



New Breed

MAGAZINE

September / October 2001

New Breed

MAGAZINE

is a Publication of the
Métis Nation - Saskatchewan

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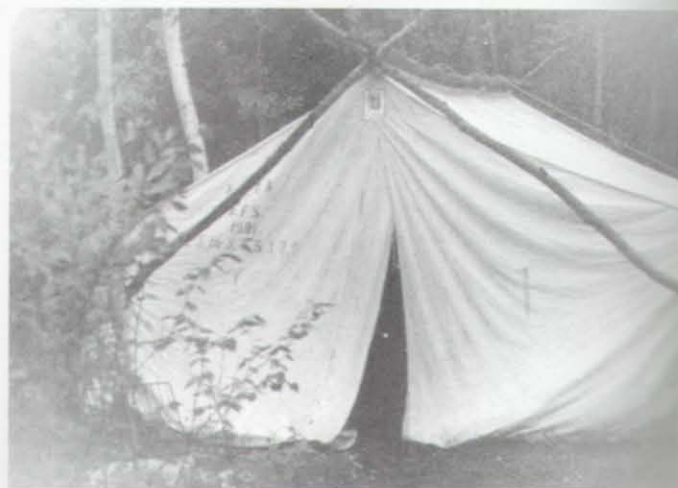
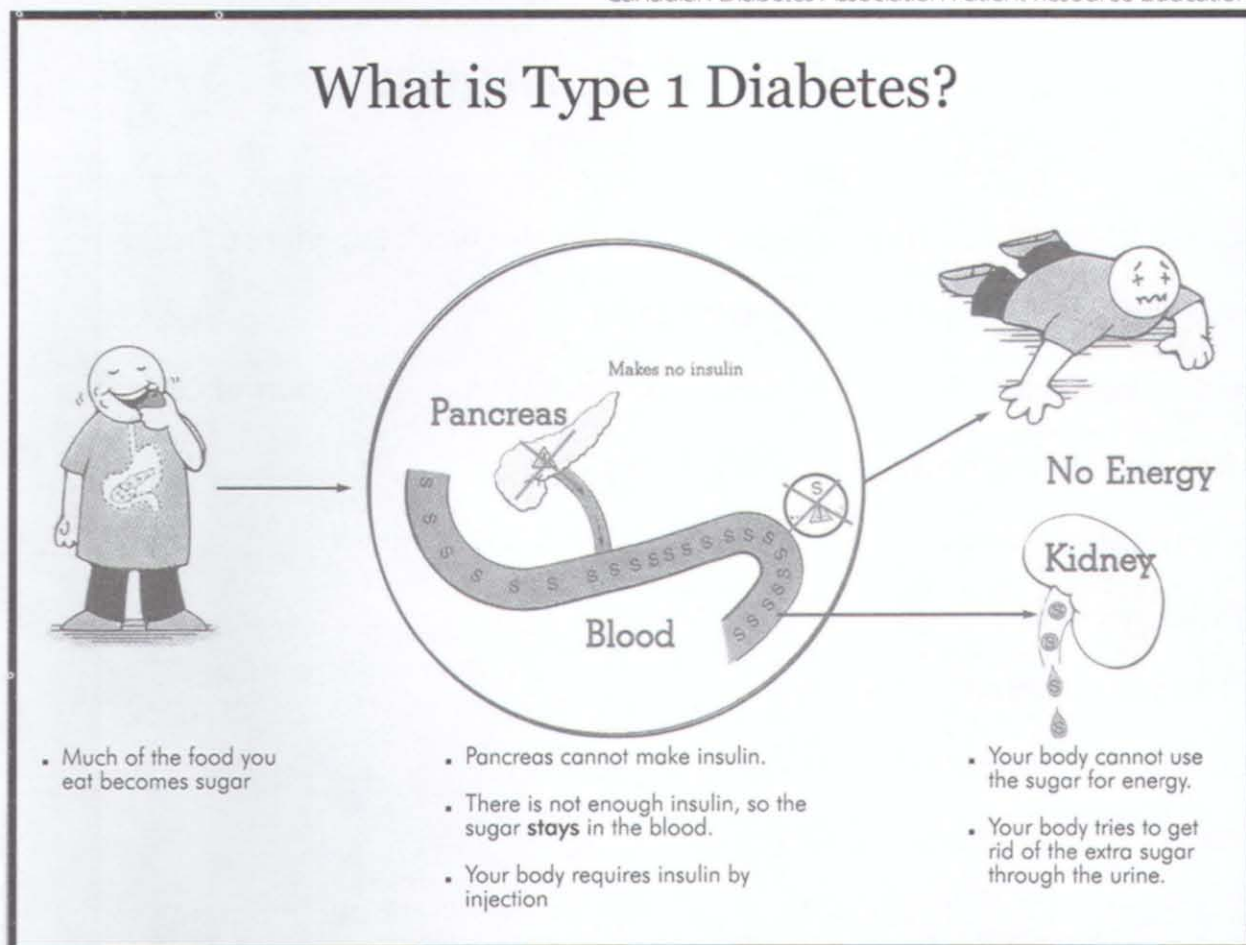


