

## **B.C. Indians to Build \$1.6 Million Winery**

OLIVER, British Columbia (AP) — The 170-member Osoyoos Indian Band has announced an agreement to build British Columbia's

sixth winery with an all-Indian company, Inkameep Vineyards Ltd.

The agreement with T.G. Bright Wine Co. of Niagara Falls, Ontario, calls for a winery on the Indian band's property in the Okanagan Valley.

Vineyard manager Ted Brouwer said that with the help of federal money, construction of a \$1.6 million winery would begin this fall.

"It's a unique 25-year agreement whereby Bright will lease the building, supply the equipment and the band members having first refusal of jobs and also growing the grapes," Brouwer said.

# Suddenly 'rich' Indians avoid spending spree

FORT NELSON, British Columbia (AP) — A \$6 million bonanza for the Fort Nelson Indian Band brought only quiet celebrations over the weekend rather than the wild, madcap spending spree some had feared.

In fact, there were several incidents of unbridled generosity. One young man distributed \$20 bills to his friends, and another bought a second-hand car driven up the Alaska Highway by someone hoping for a quick sale.

All adults in the band received \$20,000 checks Friday night, their shares of a windfall in natural gas royalties.

THE VILLAGE'S two banks opened for two hours Saturday for the Indians' convenience, but neither they nor village stores were particularly busy. Despite the abundance of pocket money, police reported few incidents requiring their attention.

Nor was the village transformed overnight into a madhouse of scrambling quick-buck artists relieving spendthrifts of their new-found wealth.

"Some band members have come in to buy things, but it is nothing out of the ordinary," said a spokesman for The Bay store.

A Sears catalogue office employee said a married couple from the band looked at a dryer but didn't buy it, while another person got only a catalogue.

"We had some people order things earlier in the week," she added.

AT THE BANK of Nova Scotia, accountant Ian Halliday said about 25 to 30 band members deposited checks or withdrew some of the maximum \$1,000 cash available to each person.

"That's not as much as expected," said Halliday.

After talks with the band council, bank officials decided to limit cash withdrawals to \$1,000 Saturday to avoid money being lost and prevent the need to bring large amounts of cash to the northeastern British Columbia community.

Wally Brown, manager of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, refused to say how many band members visited his bank Saturday.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police had brought no reinforcements into Fort Nelson for the occasion.

THE MOUNTIES were prepared for the worst but didn't expect trouble, although the village is "a crazy place that sometimes goes wild on the weekends," a spokesman said.

RCMP officers met with the band council about avoiding disorders, and the Indians policed themselves, he added.

The calmness may have been resulted partly from several delays in passing federal legislation required for distribution of the money. Band members had known for some time they were getting the \$20,000, but it was a question of when.

*Spokesman  
Review  
8-11-80*

# Business & Finance

## Momentum continues, but worldwide slowing of growth drags Canada's economy downwards

TORONTO—While a fair degree of momentum will continue in the next few months, the Canadian economy cannot be insulated from the distinct slowing of world growth that appears to be in the cards for the next year or more, say Scotiabank economists in the latest issue of the bank's Monthly Review.

Business capital spending on non-energy projects has rebounded this year and will likely offer important support to the economy through 1980 and beyond. The review also points out that the recent turbulence in world oil markets has stimulated energy-related activity and will likely accelerate the approval of large energy projects that have been under consideration for some time.

But the review says that the strength in business profits and output evident through 1978 and in the first part of 1979 will dissipate as key export markets weaken and as domestic wage gains are eroded by persistent high rates of inflation. The government's ability to cushion the expected slowdown will be circumscribed by its big cash deficit and the necessity of financing a large and growing shortfall in foreign trade.

Among the regions, the Review notes that British Columbia continues to enjoy one of the strongest rates of growth in the country.

Virtually all those resource industries that were not already benefitting from good markets have experienced considerable improvements thus far in 1979. Capital investment spending is stepping up quite markedly and should help sustain activity through at least part of what seems likely to be a period of weaker markets for resource products.

For the first time since the mid-1970s, lumber, newsprint and pulp have all been enjoying strong de-

mands, and producers are operating flat out. With forestry BC's dominant industry, this has given the whole provincial economy a buoyant tone. Within the industry, too, the rather cautious programs of renovation and modernization of the past few years have been giving way to more ambitious projects involving major new additions to capacity—in newsprint, for example—which promise to continue through the next few years.

