NATIVE RIGHTS, from page 3

country called Canada, they decided to seek help from that country. The government said the land was not worth anything so no treaty was possible. Then in 1888, after oil was discovered, the government attitude was, according to Fumoleau, "If the land is so rich, lets make a treaty."

The treaty was presented to the Indians but he feels it is doubtful whether the Indians even understood what they were asked to sign. Promises were made to send teachers for the people and to establish reserves. These points were of no concern to the Indians, who wanted to retain rights to the land and carry on their old way of life. As it happened, though, "Reserves were not established

but instead game laws were enforced."

For their land the Indians each received \$5 per year. After money began to have an influence on the Northern economy, the Indians north of Treaty 8 asked for a treaty. The government, says Fumoleau, refused them on the grounds that their land was useless, "until oil was discovered at Norman Wells. Then the

government said 'We will recognize your rights and at the same time abolish them.'"

Once again, verbal promises were made to the Indians ensuring their rights. The translation and explanation of the entire text was all completed in a matter of three hours.

"Today," says Fumoleau, "the natives want the same thing as in 1899.... to be left

alone to live their life as they want."

To Fumoleau it appears that treaties were made in order to exploit northern resources. White trappers were permitted to go north with large numbers of traps and systematically outtrap the country. "Whites were alowed to come and really cleaned up the country," says Fumoleau. "Indians don't take away from the land more than they need."

After his presentation, Fumoleau assivered some questions from the audience. The MacKenzie Valley pipeline?... "One pipeline means a second a railway, highway and everything. The native people will be destroyed altogether. The natives say 'Give us time. It's too big, too fast. We are not able to take part in the development now."

Fumoleau believes that the natives are not competitive. Instead, from childhood sharing is ingrained in them. So, says Fumoleau, the natives are not yet in a position to compete.

On The Berger Commission,.... Fumoleau stated "That man has patience! He listened as long as the people wanted to talk. It was probably the first time in history that they had a chance to talk."

And on the future.... "If their values are destroyed, they may become violent. I think the Indian culture and language will last a long time. There really is hope."

CKSR problems

WATERLOO (CUP) - When CKSR, U of A's recently reinstated student radio station, begins broadcasting on cable, they may have to fight a recent ruling of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission (CRTC).

In Ontario, the University of Waterloo student radio station wasforced off the air January 13 by this ruling.

The move came as a surprise to Radio Waterloo, which has been seeking clarification of its status from the CRTC since 1970. The Commission at that time informed them that they could transmit via cableuntil a definite policy was formulated.

The ruling stems from the fact that Radio Waterloo was not on the air as a licensed station, but broadcast only via cable, as CKSR plans to do.

An appeal for a period of grace to allow for application for a license had also been rejected by the CRTC. Resultantly. Radio Waterloo went off the air January 13 and will not resume broadcasting until a license is obtained.



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