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What is Type 1 Diabetes?



What is Diabetes? Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetes

Unit 1: Patient Education Resource Kit (PERK) © 1997 Canadian Diabetes Association

316507

Preventing Diabetes

By making healthy lifestyle choices, you can prevent diabetes from happening to you and your family.

□ Make healthy food choices

Choose foods from at least 3 of the 4 food groups every meal. The 4 food groups are:



Eating from all of the food groups helps make sure you are getting all the vitamins and minerals your body needs to be healthy. Choose foods that are high in fibre more often. Foods such as whole wheat bread, bran muffins, vegetables and fruits are good choices. Foods that are high in sugar and fat and low in nutrients, such as chocolate bars, candy, and chips, should be chosen less often. Drinking 6 to 8 glasses of water every day will also keep you feeling healthy.

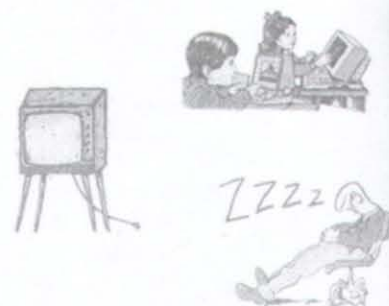
□ Enjoy physical activity everyday

Get involved in some activity every day. Find something you enjoy doing. If it is something you like to do, you are more likely to keep doing it.