The high level of molybdenum prices and the resurgence of copper prices have put the province's important metal mining industry in a good position through the near term at least. Firmer metals markets have brought some capital investment plans back off the shelf and stimulated a number of noteworthy new projects. Coal, mining's soft spot, is beginning to generate some investment activity, though it is mostly aimed towards the early and mid-1980s. Oil and gas exploration and development in the northeastern region of the province continue to press ahead briskly, spurred by significant new finds.

Among the numerous energy-related projects is BC Hydro's large investment program which increased considerably this year and will rise even more in 1980. A timely development has been the recent strong revival of commercial construction in the Vancouver area and firming up of activity in other regional centres. Housing starts, however, have come well down from their recent peaks and promise to remain subdued for the near term.

The province's tourist industry appears to be having another record year in 1979, with the cheaper Canadian dollar, better cost competitiveness and gasoline shortages in the US helping out. Higher prices have provided considerable benefit to the local fishing industry despite lower landings in 1979.

Atlantic Canada's resource-based industries have been doing well over the last year or so, but that softer export markets for key forest and mineral products will put a damper on regional growth through 1980. A similar fate appears to be in store for Quebec's currently buoyant resource-based industries. While business capital spending on non-energy projects—particularly in the Montreal area—has rebounded from previous lows, energy investment is levelling off now that work on the James Bay hydro-electric project has reached high gear.

Scotiabank economists expect the current 'boomlet' in Ontario's manufacturing sector to fade as export markets weaken, with the outlook for the important motor vehicle industry remaining clouded. The existing momentum in business capital spending together with improved international cost competitiveness will cushion the slowdown,

however, especially in the large steel industry.

Despite problems with quality and lower yields, as well as the perennial transportation bottleneck, Prairie wheat farmers will derive considerable benefit from strong prices. Manitoba's mining and manufacturing industries have improved considerably over the last year and the Review suggests that some further modest gains are expected through 1980. As well, strong potash markets along with continued exploration and development of uranium resources will keep the Saskatchewan economy rolling along at a healthy rate.

The hectic pace of economic activity in Alberta has paused temporarily with the completion of Syncrude and the Joffre petrochemical complex, but oil exploration is now at peak levels and the Review sees a good chance that some of the major energy projects on the drawing boards will get under way in the near future.

Daily Journal of  
Commerce  
10.15.79

**Nootka band on the warpath**

# Tahsis Co. may face angry

DAILY COLONIST, Victoria, B.C.  
December 28, 1978

## natives' action

By **BILL SMITH**  
Colonist reporter

Nootka Indians are on the warpath against the Tahsis Company operations in the remote and mountainous logging company town of Gold River.

The Mowachaht band's refusal to renegotiate an agreement could mean the company would have to move some of its operations from 20 acres of leased reserve land, according to band lawyer Louise Mandell.

"A decision will be taken next month on whether Tahsis will be ordered off the land," she said.

Company spokesman Alex Brokenshire said he was not aware of impending court action by the band. The rental renewal lease was being negotiated with the Indian affairs department, he said.

But band chief Mary Johnson says her people are in the frame of mind to demand court action to have the company removed from their land.

"Dust particles are so bad you have to keep doors and windows closed even in warm weather," she said. "Even then it finds a way of seeping into our homes."

Health nurse Dorothy Mooney was quite concerned about health problems on the reserve, the chief noted.

Federal health and provincial pollution control board officials confirmed that "some very high dust fallout readings" had been recorded on the reserve.

Environmental health officer Robert Phillips said because of a study by the PCB the company had been ordered to install pollution control devices.

The dust fallout was believed responsible for respiratory and eye irritation, he added.

Health department spokesman Dr. Mary Habgood confirmed that she had

received a report on health problems on the reserve from a nurse but declined to disclose its contents.

She said the department had conducted a study on the reserve in concert with the PCB but refused further comment.

William Thomas, PCB regional manager, told the Colonist that since the study there had been improvements at the mill, but because of the magnitude of the problem the company had been given an a two-year extension to the end of 1980 to have the \$12-million project completed.

Thomas said fallout readings more than double the allowable limit had been recorded on the reserve.

Allowable limit in a residential area is 15 tons per square mile and 25 tons a square mile in industrial areas.

While health problems are

a major concern, the band is also angry that the company has not lived up to promises of employment in the woods and at the mill for Indians, she said.

A large majority of the 150 native people on the reserve moved to Gold River from Friendly Cove on a promise of obtaining work with the company. "But it hasn't worked out that way."

In fact, only in the last few months had several young band members been hired by Tahsis to work in their logging division. Three other band members have worked in the mill for varying periods in the last eight years.

