

Constitution Express Related Documents in UBCIC Resource Centre

Monographs

1983 Constitutional Accord on Aboriginal Rights. Ottawa: Government of Canada, 1983. Print. [VERTICAL FILES: Aboriginal title and rights – Constitutional aspects – Canada]

Campbell, Kenneth, Menzies, Charles and Brent Peacock. "Chapter 9: Pursuing Justice, 1951-1997." *B.C. First Nations Studies*. Victoria: British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2003. 134-147. Print.

The chapter contains a case study on the Constitution Express with photos from the UBCIC archives.

Canada. Department of Justice. *A Consolidation of the Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982, consolidated as of January 1, 2001*. Ottawa: Department of Justice, 2001: 70, s. 35 (1)-(4). Print.

"The Constitution Express." Rep. Knowlton Nash and Tom Leach. *News Magazine*. CBC, 1981. Videocassette. [KE 7723 .7 1981 C66]

A CBC news program that featured the Constitution Express and includes interviews with First Nations leaders including Robert Manuel, Abel George, Wayne Christian, Saul Terry and Frank Rivers.

Constitutional Review Commission of the Native Council of Canada. *Equity of Access: The Forgotten Majority Speaks: NCC Constitutional Review Commission Working Paper #4, February 1992*. Ottawa: The First Peoples Constitutional Review Commission, 1992. Print. [VERTICAL FILES: Aboriginal title and rights – Constitutional aspects – Canada]

This paper outlines the federal and provincial responsibility to Aboriginal people across Canada. It defines equity of access and how it should be applied to the constitution.

Critchley, Harriet W., and Frances Abele, eds. *Northern Politics Review 1983*. Calgary: University of Calgary, 1984. Print.

A reference publication that explores political, social and economic issues with short essays and bibliographies.

George, Ron. "The Constitution Express." University of Victoria, 31 March 2004. Final paper.

Mandell, Louise. "The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Fights Patriation". *Socialist Studies: A Canadian Annual* No. 2 (1984): 173-180. Print. [J 175 Brian Deer]

Louise Mandell provides a legal analysis of the position UBCIC put forth in opposing patriation. On page 173 of this document, Mandell speaks of the Constitution Express as a strategy employed by Indian Nations to oppose patriation, or at least find a way to be inclusive within the creation of the new Constitution. Mandell also offers her insight of events within the Constitution Express which are not found in any other document. As one of the lead legal agents behind the thrust of the Express, her points are valuable to the discussion of the Constitution Express and should be added as a specific reference for extraction from this document. Mandell remarks on a petition which was circulated to Canada, The Queen and the United Nations. We have found two of the petitions (remarked in a

following annotation), which include the specific reference Louise Mandell remarked in page 173.

Manuel, George. "Petition and Bill of Particulars on the Political Standing of Indigenous Tribes and Bands under the Protection of the British Government in the Face Of Impending Canadian Independence." Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, December 1980. Print. [VERTICAL FILES: Aboriginal title and rights – Constitutional aspects – Canada]

The petition sent to the United Nations contained the main 12 points, which were the same as what Louise Mandell remarked as being the same in all three documents in her document . There was a slight difference leading up to the 12 main points with a different ending paragraph, and was signed by George Manuel.

McFarlane, Peter. *Brotherhood to Nationhood: George Manuel and the Making of the Modern Indian Movement*. Toronto: Between the Lines, 1993. Print. [E 90 .M36 M443 1993]

National Indian Brotherhood. *National Indian Brotherhood Chart of Constitutional Events*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood, 1980. Print. [J 181 Brian Deer]

This collection deals with the actions taken by the National Indian Brotherhood and its attempts at fighting the patriation of Constitution. Each division has a condensed document reference with a list of actions, the date, which group conducted the action, and notes on each.

Pentney, William F. *The Aboriginal Rights Provisions in the Constitution Act, 1982*. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre, 1987. Print. [KE 7723 .9 1987 P46]

Table of Contents: Chapter 1. Legislative history -- Chapter 2. The Reasons for and the general effect of the entrenchment of Aboriginal rights -- Chapter 3. A Theory of Aboriginal rights -- Chapter 4. Definition of Aboriginal peoples

"Petition by the Indian People of Canada to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II." Ottawa: November 1980. Print. [VERTICAL FILES: Aboriginal title and rights – Constitutional aspects – Canada]

The petition sent to the Queen contained the 12 main points which Louise Mandell remarked on in her document entitled, "The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs Fights Patriation" was the same in all three petitions created as part of the Constitution Express. It is within section 15, on page 6 of the document, with no signature from George Manuel.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *Submissions to the Russell Tribunal*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1980. Print. [KE 7721 .9 .S23 1980]

Document with five (5) chapters: I - "The Sacred Trust of Civilization", II - "What Are The Obligations?", III - "The Existence of the Royal Proclamation in Law Today", IV - "Where do the Obligations to the Indian Nations Rest at Law?", and V - "Fulfillment of Obligations".

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *The Substance of Great Britain's Obligations to the Indian Nations, Presented at the Fourth Russell Tribunal, Rotterdam, Netherlands, November, 1980*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1980. Print. [KE 7721 .9 S93 1980]

Document with six (6) chapters: I – "The Legal Source Great Britain's Obligation to the Indian Nations", II - "Colonial Law and Practice: Pre-Confederation", III - "Entrenchment of the Doctrine of Consent and

the Protectorate Role in Canadian Constitutional Documents”, IV - “The Issue of Devolution of the Obligations”, V - “The Canadian Administration of the Obligations”, V - “Protests and Delegations to Uphold the Obligations.”

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *Indian Nations and the Constitution: A Position Paper, Revised November 15, 1980*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1980. Print. [J 136 Brian Deer]

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *UBCIC Special General Assembly: Indian Survival State of Emergency, May 14 and 15, 1981*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, 1981. Print. [J 182 Brian Deer]

Walkem, Ardith and Bruce, Halie. Eds. *Box of Treasures or Empty Box? – Twenty Years of Section 35*. Penticton: Theytus Books Ltd., 2003. Print. [KE 7723 .7 2003 B69]

This book contains articles and essays highlighting the Indigenous-Canadian relationship and the impact of Section 35.

Serials

Aboriginal Press

West Coast District Council of Indian Chiefs. *Ha-Shilth-Sa Newspaper*. Port Alberni, BC: Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council.

“Chiefs Upset About Constitution.” *Ha-Shilth-Sa Newspaper*. Port Alberni, BC: Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council. 11 Dec. 1980. Vol. VII, No. 6: 4. Print.

This article explains the fear of what the Canadian Constitution could do, such as, “interests in...land claims could be wiped out.” George Watts outlines six directions which have been accessed to be heard. The document ends by stating that Indians from B.C. And across Canada will be taking the “Constitution Express” to join in the fight for their rights.

“Aboriginal Rights and the Canadian Constitution.” *Ha-Shilth-Sa Newspaper*. Port Alberni, BC: Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council. 3 Dec. 1981. Vol. VIII, No. 8: 1, 3. Print.

Article reflects on actions taken by the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council with reference to the Constitutional talks. Quote taken from article: “Although other Indian groups were traveling to London and other parts of the world, the Tribal Council took the position that in order to get improvements to section 34 and have a consent clause, a strong lobby would have to be put on Prime Minister Trudeau. Unfortunately only a confrontation situation developed with the government.” the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council was focused on improvements to Section 34. On page three, it mentions results from the provincial premiers agreeing to the reinstatement of section 34, but Premier Lougheed of Alberta demanded that the word “existing” be placed before Aboriginal rights. Another quote: “According to the majority of lawyers that we have consulted the meaning of the word has no meanings in law and does not alter the clause.”

“Letters.” *Ha-Shilth-Sa Newspaper*. Port Alberni, BC: Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council. 3 Dec. 1981. Vol. VIII, No. 8: 4. Print.

Marg Amos submits a rather lengthy letter, but does make the following statement regarding the

constitution: "As for the constitution: This is something, we as Native People of this country, have to think about. It has to deal with our livelihood, our home, our land, our education, our health, our fishing, our hunting rights. We cannot sit idle for too long or it will be too late. The people who live on the reserve, who are in town, who have never contacted their reserve, who have no interest in this or who don't understand about it, if you are an INDIAN, open your eyes now and get involved, ask questions, find out what's involved with the CONSTITUTION."

Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs. *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration.

"Interview with Noel Starblanket." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 18, No. 2. (1977): 1-2, 12. Print.

On page 14, Noel Starblanket says, "Now the patriation. I don't have any objection to the Canadian government patriating the constitution. They are elected to do it. If they want to do it they can do it. But what I am saying is that I want a guarantee that 91 (24) is not repealed. In other words I want Trudeau to give me a guarantee for Indian people that when we patriate the constitution 91 (24) stays in."

"No question Indians have special status." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 19, No. 2 (1978): 6-8. Print.

Opening quote from Doug Sanders talk given at the law conference sponsored by the National Indian Brotherhood and held in Montreal: "There is no question that Indians and lands reserved for them have a special and unique constitutional status. Section 91, subsection (24) of the British North America Act (BNA Act) provides that the federal government has legislative jurisdiction over Indians and all lands reserved for Indians."

Oskaboose, Gilbert. "Chiefs to block BNA Act return." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 19, No. 6 (1978): 1. Print.

Quote from article, "The resolution states the delegates are to inform the Queen and her leaders that the chiefs do not want the constitution brought to Canadian soil where "white immigrant governments can further jeopardize the rights of Indian governments."

"Starblanket speech to NIB Annual Assembly." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 19, No. 6 (1978): 4, 11. Print.

On page 11, quote: "This year's conference theme, "Constitutional Rights for Indian People", was chosen with a great deal of care. There was grave danger that Indians will be by-passed in the quest to create a new constitution." This article is presumably the complete version of Mr. Starblanket's speech, which goes into a bit more detail, such as:

"two suggestions have been made to head off this latest attempt to ignore Canada's original people in its Constitutional arrangements. Both I endorse. First: We should make it apparent to the Prime Minister and Provincial Premiers the Indian nations will be attending all federal-provincial conferences discussing constitutional matters. Second: The Chiefs of Canada will visit the Queen in London and ask her not to patriate the Canadian Constitution."

"Discussion Paper for Indian Act Revision." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. November 1978 (Special Edition): 1-10. Print.

