctic Gas that much of their frost heave experimentation must be done again should give us all fair warning that despite their good faith and good intentions they have not solved all the problems. It is doubtful that they have even discovered all the problems and their implications.

Legislation

If this pipeline is going to be built at all and if it is going to be built right, the government also needs lead times to review its existing legislation to draft and pass any new legislation which may be required before development can proceed. This COPE believes is a procedures which might well take a number of years. As we have stated elsewhere in this document, it is not satisfactory to do "band-aid" jobs on existing legislation and authorities. It is not adequate to govern this Territory or police such a mammoth project merely by adding regulations under existing statutes.

Recommendations

COPE therefore recommends that a thorough review of existing legislation which might affect land claims, land use planning and the pipeline carried out by the Federal and Territorial Governments in consultation with local and particularly with original peoples to assess the present laws, to evaluate and determine the requirements for new laws and to draft and pass legislation which is thoughtful, complete and just.