"It has taken us eight years to reach this plateau. Is it any wonder we are unhappy with the company?" she said. "Under the agreement, Tahsis is required to notify us of all job vacancies. They haven't

lived up to their agreement. "It seems obvious to me they are employing our young people now because they want the lease (which expired eight months ago) signed," she claimed.

For the dozen or so hired recently the task of traveling the seven miles to and from work each day has not been an easy one.

"It's been impossible trying to convince the company the crummy should come and pick them up as it does other workers."

With only five persons on the reserve owning cars and transportation not always available, the young loggers have had to hitch-hike or walk to and from work.

Johnson said a critical housing problem on the reserve was aggravating an already-serious situation.

Many of the 16 frame homes accommodate three families and are nothing

Dust fallout from a giant chimney stack at the pulp mill — on the edge of the reserve — is blamed by the chief for "serious ear, nose and throat problems among our people," as well as eye irritation problems among the native population.

She pointed to a "trail of broken promises" by the company, serious health problems on the reserve and the company's failure to live up to the terms of previous lease agreements, as reasons for the band's reluctance to negotiate a new lease.

more than fire boxes, she claimed.

"I'm scared we're going to have another tragedy like 1973 when two people were burned to death in a fire which consumed a house in less than 10 minutes."

Many of the houses have windows and doors which cannot be properly closed, and leaky roofs, she said.

Serious overcrowding was, she believed, responsible for alcohol problems among many of the 37 teenagers on the reserve.

They had no way of getting into Gold River (eight miles south) and little to keep them occupied on the reserve, "so they turn to booze."

She said Indian affairs "should have looked after our interests much better than they have. They have been remiss in not ensuring the company lived up to the terms of the agreement."

Comox-Alberni Liberal MP Hugh Anderson, parliamentary secretary to Indian Affairs Minister Hugh

Faulkner, said in an interview he was prepared to assist the band in any way possible, but had never been asked for assistance.

"I'm not indisposed to meeting with them and doing all in my power to help," he said.

In 1978-79 the band received capital grants totaling \$249,314, he said. The sum of \$190,000 was allocated for housing, \$40,000 for erosion control and \$19,000 for a domestic water system.

## Caught in the Doldrums

# B.C. Fisheries Bubble Bursts

VANCOUVER, B.C. (AP) — British Columbia's fishing industry is in the doldrums from slumping sales, high debts, overexpansion and a dwindling foreign market.

For packing companies and workers this will mean layoffs, lower production and plummeting profits.

The slide follows a boom in the industry. Gordon Safarik, manager of Ocean Fisheries Ltd., one of about 10 large companies which account for 75 percent of British Columbia's fishing fleet, says fishermen in the province were among the highest paid in the world last year.

But today, the bubble has burst and fishing is in a world-wide recession that he says has been caused by:

- **Oversupply.** A glut of fish on markets resulted from high foreign demand, improved harvesting methods and the 200-mile limit, which helped local fishermen.

- **More fishermen.** The number of salmon

seiners rose to 550 from 250 in six years; the number of fish companies, to 100 from just 10 major companies 20 years ago.

- **Overcapitalization.** The boom inspired many people in the industry to spend money for improvements on boats and equipment. Now British Columbia's fishing fleet is too large and efficient for the current depressed market.

- **Foreign competition.** U.S. fishermen are underselling their Canadian competitors, and Japan, Norway and Denmark are relying less on imports, having improved their own fisheries.

- **Consumer boycott in Japan.** The Japanese are refusing to pay retail prices for British Columbia herring roe, which last year reached \$60 a kilogram in the shops. A Vancouver businessman who frequently visits Japan says the popularity of roe was a fad that will soon peter out because of high prices.

The Japanese situation was a factor in a strike by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, which couldn't get the price it wanted

for herring roe from the packers bargaining arm, the Fisheries' Association of British Columbia.

Also, the Japanese are getting some Alaska roe from U.S. fishermen at a cheaper price.

Salmon exports are also being affected because the Japanese are having great success with their own salmon fishery and they are buying the cheaper Alaska salmon to supplement their needs.

A federal fisheries official says he thinks the government should try to provide a way of stabilizing the highly cyclical industry.

"We have to decide how many fishboats we want and we should figure how much processing capacity we want."

Also, he said, industry and government should develop a marketing strategy.

Other solutions include imposing catch quotas on boats to control supplies and increasing taxation of fishermen in good years to reduce incentives for fleet expansion and improvement.