On page 5, section 7 entitled, "Constitutional Considerations" there are remarks on the "constitutional outer limits to this (Federal) jurisdiction." This entire special edition outlines the proposed changes to the

Indian Act, including how membership would change, etc.

“Indian role denounced.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 19, No. 8 (Dec. 1978): 1. Print.

Noel Starblanket, President of the National Indian Brotherhood states, “We do not intend to remain perpetual observers at any future events that debate and decide upon grave matters that affect the future and the destiny of our Indian Nations.”

“Delegation of Chiefs and Elders to visit London, England.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 19, No. 11 (Mar. 1979): 2. Print.

Public notice of a delegation visiting London, England to inform the Queen, the British Prime Minister, and the British Foreign Secretary that, “the original nations of this country do not want the British North American Act patriated to Canadian soil where the white immigrant governments can further jeopardize the rights of Indian governments.” A statement from the National Indian Brotherhood for purpose of the trip also included.

Nahanee, Teresa. “Constitutional Rights: The Great Debate for the 1980s.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 2 (Jun. 1979): 11. Print.

The patriation of the BNA Act is connected to the changes being proposed to the Indian Act reported as the National Indian Brotherhood states. This article reports of various events such as Jeanette Laval going against the Bill of Rights in the 1970's, and the White Paper from 1969 to create a time line effect of an ongoing struggle.

“‘Unknown’ Jake Epp heads DIA.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 3 (Jul. 1979): 1-4. Print.

Quote: “First, there are certain constitutional rights that were given to Canada's Indian people.” and “What is important is that they are involved in a consultative process toward constitutional review and change.”

“Indians to participate in constitutional reform talks.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sep. 1979): 1. Print.

Indian Affairs Minister, Jake Epp said “Canadian Indians will be allowed to participate fully in talks on constitutional reform.” Later, “the minister said in an interview later that no decision had been made on how to increase Indian participation.”

Oskaboose, Gilbert. “NIB trip to England establishes unity.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sep. 1979): 3. Print.

This is an interview with Noel Starblanket and members of his executive on their return from London, England. “Starblanket and 350 Canadian Indian chiefs and elders had been to London in an attempt to block patriation of the BNA Act, Canada's constitution and the origin of the INDIAN ACT.” Included are statements from Noel Starblanket, Dave Montour, A. Goodleaf, and Denis Nicholas.

“Representation guaranteed at constitutional talks.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sep. 1979): 6. Print.

William Jarvis, Minister of Federal-provincial affairs suggests Indians will be more than observers at future talks regarding constitutional debates. Quote: "Native leaders have rejected the two-founding nation's theory and want their rights guaranteed in any revamped constitution." Quote: "The meeting with the queen was blocked by the Canadian cabinet, who felt the chiefs should have taken their case to Gov. -Gen. Ed Schreyer, the Queen's representative in Canada. Quote from Jarvis: "...it is the subject on the constitutional agenda in which a non-governmental group is being invited to participate directly."

"The constitution: Canada's Native people not just observers." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sep. 1979): 9. Print.

Quote: "The Minister (Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, William Jarvis) noted that his colleagues, the Honourable Jake Epp, who has responsibility for status Indians, and Inuit, and the Honourable Walter Baker, who has Cabinet responsibility for interests of the Metis and Non-Status Indians, play the main role as regards policy and program development affecting those peoples. He would continue to collaborate closely with them in the task of Constitutional renewal." This article is an overview of statements made regarding the inclusion of Indians within the dialogue of the Constitution.

"First Nations Constitutional Conference." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 1. Print.

Article remarks on outcomes from the conference, "Union of B.C. chief's leader calls Trudeau speech "wishy-washy" and walks out halfway through Munro's speech,"; picture of women and child holding a sign that reads, "Constitutional Rights for our Children."

"First Minister Addresses Conference." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 2, 8. Print.

Prime Minister Trudeau addresses First Nations Conference, makes statement: "The Indian people made it possible for the human society we call Canada to be born. Now Canada needs to be re-born, and I call on you again to help us a nation to survive. I ask you to reach out to the larger society to teach us what we have to learn." He states further, "At the beginning of the 1970's, my colleagues and I opposed the very idea of Aboriginal rights. I said then that we could not attempt to right the wrongs of the past. We could only attempt to be just in our time." Also, "With the help of your educational efforts and some judicial examination of the issue, the government accepted the concept of land rights accruing without treaties to the original inhabitants of this country." Article reads like Indians had a level of control over the course of their management, where direction from "Indian spokesmen" guided the government, rather than the Indians being guided by the government.

"NIB Vice-President Addresses Chiefs." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 3, 6. Print.

Article relays Dennis Nicholas speech to the chiefs with the statement, "The courts could also be used to protect our Aboriginal rights – if those rights were enshrined in the Canadian Constitution."

"Munro Speech to First Nations Meeting." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 4, 8-9. Print.

Indian Affairs Minister, John C. Munro's speech to the First Nations Conference, includes the statement, "You have adopted two themes for your conference – Constitutional Renewal and Indian Act Revisions." Also, "Just this week the Prime Minister reaffirmed that you will be involved in the discussion of Constitutional changes which affect you directly." Also, "On the other hand, the Act gives me, as Minister, almost absolute power over every aspect of your lives. The act is a stumbling block to self-government. It encourages dependency instead of self-reliance. It requires a large, often-maligned

bureaucracy to administer and forces it to meddle in your day-to-day affairs.” Most of this speech was on changes to the Indian Act, with very little discussion on the Constitution and how to effect change within that process.

“Canada – A True Story.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 7. Print.

Andrew Delisle tells a story based on colonization, and the divide between England and France squeezing out the Indians in colonization process.

“Manuel Walks Out.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 2 (May 1980): 9. Print.

“More than 100 chiefs and elders walked out on Indian Affairs Minister John Munro when he told them they should concentrate on changing the Indian Act rather than pushing for full partnership in constitution talks.”

Belfry, Rob. “Door Closed: Constitution Issue.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 5 (Aug. 1980): 8. Print.

The federal government rejects Indian demands for “full, equal and ongoing participation” in the constitutional renewal process.

“Chiefs to try again at halting patriation.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No.7 (Oct. 1980): 4. Print.

Del Riley, newly-elected president of the National Indian Brotherhood made the statement that, “We found out two weeks ago...that we would not be allowed to participate” in meetings on Constitutional issues. Notes two things: “Indians who receive benefits and protection under the Indian Act”, and, “In July, 1979, more than 300 chiefs went to London where they met MP's and members of the House of Lords, the British upper house.”

“Indians plan three-way Attack on Patriation.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Feb./Mar. 1981): 1. Print.

Chief Joe Stacey, President of the Confederation of Indians of Quebec (CIQ), states three legal challenges to the patriation: 1) in London, England – contest the legality of the proposal in the British Supreme Court, 2) Canada's Supreme court, and 3) the International Court at The Hague, the Netherlands. Chief Joe Stacey further stated, “...Indians represented by the CLQ did not want to be recognized as Canadians alone, but also as autonomous North American citizens.” The article remarked on Trudeau's speech, “...unless his government's plans are carried through Canadians would be bound forever by the impossible demand that all 10 provinces back any reform proposals.”

“Promises Are Cheap.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Mar. 1981): 2. Print.

Printed courtesy of the Globe and Mail, Editorial

This article outlines the drastic Constitutional proposals regarding Aboriginal wording changes from one Friday, January 31, 1981 to Monday, February 2, 1981 with the following: January 31, 1981: “The Aboriginal and Treaty Rights of the Aboriginal people of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed,” and “In this Act, 'Aboriginal peoples of Canada' includes the Indian, Inuit, and Metis peoples of Canada.” This changed to the following: Monday, February 2, 1981: “The Rights recognized and affirmed by

section 31 (on Friday) may be modified (a) in the case of rights of Aboriginal peoples of Canada within one or more provinces, in accordance with the appropriate procedure for amending the constitution of Canada; and (b) in the case of rights of Aboriginal peoples of Canada in areas of Canada outside the provinces, by Parliament.” Statements from various interested parties are quoted, including New Democratic MP Lorne Nystrom, Conservative MP Jake Epp, Justice Minister Jean Chrétien, and President of the Native Council of Canada, Mr. Daniels.

Gessell, Paul. “Aboriginal Rights Recognized – for now.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Feb./Mar. 1981): 5. Print.

Compared to the article, “Promises Are Cheap” on page 2 of this same publication, this article focuses strictly on the announcement made on January 31, 1981. The reaction of various interested parties are quoted, stating “the mood at the constitution committee...resembled a night at the Oscars as MPs began thanking long lists of persons who had contributed to the accord.”

Sheppard, Robert. “3 Days Later...Natives Feel Cheated by Amendment Scheme.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Feb./Mar. 1981): 5. Print.

Reaction to the changes from Friday, January 31, 1981 to Monday, February 2, 1981 state: “The proposed amendment, which would allow the entrenchment of Aboriginal and treaty rights to be undone by a bilateral agreement between the provinces and Ottawa without Native participation, set off another frantic round of corridor negotiations.”

“Names in the News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Feb./Mar. 1981): 6. Print.

Article that includes quotes from Harry Daniels and Progressive Conservative MP, Jake Epp on the Constitution.

Lancashire, David. “Time has come for Indian Action.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 21, No. 11 and 12 (Feb./Mar. 1981): 7. Print.

This article offers one analysis on the quote taken from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's speech during the First Nations Conference on the constitution: “The 1980s MUST be a decade of decisions and actions...” The portrayal of limitations for the Indians when there is still so much control over their existence, and their advancement because of the Indian Act.

Levitt, Bill. “Action Filed in London.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 2 (May 1981): 3. Print.

Louise Mandell made an announcement on the steps of the Supreme Court of Canada regarding an action to be filed in the British High Court to, “decide whether Britain, which signed treaties with Indians before Confederation, still has a legal responsibility to ensure they are treated properly.”

“Names in the News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 2 (May 1981): 6. Print.

Mentions and quotes Louise Mandell, and Jim Sinclair on constitution issues.

“Names in the News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 3 (Jun. 1981): 7. Print.

Quotes Lyle Longclaws and Eric Tagoona, co-chairman of the Inuit Committee on National Affairs, on the Constitution.

“Indian Strategy.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 6 (Sep. 1981): 1, 5. Print.

