Lubicon Cree Band



Chief Bernard Ominayak

justice system on get a fair shake in aid.

vide the band desi Lubicon tern 1899 by other icon themselves, graphic isolation, consulted. The certa proved too by afficial, at the

the Lubicon are in they still have y agree by treaty, ettled." But, he berta and Canano rights—they

government ofniles. The settlelistered Lubicon opulation would and

s were removed list by the federal 0s and 1950s as a l's existence. names to other our population,"

by the band the community, have separated

mperative to the s the size of the l, 128 acres were members, totalpulation of the o over 450, and mula, they are niles,

d by the band, as s Minister, David sie appointed E. servative Justice h Columbia Suce an inquiry into

Alberta Native ffered to give the oht. "The condie publicity while ing down as pre-

Lougheed, the ney'd give the 25 id would drop all its charges against the province and accept it as a final settlement." he said.

After a year and a half of studying the case and spending time with the band, Fulton came forward with his report which supported many of the band's claims.

But the government was not pleased by the Fulton Discussion Paper and did not release it to the public. "Fulton was kicked out for his report," said O'Reilly, "And they don't want to re-involve him."

The band sees some drawbacks in the report, but they still feel that if any negotiations are going to take place then they would like to see Fulton play a significant role.

ince to see Fulton play a significant role.

"The federal government has always been setting us up to make us look unreasonable," said Ominayak. "Mr. Fulton spent a lot of time with us... he kept it honest and on track."

Since the presentatoin of the Fulton report, William McKnight has become Indian Affairs Minister. He has appointed another negotiator, lawyer Brian Malone. "They shuffled the cabinet and so when a new minister comes

The Lubicon Cree have taken their case to the United Nations human rights committee.

in he has to learn everything all over again. The whole idea of shuffling the cabinet is part of the waiting game," said Wright-McLeod.

The Lubicon have taken their case to the public through a boycott of the Calgay Olympic Games this winter. "We've got multinationals taking all our resources—these are the same people organizing the Calgary games. that's why we went ahead with the boycott," says Ominayak.

The band has focused their energy toward boycotting the Glenbow Museum's exhibit The Spirit Sings, featured during the games and sponsored by the Alberta government and Shell Oil, one of the companies drilling the disputed area.

Duncan Cameron, director of the Glenbow said in an interview on CBC Sunday Morning Radio Program, "I don't believe in the politicization of museums."

Wright-McLeod does. "The whole cosmology of our spirituality is contained in those objects — for the museum to come along and say it isn't political is a bunch of bullshit."

While the Glenbow Museum may deny its political involvement, the Canadian government has taken a stand on the issue.

The department of External Affairs has been supporting the Clerbow and is putting pressure on foreign museums to donate but many have joined the boycott in spite of this pressure. Said McCill professor Bruce Trigger. He resigned as curator of the McCord Museum at McCill affer the board of directors decided not to boycott the exhibit.

The Lubicon Cree have taken their case to the United Nations human rights committee. In July 1987, the committee decided that the State party (Canada)... (must) take interim measures to avoid irreparable damage to Chief Ominayak and other members of the Lubicon Lake band."

"The U.N. gave a stern warning to Canada that it can no longer push Native issues under the carpet," said O'Reilly. "The U.N. told Canada to take immediate measures — Canada, as usual did nothing."

The future of the Lubicon Cree still remains uncertain. "We're all at a crossroad when we look at what technology has done and continues to do without thought, heart or soul," said Wright—McLeod.

"There isn't one indigenous person on the earth that isn't facing dramatic changes created by people who make changes but don't feel they have to answer to them," he says.

teel they have to answer to them, ne says. For Ominayak, The future's hard to predict it depends on the amount of pressure. You can't let up. One of the reasons I'm still in it is because I have 100 per cent support from my people. I never hear at any of our community meetings to give up—it's full steam ahead."

"It's going to take real confrontation and it's leading up to that. Various bands have already made a commitment to support us—if we're going to go, we want to go down fighting."

Still, he maintains that public pressure is perhaps their strongest ally, "Any kind of support we can get is very important because that's what we're dependent upon — it's the only thing that's keeping them off our back."

But the Lubicon Cree's most dangerous enemy, next to the governments, the cours and the oil companies, is time. Said Ominayak, "If it takes too much longer our people are going to lose even if we win."

Whatever the subject, we keep you informed.

We invite you to subscribe now at the special student rate of 50% off.

To start your subscription, simply fill out the coupon below and mail with your payment to The Globe and Mail.