## B. C.-Japan major coal deal hinted

Daily Journal  
of Commerce  
4/30/80

VICTORIA (UPC)—British Columbia may be only "months away" from signing a major coal deal with Japan that will trigger massive development of the province's northeast coal fields, industry minister Don Phillips said Monday.

Phillips said he had just completed a series of meetings with Japanese steel industry representatives, the B. C. Railway Board of Directors and executives of the Canadian National Railway.

"The coal deal with Japan now looks more positive than it has in the last three years," he said. "After four years of frustrating negotiation, it now looks as though B. C. may be months away from signing the deal."

"One of the major problems we have to overcome, however, is the transportation end of the deal," he said. "Australian coal fields are only one-sixth of the distance from Japan that the B. C. fields are—and Japan buys 60 million tons of coal a year from Australia, compared with about 12 million tons from B. C."

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Seattle Post-Intelligencer Mon., Mar. 24, 1980 S **D3**

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RE:

SOURCE: Spokesman-Review  
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## Embargo fate tied to Canada

WASHINGTON (AP) — Canada is "the critical link" that will determine whether President Carter's partial embargo of U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union will remain effective, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said Tuesday.

Carter is expected to discuss the grain embargo with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and others at the seven-nation economic summit in Venice, Italy, on Sunday and Monday, Bergland said.

Leaders of France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan and Italy also will attend.

Bergland said the new Trudeau government has been under increasing pressure from Canadian grain farmers to abandon its commitment to support the U.S. embargo.

"If the Canadians can hold the line politically and say they will stay with the United States, I'm convinced the rest of the world will stay hitched," Bergland said in an interview with a group of reporters.

"But if the Canadians decide for their reasons that they have to pick up as much of the slack as they can ship (to the Soviet Union) . . . that heightens the pressure on the Australians and that heightens the pressure on us and everybody else."

Carter on Jan. 4 imposed the partial embargo on the Soviet Union in retaliation for its occupation of Afghanistan. Canada, Australia and the European Common Market countries pledged not to exceed their normal sales of grain to the Soviets.

Bergland said he has no evidence to support recent rumors that China may want to enter an agreement to import U.S. grain over the next few years.

# W mp ends where Canada's West begins

overwhelming Liberal victory that ousted Prime Minister Joe Clark and his Progressive Conservative government from office nine months after their election.

With all returns counted Tuesday, the Liberal Party had 146 seats, four more than a majority of the House of Commons. The Progressive Conservatives had 103 seats and the socialist New Democratic Party 32, its highest total in history. The Liberal delegation to the House probably will be increased by one when a Quebec district votes in March. The election was postponed there because of the death of a candidate a week ago.

In the national popular vote, the Liberals finished with 44 percent, the Progressive Conservatives 33 percent and the New Democrats 20 percent.

There has been no announcement as to when Trudeau will be sworn in as prime minister, a job he held for 11 years before his party was defeated by Clark's party in elections last May 22. Clark was sworn in as prime minister by Governor-General Edward Schreyer two weeks after that election. Aside from the problem of the West, Trudeau, as

prime minister, again will face the problem of separatist sentiment in his native province of Quebec. The separatist Parti Quebecois government of Premier Rene Levesque intends to submit a referendum to Quebecers this spring that could take the province a step closer to separation.

The Progressive Conservative Party faces a nettlesome problem of its own. What, if anything, to do about Clark? The defeat, in personal terms, was a devastating blow to the 40-year-old Clark, an ambitious Albertan who has devoted almost his entire working life to politics. He came out of nowhere, in 1976 to capture the leadership of his party and then, in three years, engineered the defeat of the powerful Liberals.

The split between the West and East in voting patterns was so marked that it seemed almost as if the two had different political systems. In the East, the electoral battle was between the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives. In the West, the battle was between the Progressive Conservatives and the New Democrats, who have long had roots on the prairies and in British Columbia.

Thus, in the six eastern provinces, the most populous part of the country, the Liberals had 144 seats, the Progressive Conservatives 52 and the New Democrats 5. In the four western provinces and the two northern territories, and the pattern was far different. The Progressive Conservatives led with 53 seats while the New Democrats had 27 and the Liberals were far behind with 2.

Conscious of this national split, Trudeau, in his victory speech in Ottawa Tuesday morning, told his supporters, "We must ensure the government of this country is the government of any part of this country, and we will govern for the whole country."