Sykes Powderface, the National Indian Brotherhood Vice-President made the statement, “that he's secure in the knowledge that Canada won't be able to patriate the constitution without entrenching Indian rights.” Mention of a three pronged approach without defining the terms, however, was clear that Britain had “protectorate status over the treaties” which means, “Canada has no right dealing with our rights in any constitution (it) wants o put in place.”

“NIB Sacrifices Staff: To Stay Afloat.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 7 (Oct. 1981): 1. Print.

The costs for maintaining the constitution lobby forced NIB to cut 20 positions.

“Canada is shamed in Geneva.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 7 (Oct. 1981): 2. Print.

“An International conference on native people here urged Canada to guarantee Indigenous rights in any new Constitution.” The article remarks on other indigenous issues, connecting the issues in Canada with larger world Indigenous peoples. It states that Canada was not officially represented at the conference.

“Names in the News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 7 (Oct. 1981): 8. Print.

Bill Wilson, vice-president of the United Native Nations, is mentioned suggesting that B.C. Indians should scrap the Constitution Express.

“Constitution Decision.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 7 (Oct. 1981): 10. Print.

The September 28th ruling on two issues of legality of patriation: 1) whether the Prime Minister could patriate the constitution, decision split 7-2, 7 saying Trudeau's constitution is legal, 2 saying it isn't; 2) whether or not patriating the constitution without provincial approval is legal, split decision 6-3, 6 justices said it wasn't legal, 3 said it was.

“Betrayed by Compromise.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 3. Print.

Aboriginal and Treaty Rights were deleted from an agreed upon constitution from 10 out of 11 First Ministers blame and reactions stated from various political sources. Last paragraph states, “A leaked federal strategy paper of a year ago seems to bear this out when it stated that entrenching native rights “will be enormously difficult after patriation, especially since a majority of the provinces would have to agree to changes which might benefit native peoples at the expense of provincial power.”

“Text of accord on constitution.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 3. Print.

A list of 5 specific areas of interest breakdown of Constitution inclusions and exclusions, where #5 states, “A constitutional conference as provided for in clause 36 of the Resolution, including in its agenda an item respecting constitutional matters that directly affect the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including the identification and definition of the rights of those peoples to be included in the Constitution of Canada, shall be provided for in the Resolution. The Prime Minister of Canada shall invite representative of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada to participate in the discussion of that item.”

“Names in the News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 7. Print.

“John Munro, Indian Affairs Minister, says that Alberta Indians have an “exaggerated fear” of the Federal government's constitutional plan. Replying to a charge that the government is moving toward the termination of Indian people, he replied “that would be one of the saddest pages in Canadian history should it ever occur. He added that the “political morality” of the Liberal government and opposition parties will protect native rights. Eugene Steinhauer, President of the Indian Association of Alberta, says the federal government is retaliating against Alberta Indians for their stand against constitutional proposals by trying to seize control of Indian oil and gas royalties. He was talking about a department of Indian affairs order forbidding the Stoney Band Council from controlling and administering their own capital funds. Noel Doucette, president of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, says that the province's grand chief and 12 other Micmac chiefs plan to go to London within 60 days to lobby against patriation of the constitution.”

“Selling the Heritage.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 8. Print.

A collection of artwork was sold to help pay for the costs in opposing the patriation process at an auction in October. Pieces were either donated, or sold on a commission basis.

“Constitutional Update.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 8. Print.

A brief sample of meetings and events in October regarding the Constitution are outlined in this article, mostly centered on involvement with British delegation, or results from meetings and/or trips to London.

“RCMP Disrupting BC Lobby.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 8 (Nov. 1981): 8. Print.

Chief Wayne Christian is quoted in this article regarding the police involvement and various happenings such as intercepted phone calls, and a telex which sat in Canada House for 12 days before they were informed of it.

“Verbal Battle.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 10 (Jan. 1981): 2. Print.

Progressive Conservative MP, Frank Oberle accused Indian Affairs Minister John Munro of “surrendering his obligations towards Indians to the provinces.” Under the, “new constitutional amending formula, a combination of Ottawa and any seven provinces representing 50 per cent of the population will be able to amend the constitution on all matters – including Aboriginal rights which are to be defined next year in a federal-provincial conference.” Reference to the accord having been already ‘bent’ by entrenching Aboriginal rights after the signing was made, and further, the government indicated no further changes.

"Names in the News." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 10 (Jan. 1981): 5. Print.

"Clovis Demers, Executive Director of the Office of Native Claims, says the amendment entrenching 'existing' aboriginal and treaty rights may have shut the door on claims by one million Metis and non-status Indians in the province." Also in this section, "Noel Lyons, a professor of Native law at Queen's University, says the Aboriginal Rights clause of the Constitution has been worded carefully so as not to tip the scales in favor of Canada's native people..."

[Cartoon with caption]: "British Court rules Britain is not responsible for protecting Native rights." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 22, No. 11 (Feb. 1982): 9. Print.

"Names in the News." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 23, No. 1 (Apr. 1982): 7. Print.

"An entrenched charter of rights in the constitution changes little for B.C. Indians says a law lecturer at the University of Victoria. Paul Pearlman, a Victoria lawyer who lectures on Indian rights said the issue of Aboriginal title is still open in B.C. because the Constitution has added little to the legal arsenal of Indians seeking Aboriginal title." Also, "I regret that you continue to believe that the special provisions for Aboriginal people in the constitution resolution will affect Indian people adversely," Prime Minister Trudeau recently told the Indian Association of Alberta (IAA) in a letter. "I do not subscribe to this view," Trudeau said, however, that he hopes all problems will be resolved whenever the First Ministers meet with native leaders to discuss aboriginal rights...IAA president, Eugene Steinhauer made only one comment about Trudeau's letter: "I don't think he's going far enough but he is showing signs he's willing to compromise."

David, Danny. "Constitution Strategy Proposed" *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 23, No. 2 (May 1982): 8. Print.

The National Indian Brotherhood made a presentation at the Assembly of First Nations in April, 1982, called the, "Memorandum Concerning the Rights of the First Nations of Canada and the Canadian Constitution," resulting in a unanimous resolution to seek "a political solution regarding entrenchment of aboriginal and treaty rights." Two teams were created: 1) represent the NIB's Joint Executive council; 2) the Federal team made up of a chairman and representatives of the three federal parties in the House of Commons and the Senate. This tactic represents "First Nations", where the question of what affect this would have on the Metis and Inuit is raised.

Moore, Kermot. "Extinction or survival – the challenge to native unity." *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 23, No. 3 (Jun. 1982): 4, 6. Print.

This is a two page opinion piece on the oppression resulting from colonialism. This article founds all discussion with, "The Canada Act," sent in December 8, 1981, from the United Kingdom, essentially making this Canada's Constitution. Weaving together various incidents such as the riot of September 1974, where Native young people marched across Canada to Parliament Hill, only to be beaten by the RCMP Riot Squad and the army to quell this peaceful protest, to various legal documents such as the United Nations General Assembly proclamation of Human Rights, as defined by 30 articles in this declaration. The last remarks being, "The Challenge for Native Unity is the challenge for Survival. We are face to face with extinction. If we do not unite around this cause we may never have another chance."

“Community News.” *Indian News*. Ottawa: Indian Affairs Branch of the Dept. of Citizenship and Immigration. Vol. 23, No. 3 (Jun. 1982): 4, 8. Print.

Mention of Ottawa, Ont., of a secret document that federal funds for continued constitutional research by native groups would fall short of the amount requested. It suggested the amount of \$348,000.00 to be divided between three groups, the National Indian Brotherhood (now the Assembly of First Nations), the Native Council of Canada, and the Inuit Committee on National Issues.

Indian Homemaker’s Association. *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association.

“Constitutional changes must satisfy Indigenous people says MP.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 12, No. 9 (Sep. 1980): 4. Print.

MPs are willing to support blocking passage of bills through Westminster unless they are satisfying to indigenous people of Canada.

“P.M.’s assurance on Indian involvement in constitutional reform a fallacy charges Charlie.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 12, No. 11 (Nov. 1980): 6. Print.

Rose Charlie, president of the Indian Homemaker’s Association, challenged Trudeau’s statements that the government would involve indigenous people in the reform of Canada’s constitution.

“Canada’s Native Peoples and the Constitution.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan. 1981): 16. Print.

This article summarizes Indigenous peoples position on the BNA act, noting that the constitution does not involve reference to aboriginal rights, guarantee of cultural identities of Native peoples and a defined future role for Native peoples in the constitutional amendment process. It also summarizes the position on the government.

“Indian leaders urge Queen to refuse to patriate the Canadian constitution.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan. 1981): 17. Print.

This article summarized the contents of a petition of the Indigenous Peoples of Canada given to the Queen and Royal promises to Indian Nations.

“UBCIC petition to Canadian Government.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 1 (Jan. 1981): 22-23. Print.

The petition outlines negotiations between Indigenous peoples in Canada to resolve differences prior to the repatriation of the constitution.

“NIB brief on the Constitution.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb. 1981): 11-12. Print.

The National Indian Brotherhood brief was presented to the parliamentary committee on the constitution.

“UBCIC will go to England to ensure Aboriginal rights.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 5 (May 1981): 16. Print.

Article talks about the Union of BC Indian Chiefs plans to travel to England in the summer to make sure they are included in the Canadian constitution.

“Constitution express may leave in November: Indians take their case to England.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 7 (Jul. 1981): 10. Print.

This is an interview with Chief Bob Manuel of the Neskainlith Band on the Constitution express.

“Constitution Express 1981.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 13, No. 9 (Sep. 1981): 1. Print.

Departure date and planned route of the express.

“UBCIC Summary of legal aspects of patriation.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan. 1982): 13. Print.

A report by the Union of BC Indian Chiefs declared that patriation is forcing Indigenous people to decide whether they want to continue fighting for national rights or accept assimilation.

“NCC discussion towards a comprehensive constitutional position.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 14, No. 3 (Mar. 1982): 3-12. Print.

Complete text of a document made by the Native Council of Canada in preparation for the constitutional Conference.

“Strategy needed to generate support for aboriginal people in Constitutional struggle.” *Indian Voice*, Vancouver: Indian Homemaker’s Association. Vol. 14, No. 5 (Apr. 1982): 16. Print.

