



UBCIC NEWS

by Lyle Wilson

Vol. 1, # 2

June 1978

General Assembly Resolutions
Special Supplement

Vander Zalm Sees the Problem...
But Misses the Point

Chief's Council Votes for Indian Control
of Indian Fishing

EDITORIAL

Once again we are facing a Federal Government who is determined to decide what is best for 300,000 status Indians in Canada. In 1969 the Federal Government "consulted" with Canadian Indians for one year, and decided what strategy would be best to deal with our "dependence, deprivation, and frustration." An Indian Policy resulted from those consultations, which would have (among other things) abolished the Indian Act, transferred federal responsibility to Indian people over to the provinces, and would also have given us "positive recognition by everyone" for our "unique contribution of Indian culture to Canadian life." Strength was needed to counteract that piece of legislation. The 1969 Indian Policy was the catalyst that unified Indians across the country. We were successful. Or were we?

The Federal Government is making plans for status Indians in Canada. 1981 has been chosen as the "Year of the New Federation." At this time the finishing touches will be made to the Canadian Constitution to be rewritten following "intensive parliamentary scrutiny and federal-provincial consultations," says Prime Minister Trudeau. Should Trudeau succeed as Canada's Prime Minister in the next election, the re-wording of the Constitution will take place in two phases, the first to be completed by 1979, and the second by 1981. These proposals are contained in a booklet entitled "A Time for Action."

While the whole concept of a new Constitution is important to status Indians, we must realize that Phase II which deals with those matters under federal jurisdiction, are the most significant for us. According to "A Time for Action", Phase II "would cover all those sections of the constitution which the Federal government and the provinces must discuss together what should be done." The 1969 Indian Policy proposed to transfer federal responsibility of status Indians over to the provinces. With the re-wording of the constitution and the re-distribution of federal-provincial powers, this could be possible.

"A Time for Action" outlines the section dealing with status Indians:

"The renewal of the Federation must fully respect the legitimate rights of the native peoples, recognize their rightful place in the Canadian mosaic as the first inhabitants of the country, and give them the means of enjoying full equality of opportunity."

If you think you've heard that one before, you're right. In 1969, the Indian Policy stated:

"Indian people have the right to full and equal participation in the cultural, social, economic, and political life of Canada, and that lawful obligations be recognized."

Ten years later, the Federal Government is still proposing to recognize us. The "recognition of legitimate aboriginal rights", sounds good, but what does it really mean? Our definition of legitimate aboriginal rights is different from the Federal Government's. Will the new Constitution safeguard our interests, or those of the Federal Government?

B.C. Indian Governments (Band Councils) have been working towards developing and protecting our aboriginal rights. "We collectively as Indian people, have the right within the framework of the Canadian Constitution to govern, through our own unique form of government (Band Councils), an expanded version of our Indian reserve lands, that is sufficiently large enough to provide for the essential needs of ALL our people." The basis for our aboriginal rights is contained in the Canadian Constitution, and any changes to it will have long term effects on us, and future generations of Indian people. Our interests must not be ignored.

In the past ten years, Indian Nations across Canada have become strong, and politically aware of the struggle ahead, for us to achieve self-determination. Once again we must unify and develop a strategy to make ourselves heard above the din of federal-provincial consultations. The year is 1978, and Our Time for Action is Now!

Summer Editor

OUR COVER

The eagle, the beaver and the fish represent the three clans of Kitimat village, together they represent unity. This month's cover was done by

Lyle Wilson, a 22 year old Haisla Indian from Kitimaat Village near the industrially exploited Kitimat.

UBCIC NEWS

The UBCIC NEWS is the official voice of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

It is dedicated to building a strong foundation for Indian Government by providing an awareness of the political and social issues affecting the Indians of British Columbia.

Signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the UBCIC.

EDITOR: Beth Cuthand
Summer Editor: Linda Day

Written Contributions:

Marie Marule, Bob Bacon and Kelly Vail; George Manuel, Maxine Pape, Jackie Seward, Lillian Basil, Walt Taylor, Donna Kydd, Michelle Stiff,

Dinah Schooner, John Warren, Clifford Hanuse, Rosalée Tizya, Barbara Kuhne, Pauline Douglas.

Cartoons and Graphics: Lyle Wilson

Layout and Design: UBCIC Staff and volunteers

Typesetting: Makara Publishing and Design Co-op

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1L1

Telephone: 684-0231

Telex: 04-54220

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JUNE

Vander Zalm Sees the Problem But Misses the Point.	4
Indian Control of Indian Fishing.	6
Reproduction not "Enhancement"	7
World Council Meets in Argentina.	8
Pipeline Impact Study Gets Underway	11
History of the UBCIC.	14
Union Protests \$ \$ Cuts.	15
Sun & Earth, A Salish Legend.	17
Moose Found on Doorstep — Indian Charged.	18
Our Freedom Was Our Culture.	20
Youth.	21,22,23
UBCIC Staff.	27
<i>Anna Mae Aquash</i> , A Book Review.	28



VANDERZALM SEES PROBLEM BUT MISSES POINT

Human Resources Minister, Bill Vander Zalm, has announced plans to "save" our young people who came to Vancouver by refusing them welfare and shipping them back to their reserve. Vander Zalm describes Vancouver's welfare problem as caused by a flood of "thousands" of people, "mainly young native people" from northern communities, who are attracted to the city lights and excitement. The Minister recognizes the problems of unskilled transients on the job market "who end up walking from beer parlour to beer parlour. . . and getting into trouble. . . . We are trying to get at those who might be saved from a miserable life and who, if they are moved away from a bad environment, can become very useful and happy people".

George Manuel congratulated the Minister for being the first Government Minister to speak out about the problems of our young people in B.C. Chief Councillor Heber Maitland of Kitimat Village Council wrote along the same lines to the Labour Minister: "I was glad to see some official recognition of the situation at last. . . . coming to grips with the Indian problems in B.C. Although it

might come as a surprise to him, I agree with Mr. Vander Zalm to a certain degree; we too want our young people home, away from the corrupting influence of Skid Row".

This is as far as the White Press have usually reported on Indian comment on Vander Zalm's plans. They have failed to understand or report the most important part of both social conditions on our reserves are often as unhelpful to our young people as those in the city. Where at least Vander Zalm has failed to see that those of our young people who are deprived on welfare in Vancouver, an opportunity for higher standards of education, jobs or housing, will have to collect welfare back home where the same conditions they tried to escape from still exist. The Minister may have recognized our problems but his way of dealing with them seems pretty short-sighted, and expensive. The only people to benefit would seem to be the Greyline Bus Company.

"Since the early 1900's", said George Manuel in his telex to the Minister, "Indian leaders have made every effort to persuade both the provincial and federal governments to direct their attentions to the social conditions and problems of our people on Indian reserves." "Had Mr. Vander Zalm checked further", wrote Heber Maitland, "he would have discovered that the unemployment rate in Indian Communities is five to six times that in non-Indian communities. Prospects of finding work in those Indian communities are negligible. What draws Native people southward is desperation, lack of opportunity and lack of hope."

"Until greater opportunities are made available to our young people on reserves, many will continue to migrate to the city. We cannot compel them to return," Manuel stated. The only answer to Vander Zalm's problem is the one we have been demanding for a century now: a settlement of outstanding land claims and Indian Government authority over our lands resources. By refusing these, says Heber Maitland, "the Provincial Government is frustrating the one means by which we could accomplish our own development, . . . that Mr. Vander Zalm's bright lights could not hope to match."

George Manuel ended his telex with a strong invitation for a meeting within the next 2 weeks with the intention of establishing a joint committee of our senior staffs, working towards a goal of providing a strategy to resolve the roots of the problems we have identified".

VAN DOOR JAM

Smoke signals, drums, and songs
Echoed throughout the air about wrong
Incidents, like the Indians off reserves
Who are said to be collective and preserve
The business of evening delights in return,
Oh how this makes my heart burn!
It makes me want to run on home,
And end this adventure of earthly roams,
And end this learning of society roles,
And end my life goal.
Opportunity and chance are hardly at hand
On the long time designated reserve lands,
Nor does the Indian Act give much chance
For development of victory in issues that enhance
Our ways of life, and our ways of spirit.
No! It was not the Indians who said it
To the public, for it was a government man,
Apparently in some kind of a Van Door Jam,
But remember, we spoke of it first,
We wanted to get rid of this life curse,
We want to live to be free,
We want to be!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs has just held its 10th Annual Assembly. Your staff of the Union Newsletter have compiled the decisions made by our Chiefs at that conference.

Our Chiefs and Council members are studying these resolutions and making plans at Band meetings on how to take action to make these decisions work for you in the communities. I believe very strongly in students and educators studying these decisions, and making them real to our young people.

One of the most important decisions made was the resolution that adopts and accepts the Indian Government or Aboriginal Rights Position Paper. This resolution agrees that we are working towards Indian Control over Indian lives, land and all resources. It also gives directions how we will build and strengthen our sovereignty as B.C. Indians.

There are many forums where these decisions may be debated. The Bands in B.C. must be the source of political involvement. For example, a forum such as a General Meeting of 184 Chiefs and regional leaders can only make decisions that apply to 184 Bands. Because we have many reserves with different situations, the wording of our decisions apply generally to the Bands. It is up to the individual Bands to use these decisions to their advantage.

In order to begin moving in the direction of Indian Control, Band Councils and Band Members have decisions to make and work to do. As provincial leaders, we cannot tell you who your Band membership shall be. We cannot tell you what kind of management structure to design to govern your fishing, hunting, and other Indian rights. It is your responsibility to design these for your people. The political direction has been set by the Chiefs of B.C.

All of the many Indian organizations in B.C. were invited to this year's General Assembly. They all turned out, and we thank you for your commitment to attend, since we know you are swamped with work. We appreciate your efforts on behalf of our people.



Many hundreds of Indian people worked very hard to make your Annual Assembly a success; from the women who cooked our meals, the drivers who brought car loads of Board members, to the youth volunteers who helped out. Elders participated with us, many talented artists took part in the talent show, and hundreds of people were involved in the workshops. On behalf of your organization, the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, I would like to extend my heartiest and warmest appreciation for your commitment to work so hard on behalf of the aboriginal rights of our people.

We have received the criticism that our agenda or work-plan for the General Assembly was too ambitious. We attempted to do too much work in our meeting, and we apologize to those people who felt over-burdened. There must be enough time to study the material and make wise decisions. We will bear this in mind in the future.

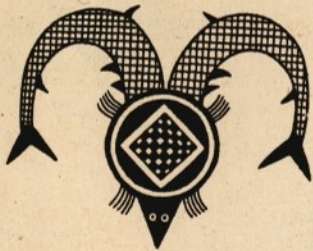
We must plan well together if we are to reach our goal of Indian self-determination. It will not be an easy job. We will have to work hard and plan well if we are to build positive alternatives for the white government structure.