Canada

# Trudeau triumph ends where Canada's

By STANLEY MEISLER

Los Angeles Times

TORONTO — The resounding victory of Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Canada's parliamentary elections had a hollow sound in the West. The miserable showing there of his Liberal Party underscored one of the most nettlesome problems facing him now as he prepares to resume the office of prime minister.

In the months ahead, Trudeau must either negotiate a new oil price with the western province of Alberta or try to impose one on it. And he must do so at a time when, as the election results demonstrated, the West feels somehow alienated from the rest of Canada.

In their overwhelming electoral victory Monday, the Liberals advanced everywhere except in the West. In a night of great Liberal takeovers, only British Columbia voted out a Liberal incumbent. West of Ontario, the Liberals won only two seats, both in Winnipeg, one of them a French-speaking district. The liberals do not hold a single seat from three most western provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. This western reluctance was not enough to stop an

overwhelming Liberal victory that ousted Prime Minister Joe Clark and his Progressive Conservative government from office nine months after their election.

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# Canadian Indians ask UK for protection

by Richard Norton-Taylor

LEADERS of 1,500,000 Indians, the mixed blood community of Canada, and Eskimos, have appealed to the British Parliament to protect their rights before agreeing to hand over the Canadian constitution to Canada's federal parliament for amendment.

The leaders have proposed amendments to the Canadian Government's plans for the so-called patriation of the constitution, detailing what they regard as their human, economic, social and political rights and rights over land, some of which were guaranteed in treaties signed with the British Crown two centuries ago.

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall South, who is sponsoring their case, said in London that Britain had been placed in an invidious position. It faced the prospect of being asked to rubber stamp a measure on behalf of the Canadian Government without resolving such a basic controversy about human rights.

Canadian Cabinet documents, marked "Ministers' Eyes Only," suggest that Ottawa is in a hurry to push through constitutional amendments as quickly as possible and before they can be challenged in the Canadian courts. One passage reads: "It seems abundantly clear that the legal

power remains for the United Kingdom Parliament to enact such a law for Canada" — including changes made by the British House of Commons. It adds that it could be safely assumed that if the matter came before the Canadian courts, they would "uphold the legal validity of the United Kingdom legislation affecting patriation."

Canadian civil servants have warned their Ministers that if unilateral action became necessary — and they say this is a distinct possibility — then they should understand that the fight in Canada would be "very, very rough."

Representatives of the National Indian Brotherhood, the Native Council of Canada, representing Metis, or mixed blood, and of the Inuits (Eskimos), said that they had not been consulted about the proposed constitutional changes. The planned Charter of Rights did not even refer to Indian nations.

Mr Del Riley, the brotherhood's president, said that for the past 100 years, they had been ruled by bureaucracy. They had had no direct representation in the Canadian Government. Indian and Eskimo leaders are in alliance with Canadian provincial governments which are also opposing Ottawa's proposal to patriate the constitution.

# A man who filled the screen

Derek Malcolm pays tribute to Steve McQueen

"BACKROOM brawler, reform school hell-raiser — Steve McQueen was never groomed for stardom," wrote a Hollywood columnist. It was an image McQueen, who died last week from cancer, at one time sedulously fostered. In recent years,

he managed to stretch himself a little in it. He laughed at his own image and deliberately tried to put down some of the clichés that had developed around him. Born in Missouri in 1930, he certainly had a chequered early life. A child deserted by his father, he

# Coghill's Chaucerian

PROFESSOR Nevill Coghill, the Oxford don who brought Chaucer's poetry into the modern idiom, and on to the West End stage, has died after a long illness. He was 81.

Having served with the Royal Artillery in the Salonika campaign in 1917-18, he was perhaps the last of the First World War generation of literary figures that included his friends C. S. Lewis and Hugo Dyson. The son of an Irish baronet and a mother from an Anglo-Irish military family, he made a scholar's reputation with his early studies of the medieval poem Piers Plowman, before turning more and more to his great love, the theatre.

"He was one of the best producers of open-air theatre there has ever been," Professor Wallace Robson of Edinburgh, a former associate, said. "His Shakespeare productions and his books on Shakespeare have been very influential in the recent development of British theatre."

Ninety per cent of his effort, thought and imagination has gone into the theatre," C. S. Lewis once

said of Coghill. Although he was never celebrated as an actor, his Thebes in his own production of the favourite play, Midsummer Night's Dream, with Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft in 1945, is still remembered.

More characteristically, for a man his friends describe as having "a certain Chaucerian gentility", he cast himself as the man-eating bear in The Winter's Tale, produced in the gardens of his beloved Exeter College in 1946.