A list adopted by the Native council of Canada suggesting strategies for Bands, Tribal Groups and Organizations to continue working on Constitution struggle. Includes lobbying the government, churches, and other groups to support their position, launch media campaigns, communicate with Indian Groups to keep everyone informed and maintain support.

National Indian Brotherhood. *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood.

“General Assembly Resolutions.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 3 (Sep./Oct. 1978): 21-25. Print.

On page 23 the following: “Bob Manuel – UBCIC – We come to conferences and we talk about sovereignty, we talk about independence, we talk about nationhood, and that is what the intent to going to England to see the Queen is...I say onto the leadership in this room today, that the things that have to take place is for ourselves to go forward and begin to implement, to work with our people, to put together our legislatures, to start getting the lands and resources that we need so that we can ensure that our people live good lives, but that responsibility rests with us. If we are going to truly go forward and retain our lives as people, then I think if we can't have the right kind of attitude, the proper kind of action to go behind what we say, then we better step aside and let the other people come forward, because the younger people are the ones that are going to need proper leadership to begin to implement. When our people go to England, when they go as our representatives, we are going to have to be implementing Indian Government, be implementing all our rights as Indian people and that will give a meaning to what ever happens in England or whatever happens in the constitutional discussion that take place. That is the most important thing.”

“The Constitution and the Trip to England.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 4 (Nov. 1978): 11. Print.

Quote: “To date three organizations, the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs, and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Union of New Brunswick Indians have appointed their senior coordinators.” Plans were continued, with Clive Linklater leading the coordination of this trip.

“The Constitution and the Trip to England.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 5 (Jan. 1979): 6-7. Print.

This article outlines the statement of principle for the visit to London, England. The patriation process was remarked as the most critical threat faced by Indians [of the day], using treaties signed with sovereign nations after the signing of the BNA Act of 1867 proves rather than disproves this sovereignty. In this particular document, it states that Clive Linklater is the coordinator for this trip.

“The Resolution.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Aug. 1979): 3-4. Print.

“Resolution passed at the 9th annual assembly of the National Indian Brotherhood, August 1978.” As stated, this article outlines the complete, and unanimous resolution.

“Faulkner Says Chiefs' U.K. Jaunt 'Theatre' 1978.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10: 3. Print.

Picture of Indian Affairs Minister Hugh Faulkner, along with small article with quotes such as, “Some people would rather go to London than work on the harder issues.”

“Business Suits Replace Moccasins for Chiefs' Constitutional Message.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (1978): 6-7. Print.

This article quotes Noel Starblanket’s reflection on the trip made to seek an audience with the Queen. Starblanket says that they didn’t really expect to visit the Queen, however; the attention garnered international and British support for their concerns. “One of the group’s main supporters in London was Bruce George, Labor M.P. For Walsall South.” He was quoted as saying, “We admired the quiet dignity with which they presented their concerns. Many people here couldn’t image Indians speaking so fluently, or not sporting feathers and moccasins.” (p. 7)

Needham, J. “A Right to See the Queen, From the Globe and Mail.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): [pages unmarked]. Print.

This article remarks on the justification the Canadian Cabinet gave for the actions of the Indians Chiefs who attempted to visit the Queen. Quote: “This, now that they have been turned away from Buckingham Palace on the advice of the Canadian Cabinet, will be noted and remembered by a great many people who may not have considered it before.”

“Canadian Chiefs Should Be Allowed to See the Queen, Communique from the office of Ed Broadbent.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): [pages unmarked]. Print.

Ed Broadbent, Leader of the New Democratic Party issued a statement criticizing the Conservative Government for Prime Minister Clark refusal to allow the Chiefs to visit the Queen.

"Canada Wanted to Meet Natives First, Epp Says, From Winnipeg Free Press." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): 9-10. Print.

Quote from Indian Affairs Minister, Jake Epp: "We wanted to meet with the Indian Leadership first. It was for this reason the advice went to her Majesty." (p. 9). "Manitoba Indian Brotherhood (MIB) President Lawrence Whitehead, while welcoming Epp's commitment, told the minister confrontation will continue if Indian aspirations continue to be frustrated." (p. 10). Quote: "While in London, the delegation met with Opposition leader James Callaghan, the Queen's personal secretary, Archbishop of Canterbury Donald Coggan, MP's and Lords and several foreign embassy representatives."

Good, Michelle. "However...We wanted to meet with the Indian Leadership first. It was for this reason that the advice was sent to the Queen." Jake Epp: Quoted by the Winnipeg Free press." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No.10: p. 11-12 (Jul. 1978): [pages unmarked]. Print.

This article remarks on the time frame from when the decision (resolution on pages 3-4 within this issue), was made which was made one year prior to the departure. The author writes that the government had one year to respond to the continuing efforts of the NIB, which doing so while they were in London was remarked as being "the oldest trick in the book" by Noel Starblanket. (p. 11). The author also remarks on the connection to constitutional talks with the Indians revolving around changing the Indian Act, side stepping the direct involvement as mentioned by Jake Epp.

Menary, Evelyn. "Legal Background to Chiefs' Trip." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): 12. Print.

This article references the correlation to the Queen and why the Indian Chiefs are making the trip to London, England regarding the patriation process. There is an ingrained process where the negotiations made between the Queen and the Indians were clearly remarked throughout various documents. Quote: "Again and again it is stated treated recognized Indian nations and the source of authority for the treaties was, and still is, in British, not Canadian legislation." Quote: "Their claims are well grounded in treaties and binding legislation as well as a moral sense of justice" (p. 14).

"'Extraordinary Lobby', Reprinted from *The House Magazine*, weekly journal of the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): 14 [pages unmarked]. Print.

This article is written from an observer of the Great Britain Parliament, where terms such as "red Indians", and quote such as, "Indeed, the sun never sets on the Empire and whilst old Fawkes from his experience cannot hold out much open for these Red Indians making the British Parliament look back to its great Imperial past, it is a reminder of our history." (p. 14).

"Starblanket's statement to the British Parliament." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): 15-17 [pages unmarked]. Print.

Quote: "There are three distinct peoples mentioned in the present Canadian Constitution, the British North America Act. These peoples are the English, the French and the Indians. But, only two peoples have been allowed to participate in Canada's Constitutional talks. Only the English and the French have had the opportunity to make their opinions heard and interests protected." (p. 16). Starblanket used the Province of Prince Edward Island as an example of how one small land mass with few inhabitants have provincial and federal representation, where Indians have none.

"London Update." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (July 1978): 8 [pages unmarked]. Print.

Quote: "Delegation of Indian Chiefs visit to London – July 1st to July 7th '79. Press release July tenth 1979." Included in this article is a chronological time line beginning July 3rd to July 6th, 1979. On page 11 within this umbrella article, is a smaller article entitled, "Britain urged to aid Indians", from the Ottawa Journal dated July 26, 1979. This article references Lord Grey, "A British Peer", that, "Under a 1763 treaty Britain agreed to act if an outside power interfered in the Indian's territories without their consent." Lord Trafgarne also suggested that Britain was powerless to act in the Indians interests [with Canada's patriation process] and that the 1763 treaty had been absorbed into the North America Act of 1867.

"The Rights of Indian Women and Children Under the Indian Act', statement by Noel Starblanket." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 2, No. 10 (Jul. 1978): 12 [pages unmarked]. Print.

Dated July 18, 1979, "The National Indian Brotherhood therefore endorses the fight of Indian women for retroactive equality under the Indian Act. We support the Indian women's demand for justice." This statement is using the women's fight as a means to promote the importance of staying united in the Constitution fight.

Spence, Bruce. "Status vs. Constitution." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 1. (Jan. 1980): 1. Print.

The issue of Section 12 within the Indian Act can be seen as "an argument among ourselves", but it was the "acceptance of our participation in constitutional talks [which] warrants immediate circumspection." Section 12 created too many 'what-if's' and "creates a smoke screen of mass confusion that has set various factions of Indian leadership quibbling amongst themselves." This article pushes aside the issue of Section 12 aside in place of the importance of Constitution talks.

"Starblanket Applauds Quebec Liberals." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 1. (Jan. 1980): 11. Print.

This article remarks on Quebec Liberal leader Claude Ryan's constitutional proposal. Ryan states, "A revised constitution should provide that treaties negotiated with the Native people take precedence over legislation."

"Chiefs and Elders Meeting." *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 1. (Jan. 1980): 15. Print.

An announcement for a National All Canada Chiefs and Elders Meeting set for April 28 – May 1, 1980, in Ottawa. Quote from announcement: "This meeting will serve notice that the Indian Nations of Canada will take their rightful place as founding nations by participating in the Constitutional renewal process and the governing of this country."

Spence, Bruce. "Comment: Why Change the Constitution?" *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 2. (May 1980): 2. Print.

"Indians were offered Treaties before and we thought they were good for all time. But that does not hold true in this day and age. It sounds ominous but the much misinterpreted Indian Act is only loosely related to and not a solid part of Canada's Constitution."

"Under the current set up, Native groups must present their grievances to a Steering Committee, who then inform another Continuing Committee of Ministers on the constitution, who when turn the grievances over to the First Ministers for a decision."

“Starblanket's Opening Statement to CCMC Steering Committee.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 2. (May 1980): 6-11. Print.

“We understand the purpose of this meeting to be twofold. The first objective is to determine the exact extent of our involvement in the constitutional renewal process. Secondly, we are prepared to begin general discussion on the question of what subjects should be included under your heading “Canada's Native Peoples and the Constitution.” (p. 7)

“But we trust that you realize that we are not willing to accept exclusion from a debate on a matter simply because it affects everybody in the country and not exclusively Indians”. (p. 19)

“Indians, the Queen, and Canada's Constitution: Excerpts from a Report by Doug Sanders.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 2. (May 1980): 7. Print.