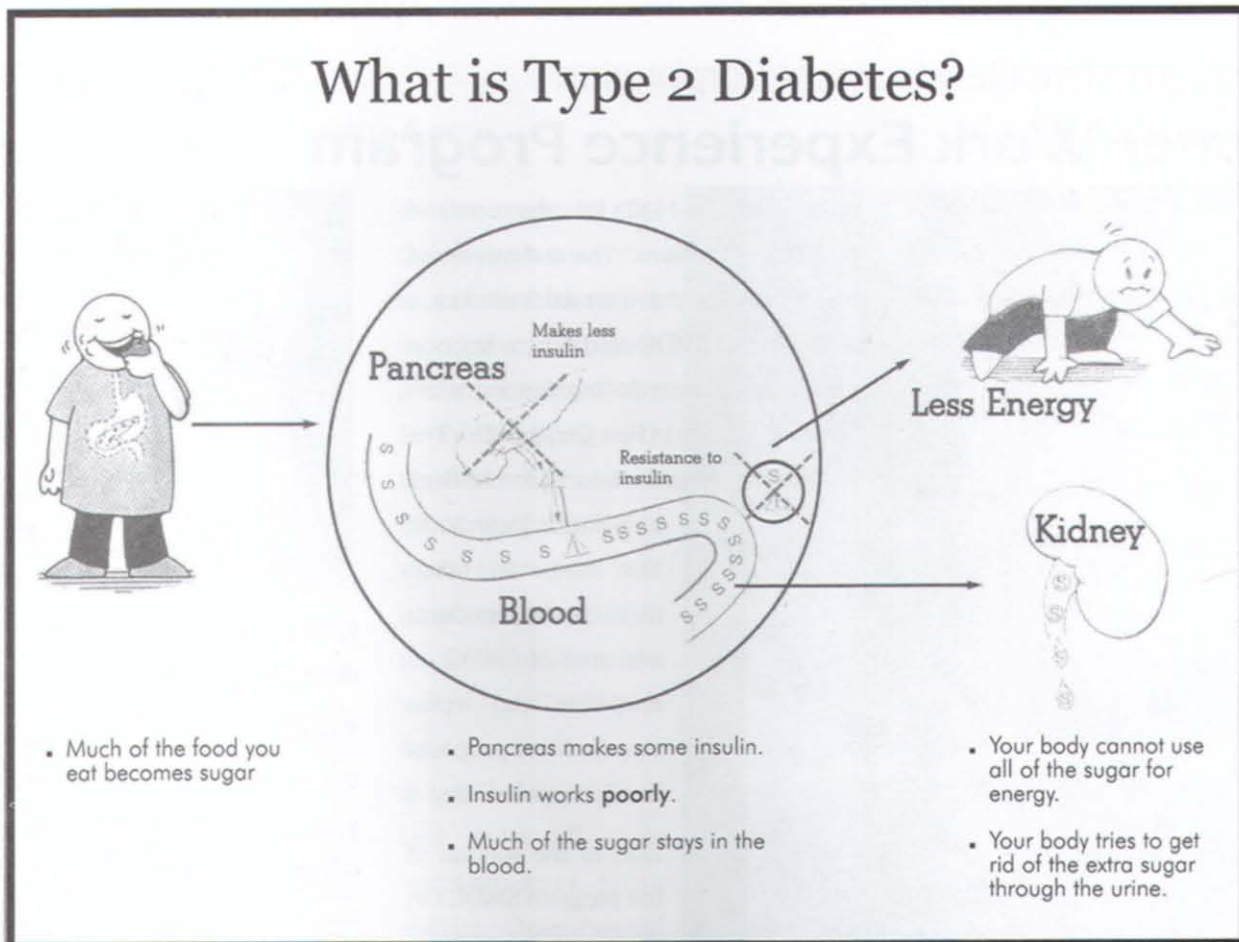
Activities to Do More Often



Activities to Do Less Often



What is Type 2 Diabetes?



What is Diabetes? Type 1 & Type 2 Diabetes

Unit 1: Patient Education Resource Kit (PERK) © 1997 Canadian Diabetes Association

316507

□ Involve the family in preventing and controlling diabetes

Healthy lifestyle choices are important for the whole family, not just people with diabetes. Doing things together as a family lends support to those who have diabetes. Making healthy food choices and staying active together helps the whole family stay healthy!

- Involve the whole family in planning healthy meals.
- Go for a walk or play a game outside as a family.



□ Learn about diabetes

The more you learn about diabetes, the more you can do to prevent it from happening in your family. If you have a family member who already has diabetes, learn more about how to control it together. The best way to learn is to ask questions. Talk to people in your community who have diabetes. Make sure to talk to a health professional who can answer your questions.



Southeastern Métis Development Corporation's

Summer Work Experience Program

Story by Pat Fayant
Photos Courtesy Francis Morin

In the summer of 2000 SMDC began a program to give some of our young Metis people work experience that would give them self-esteem, self confidence, and skills they could use when they leave school and join the work force.

The Summer Student Program of 2000

originally in the 1930's by volunteers and residents of the farm. The students found many uses for the material including a small fort that SMDC used as a trading post during the Tapestry 2000 gathering at the Treaty 4 grounds in Fort Qu'Appelle. The fort was later taken to Batoche for the Back to Batoche Days 2000.

The fort was taken there by the students and staff of SMDC, to symbolize and represent the Metis people of the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Due to the success of the program SMDC ran it again in the summer of 2001. This year the program employed seven students and one coordinator. Again the students worked on recycling material from the old corral system and redeveloped more of the Tapestry Trail.

Rest areas and steps were built at various locations along the trail. All material (even the nails) was recycled from the old corral system to help give the trail a rustic look so people on the trail could really feel like they are part of the history.

The students did repair work and painting on some of the farm buildings and houses. They also worked tirelessly as volunteers



for the Lebret Metis Days that were held during August 10 - 12, 2001.

This program was developed to help raise the self-esteem and confidence of our young people through work experience so when they do plan their futures and careers they would not have to be afraid to follow their dreams.

As the coordinator of this program, I too am a student of my trade (carpentry) and these past two summers have given me some of the best experience I could ever receive for my own future plans. These 15 students worked very hard in the last two summers and I wish to congratulate them all for their efforts. They have all now returned to school and their studies so I wish them all the best in their future success.

KeyMeau Totan Awow!

A special Thank-you to the staff of SMDC and the members of Eastern Region III for their support, their guidance and giving us the opportunity to prove what we could do.