For the public he will be remembered through his almost single-handed popularisation of Chaucer's works. Having established a scholar's reputation in medieval poetry, he went on, through his translations into modern English verse, to bring Chaucer's Canterbury Tales before a large audience.

"His Chaucer translation was not only full of vigour and gusto and enjoyable, but full of human warmth, it also brought the medieval poems to life," wrote E. V. Rieu, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, said.

Two of Coghill's interesting collaborations in the late 1960s helped to revivify and add to the national reputation of medieval drama. His production for the Royal Shakespeare Company of The Merchant of Venice, with the help of the late Mrs. Glynis Barber, was a triumph.

He was proud of her part, most proud perhaps of the part W. H. Auden and he remained close to them. It was Auden, Coghill said, who suggested that he should stem the flow of medieval drama not only in the theatre but in the media.

He was a man of the past, most of all. He was a man of the past, most of all. He was a man of the past, most of all. He was a man of the past, most of all.

# Would you spend your entire income on a push bike?

the Carver

# Time has come for Indian action

BY DAVID LANCASHIRE

Mr. Lancashire is chief feature writer of *The Globe and Mail*.

**"THE 1980s MUST be a decade of decisions and actions,"** the white man was saying, but the Indians didn't pay much heed. After 100 years of what many Indians regard as empty promises, and in a decade when a minister in Ottawa can still forbid an Indian to raise chickens on a reserve 1,500 kilometres away, it sounded like more empty talk.

The white man was Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. His audience, in Ottawa last April, was a gathering of chiefs and elders from Indian bands across the country. Canada's treatment of its native peoples has been a failure, Mr. Trudeau confessed, and "simply pouring larger amounts of money into the same programs will not work either." He told the chiefs the time had come for Indians to set their own programs, to take their own action. It is time, said Mr. Trudeau, for Indian bands to be given the chance to govern themselves.

Empty talk? Or a change that might finally break the futile cycle of Indian dependence on Ottawa? Or just a repeat of Mr. Trudeau's 1969 White Paper, which outraged Indians by calling for them to abandon their reserves and join white society?

Officials at the Department of Indian Affairs say the White Paper was torn up long ago, and home-rule on the reserves is far from empty talk.

By 1982, Ottawa could produce legislation to open up a new world for Indians. For the first time bands could make business deals, sign contracts, pass and enforce bylaws, control natural resources. Reserves could assume the powers of small cities or municipalities, financed by the federal government and retaining their special untaxed rights and status as Indian communities. They could rent out their lands, borrow and spend money as they saw fit, control liquor, run their own housing, social services and courts.

Under the Indian Act that now governs life on the reserves, all such authority belongs to Indian Affairs Minister John Munro, whose signature is needed just to buy a new tractor. Even a dead Indian lies in Mr. Munro's grip — the minister must approve his will before it becomes legal.

## Master plan doesn't exist

No detailed master plan exists for self-rule by the bands. "So far there is only a notion," says Robert Knox, policy director and assistant deputy minister at the Indian Affairs department. Working out a final blueprint will require "a national dialogue" — extensive consultation with Indian leaders, task forces, hearings, committees and legislative approval.

"The idea is to provide an option for the bands to accept the responsibility to run their own affairs, and to give them the



Bill Russell

## CANADA'S INDIANS PART THREE

legal personality and the financial arrangements to do so," Mr. Knox says.

He stresses that the move is an option — not every Indian band is willing or able to take on self-government. And as Mr. Trudeau pledged, "we will not force it."

Reserve rule will by no means solve the problems of Canada's Indians, from unemployment to alcoholism, from empty trap lines to mercury pollution. Nor will it make the reserves economically self-sustaining. But for the first time it would permit Indian administrators to progress by making mistakes and learning from them, as white society does.

Indians have heard talk of self-rule for years and they are skeptical. "Ottawa may just be trying to get out of its responsibilities to us," shrugs one Saskatchewan chief. Others protest that local self-government is not enough, that Indians must have full nationhood.

Still others question whether Indian leadership can handle the challenge. Indian political organizations in the past have often

impeded progress rather than helped to speed it along, they note. "We can no longer accept stakiness and apathy from Indian leaders," cautions Ojibwa commentator Gary George. "If we continue to allow our leaders to maintain the status quo we can only look forward to another 100 years of paternalism."

But spokesmen such as John Beaver, the Ojibwa vice-president of Atomic Energy of Canada, argue that the only hope is for the Department of Indian Affairs to surrender control of the reserves. In future, the department should merely provide the bands with funds and resources, similar to the way Canada runs its foreign aid programs. And department executives agree.