Within our provincial office at 440 West Hastings, our workers have been very busy. If you're wondering why you haven't seen them in your communities it is because the Executive Committee has assigned them the task of organizing the General Assembly resolutions into cohesive work plans.

We look forward to a productive year with all of you, and hope that our Assembly resolutions will create a stronger working band and clearer direction towards Indian Control.

INDIAN CONTROL OF INDIAN FISHING

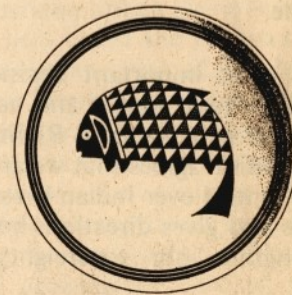
Fishing is the Number One resource of B.C. Indians, and in order to ensure the reproduction and protection of our valuable fisheries, they must be controlled by our Indian Governments.



In a press release, George Manuel spoke of our concern for the salmon, "By resuming our aboriginal responsibility for the fish, we can begin to work towards establishing once again, the fish management and reproduction practices which allowed B.C. Salmon to flourish for thousands of years."

By preparing their own fishing laws and regulations for their areas, our Indian Governments can be certain that our fisheries will survive as strongly as they have for thousands of years. Controlling our fisheries is a huge step towards self-determination for B.C. Indians, since we are ensuring our fisheries and ourselves of a strong future.

Chiefs Council has acted on two fishing resolutions that will give Indian Governments responsibility for the regulation of Indian fishing. These resolutions were passed at the UBCIC Chiefs Council on June 22, 1978 and recognizes the need for responsible management over our fisheries which have been severely depleted due to mismanagement by a non-Indian government.



MOOSE DIES ON DOORSTEP - INDIAN CHARGED

Francis Haines of the Stone Band was charged under the B.C. Wildlife Act for killing a moose, after a conservation officer came onto the reserve and found a moose in front of his house. Haines' defence was argued on the grounds that the Wildlife Act is being enforced in such a way that it limits and hinders the traditional hunting and trapping rights of Indian people.

It was necessary to establish these traditional rights, and through the testimonies of members of the Stone Band, it became clear that the need to hunt definitely still exists.

Charlie Quilt, an Elder, beautifully described to the court how hunting has been a part of the Indian way of life for many years. Because he is blind and cannot hunt, other band members hunted and shared with him. Some Band members are not getting permits, and he stressed that people will continue to hunt in or out of season, permits or not, adding that if his people were not able to hunt, they would simply go on welfare.

Chief Jimmy Meyers went on to say that if his people went on welfare, the end result would be extreme alcoholism. Myers has been a hunter all his life, and said that although it was true the animal population appeared to be dwindling, he felt this was due to White guiding companies who have licenses to lead foreigners into traditional Indian hunting grounds.



The case has been put over until July 19 and 20, and we will have updated information about Francis Haines' case in the next issue of UBCIC News. If the case is won, it will become illegal for provincial conservation officers to enter reserves for any purposes, and it will not be necessary for Indians to get permits to hunt in or out of season.

REPRODUCTION

NOT "ENHANCEMENT"

Under the control of the Federal Fisheries Department, in less than one century, the salmon runs of B.C. have been depleted to half their natural size.

These same salmon runs, when under the control of the Indian People of B.C. were sustained, maintained and managed in a highly responsible manner, for close to one hundred centuries.

The goal of this program is to increase the depleted salmon population by the end of the century to the population level which was in existence at the beginning of the century.

Although the U.B.C.I.C. was invited to participate in the S.E.D., all attempts at constructive involvement have not been encouraged.

Important questions are being raised by Indian fishermen who are worried about the impact "enhancement" will have on natural salmon and on Indian fishing rights.

It is possible that "enhancement" could negatively affect natural salmon runs. Since no one has decided how the "enhanced" salmon will be allocated, there could be the danger that Indian food fishing will be limited to "natural" salmon only.

However, we have not yet seen any evidence that "SEP" has developed effective ways to listen to the ecological values of the Indian heritage, or fish reproduction wisdom that many B.C. Indians still use in their fishing today.



Sun drying a catch of fish.

Since the new "SEP Management Board" will include only one Indian among its ten members, we hope to help that person become well informed about the progress and problems of "SEP" as it is seen and experienced by B.C. Indians.

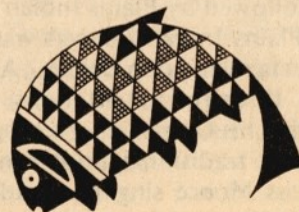
It is our impression that the "SEP" puts a lot of emphasis on training a few Indian people to fit into non-Indian, biological engineering projects.

In order to keep all B.C. Indians well informed on this program we shall depend on getting facts, concerns and questions from all interested bands, including the many wise and experienced Indian fishing people.

Your observations and questions will determine what type of research we need, and your comments on SEP are welcome.

We do not believe that any attempts to restore healthy fish runs can fully succeed in B.C. without effectively consulting and involving Indian people in making plans, as well as implementing them.

We are looking forward to hearing from readers of UBCIC NEWS.



WORLD COUNCIL MEETS IN ARGENTINE

Marie Marule, Secretary for the World Council of Indigenous (Aboriginal) People (WCIP), sent us this report of the visit of 13 Canadians to Argentina — for the Executive Council Meeting of the WCIP (World Council of Indigenous People) — and to participate in a cultural exchange program with the Indians of Argentina. For space reasons we had to shorten the report a little. In her covering letter, Marie told our editor:

“Please understand that the article is a general report due to the request of our Argentine colleagues who fear reprisals should we disclose and publish some of the details. The day will come when all this will become public knowledge, or at least, publicity will be more useful”.

With George and Marie on this important visit were members of the Native Council of Canada and also the Prairie Indian Dancers. The meeting was hosted by the Association of the Republic of Argentina. Many members of the Association and local indigenous leaders participated in the meetings and socio-cultural activities.

The program for the visit was well organised, with every moment put to maximum use. Cultural exchange meetings were accompanied by delicious traditional meals. All guests participated in North and South American Indian dances and songs. Our tall Plains Indian dancers were overwhelmed by the adulation (great praise) expressed by the Argentina indigenous. Music and dances of our South American brothers and sisters equally overwhelmed the visitors.

There were theatre performances of indigenous American music, dance and folklore. The performances were opened by indigenous Argentinian artists, followed by Plains Indian dancing. The star of the Plains Indian Dancers was Bill Brittain with his spectacular hoop dance. Also participating in the theatre presentations were George Manuel singing his Grandfather's song; Hans-Povia Rosing singing traditional Inuit songs of Greenland and Ross Moore singing a traditional aboriginal song and a contemporary Australian song.

Amid the many Council meetings and cultural exchange performances, there was also a very meaningful meeting with the Argentinian Minister of Education and Culture with the WCIP and AIRA Executive representatives; an hour and a half long live national radio interview and a national TV program featuring the Plains Indian dancers.

Our delegation took an 800 mile trip to Resistencia in Northern Argentina. Regrettably the 20 hour bus trip did not result in the visit to indigenous communities as planned, due to regional government restrictions.

Despite difficulties experienced with unfamiliar systems and language, the meeting and exchange program in Argentina must be considered remarkably successful. All participants in this historic event must be congratulated for their dedication and patience in the face of very tense, exhausting and difficult circumstances.

The visit and the events in Argentina made very clear the importance of human rights and the need for associations which strive to have rights recognised and respected. Although it was evident that the relationship between the Indigenous of Canada and the Government of Canada is much healthier than that between Indigenous peoples of South America and existing governments, the experience telescoped the essential elements of oppression and repression to the size at which identification is instantaneous (immediate) and unmistakable, whether in North, Central or South America.



HISTORY OF THE U.B.C.I.C.

Nine years of hard work brought the Union to a large and strong Assembly at Penticton in April. For those people who are still unclear as to the direction the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs is heading, we have prepared a brief history of the Union since its founding.

In 1969 the Federal Government proposed its Indian Policy that would have ended the Constitutional responsibility of the Federal Government to the Indians of Canada, as it relates to aboriginal rights.

Strength was needed to counteract the 1969 Indian Policy. Before this time there were many regional organizations in B.C. working for the rights of our people. But not one organization represented status Indians.



July 6, 1972 — Chief's Council of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs formally presented "Claim Based on Native Title" to the Federal Government.

The simplest way to gain representation of status Indians in B.C. was by unifying our people across the province at the Band level. Band members elect their Chiefs, and by forming an organization with B.C. Chiefs, we are able to provide better representation for status Indians.

In 1969, the Union of B.C. Indians Chiefs was founded.

As a non-treaty province in Canada, we have not made a settlement that gives land and resource rights to non-Indian governments. In founding the UBCIC our top priority was to have our aboriginal rights recognized by the non-Indian governments, and secured by our Indian governments.

With 193 Bands and Chiefs, and the second largest Indian population in Canada, you can see how B.C. has the most complex political situation. Other provinces have only 12, or 45 Bands, and maybe seven Chiefs.

A good voting percentage for the election of the Federal Government is 33%. Yet our Indian Governments (Band Councils) must have 2/3 of our people vote before it is official. We have to be that much stronger to be able to deal with the numbers we need to have an official meeting.

For ten years now we have lived up to that task. B.C. Indians are a strong people. The UBCIC is as good and as strong as its Band members, because it is up to us, as Band members to support our chiefs.

From each of our 16 provincial districts, one chief is elected to Chiefs Council, which is the policy making group for status Indians in B.C. It is up to Chiefs Council to decide what to do about the problems facing our people. At the general meeting of Chiefs Council, an executive is elected which consists of one President and four Vice-Presidents. Elections are also held for Chiefs Council members.

For the sake of provincial co-ordination, our Executive got core funding from the Federal Government to hire consultants to work on developing an Indian policy, and to work on the pressing issues of B.C. Indians.

The present job of the Union, from You, all the way to the President, is to work towards Indian control of Indian lands, resources and programs. Right now the non-Indian governments have all the authority, and our job is to get that authority back to our reserves and to our Indian Governments (Band Councils).

Our lives will be much different if our Band Councils have the authority to implement decisions, allocate monies, and build real alternatives for our lives. Right now we do not have those powers. We must get them back and that is the primary goal of your organization, the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.

SECRETS OF ANCIENT SEA DISCOVERED

Gas bonanza found on B.C.-Alberta line

By PAUL RAUGUST
Sun Business Writer

CALGARY — A massive natural gas field straddling the northeastern B.C.-Alberta border could nearly double Canada's known gas reserves, the Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists was told here Tuesday.

About half the 26,000-acre field, called the Deep Basin, borders the Sukunka and Grizzly Valleys about 160 kilometres south of Fort St. John. The remainder is in Alberta.

The discovery was made by Canadian Hunter Exploration Ltd., of Calgary, which estimates the field's ultimate recoverable reserves at 50 trillion cubic feet.