Lebret Metis Farm Summer Work Experience Students 2001

Back Row L to R: Bobby Beaulieu, Francis Morin, Tyler Legace, Darcy Schultz, Pat Fayant (coordinator)

Front Row L to R: Mike Jackson, Courtney Beaulieu, Shane Beaulieu (lead hand)

Missing: Steven Vander Breggen, Mike Beaulieu

employed six students and one coordinator to help redevelop and upgrade the Lebret Metis Farm. The students not only learned and developed skills but also learned some of the historical background of the Metis Farm.

Among the many jobs the students worked on was to disassemble and recycle the old corral system that was built

Tapestry Trail

Linking Lebret and the Métis Farm

Story by Pat Fayant

Photos Courtesy Francis Morin

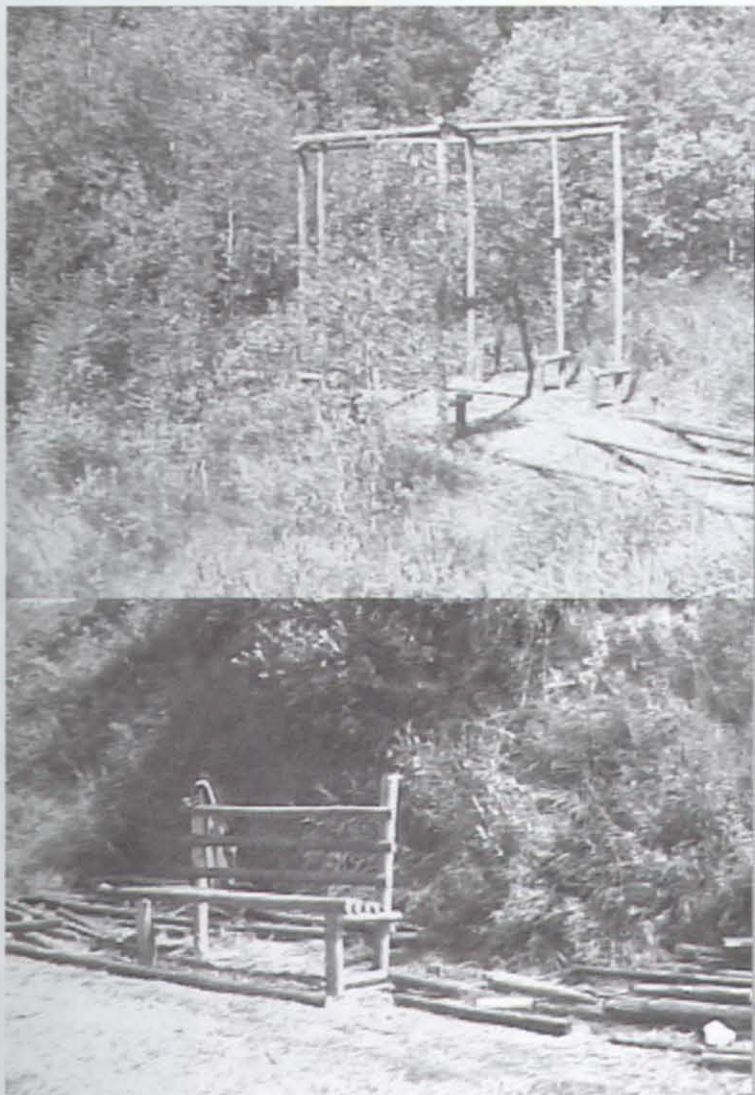
The Tapestry Trail is a newly developed hiking trail that is located in the coulee just north-west of Lebret and west of the Metis Farm. This trail sits on one of the original Red River Cart trails that comes up out of the valley from Lebret leading to the Metis Farm and beyond. The trail itself is approximately 2.4 km long and is still in the process of being developed for public use.

In the summer of 2000 SMDC ran a summer student program and one of the jobs for the students was to redevelop the trail as a walking trail. All the work on the trail was done my hand and proved to be laborious for the students but they learned what it must of been like when our ancestors forged the original trail hundreds of years ago.

The name of the trail comes from the Tapestry 2000 gathering of Girl Guides that was held in July 2000 on the Treaty 4 grounds in Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. The Girl Guides came form around the world in order to learn and understand different cultures. The Lebret Metis Farm was one

of the tours for the Guides and once they toured the farm (which included a viewing and presentation of the farm's Red River cart), they were then taken to the original trail and were invited by the summer students to help do some work on the trail. The Girl Guides were more than happy to lend a helping hand and show off their learned knot tying abilities. Once they did some of the work, they continued down the trail to the beautiful scenic Village of Lebret.