How much this might cost is not known, "but without economic development and self-government, in 10 years we will be wasting four or five times the amount we are wasting now," says Mr. Knox. The department's budget last year was \$659-million.

The changes would require either new legislation or revision of the Indian Act. Indian leaders, however, oppose amending that act until Indian rights, vague and poorly defined, are finally spelled out and guaranteed in a Canadian constitution. Yet Indian chiefs were barred from the latest constitutional talks in September.

And before any changes can become effective, say officials in Ottawa and chiefs on the reserves, the "trust barrier" between Indians and whites must be dismantled, by a move to settle Indian claims and grievances.

## Vast claims to be settled

The claims are vast. Comprehensive claims cover the entire Yukon and Northwest Territories, most of Labrador and sizeable chunks of British Columbia and Quebec, where Indian land was acquired by the Crown without treaties. Settling disputes over the land, revenue sharing and aboriginal interests could cost an unofficially-estimated \$3-billion. Specific claims — 233 have been submitted, hundreds more are on the way and only eight have been settled — deal with unfulfilled treaties, and may involve anything from hunting rights to a city suburb built on Indian land.

Not only do Indians need the land as an economic base, says Rob Milen, Saskatchewan's former co-ordinator of treaty-Indian land entitlement, "but of all the many Indian problems, land is the one issue that can definitely be solved." Mr. Milen

quit his government job to protest against the delay in settling claims. He says 15 bands in the province are owed a million acres.

Settling claims, or indeed confronting many Indian problems, depends on a confusing mixture of federal-provincial roles. Little progress has been made in sorting out the confusion. "The Indians are watching something like an elephant fight," says Marvin Hendrickson, an official with Saskatchewan's social planning secretariat, describing the jostling between Ottawa and the provinces.

"If we can't settle something as straightforward as land entitlement," Mr. Milen asks, "how can we persuade Indians we are really willing to work with them to solve other problems? The chiefs admit that things like alcoholism and education depend on them to solve, but the unfulfilled promises depend on us, on governments."

"For more than 100 years the Indians have been patient and reasonable, but we may be dealing now with the last generation of chiefs who are willing to negotiate for justice, economic and social justice. If these chiefs fail, the younger Indians are going to say, 'Negotiating doesn't work — violence is the only way to achieve anything.' So let's clear the books and pay the debts."

Last of three articles.

# Natives to condemn Ottawa at tribunal

OTTAWA (CP) — The country's largest native group will appear before an international tribunal in Amsterdam next month to condemn the federal Government for what it terms ethnocide and to try to focus world attention of native problems in Canada.

The Native Council of Canada's appearance before the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation will follow its planned constitutional hearing in London before British parliamentarians.

Council president Harry Daniels says he hopes Prime Minister

Pierre Trudeau can be forced by world opinion into guaranteeing native groups full participation in constitutional talks on a wide range of issues.

Mr. Trudeau has offered to allow natives to discuss with first ministers "matters that directly affect them."

In a brief to the tribunal, the council says "socially destructive policies together with economic inequality have wrought every kind of physical, social and psychic ill upon Canada's Metis and non-status Indians."

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# Eskimos Want Piece of Canada

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories (AP) — The Eskimos of Canada's far north are barging into the Canadian consciousness.

They want a piece of the action — a share of the petrodollars and about a third of the country.

"As an aboriginal people we have a right to control over our resources," said Michael Amarook, paramount leader of the Canadian Eskimos, or "Inuit," which means "the people."

The issue is urgent for the Northwest Territories' 18,000 Inuit — the energy industry is moving toward commercial exploitation of gas and oil found under the Arctic's islands and icy seas.

The Inuit say they are not trying to secede from Canada. Rather, they

want to establish a homeland within the Canadian confederation, a place they will call "Nunavut," which means "our land."

They hope this will give them what every other Canadian has, the right to a more direct share in the revenues from natural resources.

The greatest share of Canada's oil and gas revenues goes to the 10 provincial governments because the national constitution makes the provinces owners of their resources.

But the Northwest Territories are federally administered — a "colony," say its residents. The federal government in Ottawa makes all decisions on resource development and collects all royalties from production.

The Inuit want to negotiate estab-

lishment of a Nunavut government that would share in resource wealth. The more ambitious envision a Nunavut of some 750,000 square miles, all of the Northwest Territories north of the treeline, the boundary between the forest and the treeless plains called tundra. This would equal about 40 square miles for every Inuit.