This article is regarding the lobbying journey to London, England, where Doug Sanders quotes, “Hugh Faulkner, Indian Affairs Minister of the day dismissed the idea as a piece of “live theater” (p. 7). The tactic for the government to deny access to the Queen, “made the Clark government actors in the “live theater”” (P.7) and further made the “Queen's refusal to receive the Indian delegation...an insulting challenge to the authority of the treaties.” (p. 8). Previous attempts in 1906 and 1909 were made from the Nisga'a and the Allied Tribes of British Columbia sought hearings before the judicial council in London, “feeling a lesser court would not be neutral on questions of Indian rights” (p. 9). In 1920, the Six Nations attempted to have their case debated the League of Nations, and in 1950's, the North American Indian Brotherhood approached the United Nations, garnering NGO status, which was passed further to the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. (p. 9) “Former National Indian Brotherhood Vice-President Clive Linklater, developed the idea of a constitutional journey to England.” (P. 9). William Jarvis, Minister of Federal-Provincial Relations hand delivered this statement, “although no firm plans have yet been made for future conferences on the Constitution, be assured that we will work out with you, with our provincial colleagues and with other Native leaders, suitable arrangements for the discussion of your concerns” (p. 15). “The idea of an equal third order of government has spawned greater interest in the constitution and served to unify the organizations” (p. 17). Early January, 1980, Claude Ryan, Leader of the Quebec Liberal Party creates Indian constitutional reform proposal, and further states, “In any constitutional reform, the native peoples must become the authors of their own destiny, and not mere subjects of jurisdiction.” (p. 18).

Spence, Bruce. “Comment.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4. (Jul. 1980): 2. Print.

This article remarks on the creation of an “Assembly of First Nations” to “represent, speak for, and act duly on behalf of Canada's aboriginal people”, which indicates “our maturity and strength to affect historically decisions reached on a new Canadian Constitution.”

Menary, Evelyn. “Interview: Noel Starblanket on Constitutional Matters.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4. (Jul. 1980): 3–7. Print.

Starblanket: “We are at the point where we're saying we have to negotiate the terms of union between the original people and rest of society in this country. So that's what the constitution discussion will be about.”

National Indian: “At the conference, a resolution was carried by the Chiefs which reads ‘*we constitute ourselves in this body as the one and only Assembly of First Nations to represent and speak for our aboriginal people, and to act duly on their behalf, and in their interests. We do hereby declare that we will so act as such an Assembly of First Nations from this day forward.*’” (Verbatim resolution on page 7 – moved by Chief David Burns, Saskatchewan – Acting Chief Graydon Nicholas, representing Chief Andrew Peters, New Brunswick: BE IT RESOLVED that this assembly of Chiefs representing First Nations from all parts of Canada meeting in Ottawa in April, 1980, by the rights and powers given to us by the aboriginal peoples we present, and by the rights and powers we inherit from our forefathers, do hereby declare and let it be known to one and all, that we do constitute ourselves in this body as the one and only Assembly of

First Nations to present and speak for our aboriginal people, and to act duly on their behalf and in their interests. Moved by Chief Eugene Steinhauer, Alberta – Chief Andrew Delisle, Quebec: BE IT RESOLVED that this Assembly of Chiefs representing First Nations from all parts of Canada meeting in Ottawa in April, 1980, having declared and constituted ourselves as the one and only Assembly of First Nations; Do HEREBY DECLARE that this Assembly of Chiefs shall select and empower a COUNCIL OF CHIEFS to carry out the duties, the responsibilities and mandates as shall be given to such a Council of Chiefs by the Assembly of First Nations and that such a Council of Chiefs shall be responsible and answerable only to the Assembly of First Nations as it presents and act for the Aboriginal people).

“Rights in Danger, says Starblanket.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4 (Jul. 1980): 8. Print.

Noel Starblanket, keynote speaker at the First Nations Constitutional Conference is quoted, “Without Constitutional entrenchment, our treaty and aboriginal rights are subject to elimination at any time by a hostile parliament.”

Menary, Evelyn. “Keynotes Speakers...Indian Leaders Address Issues.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4: 10. Print.

A summary of speakers on *Political Awareness The 1980's*: Douglas Cuthand of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Chief John Snow from Alberta, and Chief Robert Manuel of British Columbia. A summary of speakers on *Indian Government*: Chief Andrew Delisle of Quebec, Chief John Snow, Chief Oren Lyons – a Traditional Chief of the Onondaga, Chief Robert Manuel, and Doug Cuthand. A summary of speakers on *The Constitution*: Sol Sanderson and Doug Cuthand.

Spence, Bruce. “Unprecedented meeting between Chiefs and Ministers.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4: 10-11. Print.

“14 Cabinet Ministers ran a gauntlet of Indian lobby groups...the largest meeting between Indian and government officials recorded.” This article highlights various points, such as when George Manuel walked out during Indian Affairs Minister John Munro's speech, and when Hon. Marc Lalonde (justice/Energy, Mines and Resources) “personally rejected equal Indian participation in [the] constitutional debate,” and replied to the Alberta delegation that, “you are not a province,” when questioned on oil pricing negotiations. Other points all revolve around the issue of no support around resources, but there is support for health and social programming. “Solicitor General Robert Kaplan promised to look into alleged RCMP assaults on Indians...”

Menary, Evelyn. “In the Long Run.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 4. (Jul. 1980): 18. Print.

A presentation made to Prime Minister Trudeau of a “sacred pouch containing treaty records and cherished Indian historical documents as well as messages from Indian bands across the country.” Seven runners aged five to 33, made the 25 day and 2300 mile journey to the First Nations Constitutional Conference. This was know as “THE RUN” - Treaties Honoured Entirely; Reserves Under Indians; Chief Jim Shot Both Sides of the Blood Reserve made the presentation, which was accepted by the Prime Minister. The pouch was to be further directed to the “Museum of Man to be preserved for posterity after he had considered the contents and messages of the sacred pouch.”

Menary, Evelyn. “Comments.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 5 (1980): 2. Print.

A new document entitled, “Of Indian Conditions: A Survey” developed by “R.H. Knox on special assignment at the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program” has been determined a waste of time, and a report of no significance since it is reporting on “depressing statistics” already known amongst the Native political arena. This article

points to how this report could sway support away from constitutional talks and is nothing more than a red herring, diverting attention away from political reform. Native leaders fight back with statements that “Our people are destitute but are not poor” (Noel Starblanket), suggesting that there is wealth there, but it is being poorly managed, and once returned to Natives, will provide foundation for growth.

“Starblanket Urges Action from Standing Committee.” *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 5 (1980). Print.

This article contains excerpts from an address to the standing committee on Indian Affairs making the statement, “The Assembly of First Nations unanimously resolved that aboriginal rights, treaty rights and Indian government must be entrenched in the Canadian Constitution. They said that they would oppose any revisions to the Indian Act, until that act was made the administrative statute for implementing those rights which must be entrenched in the constitution.”

Special Constitutional Issue. *National Indian*. Ottawa: National Indian Brotherhood. Vol. 3, No. 6 (Nov. 1980). Print.

This entire document is dedicated to various points around the Constitutional debate.

Native Brotherhood of British Columbia. *The Native Voice*. Vancouver: Native Voice Publishing Co. Ltd.

“Constitution participation.” *The Native Voice*. Vancouver: Native Voice Publishing Co. Ltd. Vol. 9, No. 7 (Aug. 1979): 12. Print.

A full page report including a synopsis of historical moments involving the constitutional reform, from both the Canadian government and the Indian government.

“Ottawa update on constitutional issue.” *The Native Voice*. Vancouver: Native Voice Publishing Co. Ltd. Vol. 9, No. 8 (Oct. 1979): 4. Print.

Small article stating that the government has turned down Indian demands for equal participation in constitutional talks. Noel Starblanket quoted after a two hour meeting with Prime Minister Joe Clark and other cabinet ministers that, “Although we did get ongoing participation, we did not get equal partnership with the first ministers. We’ve agreed to disagree on that point.”

“Prime Minister Trudeau's Address to the Chiefs and Elders Conference in Ottawa.” *The Native Voice*. Vancouver: Native Voice Publishing Co. Ltd. Vol. 10, No. 3 (Sep. 1980): 8-9.

Verbatim of Trudeau's speech to the First National Constitutional Conference April 29, 1980.

UBCIC Publications

UBCIC Bulletins

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. “Aboriginal Rights: Legacy of Our Forefathers.” Feb. 9, 1980. Print.

Outlines how Aboriginal rights are a result of forefathers not compromising and the importance of Indigenous peoples to continue to stand their ground.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. "Constitution Express." November 5, 1980. Print.

Bulletin describes the Constitution and proposed BNA Act and how it does not benefit Indigenous peoples. It includes a map with the Constitution Express route, schedule, and information on joining the express.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. "Constitution Bulletin." December 17, 1980. Print.

Bulletin talks about the beginning of the journey on the Constitution Express and First Nations Conference. It includes information on the Russell Tribunal and United Nations support of the express, and decolonization of indigenous peoples around the world.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. "Constitution Express." April 11, 1981. Print.

This bulletin describes the decision to take the Constitution express as a result of the a consensus from the people who attended the Constitution Express Potlatch who agree their work is not done. It also explains the national and international impact of the express.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. "Constitution Express #2." October 1981. Print.

This bulletin is about the Constitution Express in England. It includes information on travel, schedules, logistics, group leaders and activities.

UBCIC Newsletters

Constitution Express to Ottawa and New York

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

Day, Linda. Ed. "Editorial." *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Jun. 1978: 2. Print.

Discussion of the potential impact of rewriting the Canadian Constitution on Status Indians.

"Constitutional Rights for Indian People: the National Indian Brotherhood Meets." *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Sep. 1978: 8-9. Print.

Report on the National Indian Brotherhood's 9th Annual General Assembly which included discussion of upcoming changes to the Canadian Constitution.

"CYI/Dene Position Repatriation of Constitution." *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Mar. 1979: 12. Print.

Report on March 15, 1979 joint position statements released by representatives from the northern Indian organisations expressing concerns over the Constitutional developments and their rights of Indian people to participate in the constitutional debate.

"Chiefs Enlighten British Parliament." *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Jul. 1979: 18-19. Print.

Article about delegation of chiefs that traveled to England in an attempt to return the Canadian constitution (B.N.A. Act) to Canada from Westminster, London where it has been since July 1, 1867. As the original inhabitants of the land, the chiefs expressed their opinion that they should have a say in the return and rewriting of the Constitution.

Manuel, Robert. "Constitutional Talks: Indian "Participation" Promised" *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Aug. 1979: 17. Print.

Short article reporting on June 30, 1979 meeting where Indian, non-status, Metis and Inuit people were invited to participate in the discussions related to rewriting the Canadian Constitution. Mentions that the final adoption of the "Aboriginal Rights Position Paper" will give direction to take into future constitutional discussions.