In the summer of 2001, SMDC ran the summer student program again and the students continued to redevelop the trail. The students recycled the material from the old corral system (built in the 1930's) to further enhance the look and feel of the trail. Again the students did all the work by hand, learning various skills and knowledge of



the old tools that would of been used back in the day. Each year we plan to have the students do more work to upgrade and maintain the trail for everyone's enjoyment.

The Lebret Metis Farm is located along highway 10 East of Fort Qu'Appelle.

The trail is still under some construction and we will update progress in the near future.



Powley - The Landmark Métis Rights Case to be Heard at Supreme Court of Canada

Press Release

Friday, October 19, 2001

Ottawa (October 22, 2001) --- R v. Powley, the renowned Métis hunting rights case will be heard at the Supreme Court of Canada, who today granted leave to appeal to the Ontario Government.

Reacting to the news that the Supreme Court of Canada will hear the case, Mr. Gerald Morin, President of the Métis National Council stated, "This is wonderful news. At long last the Métis people will the opportunity to present their case to the highest court in the land". He added, "Throughout the history of Canada, governments have denied our very existence as a people. Regrettably because of Canada's longstanding policy of ignoring the Métis, we have had no alternative but to pursue the recognition of our rights and the recognition of our existence as a people through the only means open to us. In the end, all we are seeking is what we've been seeking all along fundamental fairness and justice for Métis people in Canada. Our people have been waiting for this opportunity for a long, long time".

The case began in October 1993 when two Métis Nation of Ontario citizens, Steve and Roddy Powley (father and

son), shot a bull moose for their winter harvest near Sault Ste Marie. The Powleys were charged with unlawfully hunting moose and unlawful possession of moose meat.

The Government of Ontario, which has consistently opposed the recognition of Métis harvesting rights, has lost its case three times previously. The last time was at the Ontario Court of Appeal, the highest court in Ontario, which unani-

*In the end, all we are seeking
is what we've been seeking
all along: fundamental fairness
and justice for Métis people
in Canada*

mously made a judgment in favour of the Powleys and ordered the Government to enter into negotiations with the Métis.

"The Métis National Council (MNC) is in full support of the Powley case", said Mr. Morin. Mr. Morin also stated he expected that the MNC will seek to intervene on the side of the Powleys as it did at the Ontario Court of Appeal.

"The MNC has already committed to assist the Powleys in this case both morally and financially", said Mr. Morin. Adding, "Previous rulings in Ontario courts in this case have strongly confirmed that Metis rights exist and they are now recognized in law in that

Province. A win at the Supreme Court will bring an immense benefit to all Metis Citizens in the Metis homeland."

The Supreme Court of Canada has before indicated its willingness to address issues of fundamental value to the Métis. In 1996, in its reasons for judgement, the Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. Vanderpeet, stated, "At the time when this court is presented with a Métis claim, under section 35, it will then, with the benefit of the arguments of counsel, a factual context and a specific Métis claim, be able to explore the question...".

For further information, or to arrange interviews, please contact:

Christi Belcourt, Director of Communications

Métis National Council

(613) 232-3216, or cell phone: (613) 298-1928, Email: cbelcourt@metisnation.ca

To find copies of the following documents, please go to . Or further information can also be found on

Look For: R v. Powley Fact Sheet

Previous Court Decisions on Powley

The Hunt for Justice Overview of Métis Rights Cases

Judge Renders Decision in Maurice and Gardiner Case

Story by Kathy Hodgson-Smith
Photos by Clem Chartier

In the January/February 2001 issue New Breed reported that the Provincial Court of Saskatchewan sitting in Meadow Lake would be making a ruling in the R. v. Maurice & Gardiner case. Mr. Mervin Maurice and Mr. Wally Gardiner (the Defendants) were charged in October 1999 with hunting at night with a searchlight. Their trial took place in October 2000, with final arguments made in February and June 2001.

The two Defendants were both living at Meadow Lake at the time of the offence. In early October 1999 they were hunting for moose in their traditional territory by Keeley Lake. Upon being unsuccessful, while on their way home, on an isolated bush road they came upon a deer which was illuminated in the truck's headlights. Because they required food to feed their



Drying nets at Sapwagamik

families they decided to shoot the deer. Upon arriving at Meadow Lake at about 5 a.m. they were stopped by an RCMP officer and were subsequently charged.