Total Canadian reserves were quickly managed to attract consideration among the best teams in the country.

"We just went out and hit it, we considered the best in the world," Masters said. "It didn't matter how much money it took; we wanted the gas."

But it wasn't until 1976 that Canadian Hunter managed to find the Deep Basin at Bull Moose mountain near B.C.

Locating the shoreline of the ancient sea that covered that part of Alberta in prehistoric times was crucial. It would be from there that the gas deposits could be found.

In an interview, he related the excitement surrounding the shore line. "When the crew found it, I called over the phone: 'Goddam it, still hear the seagulls.'"

Masters said he is convinced the B.C. portion of the basin will be a major market before the Alberta gas pipeline is completed in its close proximity to the new pipeline.

Canadian Hunter now controls the best basin acreage, having spent \$10 million on lease purchases in the area alone.

The company will drill for gas in 20 wells this summer on the B.C. side, at a cost of about \$1 million each. Texaco, Shell, Pacific and a B.C. consortium formed between Home Oil, Superior, Ashland, and Pan-Canadian are also active in the area.

Such companies as Texaco and Hudson Bay Gas, he said, drilled right through the gas clay in the basin area during the past 15 years but, "they didn't recognize a geological conclusion that we were dealing with a beach."

at 59 tcf in 1977, when B.C.'s proven reserves stood at a meagre 7.8 tcf.

Canada now produces about three tcf per year, half of which is sold to the U.S.

Canadian Hunter president John Masters, in revealing details of the discovery to the geologists' 50th annual convention here, said its economic implications are staggering.

"These large supplies could displace part of Canada's foreign oil requirements, and, exported to the U.S., could resolve Canada's serious balance of payments deficit," Masters said.

The price of gas exported to the U.S. is now \$2.16 a thousand cubic feet.

spent nearly \$5 billion in the last 15 years in exploring the same area as Canadian Hunter, drilling a total of 544 wells in B.C. and Alberta, but nothing was found.

Geologically, the Deep Basin has always been viewed as a high-potential area, Masters said, but a combination of economic and technological restrictions prevented other companies from making the discovery.

In fact, it was free statistical data, filed by the oil companies with government agencies, which helped his company unlock the secrets to the basin.

The richest part of the basin found so far is located in Alberta's Elmworth area near the border, where Canadian Hunter has drilled 25 wells. Five of the wells have been tested, ranging from five million per day to 18 mcf, ranking them among Alberta's biggest producers.

Geologists at the conference on whether Masters' predictions for the Deep Basin were accurate, acknowledged that the addition of the field to Canada's reserves will help in the development of plans for development on the northern frontier — the next decade.

Masters' rationale is that the Deep Basin's current return level to producer of 50 tcf now. If the price were to rise to \$2, up to 150 tcf would be economically recoverable, he said.

Reserves in the Deep Basin, Masters said, were found in applying geological techniques developed in the U.S. from the area of southwest Kansas. The two are similar geological formations, Canadian geologists up to now were puzzled when encountering large amounts of water in the basin area.

Masters said gas normally is found above water in the basin there is a flip flop, trapped under the water. The gas was formed about 100 million years ago when the Prairies were covered by a shallow sea.

Masters said he became convinced of the Deep Basin's potential in the early 1970s, but while working as a geologist he couldn't convince the industry to back his theory.

In 1973, he formed Canadian Hunter with partner James Gray. The company was largely financed by Noranda Mines and

It Just So Happens...

Northeastern B.C. may soon be the scene for the most intensive seismic and drilling activity in its history.

This exploration will follow a June 27 announcement that a huge new discovery of natural gas has been made, nearly half of which lies under the area south of Chetwynd and east of the new Sukunka and Grizzly Valley gasfields.

The discovery is called Deep Basin, a 100 million year old sea buried deep under the earth for 26,000 square miles along the B.C.-Alberta border. Geologists think the basin holds more than double Canada's known reserves of natural gas.

But first much more exploration must be done to verify the discovery. One geologist predicted 1,000 new wells must be drilled. Because of the nearby location of the Grizzly Valley pipeline, the Northeast will be the first to know the impact of the new multi-billion dollar hunt for gas.

Industry reaction to Canadian Hunter's claims was generally cautious. Most large exploration companies have been attracted to the Elmworth area by Canadian Hunter's activity and finds.

At least one marketing analyst said that the 50 tcf reserve potential presented by the Deep Basin could change the economic scale of the country's petroleum industry.

PIPELINE IMPACT STUDY GETS UNDERWAY

The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs has been granted funding by the Federal Government to conduct our own studies of the socio-economic impact of the proposed Alaska Highway Pipeline.

Since last summer the Bands in the Northeast and the Southeast have been working closely with the UBCIC to make the government and the pipeline companies recognize our right to know how we will be affected by the pipeline. Countless letters and our delegates' two trips to Ottawa have finally resulted in approval to do the studies which can help us protect our communities from the dangers of this pipeline.

We are now planning how the research will be done. Our staff has met with the top research experts from across Canada who have done the kind of studies we need to do, and we outlined topics such as:

1) *Land Use*: We want to make maps that show where you hunt, trap and fish, and how this has changed over several generations. We also want to describe the animals in each area: their habits, feeding places, mating areas, etc.

2) *Tradition*: To establish how much our culture means to us and the kinds of problems we

are facing. To discuss what our Treaty and Aboriginal Rights are. To establish what types of work we do now and what jobs we want to have.

3) *Living off the Land*: We want to describe what the land means to us: the kinds and amounts of food we get from hunting, trapping, fishing, berry picking, etc., and how our eating habits are changing.

Our fieldworkers, Mary Lou and Arlene, have already visited some of the communities where the research will begin first. The Bands involved will be selecting one person to gather the information from every family in the communities, and a field research co-ordinator will organize the work. They will be assisted and trained by outside expert researchers. We also hope to set up an Elders Advisory Council to provide guidance to the researchers.

The study will involve maps and other data which will be returned to the communities for your use. The goal of this research is to define what problems arise when industrial development is forced on our people without consultation, and to begin to develop alternatives that will meet our needs.

MUCKAMUCK STRIKE CONTINUES

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

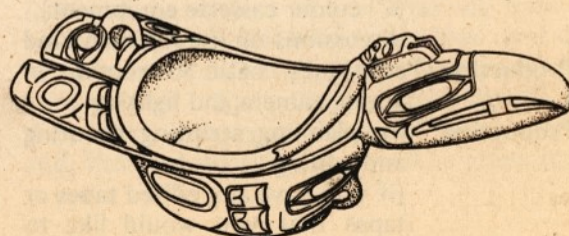
Your assistance is vital to us. The fact that Native workers in B.C. are badly treated has gone unnoticed for too long. At the Muckamuck we are told by our management we are slow, stunned, inexperienced and hard to train. As soon as we got together to ask for some respect and some rights, they fire us and hire expensive lawyers to fight us and break our union.

We are appealing to you, our brothers and sisters in the Native community for assistance in any one or more of the following forms:

- donations and/or loans to our strike fund (send them to the SORWUC Union office)
- assistance with finding jobs for some of us who are on strike (call the union)
- assistance with picketing (come down to the Muckamuck at 1724 Davie St.)

We are part of the renewed struggle of Native people to gain the rights and respect denied us since Captain Cook landed here. We hope that you will support us. The Union address is 207 West Hastings, suite 1114 in Vancouver, and the phone number is 684-2384 or 681-2811. You may also contact me at my home, my number is 324-4348.

In Solidarity,
Ethel Gardner for all SORWUC
members at Muckamuck.



OIL~ HOW MUCH? FOR HOW LONG?

The question of oil supply and demand for the next 10 to 15 years was discussed in National Energy Board hearings at the Hotel Vancouver on May 31.

Speeches were given by organizations such as the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, and public interest groups from the Queen Charlottes and Smithers. Companies like Westcoast Transmission Co. Ltd., also spoke to the N.E.B.

The NEB heard comments about the importance of fish on the West coast; the environmental problems an oil port in or around Kitimat would cause; the future of oil developments and exploration; and the potential of alternate energy sources, such as the wind, sun, lumber and the sea.

Conservation was talked about as a way to use less energy and control energy demand, by all consumers of Canadian and imported oil.

The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs did not make a speech at this hearing but did provide the NEB with a written submission containing several points:

Oil cannot be separated from the land and the people of the land. For oil to be produced it must be taken from the land, and must disturb our people, our culture, our society, and our livelihood.

When oil transportation and development occurs, the territory being exploited is most often Indian reserve and tribal territorial lands.

Indians have the right to decide what is going to happen to their land. Oil companies and governments must negotiate with us if they want to transport oil and/or explore for oil on Indian lands.

The UBCIC made this submission to the NEB for two reasons. First, the UBCIC wants the NEB to understand the B.C. Indian position on resource development and transportation systems.

Secondly, the UBCIC wanted to make it clear that if policy directions are made as a result of these hearings, then Indian opinion must be part of that policy.

Oil cannot be separated from the land and the people of the land. For oil to be produced it must be taken from the land and must disturb our people, our culture, our society, and our livelihood.

It is certain that policy directions will come from these hearings. This means that what the NEB recommends will be the policy of the Federal Cabinet on oil supply and demand for Canada up to 1985.

The UBCIC must be part of this process to be certain that the Federal Cabinet understands the position of B.C. Indians on future plans for oil, oil ports, oil exploration, and all oil concerns in general.

VIDEO WORKSHOP

Quite a few people have been asking about workshops on video: what is available and what to do with what you have.

The television staff at Capilano College in North Vancouver have agreed to put on a three day workshop August 21, 22 and 23rd. This would be for all Bands in B.C. who already have, or hope to get, video equipment, and for any other groups or persons who are interested.

The workshops have been planned to include:

Equipment: how to use it (we will have ½" b. & w. reel to reel, cassette and ¾" colour cassette equipment) discussions on uses of each kind

Production Techniques: basic instruction in audio, camera and lighting

Production: pre-planning, scripting, shooting and editing.

(if you have any edited tapes or tapes that you would like to edit, please bring them).

If you have any particular video problems that you would like us to cover, please let us know.

One of the other advantages to a workshop of this kind is to get together with all other Indian video groups or individuals: find out who is doing what, who can help who — and to start a kind of distribution network, so that useful programs aren't just sitting on someone's shelf.

If you could let us (Communications UBCIC) know if you will be coming, what kind of equipment you have, what particular areas that you want to cover, it would certainly help us arrange the workshop. We can only handle sixteen people in this kind of workshop: the first sixteen people to register before July 15. Please let us know too whether you would like to be billeted while attending the workshop.