"Control: an Indian Government Perspective." *UBCIC News*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Dec. 1979: 20-21. Print.

Outlines the relationship between the British North America Act and the Indian Act and what constitutional revisions will mean to the Indian Act.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

"Constitutional Changes: March to Demand Full Participation." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1980): 4. Print.

In response to Prime Minister Trudeau's speech on April 29, 1980 that showed lack of commitment regarding Indian participation on the constitutional changes, a march to parliament hill took place on May 1, 1980. About 250 delegates, prompted in large part by George Manuel, reinforced the conference (not stated but thinking it's the First Nations Constitutional Conference) theme of, "The Future of our Children."

"First Nations Constitutional Conference." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1980): 5-6. Print.

About 380 Chiefs met in Ottawa April 28, to May 1, 1980. UBCIC presented their "Aboriginal Rights Position Paper", or Resolution #2 for the conference. Talks were not primarily focused on constitutional changes, or participation, but on "bread and butter issues at home". UBCIC took position that government promises were empty rhetoric regarding Constitutional Changes and Indian participation, where it was felt 'observer' status would be the status quo during the constitutional discussions.

"Special Supplement: Aboriginal Rights Position and Indian Government Manifesto." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 5 (Aug. 1980): 19-26.

A comprehensive overview of the two documents demanding more Indian government control over and representation.

"State of Emergency: Trudeau's Constitution would wipe out Aboriginal Rights." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 7 (Oct. 1980): 4-6. Print.

This article defines the position of which the Constitution Express founds itself on, that in the process of patriation from the British Crown, "All the Proclamations, Agreements, Treaties and contracts which ensure that our Aboriginal rights are written into the most powerful laws of the land stand to be wiped out in the edited version of the Constitution". The Constitution Express was born out of the desire to derail Trudeau's "railroading his Constitution through, a steam locomotive that won't stop until it reaches its final destination." The fact that "only another locomotive can stop this ruthless machine" is what created the Canada wide Constitution Express protest. Announcement that George Manuel and nine Chiefs and their bands launched an action, "declaring that the Canadian parliament does not have the authority to alter the unique relationship of Indian Nations and the Imperial Crown."

"Resolutions." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 7 (Oct. 1980): 19. Print.

Moved by Chief Bob Wilson, seconded by Chief Tom Sampson resolutions making UBCIC the central organization for the uniting the Indian people of British Columbia. Another resolution moved by Chief Howard Wale and seconded by Chief Bob Wilson, giving UBCIC a full mandate to take the necessary steps to ensure Aboriginal and Treaty rights are entrenched in the Canadian Constitution.

"A Journey to Nationhood." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 4-6. Print.

A summary of the Constitutional Express leading to a meeting with then, Governor General Edward Shreyer, who advised the delegation committee that they would have to deal with Canada and not the crown. As a result of this meeting, plans were continued to go to New York and present before the United Nations, where a team had been sent earlier to establish meetings with UN delegates, and plan for the possible arrival of the Canadian team.

Manuel, George. "President's Message." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 7. Print.

George Manuel references UBCIC 12th Annual General Assembly "State of Emergency" declaration. Stating further that the Constitution Express arrived in Ottawa on Friday, November 28, 1980. George Manuel makes the statement, "I cannot stress enough the threat posed by Trudeau's Constitutional Resolution to totally destroy our hereditary ties with our homeland and to our survival as the original people in Canada."

"First Nations Declare Nationhood." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 8-10. Print.

The new "First Nations Assembly" adopted the "Declaration of the First Nations" and presented it to Governor General Ed Schreyer, requesting that it be forwarded to the Queen. Remarks on the assembly include non-consensus on issues of Indian involvement in the Constitution. Working within the Federal government versus going to an international arena divided the delegates. Chief Wayne Christian, Chairman of the Constitution Express, refused to meet within the established time frame with the joint-senate committee on the Constitution.

"National Congress of American Indians Supports our Constitutional Action." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 11. Print.

During the Nation Congress of American Indians 37th Annual convention between the 26th to the 31st of October, 1980, and following a one day presentation by George Manuel and the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, unanimously carried a resolution supporting constitutional development in Canada.

Cuthand, Beth. "Documenting Land Claims: 300 Years of Living Memory." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 28-30. Print.

This article is regarding the Teme-Augama Anishnabai of the Lake Temegami Region of Northeast Ontario, however, how Trudeau's Constitution could affect their land rights is mentioned on p. 30.

Mandell, Louise. "Sovereign Nations." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 28-30. Print.

Legal arguments made in Rotterdam, England, Ottawa and New York, as part of the Constitutional Express. One of the main points being that Canada mismanaged the trust of the Indian population, excluding the nations from basic human rights and right to an Indian government. The arguments would be made to promote the Indian Nations in Canada as a people who have been denied the status of Nationhood.

"The Constitution Express." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 8 (Nov./Dec. 1980): 35. Print.

Statements made from four different people who were on the Constitution Express: Chief Nathan Spinks, Lytton Band; Mike Peters, Mount Currie Band; Joyce Willard, Neskainlith Band; and L. Adrian, Cranbrook.

Venne, Sharon. "Indian Nations Seek World Support" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 4-5. Print.

Message delivered to the United Nations in December, 1980 that Canada is attempting to sever the protection the crown has offered through denial of the Indian people within the new Constitution. Seeking support from an International arena such as the United Nations exposed a century long attack which the Indian Nations have been surviving from the Canadian state.

Manuel, George. "Constitutional Express Re-awakened Our Nations" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 6-7. Print.

George Manuel states the position of the intent behind the Constitution Express, including the reason why an invitation from "The House of Commons and Senate Constitutional Committee, which had invited the Constitutional Express to come before their committee to provide evidence on the resolution of the federal government to patriate the Canadian Constitution." The reason being, that it would have jeopardized their legal evidence that "we are clearly recognized by the British Crown as a people." A list of successes, as a result of the Constitution Express is listed.

"Patriation Illegal without Indian Consent says Tribunal." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 8. Print.

In the last week of November, 1980, the Russell Tribunal found Canada had breached International obligations with specific reference to claims UBCIC made regarding the patriation of Canada from the British Crown without consent from the Indian people in Canada. Another reference was made regarding Treaty 9, which this tribunal said was Canada taking away lands from the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation illegally.

“Constitutional Amendments: Government Says We May Exist.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 9. Print.

An amendment on January 12th, 1981, marked only as (a) and (b), which can be interpreted as rights which, “acknowledges that Indian people may have rights which if proved, the federal government would not deny.”

“Inuit Critical of Constitutional Amendments.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 9. Print.

“Eric Togoona, Chairman of the Inuit Committee on National Issues, expressed reservations about the constitutional amendments present by Jean Chretien.”

“Buffy St. Marie.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 11. Print.

Advertisement and announcement that Buffy St. Marie will play the Orpheum theatre with all proceeds going to the Indian Constitutional Express.

“Chiefs Council: If We're A Nation We Have To Act Like One.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 9 (Jan. 1981): 30. Print.

Reference made to the Constitution Express by Bob Manuel and also presented a draft declaration of the Constitution Express.

“Constitution Express Potlatch.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 10 (Feb. 1981): 10. Print.

An advertisement for feast, pow-wow and talent show.

“Special Edition: Constitution Express.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 10 (Feb. 1981): 10. Print.

A call out for stories, pictures, ideas, and interviews with people who were on the Constitution Express for the creation of a special edition regarding that trip.

“UBCIC Has To Reject Patriation: No Protection for B.C. Nations.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 11 (Mar. 1981): 10-11. Print.

Outlines the reasons patriation promotes no inherent rights for B.C. Nations, where it states that in as little as two years after patriation, Indians will have no rights. Three issues need to be agreed to prior to negotiations with the Federal Government: 1) Royal Proclamation applies to all across the country. 2) Indians have a say in the Amending formula as it affects us. 3) Aboriginal Rights entrenched in the Constitution are those defined in our Aboriginal Rights Position Paper.

“We Are Still In A State of Emergency: Constitution Express Potlatch.” *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 3, No. 10 (Mar. 1981): 12-13. Print.

About 900 gathered at the Kamloops Band Residential School March 27-29, 1981, where the decision to send a contingency of B.C. Indians to England to protest patriation of the Canadian Constitution. This was the Indian people of B.C. Backing up the Chiefs position on the Constitution. "The people saw the connection between every part of their lives and how the constitution, as it's now worded, would affect them." George Manuel spoke to the gathering along with Wayne Christian who said, "I strongly believe that this may be our last battle with the Canadian government." Chief Nation Spinks suggested a seat at the United Nations as recognition as a Nation.

Christian, Chief Wayne. "A Great Indian Power is Created." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 12-13. Print.

Chief Wayne Christian discusses both the Child Caravan, and the Constitution Express. He offers three main points: 1) Standing up with the leaders, the people won our first victory – here he discusses the Indian Child Caravan of October 1980. 2) The Constitution Express showed the people have the power of victory – here he discusses the Constitution Express and remarks on the danger each person had in leaving the non-Indian government to decide Indian fate. 3) The people's movement takes the Indian Constitution Express on to England – stating that the people want to continue the fight to England.

"Constitution Express to Ottawa." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 13. Print.

Randy James, Seton Lake Band, Lila Peters, Sto:lo Nation, Archie Pootlass share constitution express stories.

[Advertisements for Constitution Express fundraisers.] *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 14-15. Print.

Venne, Sharon. "Indian Laws: The Constitution wouldn't recognize them" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 26. Print.

There is nothing in the proposed Constitution that states that Indians can be governed by Indian laws, where it does state that laws must be made by the Federal and Provincial governments. The point being that Indians would not have jurisdiction over their own nationhood, or at least a recognized ability to do so. Only the Federal and Provincial governments would have this power.

"Story of the British Trust." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 26-27. Print.

Historic outline of legislation; a brief summary of its limitations with regards to patriation, ending with the statement that "We reject their constitution." "In December, 1980, Indian Nations presented Bills of Particulars" to the Canadian Government, the British Government and to the United Nations, seeking internationally supervised discussions between Britain, Canada and ourselves." The response was that neither the British nor the Canadian governments responded.

"Ruthlessly Determined to Assimilate Us Patriation Would Crush Our Nations Forever." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 1 (Apr. 1981): 28-29.