Some Inuit even talk of provincehood for Nunavut by the end of the century, a move that would establish them more strongly as masters of their own house.

But northerners familiar with the traditional federal attitude toward the region believe Ottawa will balk at relinquishing control, at least over

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## Eskimos

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historically uninhabited islands.

"Think of it — 40 percent of Canada's resources are believed to be in the Northwest Territories, and the federal government is going to begin giving it up?" asked one official, who asked not to be named, in Yellowknife, the NWT administrative center.

The Northwest Territories' legislative council voted Nov. 5 to hold a Territories-wide plebiscite in late 1981 or 1982 on whether a Nunavut should be sliced off from the NWT. The idea appears to have strong support among the 48,000 people of this northern region — native and non-native alike.

But the council has no real power, and the plebiscite will not be binding. The final say rests with the Parliament in Ottawa.

The Canadian Inuit were once scattered across the top of North America in small groups of nomads who survived by hunting and fishing and later supplemented their livelihood through the fur trade.

A couple of Inuit trappers on Banks Island, in the western Arctic, can make as much as \$80,000 in a good year of trapping white fox, said the official in Yellowknife.

But over the past three decades the nomadic life has largely ended, and most Inuit have gathered in government-built coastal settlements stretching from the Davis Strait, facing Greenland, westward 1,800 miles to the Beaufort Sea. Relatively few hold regular jobs; most rely on government housing, health care and welfare payments.

The abrupt break from traditional life has contributed to problems of

alcoholism, suicide and family disruptions. But it has also brought such modern-day tools as television, jetliners and satellites that have enabled the widely dispersed Inuit community to organize for this latest fight.

The Geological Survey of Canada estimates the oil potential of the Arctic islands at 4.3 billion barrels, the gas potential at 87 trillion cubic feet.

A consortium of petroleum and shipping firms, including the government-owned Petro-Canada, recently received environmental approval for a \$1.5 billion project by which gas from Melville Island, just below the polar ice cap, would be frozen and shipped south in enormous icebreaker tankers.

The "Arctic Pilot Project," which still needs National Energy Board approval, could be in operation by 1985.

"We are not totally against development," Amarook said in a telephone interview from his office in Ottawa, but added the Inuit are concerned about the project's potential impact on wildlife in the islands and sea passages of the north.

Amarook acknowledges that the Inuit claim to some of the far north may be tenuous.

"But the federal government doesn't live there either," he said.

Another potential obstacle is Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He has devoted his political life to combating the French nationalism that has long threatened to pull French-speaking Quebec out of Canada. Some believe that Trudeau, deeply opposed to political divisions on ethnic grounds, might resist establishing an Inuit-based territory.

THE SEATTLE TIMES

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# Trudeau announces constitutional-reform

OTTAWA — (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau yesterday announced sweeping constitutional-reform proposals that he said will assure all Canadians fundamental human and language rights for the first time in their 113-year history.

Trudeau unveiled details of the reform package in a nationally televised news conference.

The long-awaited proposals, to be debated in the House of Commons beginning Monday, ask the British Parliament to send home Canada's present constitution, the British North America Act of 1867.

The British Parliament now must approve all amendments to the Canadian constitution. Canadian government officials have said they expect full cooperation on their request for return.

The Parliament also will be asked to adopt amendments to the charter that add clauses guaranteeing basic rights binding on the federal and provincial governments. The reform provisions include:

— A two-stage amending formula including the possibility of national referendums on further changes to the British North America Act once it is

returned to Canada and renamed The Canada Act.

— Entrenchment of a formula providing for equalization of federal payments to provinces to pay for basic services, regardless of their relative wealth. All provinces except Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta now receive these funds to vary degrees.

— Guarantees that citizens will have the right to move from one province to the other to earn a living or to live. Such a provision would question the constitutionality of laws in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec which give priority to their



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# Prices constitutional-reform package

Friday, October 3, 1980 The Seattle Times A 15

Parliament may have approved all the Canadian constitutional proposals, a 1977 survey shows. The survey, however, says that the proposals have not been adopted in all provinces. The survey also says that the proposals have not been adopted in all provinces. The survey also says that the proposals have not been adopted in all provinces.

returned to Canada and renamed The Canada Act. The bill, which provides for a referendum on the constitution, is expected to be passed by the House of Commons in the next few days. The bill also provides for a referendum on the constitution in each province.

residents in certain jobs. The bill also provides for a referendum on the constitution in each province. The bill also provides for a referendum on the constitution in each province.