Write to: Communications UBCIC: Video Workshop
440 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. Tel: 684-0231



UBCIC GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

U.B.C.I.C. RESOLUTIONS — 10th GENERAL ASSEMBLY — APRIL 1978

Here are the decisions that were made at our General Assembly held in Penticton. They are listed in categories, and where possible we have provided you with a follow-up on what action has been taken on these decisions. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs and Indian Governments (Band Councils) are working together for self-determination, and these decisions will aid us in this important process.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Indian Band Government Control
(Gordon Antoine, Robert Manuel)

REASONS:

1. The Indian Act is an act of the Federal Government of Canada and this non-Indian government has imposed this legal definition of Indian people and their status upon us,

2. The Indian Act of the Government of Canada discriminates against Indian women by legislating the loss of status at the time of marriage, and further that this loss is no more than legal genocide.

DECISIONS:

1. We, the delegates at this assembly recognize the existence of Indian Band Governments as our sole governing authority.

2. In the future, all membership statistics issued by the Indian Band Governments shall be issued to the Department of Indian Affairs along with all necessary documentation required by this non-Indian system and only in accordance with local policies derived from the Band involved, and under the hereby recognized authority of the Indian Band Governments.

Aboriginal Rights Position Paper
(Dennis Alphonse, Tom Sampson)

DECISION:

The Aboriginal Rights Position Paper proposed by the UBCIC Indian Government Portfolio be accepted as the Aboriginal Rights Position of the UBCIC under the condition that it is reviewed and revised from time to time according to Clause 5 of the Aboriginal Rights Paper.

FOLLOW-UP:

Intent to work on review of paper in July.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FINANCE (Gordon Antoine, Percy Joe)

Indian Control of Financial Resources

REASONS:

1. There exists a great need for credit and advisory services in the area of personal and Band financial affairs and,

2. The B.C. Native Peoples' Credit Union and other financial institutions have expressed interest in co-operating with the U.B.C.I.C. to investigate better ways of providing these services.

DECISION:

1. That the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs work with any of the organizations to evaluate their concrete proposals to increase Indian control of the financial resources available to our people.

FOLLOW-UP:

This item will be on the agenda for the Next Chiefs Council, or Executive meeting.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND

REASONS:

1. The Indian Economic Development Fund loan fund-level for this region is currently less than \$800,000,

2. This amount is totally inadequate for the needs of the 192 Bands in the region,

3. This fund will probably run out early into the new financial year resulting in no further loans or contributions to Indian and Band businesses.

DECISION:

1. That the Department of Indian Affairs either allocate additional loan and contribution funds to the B.C. Region now, or make an official commitment to the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs that in the event there is an Indian Economic Development fund shortage that additional funds will be made available during the course of the fiscal year.

FOLLOW-UP:

George Manuel has written to Minister of Indian Affairs, Hugh Faulkner, protesting the cutbacks on the Indian Economic Development Fund, and his letter is contained in this issue of U.B.C.I.C. News.

Sectoral Programming

(Gordon Antoine, Barney Alison)

REASONS:

1. the financial resources now available for Economic Development in general are held in common for all status Indians in B.C., and

2. there is no provincial co-ordination for sectoral programming, and

3. the Economic Development policy nationally for Indian people is not oriented towards long term socio-economic planning, and

4. the Sectoral program approach to economic development ensures Indian participation in overall development planning the region.

DECISIONS:

1. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs support the sectoral program approach to economic development, and if necessary, its leadership take political action to implement these programs;

2. the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs work with other Indian organizations in the Province towards co-ordinating and supporting the efforts and objectives of the Indians in B.C. in securing funds for sectoral program delivery.

FISHING

Fisheries Restrictions — Stoney Creek

(Gordon Antoine, Geri Ambers)

REASON: from time immemorial, the Stoney Creek Indians have fished Tachick Lake, Corkscrew and Stoney Creek,

DECISION: **that the present inhabitants of Stoney Creek be allowed to set nets in the above-named places at all times, and without restrictions from the Department of Fisheries.**

FOLLOW-UP: No action has been taken as of yet, but Walt Taylor, Fishing Portfolio, will be following up on this decision in the near future.

RESOLUTIONS

O WEEKENO BAND

REASONS:

1. The Oweekeno Band located at the head of Rivers Inlet, is without electricity,
2. The Department of Indian Affairs has proposed to repair the 15 kilowatt diesel engine,
3. The Oweekeno Band members have voted in favour of discontinuing the use of the 15 kilowatt engine due to its lack of efficiency,
4. The Department of Indian Affairs proposed to install a 60 kilowatt diesel engine at an approximate cost of \$125,000.00,
5. The Oweekeno Band has been approached and is meeting Universal Water Wheels Limited, a company that installs Hydro-electric Power Systems, Turbines, Generators and related equipment.
6. The Oweekeno Band wants a feasibility study of hydro-electric power in opposition to diesel engine power,
7. The D.I.A. has now received a proposal from a Universal Water Wheels Limited representative,
8. No notice for tenders has been made public,
9. The months of December 1977, January, February, March, April, 1978 is the total time that the Department of Indian Affairs, Universal Water Wheels Limited and the Oweekeno Band Council have been arguing.

DECISION:

1. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs provide assistance to the Oweekeno Band in research and legal aid in stating our case to prove the inadequacies of the Department of Indian Affairs controlling our core funding.

FOLLOW-UP:

Rosalie Tizya, Education Co-ordinator, and John Warren, Socio-Economic Co-ordinator, met with Oweekeno Band on June 26-28 to discuss the situation, and the Band will meet with the Department of Indian Affairs on July 5, 1978.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

(Gordon Antoine, Michael Leach)

REASONS:

1. The Minister of Indian Affairs, the Honourable Hugh Faulkner, has stated that a Socio-Economic Development Strategy must be developed from the Band level up and not from a top down approach, and
2. this approach requires that Bands have the opportunity to develop comprehensive community plans which will define what their aspirations and objectives are, and
3. this process will require a substantial expenditure in order that it can be realized.

DECISION:

The Department of Indian Affairs at the National and B.C. levels make sufficient funds available to Bands in order that they may begin and continue the community planning process at the Band level.

FOLLOW-UP:

A funding process has been developed for use of the different DIA budgets to permit comprehensive planning by Bands. A directive has been sent to District Offices advising District Managers on the general way that funds should be used. Although it's a limited process now, it is a first step.

PLANNING INSTITUTE

(Bill Mussell, Harry Dickie)

REASONS:

1. The Indian Bands of B.C. have long-range goals for the development of their human and natural resources, and
2. the Indian Bands of B.C. have to depend currently on the purchased services of outside consultants for technical and professional planning towards these goals.

DECISION:

The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs encourage the formation of a Planning Institute to assist Bands with this important process.

FOLLOW-UP:

Two summer students have been hired to look at Planning process and they are consulting with Bands on their planning needs and on what progress has been made in some areas of planning. They are working in co-operation with the School of Community Planning at the University of British Columbia.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ENERGY & RESOURCES

West Coast Oil Ports Inquiry

REASONS:

1. the West Coast Oil Ports Inquiry was set up to investigate the implications of an oil port and increased tanker traffic on the West Coast of B.C.,

2. the U.B.C.I.C. was a major participant at the Inquiry hearings,

3. the Honourable Len Marchand announced on February 23, 1978 that there was no need for a West Coast Oil Port now or in the foreseeable future,

4. the U.B.C.I.C. demanded that the Government pass a law establishing that the National Energy Board shall not hear any application concerning a West Coast oil port for a period of at least ten years.

DECISIONS:

1. the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs continue to lobby for the necessary legislation to ensure that our coastal waters will be protected against any and all dangers from supertanker traffic now and in the future.

2. the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs continue to work with concerned local communities and support efforts towards gaining recognition and protection of our aboriginal rights to fish.

FOLLOW-UP:

U.B.C.I.C. Energy and Resources still needs to continue the lobbying for legislation against any oilport on the B.C. Coast, and are watching all proposals for oil ports on the coast. They recently attended hearings in Seattle and have also obtained information from Chicago hearings where KPL made a strong presentation. We are also intervening in the National Energy Board Oil-Supply and Demand hearings.

Looping

REASONS:

1. Westcoast Transmission Company Limited has proposed to loop a pipeline from Chetwynd to Huntington,

2. the proposed pipeline will run through Indian Reserves and traditional Indian territory and trapping lines, hunting and fishing grounds of the Indian people in the Province,

3. in the past, the Indian people in the Province have not seriously opposed the pipeline construction through their lands because we have not been fully informed by the companies or by the Department of Indian Affairs of the pipeline applications nor have we appreciated the impact of pipeline construction on the lives of our people,

4. in the past, Westcoast Transmission Company Limited has built a pipeline without regard to Indian people and our resources and as a result the company has been destructive to our resources without providing any benefits to our people, either with good jobs or reasonable compensation,

5. the National Energy Board has been insensitive to our people by holding hearings on pipeline applications giving inadequate notice of the hearings on pipelines which will affect the lives of our people far from local areas, in spite of the fact that the National Energy Board has power to give reasonable notice and hold hearings in local communities,

DECISIONS:

1. the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs insist that the National Energy Board give reasonable notice of hearings and hold hearings in local Indian communities wherever a pipeline application in the future will affect Indian lifestyle and aboriginal rights such as, but not restricted to, hunting, trapping, fishing, and food gathering.

2. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs opposes the expansion of the looping pipeline until we are satisfied that the pipeline can be built safely without harming our communities, our land, or our resources. In the event that the pipeline can be built safely, the Union supports the demands for compensation and jobs made by the affected Bands.

3. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs supports the demands made by affected Bands for the renegotiation of existing right of way contracts.

FOLLOW-UP:

There has been no decision approving the loop, and meetings will be arranged with bands to keep them informed.

RESOLUTIONS

FORESTRY COMMITTEE

REASONS:

1. A Provincial Committee has been formed with the objective of ensuring that the new Forest Act will ensure, encourage, and assist greater Indian involvement in the industry,

2. Indian people require opportunities for Economic Development.

DECISIONS:

1. This Assembly will support this Committee.

2. In the short term this Assembly support the changes in the Forest Act guaranteeing the opportunity for involvement in the industry and guaranteeing the opportunity for allocation of timber resources to Indians on a meaningful basis,

3. In the long term this Assembly give the Union the mandate to work with Bands to develop long range strategies within the Forestry industry.

ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE

REASONS:

1. There has been cultural genocide among our people in B.C. as a result of large-scale construction and development projects in recent years,

2. The social chaos created by the invasion of our communities by large numbers of transient workers has become totally insupportable,

3. Plans to construct the largest pipeline in North America are now being negotiated between the Federal and Provincial governments and the pipeline companies,

4. There have been no studies and no inquiry into the socio-economic impacts of the proposed Alaska Highway Pipeline in B.C. and no consultation with our people in planning this project.

DECISIONS:

1. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs continue to oppose the construction of the pipeline until we have had adequate time and funding to conduct the necessary studies to protect our communities from the dangers of this and other development projects.

2 The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs insists on an independent public inquiry into the socio-economic impact of the pipeline and on the resolution of all outstanding issues concerning our rights.