June of 1978, the intent to patriate from Britain announced by the Federal Government of Canada. A delegation of Chiefs and Elders were decided to go to England, and plead the case against patriation with the Queen. The Prime Minister of Canada refused this to happen. A quote from a confidential letter

after October 1980, stating that Canada's image would suffer if questioned about Indians standards being different from other Canadians. Various documents highlighted include, the 1947, "A Plan for Liquidating Canada's Indian Problem within 25 years", and Document #408-79 entitled, "Native Claims Policy," and The Canada Oil & Gas Act of 1981.

Constitution Express to Europe

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs.

"Constitution Express." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 2 (May/Jun. 1981): 10. Print.

The need for going international on the issue of patriation, is about enforcing the nationhood status for Indians. This article outlines the plans on going to Europe, slated to leave Montreal for Germany on August 29th, 1981. As a follow up action to the previous year, going to Europe, rather than staying within the boundaries of Canada, puts Indian claims to a Nationhood in a better position. The plans are to go to Germany, England and France.

"Special General Assembly." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. May-June, 1981. Vol. 4, No. 2 (May/Jun. 1981): 11. Print.

Special General Assembly, held May 14-15, 1981 at the Vancouver Friendship Center, discussed how the interest in pursuing the opposition to the Constitution, shifted from the Chiefs to the people. Lack of support from the Chiefs noted by speakers, including George Manuel. The question was raised that if patriation occurred, would it mean the end of the fight for international recognition of the Indian Nations.

"Constitutional Express Fundraising." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 2 (May/Jun. 1981): 14. Print.

Article discussing the need to continue fundraising and offering alternatives to get involvement from the people.

"Constitutional Express." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 6. Print.

Constitution Express #2 updated – first advance team left October 8, 1981 at 5:10 pm, bound for London, England, with plans on visiting four European Countries. Soon to follow, will be the main express group, where they will all meet up in Hanover, Germany, and which are slated to leave November 1, 1981 after the UBCIC General Assembly. Travel countries change to include Holland and Belgium. Two ceremonies will be conducted, one for those that died in WWII in Brussels and a potlatch in England.

"Chief Council Meeting." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 6. Print.

Announcement of meeting held in Vancouver on June 23rd, 1981. Legal tactics had been discussed on the "crisis as it relates to the British Government."

Terry, Saul. "President Message." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours.* Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 7. Print.

President Saul Terry clarifies the intent of the Constitution Express, stating "A Canadian Constitution...can accommodate Indian rights, it cannot decrease, alter or eliminate this Indian tradition." The Constitution is seen as "genocidal doom" for Indian Nations in Canada, and the message must be told to a wider audience to gain support.

"Constitution Express Potlatches." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 8. Print.

This article details the traditional strength behind the potlatches and the importance of why they are conducted specifically for the Constitution Express. Statements such as, "Indian Law is practiced by having the men take the responsibility of being security and watching the people so that no harm would come to them," and "What we are fighting for is our Nationhood, our land and ourselves as Indian people," reaffirm the position behind the Constitution Express.

"Concerned Aboriginal Women's Occupation." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 8. Print.

The "Concerned Aboriginal Women" take over the Vancouver DIA office in July of 1981. This resulted from a "casual meeting at the Lytton Constitution Express Potlatch." This article paints a picture of frustration on both sides, replays a story of the 'bureaucrat' that had a tug of war over a scotch tape with one of the women, remarks on the women's position of oppression due to assimilation, and lack of cultural respect.

Christian, Chief Wayne. "To All The Citizens Of All The Indian Nations." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 3 (Special Fall Issue 1981): 16. Print.

Chief Wayne Christian stresses the need to be prepared for the European journey for the Constitution Express. Teaching the European people about the danger of "Trudeau's plan to legally assimilate our people and to legally steal our land from us" but also that the government will not fix the problems they created in Indian communities. Chief Wayne Christian states "We must demand and assert our rights for we have been fooled long enough and now the people realize that our rights have not been lost but have never been exercised by the Nations of people." This article speaks to the reader from an "ambassador" which must speak to the world regarding the Indian Nations in Canada, but well aware of the struggle that will follow upon return to the community.

Manuel, George. "President's Message." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 5. Print.

Grand Chief George Manuel provides a statement on achieving a "fourth world" in Canada, developed through "integration based on mutual respect and acceptance of each other's values as valid from the other." Manuel's remarks stem from the ongoing battle during the Constitution Express.

"13th Annual General Assembly." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 8-9. Print.

Two major issues at forefront to this article, one being the Concerned Aboriginal Women's actions in taking over the Vancouver DIA office in July 1981 (no further comment made on this action other than its acknowledgement) and the Constitution Express. The decision to embark on an expensive litigation in England, based on Louise Mandell's actions in Europe, prompted action from the chief's. This paragraph is important: "Several copies of documents belonging to the Federal Government were distributed to the delegates. These documents showed clearly how the government planned to assimilate the Indian people. Any Indian group talking "Indian Government" was to be ignored. This is

one reason the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs was so rudely deprived of its funding and proved to be a good example of what would happen to all those bands who bravely declared their nationhood." It was during this meeting that George Manuel was bestowed with the title, "Grand Chief."

Manuel, Vera. "Concerned Aboriginal Women Return Home from Europe" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 10-11. Print.

Eight women made up part of the advance team which left for Europe to meet up with the main group which left later. The women split up and travelled to different countries. This article is a qualitative piece on the women's experiences, and what impact they feel they had toward projecting the importance of the Constitution Express. It is an important piece, as these women, with their children, traveling a far distance to make international statements of oppression against Indian people in Canada, does add a balanced appeal of all Indian people making this very public plea of the dangers of patriation without Indian consultation.

"Who? Adolph Trudeau or Pierre Hitler?" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 12. Print.

This article remarks on Pierre Trudeau's tactics against Indian people, it paints a frustrated picture of Trudeau as a man bent on self serving interests, with little regard for Indian people.

"The Constitution: What Do We Want?" *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 13. Print.

This article opens with, "Our position on the Constitution is that Crown obligations must be fulfilled." Three main points are projected: 1) Recognition and affirmation of our Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. 2) Indian consent clause to ensure Provincial and Federal consultation with Indian people must occur regarding the Aboriginal peoples section of the Constitution. 3) the 1763 Royal Proclamation must apply uniformly across Canada. The remarks that pro-Constitution include four nations: Indian Nations, the British Parliament, the Federal parliament and the provincial governments. Post-Constitution would remove the Indian Nations and the British Government. The article ends, leaving the reader with four areas where the fights will continue, maintaining the position of the Constitution Express.

"Indian Nations Unite." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Vol. 4, No. 4 (Dec. 1981): 15. Print.

This article gives a general overview of actions taken to date during the battle for Constitution recognition. This article focuses on the people coming together, that the government does not want this, and remarks on the fear resulting from the previous occupation of the DIA office. During an undated demonstration starting at the UBCIC office on Hastings Street – to the Regional Department of Indian Affairs – to the Four Seasons Hotel where a meeting was held by the Social Credit Party – finally to the rallying point where the Concerned Aboriginal Women took over the DIA office – the regional office was conveniently closed during the rally.

"First Nations Assembly." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Apr. 1982: 2. Print.

Beginning on July 1, 1979, a time line spanning three year details the actions of First Nations in B.C. Opposing the patriation of Canada with a Constitution, "unless an agreement was made to recognize our Aboriginal Rights in the Constitution." The Tenth AGA for the N.I.B., The First Nations Constitutional Conference, the UBCIC demonstration on Parliament Hill, the second First Nations Assembly, the UBCIC organizing the Constitution Express, the "Declaration of the First Nations" adopted by the assembly, the Third Assembly of First Nations Constitutional Conference, all discussed.

Thomas, Herman. "Patriation." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Apr. 1982: 15. Print.

Herman Thomas rejects rejoicing in Canada's patriation, as it denies "Indian people of their pride, dignity and self determination and self government."

"Constitution Opinion." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Jul. 1982: 10-11. Print.

Statement from Alfred Recalma, born August 18, 1903, copied from the Arrowsmith Star, Parksville newspaper, undated. Qualitative, an opinion piece from an elder from the Qualicum Beach Indian Band, on why he thinks the Constitution "stinks."

"European Reflections." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Oct. 1982: 10-11. Print.

Mary Rose DufRASne, a member of the Belgium Action Committee in Support of North American Indians and a civil servant in the Belgium Court system provided an interview regarding the work she has personally embarked upon after hearing the "Concerned Aboriginal Women's" presentation in Europe. "As a woman-and a feminist, Mary Rose admired the strength of the women who lovingly and patiently brought children along on so difficult a mission, and her appreciation of the commitment and seriousness of the Indian Constitutional Express (ICE) deepened when she discovered the great risks which were taken by the families and individuals who travelled to Europe." This article speaks of Mary Rose's perception of growing European support for the ICE.

Deom, Isabelle. "First Nations International Diplomacy." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Oct. 1982: 13-14. Print.

This article reflects Sylvia Woods experiences on the European journey as part of the Constitution Express. The differences in culture were used as a backdrop to the spiritual teachings given by the elders, "cautioning us to beware taking on non-Indian ways indiscriminately." Using examples of acid rain, and the complete overtaking of lands for habitation, and the close proximity military force as part of daily existence, a deeper appreciation for the Indian lands and deeper feeling of why they are doing the work of ambassadorship resulted within Sylvia.

"Public Notice from the Nishnawbe-Aski Nation." *Our Indian World: the Choice is Ours*. Vancouver: Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs. Oct. 1982: 15. Print.

A public statement asserting dissatisfaction with the 1981 Canadian Constitution, that "Aboriginal Rights" are only referred to but not defined. The Nishnawbe-Aski, "claim a right to be consulted on the basis of existing nations as defined by the U.N. For the People and Land, aboriginal rights are not negotiable."

Mainstream Press

The Citizen, Prince George

"'Indians circulate petitions.' Halifax (CP)." *The Citizen* [Prince George] 6 Nov. 1980: 2. Print.

The Union of Nova Scotia Indians prepared three petitions to the Queen, The World Court, and the United Nations; the Union feels the patriation is a continuation of the battle between the French and the English from Europe to Canada.

Cartoon of Inuit with dog, standing by a dock watching a ship called the S.S. Constitution, sail away with a sign that says, next cruise 2067.