FOLLOW-UP:

The Union is demanding an independent public inquiry into the socio-economic effects of the Alaska Highway Pipeline.

KUPER ISLAND RESIDENCE

(Gordon Antoine, Raymond Jones)

REASONS:

1. The Allied Indian Metis Society (AIMS) has made a proposal to the Penelakut Band for use of former Kuper Island Student Residence as a Diversion Centre Program, and

2. the Penelakut Band has agreed to enter into negotiations with AIMS in agreement with the above proposal, and

3. the President of AIMS is seeking funding from various governmental Agencies in order that this operational Diversion Centre can become operational.

DECISION:

AIMS and the Penelakut Band seek the support of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs to get this worthwhile program functional.

FOLLOW-UP:

Supporting letter is being drawn up.

WORLD COUNCIL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

(Victor Adolph, Barney Shackley)

DECISION:

As an indication of support for the World Council of Indigenous People, the U.B.C.I.C. resolves to donate \$1,000 (one thousand dollars) to the World Council of Indigenous People, and that the money is to be derived from donations to the U.B.C.I.C.

FOLLOW-UP:

The cheque has been processed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FISHING

Quotas

(Gordon Antoine, Jim Dolan)

REASONS:

1. The Indian Bands of British Columbia have fishing rights which they have never given up and these rights cannot be limited without the consent and agreement of the Indian people involved, and

2. The Federal Fisheries Department is now imposing a quota system on Indian fishing in British Columbia.

DECISION:

This Assembly reject on principle any effort of the Fisheries Department to curtail or limit Indian fishing rights.

FOLLOW-UP:

On June 20, 1978, a Temporary Advisory Group meeting was held at Union Headquarters. Eight experienced Indian fisheries people met with our Fisheries staff to discuss Band concerns in this valuable resource. The UBCIC will be involving other Bands by sending them information and materials resulting from these meetings.

PROVINCE-WIDE INDIAN FISHING REPRESENTATION

(Gordon Antoine, Jim Dolan)

REASONS:

1. When fisheries in B.C. were completely managed by Indian Bands, the fisheries were well cared for and there were plenty of fish, and

2. due to one hundred years of control and mismanagement by the Fisheries Department, and due to over-fishing by non-native people, the fish stocks have become endangered and are now in need of massive rehabilitation and restoration, and,

3. all Indian Bands, whether on the coast or in the interior, depend on many of the same species of fish, and

4. Indian Bands must exercise management of Indian fisheries.

DECISION:

This Assembly direct the President to involve all interested Bands in developing a strategy to provide province-wide Indian representation that would deal with current critical concerns in fishery matters.

EDUCATION

Master Tuition Agreement

(Basil Ambrose, Clifford Louie)

DECISION:

This Assembly give the Education Portfolio full support, including support for negotiations with the Federal and Provincial Governments to effect the inclusion of a legal addendum to the Master Tuition Agreement which will take the form of an opting out clause for Bands that wish to make their own education contracts.

This Assembly support and endorse the continuation of the consultation process initiated by the Master Tuition Agreement workshops.

FOLLOW-UP:

The Regional Office of the DIA has been informed of the Assembly's resolution.

MTA workshop will be held at the Interior Conference in Vernon.

Cultural Education Centre

(Dave Sommerville, Dennis Alphonse)

DECISIONS:

1. The Education Portfolio of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs, with the assistance of the staff of the existing Cultural Education Centres, begin making a case to decentralize B.C.'s Cultural Education Centre dollars to B.C. from Ottawa;

2. the Education Portfolio of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs assist in reactivating the provincial organisation to handle the decentralized dollars to B.C. and to assist the centres to meet the objectives and criteria of the Treasury Board through guidelines duly approved and ratified by Chiefs Council.

FOLLOW-UP:

The Education Portfolio is in the process of re-activating the Provincial Committee. Meetings will follow.

RESOLUTIONS

MEMBERSHIP

Membership Workshops
(Robert Manuel, Geri Ambers)

REASONS:

1. The B.C. Native Women's Society has developed a working paper with respect to Indian Rights for Indian Women which states that control of membership shall be by Band Councils,

2. The working paper will be used as a working paper during workshops to be held in co-operation with Band Councils throughout the Province of B.C.,

3. The workshops will develop a position paper to be used by the Society and further to be submitted to the U.B.C.I.C. for their use at the National Indian Brotherhood conference to the Indian Act Amendment Committee.

DECISIONS:

1. The U.B.C.I.C. supports the B.C. Native Women's Society's working paper workshops to be held throughout the Province.

2. The B.C. Native Women's Society and the B.C. Homemakers Association work together as an Ad Hoc Committee in this regard.

FOLLOW-UP

The B.C. Native Women's Society received \$10,000 from Secretary of State to hold workshops in B.C.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT as read to the 10th Annual General Assembly

(Irving Harry, Archie Pootlass)

DECISION:

The Youth Development Paper be accepted as presented to the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs Tenth Annual General Assembly.

FOLLOW-UP:

The Co-ordinator has been consulting with Bands as part of her research for program development. Two sources of funding for permanent positions have been identified.

CAPTAIN COOK

(Philip Paul, Wilson Bob)

REASON:

1. This General Assembly of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs support the Mowichaht Band in rejecting the Captain Cook Celebrations.

DECISIONS:

1. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs have no active participation in Captain Cook advertisements and celebrations and that all items pertaining to Captain Cook advertisements be withdrawn from this General Assembly,

2. A day be declared as a day of victory to celebrate the survival of Indian People in spite of the fact that suppression has taken place over the past two (200) hundred years.

FOLLOW-UP:

About 140 Indians demonstrated at the opening of the Celebrations by the Minister of Tourism. A meeting with the Minister has been arranged to discuss the needs of B.C. Indians. This is scheduled for September.

KAMLOOPS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

(Gordon Antoine, Benjamin James)

REASONS:

1. The Kamloops Indian Residential School building located on the Kamloops Band property has become available for various business activities and the Kamloops Indian Band is very much interested in making the property available for the continued cultural and traditional education activities of the Indian people of B.C.

2. The Kamloops area is a centralized area in the Province of B.C. and as the Band property is located in such a place that would be most convenient to the Indian people within the Province of B.C.

DECISIONS:

1. It was decided that the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs consider the Kamloops Residence buildings located on the Kamloops Band property as its permanent future home.

TAXATION

(Gordon Antoine, Clarence Apsassin)

REASONS:

1. Lillian Brown of the Skidegate Band is suing B.C. Hydro for the return of the 7% social service tax she is paying on her monthly hydro bill, and

2. the position is that she is exempt under Section 87 of the Indian Act, which states that regardless of any other Federal or Provincial law, the interest of an Indian or a Band on a

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Taxation Continued

Reserve or surrendered land cannot be taxed and the personal property (wages, clothes, etc.) of an Indian or Indian Band is not subject to tax if it is on reserve, and

3. the case will come before the courts in Vancouver on April 10 and 11, 1978, and

4. this case will have broad socio-economic implications on the other Indians and Bands of British Columbia.

DECISIONS:

1. in order to show support to Lillian Brown in this court action Indians living on reserves consider stop paying the tax portion of their hydro bills,

2. the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs support, where possible, those that wish to attend the court case and show their support.

FOLLOW-UP:

Lillian Brown is taking her case to the Appeal Court, which will resume in September. In the meantime, the UBCIC has suggested that Bands continue to not pay their hydro tax, but to keep it on one side until the case is settled.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Working Paper

(Dennis Alphonse, Clarence Apsassin)

DECISION:

It was decided that this Assembly accept in principle the working paper on Health and Social Development.

FOLLOW-UP:

Dick Vedan is developing the working paper on Health and Social Development.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

REASONS: (Bill Mussell, Philip Paul)

1. The Federal and Provincial Governments have entered into negotiations to effect the transfer of Social Services administration for Indian Bands to the Provincial Ministry of Human Resources,

2. The local Indian Governments of B.C. are moving towards greater control over their affairs,

3. The spirit of involvement, consultation, and co-operation has become an accepted facet of Federal Government/Indian relations.

DECISIONS:

1. The Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs remind the Federal Government of their obligation and commitment to consultation especially on matters pertaining to the lives of our membership.

2. That the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs be authorized by this conference to state in strongest terms to the Federal Government its disapproval of such unilateral and arbitrary actions, and that immediate action be taken by the Federal Government to ensure the full and immediate involvement in all research discussions and negotiations on this issue.

FOLLOW-UP:

There are discussions taking place to transfer welfare responsibility from the Federal to the Provincial government. The Province does not want U.B.C.I.C. involvement in these negotiations. The U.B.C.I.C. will send a letter to the Minister of Indian Affairs demanding that no negotiations concerning the transfer of social services to the province take place, unless U.B.C.I.C. is involved as a third party.

JUSTICE WORKSHOPS

REASONS: (Gordon Antoine, Clarence Apsassin)

1. The U.B.C.I.C. has a direct interest in civil, criminal, and administrative justice policy in B.C.

2. Broadly based Indian opinion concerning justice policy, as expressed by a provincial justice council, was recommended at the 1975 Edmonton Conference on Native People and the Criminal Justice System,

3. On September 9, 1976 the Ministry of the Attorney General agreed to explore with provincial Indian associations the idea of biannual consultation regarding justice policy.

DECISIONS:

1. Within the next three (3) months the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs cohost a "workshop on criminal, civil and administrative justice in B.C." with the Indian Homemakers' Association of B.C., to provide the Bands a vehicle for legal education.

FOLLOW-UP:

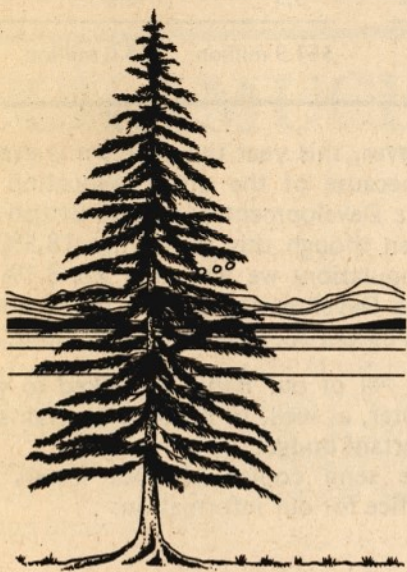
There will be a meeting with Richard Vedan, Health & Social Development Co-ordinator, and the Homemakers' Association to develop a strategy to implement this resolution.

SUN and EARTH

A Salish legend

The Old One who lives in the world above grew tired of looking down and not seeing anything. He took a handful of the transparent matter that surrounded him and shaped it into a ball. He hurled it into space, where it stayed suspended. The Old One contemplated it for a while and realized that something was missing, so he created several beings who looked like men. He called them Sun, Earth, Moon and Stars, and made them shine so that he could see them better from his doorstep.

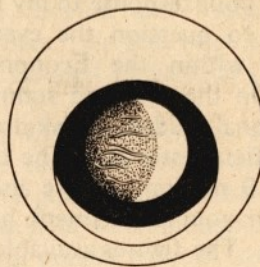
Sun was married to Earth, and Moon and Stars were their parents. After they had lived together for some time, Earth started making life difficult for Sun. She was never satisfied. Sometimes she would scold him for being too hot, other times for being too cold. She sulked whenever he was away, and when he returned she would heap abuse on him. Finally, he grew fed up with being scolded all the time and left his wife to live far away. Moon and Stars followed him since they loved Sun very much and got on with him very well.



Left to her own devices, Earth got bored. She reproached herself for having driven her husband away and cried so much that her tears rose to her knees.

The Old One saw how sorry she was for what she had done and took pity on her. He ordered Sun, Moon, and Stars to live where Earth could see them.

"From now on," he said to them, "you won't be permitted to abandon anybody. One of you will remain visible day or night. It's not good for Earth to pine away like this. You, Sun, may run around all day if you like, but at night you must come back to your wife as you're supposed to do. How else am I going to have any grandchildren to play with?"



After giving Sun, Moon and Stars their present form, the Old One proceeded to transform Earth. From his own flesh he made the ground on which we walk, from his bones the rocks that support our world, from his blood the water that refreshes and purifies, and from his hair he made the trees and flowers.

"From now on," he said to Earth, "you will be a mother to all the creatures that crawl, swim, walk or fly. They will all live in and around you. They will take their food from you because you are bountiful. They will sleep in your lap and make use of every part of your body. Sun will father many children by you who will walk over your belly, treat you harshly at times, and often forget you. But in the end they will always come back to you. When they lie down for the sleep that never ends, your flesh will cover them up and, thus hidden away, they will be yours again."

UNION PROTESTS \$\$ CUTS

June 26, 1978

The Honourable J. Hugh Faulkner
Minister, Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
400 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Dear Mr. Minister:

Again I must strongly protest the allocation of funding to the B.C. Region.

In my letter to you of 15 May, 1978, I noted the disproportionately small share of the overall Indian and Inuit Affairs budget which had been allocated to this region this financial year. I have still not received your response to my letter.

I now wish to question the even more extreme disparity within the Economic Development budget. On the attached summary I have shown the national budget break-down as presented in the official estimates. The total budget this year is \$61.9 million. I have also listed the allocations which your department has made to the B.C. Region. The figures available to us as of this date show a total Economic Development allocation of only \$5.0 million. This is only 8.1% of the total budget; yet B.C. has 18.5% of the status population in Canada.

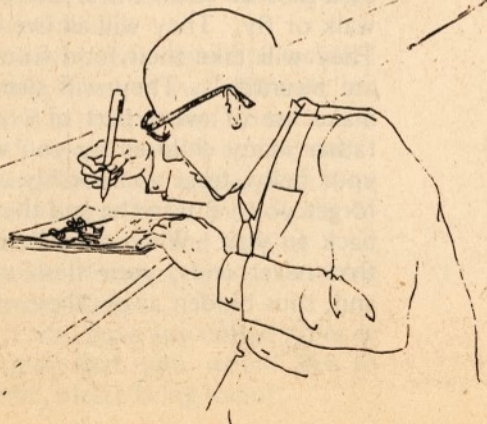
I have two questions for you, Mr. Minister:

1. Why is this Region receiving less than half our fair share of the Economic Development budget?

2. Where are the Economic Development dollars going?

I must again stress that the Indians of B.C. will not tolerate this degree of disparity in the way your department chooses to allocate the funding which Parliament appropriates for our people.

Yours truly,
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
George Manuel,
President



Our Bands will have little funding available this year for Economic Development projects. Generally this is because funding for this program is only a small part of the overall Indian and Inuit Affairs budget.

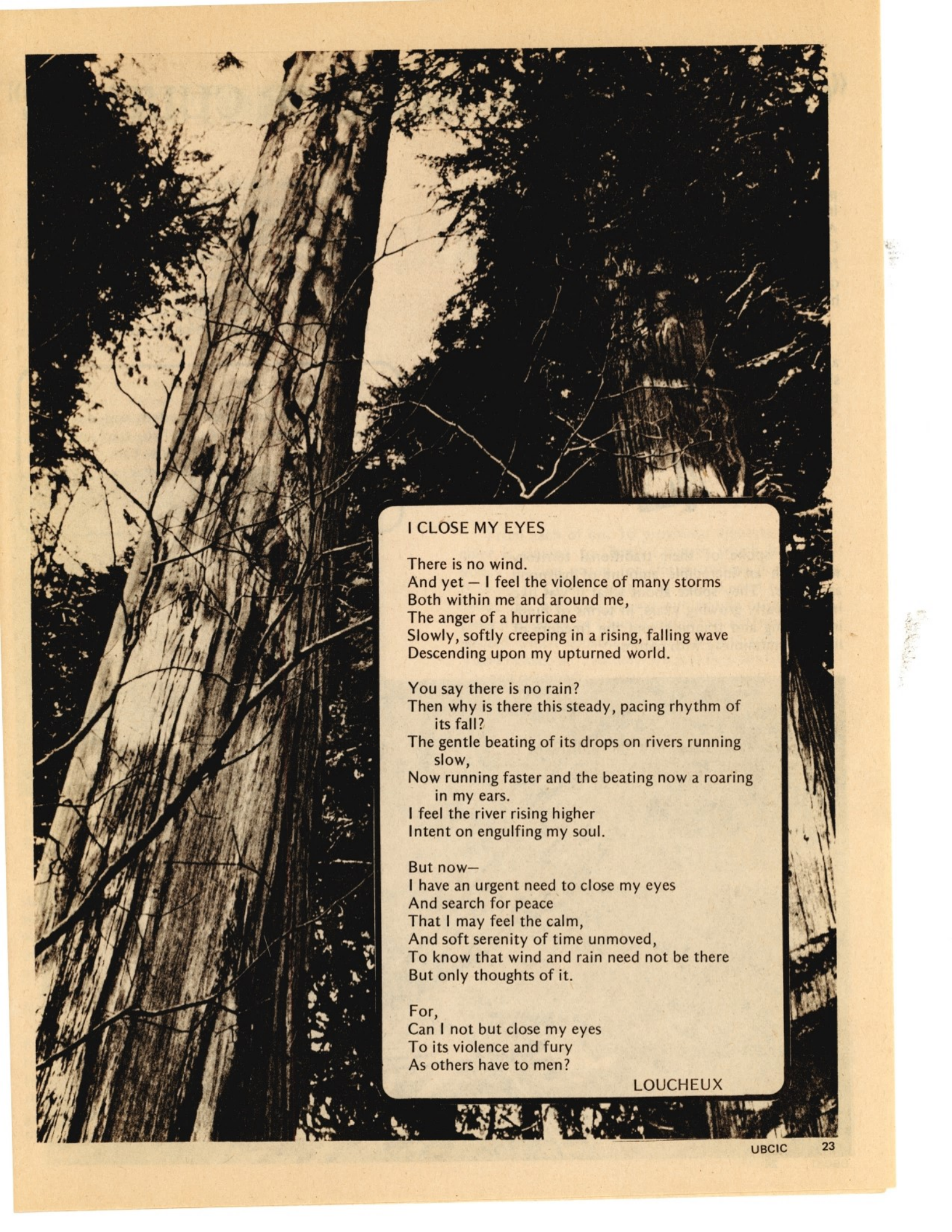
Economic Development Funding Picture
Financial Year 1978/79

	National Econ. Devel. Budget	B.C. Economic Development Allocation	%age
Salaries and other operation and mtce. (O&M)	\$32.2 million	\$2.5 million	7.8
Capital	\$6.1	0.5	8.2
Contributions (IEDF & IFAP)	10.8	0.9	8.3
Grants	1.5	0.2	13.3
Stabilization Program	8.0	0.5	6.3
Arts and Crafts Development	3.3	0.4	12.1
Totals	\$61.9 million	\$5.0 million	8.1 %

However, this year the problem is even more serious because of the unfair allocation of the Economic Development budget to British Columbia. Even though this region has 18.5% of the status population, we will only get 8.1% of the Economic Development budget if the allocation proposed by D.I.A., Ottawa is carried out.

All of our Bands are asked to write to the Minister, as well, to demand our fair share of this important budget.

Please send copies of your letters to the Union office for our information.



I CLOSE MY EYES

There is no wind.
And yet – I feel the violence of many storms
Both within me and around me,
The anger of a hurricane
Slowly, softly creeping in a rising, falling wave
Descending upon my upturned world.

You say there is no rain?
Then why is there this steady, pacing rhythm of
its fall?
The gentle beating of its drops on rivers running
slow,
Now running faster and the beating now a roaring
in my ears.
I feel the river rising higher
Intent on engulfing my soul.

But now—
I have an urgent need to close my eyes
And search for peace
That I may feel the calm,
And soft serenity of time unmoved,
To know that wind and rain need not be there
But only thoughts of it.

For,
Can I not but close my eyes
To its violence and fury
As others have to men?

LOUCHEUX

“OUR FREEDOM WAS OUR CULTURE”

During a brief training course, I had the privilege of meeting and spending some very important hours with Adele Sellars and John Alexis. Adele Sellars is an elder from Soda Creek near Williams Lake, and John Alexis is from Tache near Fort St. James. John isn't quite an elder but certainly has a lifelong history of his homeland.

It is very hard to express my thanks and appreciation in such few words because they shared such a great amount of wisdom, expertise and knowledge with me.