“Indians create colorful scene at train depot.’ Vancouver (CP).” *The Citizen* [Prince George] 25 Nov. 1980: 2. Print.

Exactly the same as: “Tribal chants send off ‘Express’” by the Vancouver (CP) from *The Daily News* in Prince Rupert, November 25, 1980, p. P1 with the addition of a picture of a drum group with the caption, “Young Indian men drumming and chanting lead other natives in ceremonial dances in VIA Rail station lobby in Vancouver.”

“Bomb Threat Halts Express.’ Winnipeg (CP).” *The Citizen* [Prince George] 27 Nov. 1980: 1. Print.

Same as: “Bomb scare delays Express as re-routing riles Indians.” Winnipeg (CP) from *The Vancouver Sun*, November 27, 1980, p. A20, except that the last two paragraphs were excluded.

The Daily News, Prince Rupert

“Tribal chants send off Express.’ Vancouver (CP).” *The Daily News* [Prince Rupert] 25 Nov. 1980: 1. Print.

Wayne Christian states that the government knew of the arrival of the train, but made the constitutional meeting on the same day. The fear reported is not only from the transfer from federal to provincial governments, but also from if the entrenched human rights charter was passed, the Indians would lose their special status and their reserves. (Gloria's note: in this instance, the bomb threat then would have forced a delay and a missed, one time opportunity to meet with the constitution committee).

The Globe and Mail, Toronto

“Native Groups Unite to Press BNA demands.’ Ottawa (CP).” *The Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 4 Nov. 1980: 4. Print.

Three Native leaders – Del Riley of the National Indian Brotherhood, Harry Daniels of the Native Council of Canada, and Eric Tagoona of the Inuit Committee on National Issues united to “persuade the governments of Canada that special rights they claim are reasonable and that they should be guaranteed in the constitution has forced native leaders to patch up their differences temporarily.” Quote: “Mr. Trudeau told the leaders that ‘I believe that constitutional change after patriation will become easier rather than harder.’”

“Britain and Canada.” *The Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 6 Nov. 1980: 6. Print.

The article looks at the process of Mr. Trudeau presenting the bill asking for patriation to the Britain government. Quote near the end of the document: “If Mr. Trudeau continues on the course he has chosen he will find himself asking Britain to amend Canada's constitution in a manner that the constitution as amended would show to clearly unconstitutional. He would be asking what he has no right to ask.”

[Picture with caption]: “Bruce George (second left), the British Labor MP fighting against Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's constitutional package, meets a group of native leaders in London. From left: Harry Daniels, president of the Native Council of Canada; Peter Ittinuar,

Inuit MP for Nunatsiaq; and Del Riley, vice president of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada.” *The Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 8 Nov. 1980: 4. Print.

“Canada's London staff may get a BNA expert.’ London (CP).” *The Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 19 Nov. 1980: 2. Print.

Reeves Haggan, assistant secretary in the federal-provincial-relations office, is an Ottawa official appointed to the staff of the Canadian High Commission.

[Picture with caption]: “Constitution Train Arrives: Spear in hand, an Indian leans from the constitution express as it arrives in Ottawa yesterday. More than 450 Indian men, women and children rode the train across Canada, demanding aboriginal rights be entrenched in constitution. Story page 4.” *The Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 20 Nov. 1980: 1. Print.

The Province, Vancouver

“Hands off, Trudeau tells U.K.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 4 Nov. 1980: P1. Print.

This article tells of Trudeau enforcing Canadian sovereignty regarding the patriation process.

“London's Misgivings.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 5 Nov. 1980: B1. Print.

The misgivings refer to the BNA's duty to the provinces and the Canadian federal government proposals, placing them in a difficult position of having to choose between them.

“10 Senators Appointed.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 6 Nov. 1980: A10. Print.

Procedural breakdown of patriation process: Week previous to November 6, 1980: the House of Commons named its 15 committee members comprising of eight liberals, five conservatives and two New Democrats; the 10 senators - seven Liberals and three conservatives were representing Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada only. On Monday November 3, 1980 – senate voted 45 to 29 to end debate on the constitutional plans and refer it to constitutional committee. On Wednesday, November 6, 1980 – the government refused to extend past Dec. 9 dead-line for reporting. On November 6, 1980 – parliamentary committee to study PM Trudeau's constitutional reform package set to begin. Post note: It was not clear in this article that the 10 senators were over and above the 15 committee members of the parliament for a total of 25 members.

“Indian Express.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 6 Nov. 1980: A3. Print.

A small article quoting Wayne Christian remarking on the organization of the Constitution Express.

“Britain rebuffs Natives on BNA Act.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 13 Nov. 1980: A11. Print.

Quote from J.R. Freeland: “All relevant treaty obligations insofar as they still subsisted became the responsibility of the government of Canada with the attainment of independence, at the latest with the *Statute of Westminster* 1931”. Freeland said any petitions from Native peoples concerning their rights should be directed to the “Queen of Canada” - for all practical purposes, the Canadian government – rather than to the Queen of the United Kingdom.”

Hunter, Don. “Indian Baby goes on protest ride.” *The Province* [Vancouver] 25 Nov. 1980: D8. Print.

Gus Pierre explained to the Penticton Band, that he was going on the train because his elders were going. The rejection of the federal government ruling that, "the native position does not merit separate consideration and the move to patriate the Canadian constitution from Westminster."

"Few billets for Indians in Ottawa." *The Province* [Vancouver] 26 Nov. 1980: D11. Print.

Quote: "...the so-called Constitutional Express for a Parliament Hill demonstration Friday may find they have no place to stay." 700 billets have been found, although 2000 are expected. Quote: "R.B. Kohls, acting regional director of Indian affairs in Alberta accepted the Indians message to the federal government." Chief Charlie Wood of the Saddle Lake stated, "We want them (the two governments) to come to an early agreement, to stop straining the ties of Confederation and to stop jeopardizing our treaty and aboriginal rights which will suffer as a result of continued hassles."

"Express Purpose." *The Province* [Vancouver] 27 Nov. 1980: B1. Print.

The article serves as a warning to the Indians and the Constitution Express, with statements such as, "In the end the constitution will be a white man's document, albeit one that should fairly take care of the native people's interests." This article also states that the Indians could be shooting themselves in the foot by taking this to the World Court or the United Nations which would not want to interfere in Canada's internal dispute. Quote: "Prime Minister Trudeau doesn't like being challenged, especially when he has already offered to negotiate Indian problems in the proposed new constitution. If he were to perceive the constitutional express as an attempt to force his hand, he might become very difficult to negotiate with."

"Peaceful Lobbying Pledged." *The Province* [Vancouver] 27 Nov. 1980: A7. Print.

Organizer Joyce Bourassa suggested the Indians arriving in Ottawa to lobby the 282 MPs will cooperate with the police so as not to repeat the rioting in 1974 during the last major Indian demonstration (which was over poor living conditions).

"Amendment seen as interference." *The Province* [Vancouver] 28 Nov. 1980: B1. Print.

This article references the federal unilateral position taken with patriation, where the provinces were denied the direct relationship to the British Ministers. Trudeau suggested only federal can have such access. Quote: "...in turn touches federal-provincial relations, and above all the unsettled question of language rights. To British eyes the charter reads pretty reasonably, yet many clauses reflect Canada's delicate balance of interests."

"Trudeau ready to talk constitution with Indians." *The Province* [Vancouver] 30 Nov. 1980: A5. Print.

This article opens up with Trudeau remarking on the necessity of meeting with Indians after they have talked to the constitutional committee and MPs, "only if strictly necessary." No mention of the Constitution Express, outside of the fact that Indians arrived in Ottawa by train. The rest of the article remarks on other parts of the constitutional discussion, where the Canadian Bar Association did not contest the unilateral position the government has taken on patriation. They question whether patriation will affect federal/provincial relations but the federal government dismissed this as, "non-legal and not proper questions for a court."

The Vancouver Sun, Vancouver

"'British Plan 4 BNA Meetings.' London (CP)." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 4 Nov. 1980: E10. Print.

The British House of Commons planned meetings, including calling witnesses, "to give advice to our own House of Commons as to what options are open."

"Britain's 'door' closed to Indians: Petitions over rights not up to the U.K. House.' London (CP)." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 12 Nov. 1980: A1. Print.

This article reiterates information from the U.K. Perspective of no legal responsibility towards Native people in Canada. Also mentioned is that Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau was prepared "to let the constitutional committee sit beyond it's December 9 deadline provided opposition MLA's do not filibuster his proposals when they are brought back to the commons."

Rose, Ron. "Indian Chief rebuts British expert." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 14 Nov. 1980: A17. Print.

Terry Saul made comments regarding statement made by J.R. Freeland, legal advisor in Britain's foreign and commonwealth office. The British government denied any responsibility for treaties signed with Indians due to the *Statute of Westminster* between Canada and Britain from 1931.

"Patriation study gets nod." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 16 Nov. 1980: A10. Print.

The special committee made up of 15 members of the parliament and 10 senators was approved for review of the constitutional proposal by a vote of 45-29.

Ouston, Rick. "B.C. Indians on cross-Canada trek to protect future." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 25 Nov. 1980: A3. Print.

Mentioned is a family from the Lyackson Band on Valdez Island, Irvin and Francine Norris, and their seven-month old son William (remarked in other articles as "Billy"). The mention of two trains is one coming from the northern, and one from the southern routes from Vancouver to Ottawa. Includes two pictures; one of the Norris family.

[Picture with caption]: "Alberta Indian shows his feelings about federal government's plans to patriate the constitution Tuesday at a demonstration in Edmonton." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 26 Nov. 1980: B13. Print.

Canadian Press photo of a man in a cowboy hat holding a sign that reads: "Canada Is Indian Land."

"Bomb scare delays Express as re-routing riles Indians.' Winnipeg (CP)." *The Vancouver Sun* [Vancouver] 27 Nov. 1980: A20. Print.

This article references a bomb scare. VIA Rails' response involved taking a longer route around Ontario, rather than through Kenora and Thunder Bay – missing major Indian communities. Sadie Longstaff, a public information officer for the Indians said "VIA Rail was at fault for rerouting the Express." VIA Rail's Bill Mercer said of the route taken around Ontario, "These arrangements were made in Vancouver and I thought we got that straightened out." The article is not very clear on whether the rerouting was due to the bomb scare, or VIA Rail having one agenda and the organizers of the Indian Express having another.