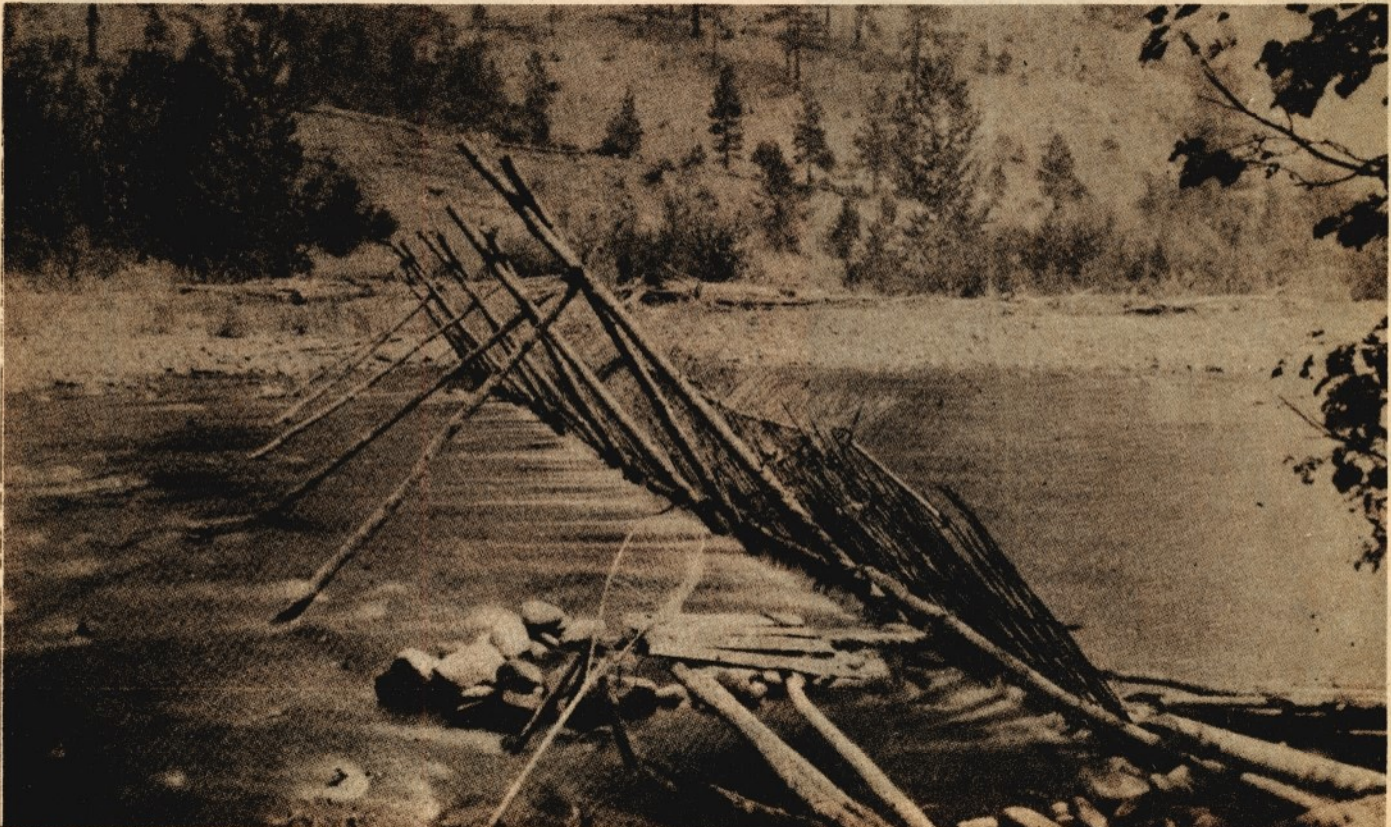
Both spoke of their traditional territory with such an incredible amount of harmony and pride. They spoke about what it was like in their early growing years, in terms of hunting, fishing and trapping, and the freedom of living harmoniously with nature.

Towards the end of my time with them, they were both saddened in telling me about the destruction they have seen to our Indian people, our lands, our hunting, fishing and trapping rights. It really hurt to see the pain in their eyes because of their experience in watching the depletion of the salmon, wildlife and peace from such an unfeeling force for the almighty dollar which is ruining nature.

Adele stated, “Our freedom was our culture, the freedom to hunt, fish, trap and live our lifestyle. It is gone, how can we get it back, the freedom to live how we want.”

Both expressed feelings of hopelessness and helplessness because so much has been destroyed. But they continue to hold faith in their own people for not becoming totally destroyed and rebuilding our people, our lands, life and culture.

by Lillian Basil



YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Since the U.B.C.I.C. Annual Assembly, the Youth Development Portfolio has been extremely active. Our first activity was securing funds from D.I.A. to finance the Summer Hiring program. We now have 13 summer students working in the various departments of the Union. Three of these students are working in Youth Development as Researchers and fieldworkers. They are conducting research in the following areas:

- A) What Indian Youth programs are in existence in the province.
- B) A review of various non-Indian Youth programs to determine possible relevance to the Indian young people of B.C.
- C) Possible sources of permanent or short term funding.
- D) Population statistics and how they relate to the problems that youth are facing.
- E) What percentage of the Youth population are having difficulty with the law.
- F) The feasibility of setting up a provincial inter age Youth Development committee that would act in an advisory function to the Youth Development Portfolio.

We are also now becoming involved in some field work in the northwest area. (Kitimat, Terrace, and Prince Rupert.) This kind of consultation will provide us with a much deeper insight into the real needs of the Youth and their communities.

We also will be holding a Youth Development workshop in Vernon in July at the Central Interior conference. One whole day at the end of the conference will be devoted to Youth Development.

We have been receiving feedback from various bands requesting more involvement from the Portfolio at the community level. The Vernon Conference will hopefully facilitate this request.

Since the Assembly the Portfolio has also been involved in the U.N.A. conference on Human Rights in the community. We were able to bring 26 students from all areas of the province to participate in the conference as well as having 17 resource people who held some very successful workshops for the 400 students.

We are also receiving requests to speak at various local high schools about the situation of the Indian people in Canada and B.C. in particular.

HELP WANTED: DOCTOR, LAWYER, INDIAN CHIEF

Indian doctors needed
To save our young and old
Indian lawyers needed
To see no more land is sold
Indian Chiefs now needed
To lead us on the trail
Back to our Indian Heritage
(This time we must not fail.)
Indian writers needed
To keep our minds alive
So our religion will survive
And mainly mostly Indians needed
Not chiefs or business men
Just like you Brother and Sister
Who want to live again. . .
Help wanted (no experience)
We will learn together
To share and help our people
With respect for one another.
Bob Bacon, Williams Lake

Kelly Vail is a young girl from Lillooet who attended the United Nations Association in Canada Conference on *Human Rights in Your Community*. She also attended one of the workshops given by the resource people that the UBCIC invited to be at the conference.

Kelly sent us this report of her experience at the conference and we felt that by printing it, a lot of people could share her experience and understanding.

Thank you Kelly!

NOTES ON INDIAN PEOPLE FISHING

Fishing is the Indian people's major group resource. The fishing rights of Indian people are controlled by the Federal Fisheries department. The Indian people fish in different ways. There are many different types: lake fishing, coastal fishing, and river fishing, these are just a few.

Ever since the Indian people have lived here they have depended on resources from the land and the water. The Indian people have a harmonious life cycle with the fish.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Cont.

In 1920 a lot of Indian people were facing imposition of regulations such as the fishing rights issue. In 1926 a group of Native people went to Ottawa to discuss the Indian Rights topic. They were faced with more and more impositions on fishing rights, which is important to 90% of the people. There were restrictions and regulations made against the Native People's fishing rights. For example, they were told they had to cut the nose and dorsal fins of the fish, and this never had to be done before. This was done so the fish could be marked for commercial fishing.

The Indian people depended on fish resources to survive. The Federal Conservation Officers are a threat to the fisheries of the Indian people. The Indian people feel they are being used for the decline of the Indian fisheries.

The recent restriction is so much fish per family, or per person. The Indian people have never had such restrictions. They have always only taken what they needed for whatever they needed it for.

There are people who fish for sport, you can't tell me that those people who can afford to go to a salmon derby, need the fish for survival.

The Native people are accused of taking all the fish, but the Native people rely on the fish for their food.

Fewer and fewer Indian people have their own boats. These people are being pushed out of the fishing industry. The boats and the fishing licenses are being bought out. The Fisheries Department do not care. In area 27 where the fish come through the Fraser run and Kishmere River, this area is open to the commercial sys-

tem. If this goes through this will kill the rivers and their runs. The Indian people have sent a letter of protest to the Fisheries Department and they have received no answer. They won't know for two years whether the rivers will be wiped out.

The "shit" they put in the rivers are killing the fish and the runs. There is someone somewhere who doesn't care about conservation. The Indian people's fishing is being pushed out of the Commercial industry. There are more and more Indian people who are unemployed because all they know is fishing. The fisheries is really a dirty business. You have to really hustle and you have to have the money and equipment, which is very expensive. Some of the Indian people can't afford to fish, because they can't afford the boats and the equipment.

Notes taken from Larry Pierre Sr.'s Speech

"You speak of rights, original rights. I speak from my life. Speaking to you now, I don't know what to say to you young people. If I tell you anything you might go home and tell your parents, and I don't want to say anything to offend them. Whatever I say here you may discuss with your parents and family."

"Ask your Government a few questions like I asked them a few questions. There was a man from the Fisheries Department present at a meeting I attended. I asked just a few questions:

I asked what tribe he was.

He said, "I work at the Fisheries Department, I am a high official.

I asked if he ever watched an Indian fish.

He said, "Yes".

I asked if he ever saw a Native person catching fish.



He said "Yes".

I asked, "Do you know what he does with that fish?"

He said, "They preserve them."

I asked, "How do they preserve them?"

He said, "They dress them, clean them, and hang them out to dry."

I said, "Yes, they preserve the fish, do you think this is wrong?"

The man was silent.

I said, "Do you know why they catch the fish? Because their families are hungry. I catch my fish at a certain season, I know how many to catch and how many to let go so they will produce more. I thank the fish. Your people don't respect those things."

"Grandmother used to tell me things before she died, at 117, she taught me about Christianity. Christianity is a bunch of pretty dresses. Open your eyes and see the work of the Creator. I can't explain him or it to you. You can only think of the Great One for three seconds pure, after that, it isn't pure."

"You're supposed to share, we haven't shared have we? If we had shared we wouldn't have this problem. I'm telling you about who I am and what I am, and about fishing."

"I don't question my elders, they know best. I have taught my children this. You have to respect others including yourself. Don't walk around with your shoes untied, a man will turn around and laugh. But don't laugh at someone else before you look at yourself. Always respect everything, life, forest, food. This is all corrupted. Now you have to go to school or go to jail. I never went to school because I was beaten or whipped because of my language, which was all I knew."

"I hope this teaches you, what I've told you. A white man told me once, 'You're a good speaker Larry, everything you say is true, white people wasted the buffalo, they leave dead fish in the rivers, your people take what they need.'"

"An Indian man went to court for shooting a Canada goose out of season. He said to me, 'Larry, I'll go to court in my Indian outfit. You brought this on, you taught me my rights, the preservation of our rights.'"

"My boy went fishing one day. He brought back some fish, his Aunt said to him, 'Throw it away, it's full of 24D.' I don't know what it will do to me, I might grow another arm out of stomach or another ear somewhere. This 24D is for killing weeds, but it won't help my people. What is it good for?"

"This year we will gather food and have a celebration like a long time ago. Everyone digs a handful of food in the spring, this is the first food of spring. They are thankful for the first food of the spring, and they celebrate. The first salmon is celebrated before any of the people have any and then they all help themselves. The last of the food celebrations is the huckleberries. When a deer is killed everything is used up, nothing is wasted."

"The sportsman is prouder with a larger fish. He will brag about it and stuff it and hang it on the wall. I asked the man from the Fisheries Department, 'Do you think my way is right or that your way is right?' The fisheries man said, 'Your way is right.' Everyone at the meeting started to laugh."

"Regulating the fishing of the Indians is like taking away their rights. The Fisheries Department says the Indians are lessening the fishing resources. The people are never consulted with the rights we have. Most of the people have to have a university education to get a job and less than 1% do."

"When hunting, my uncle and I would go out and see a deer carcass with a leg or a head gone, used for an ornament. It is disturbing to see a whole carcass lying there with just a hind leg or a piece missing. There was a family that went out and shot a deer just for meat to feed their dog."

"When you see a river or a valley polluted, it's killing wildlife and fish. The people in our area are afraid to eat fish, because the rivers are full of 24D. I might turn green if I eat that fish."

"Our fish is our survival. We want the fish to run up the river forever to provide for us. As long as we have our rights we will protect what we use. Fishing is important for our survival and employment."



Larry Pierre Sr. UBCIC 27

BOOK REVIEW

The Life and Death of Anna Mae Aquash
James Lorimer & Company, Publishers
Toronto, 1978

The book provides a thorough and intimate profile of a "militant" Mic Mac Indian woman named Anna Mae Aquash. She was found murdered, February 24, 1976, on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. It becomes apparent that her death is linked to the major role she had in the American Indian Movement. The situations, aims, and frustrations that were recorded throughout this book are still being faced today by people earnestly seeking to press the U.S. Government for an immediate investigation.



A conspiracy to cover up was revealed when her friends were dissatisfied with the pathologist's report which had stated that he found "no evidence of physical injury", and further speculated that "she had gotten drunk, fell asleep and froze to death". She was then hastily buried, without a death certificate; and no real attempts were made for identification. Dr. Brown, the pathologist, was later quoted as saying: "I don't care if they terminate [my contract] or not. Working conditions have deteriorated to the point where going there is no fun anymore."

The book also describes the brutality and the unorthodox tactics used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, local law enforcement and other government agencies, during and after the occupation of Wounded Knee. These agencies did so well, using infiltrators and informers, in undermining Anna Mae's credibility within her organization, AIM, that she was interrogated by her own peers. This summed up in Judge Nichol's rebuke of the Chief Prosecutor for collaborating with the F.B.I., and seeking a conviction rather than justice; his rebuke of the F.B.I. for their illegal activities (wiretaps and perjury); and finally of the Pentagon for the illegal intervention of the armed forces at Wounded Knee.

The American Indian Movement was originally formed to help lessen the persecution of Indians living in the urban areas of Oklahoma. Violence was not their intent until the pressures and provocation by the law and the government soon had them branded as violent, militant, and dangerous. It was the actions of a corrupt and powerful tribal chairman that warranted an invitation for AIM's presence in South Dakota. The news media, because of government control, prevented any sympathy or support the public may have given, by distorting the real facts.

I was thoroughly impressed with the author's extensive research and the fact that she didn't resort to sensationalism. The facts alone are enough to generate one's emotions.

NEEDED: Artists to design cover of UBCIC NEWS. Cover designs should be 14" by 22".

We're gradually building the *UBCIC News*. This month we have typeset the copy featuring the art of Lyle Wilson of Kitimat, and we would like to collect a large sampling of Indian art from all over the province. We need cover designs, cartoons, and graphics of all shapes and varieties. Price and copyright negotiable.

For further information contact:
Beth Cuthand,
Editor, UBCIC News
440 West Hastings
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L1
Telephone: 684-0231

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Native people comprise a small percentage of the population of B.C., yet Native Indian children comprise a high percentage of all children in care of B.C.'s Superintendent of Child Welfare.

Native people and organizations are very critical of the Ministry of Human Resources when Native Indian children are fostered or adopted by non-Indian families. The Adoption Placement branch of the Ministry of Human Resources in Vancouver is aware of this criticism and are therefore trying to rectify this situation by hiring a Native student to find Native Indian families to adopt Native Indian children or homes of mixed racial marriage (Native Indian and Caucasian) for children of similar inter-racial origin.

The aim of my job is to contact any organization that deals with Indian families and if possible get information to Native Indian families about adopting Native Indian children. If any family in the greater Vancouver area is interested in more information they can contact me. If you would like more information as to what procedures to follow send me your name, address and phone number and I will get in touch with you.

I realize that many of the readers of the U.B. C.I.C. Newsletter are residing on Reserves throughout the province. If you have relatives in the Greater Vancouver area which includes North Vancouver, West Vancouver, Vancouver, Richmond, Burnaby, New Westminster, Surrey, Port Moody, Coquitlam, and Port Coquitlam, please let them know that Indian adoption homes are needed for Native Indian children.

Thank you,

Victor Jim

c/o Adoption Placement Service
132-800 Hornby Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2C5
Tel: 688-2390

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your May 1978 issue of UBCIC News.

I am delighted to receive a copy of your newsletter. I find your content not only informative but very much addressed to the deeper human issues that B.C. Native Indians are facing.

I am just about to move to the University of Alberta as chairman of the Department of Secondary Education, Faculty of Education. I would appreciate continuing to receive your newsletter. Please change my address on your mailing list to the following:

Dr. Ted T. Aoki, Chairman
Department of Secondary Education
Faculty of Education
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
T6G 2G5

Cordially,
T. Aoki



LETTERS

Continued

NATIVE BROTHERHOOD— MOUNTAIN INSTITUTION

I had a great time at a social evening sponsored by the Native Brotherhood at the Mountain Institution in Agassiz. They prepared a delicious meal featuring fish and wild rice, and after supper there was dancing and drumming with the people from the Vancouver Friendship Centre.

We all had a great time, and I'm looking forward to the time when we can get together once again. When I was talking to one of the Brothers, I let him know that our newsletter welcomes their stories and poetry.

Here is a letter from him, and if you would like to share some of your thoughts and ideas with the Native Brotherhood, I'm sure they would really enjoy hearing from you!

Linda Day

Brothers and Sisters:

We are a group numbering over twenty here at Mountain Institution in Agassiz, B.C. We are in the process of rebuilding our group and would like the support of outside Natives. Every Thursday night we have a meeting between the hours of seven and ten.

All across Canada there are many of our people in Institutions and there is no help for them upon release. We are proud people and should help each other no matter what the situation or the circumstances.

I'm an Ojibway from Spanish, Ontario and I have no people out here that I know. I have an Irish name but I'm two-thirds Native. I'm the Secretary and the head of a committee for the Native Brotherhood here. Would you please send us copies of the newsletter.

Yours in Brotherhood,
Robert A.G. O'Connor
P.O. Box 1200
Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0

WRITER'S WORKSHOP

WHEN: July 17 & 18

WHERE: Board Room
2nd Floor
Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs
440 West Hastings
Vancouver, B.C.

WHY: to share your ideas
to learn new techniques
to become part of a province-wide
network of Indian writers

WHO: anyone who would like to write or is
writing now

HOW: you provide the transportation costs
we'll provide a place to sleep and
food to eat.

Maria Campbell, Author of *Halfbreed* and *Little Badger and the Fire Spirit* is coming as a resource person. She is a strong believer in Indians writing about Indians. (So are we.) If you are coming to the Writer's Workshop, please contact us — Communications, UBCIC.



UBCIC STAFF:

At the Fish Forum last December, George Manuel told the delegates: "The Staff of the Union are not my staff. The Union is the Indian people of B.C., and therefore the staff work for the Indian people of B.C. They are your staff. They do not work for me; they work with me for you".

These are the people who are working for you:

Executive Committee:

George Manuel	President
Philip Paul	Vice-President—Southwestern Region
Raymond Jones	Vice-President—Coastal Region
Don Moses	Vice-President—Central Interior Region
Ray Hance	Vice-President—Northern Region
Bobby Manuel	Portfolio Chief

The Main Office:

Maxine Pape	Special Assistant to the President
Ernie Willie	Executive Director
Jacqueline Seward	Office Manager
to be hired	Bookkeeper
Marie Gagnon	Finance Clerk/Secretary
Julie Newman	Executive Secretary
Jennifer Dick	A/Executive Secretary
Faye Edgar	General Secretary
Penny Billy	Receptionist
Phyllis George	A/Receptionist
Ernie Dawson	Custodian
Dale Brown	A/Custodian

Resource Centre:

Keltie McCall	Librarian
Reg Percival	Asst. Librarian

Printing and Mailing:

Mary Percival	Printer and Mail Clerk
Brenda Leon	Assistant

Communications:

Beth Cuthand	Co-ordinator
Steven Basil	Audio Visual Field Liaison
Pauline Douglas	Audio Visual Technician

Socio-Economic Development Portfolio:

John Warren	Co-ordinator
Regina Terry	Secretary

Youth Development and Recreation:

Michelle Stiff	Co-ordinator
----------------	--------------

Research:

Reginald Kelly	Director
----------------	----------

Summer Workers: who started in June and will be with us till September

John Delorme	Energy and Resources
Elaine Eli	Education Researcher
Clifford Hanuse	Fisheries Researcher
Barnabus Howard	Audio Visual Communications
Linda Day	Writer/Reporter Communications
Frances O'Soup	Office Assistant-Fisheries
Kirk Ritchie	Researcher—Youth Development
Marlene Squakin	Researcher—Indian Government
Gilbert Shuter	Planning Researcher
Dinah Schooner	Map Worker, Energy and Resources
Loretta Todd	Researcher Youth Dev.
Bill Williams	Researcher Socio Ec. Dev.
Sylvia Wood	Secretary—Indian Government
Anita Penner	Resource Centre
Marianna Palmer	Education

Indian Government Portfolio:

Bobby Manuel	Portfolio
Wayne Haimeila	Co-ordinator
Charlotte Gilbert	Assistant

Fisheries Portfolio:

Walt Taylor	Co-ordinator
Lillian Basil	Fieldworker

Education Portfolio:

Rosalee Tizya	Co-ordinator
Ronald Dan	Assistant



Energy and Resources:

Rick Salter	Co-ordinator
Mary Lou Andrew	Fieldworker
Arlene Labourcane	Fieldworker
Donna Kydd	Researcher
Debbie Hoggan	Assistant

Contract Basis:

Louise Mandell	Lawyer
Carey Linde	Lawyer
John Rogers	Energy and Resources
John Joe	Indian Government
Barbara Kuhne	Energy and Resources

CENTRAL INTERIOR

REGIONAL CONFERENCE

There will be a conference in Vernon on July 25-26, 1978. The actual location of the conference has not been confirmed yet, but this information will be released as soon as possible.

The planning committee which consists of, Rosalind Leon, Conference Co-ordinator, Robert Manuel, Loretta Todd, and Wayne Haimeila, will be meeting in Vernon on June 28 to clarify such details.

This conference is being held to elect a new Regional Vice-President as Don Moses has resigned from this position to run in Federal elections. In electing a new Vice-President it is important to cover the spectrum of issues the UBCIC is involved in. Therefore, the UBCIC will be holding workshops on Indian Government, Youth Development, Technical Services, Education, Socio-Economic Development, and Fisheries. The UBCIC will be sponsoring one delegate per Band to attend the conference.

VERNON JULY 25, 26