Their purpose for moving to Meadow Lake

is so their children could attend school, as there is no school at Sapwagamik, which is across the lake from Jans Bay. Both families return to Sapwagamik for Christmas and summer holidays so that the children can also continue learning their traditional Métis customs and practices, which they are taught by their parents and grandparents, and other extended family members.

Sapwagamik is the original Métis community of that area, formerly known as Canoe Lake, from which the majority of Métis families moved in the mid-1960s and formed the current communities of Jans Bay and Cole Bay. Mr. Ambrose Maurice, the father of Defendant Mervin Maurice, has always maintained a presence at Sapwagamik and in the early 1990s began efforts to reestablish the community. Several homes (cabins & houses) have



New home construction at Sapwagamik



Sapwagamik as seen from the West

been built. The community is currently attempting to build a school so that the children don't have to go to other communities. Sapwagamik became a Local of the Métis Nation Saskatchewan in the early 1990s. The outcome of this trial will lend even further justification for the need for a school in this remote community to allow for the residents to continue to exercise their Aboriginal rights free from persecution by the Government of Saskatchewan. While the government demands that Métis people of Northwest Saskatchewan must maintain their traditional practices of living off the land for their livelihood in order to practice their Constitutionally protected Aboriginal right to hunt and fish for food (established by *R. v. Morin & Daigneault*), the limitations of access to public education in the remote communities make such a demand both unrealistic and unmanageable.

As Métis of northwest Saskatchewan, and descendants of the Métis who received scrip at Ile a la Crosse in 1906, and being related to the two Defendants in the *Morin & Daigneault* case, the two Defendants in this case should have a recognized Aboriginal

hunting right under s.35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982. The question should only be whether they can exercise this right when using a light at night.



Sapwagamik

However, things are never that simple. As reported previously, Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management (SERM) has developed four criteria which must be met in order for the Métis beneficiaries under *Morin & Daigneault* to exercise their hunting rights. In this case, SERM maintained that the two Defendants did not qualify because they had moved to Meadow Lake and because they were not living off the land.

On Friday, October 5th, the two Defendants were found guilty of the charge against them, and fines were imposed. In arriving at his decision Judge Nightingale dealt only with the

The limitations of access to public education make the government's demands unrealistic and unmanageable.

narrow issue of whether an Aboriginal right to hunt for food, included the right to hunt at night with a light. In the end, the Judge stated that he did not have to deal with the four criteria adopted by SERM, because even if the Defendants qualified as holders of an Aboriginal right to hunt under s. 35, this right did not include a right to hunt at night with a light. He also did not have to deal with whether Métis are "Indians" for the purposes of paragraph 12 of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement 1930 as the hunting rights contained in that constitutional document did not include the right to hunt at night with a light.

With respect to the argument that the Métis, being "Indians" for the purposes of section 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867 and that provincial game laws would not apply, only

federal game laws, the Judge stated that being under s.91(24) does not help the Métis, as the provincial regulation banning hunting at night with a light does not extinguish an Aboriginal right to hunt. In this connection, according to the Judge, it is only provincial game legislation that extinguishes an Aboriginal hunting right which would not be applicable.

While the Judge did not deal with the broader legal issues, the judgment provides some important or interesting findings which can only be viewed as positive to the Métis of northwest Saskatchewan, as well as Métis generally. In particular, the Judge referred to the admission by the Crown that Métis are covered by the term "Indians" in s.91(24) and stated:

Therefore, considering the agreement between counsel, I am proceeding on the basis that if they are Métis, the Accused are "Indians" in both law and fact for the purposes of the division of governmental powers and responsibilities established in Section 91(24) of The



Métis Hunters Dale Shatilla, Mike Shatilla and Jonathon Roy of Buffalo Narrows

Constitution Act, 1867.

The Judge went on to find that the Defendants were Métis:

The extensive historical evidence tendered by the Accused satisfies me that they are Métis, being direct descendants of people who took scrip in 1906 from the Scrip Commissioner James McKenna at Ile a la Crosse. The evidence further satisfies me that Messrs. Gardiner and Maurice and their families maintain a substantial connection to

the tiny Métis settlement of Sapwagamik at the Northwest reach of Canoe Lake, from whence they came.

....

The evidence has also established that Sapwagamik, sometimes also known as "Local 176" of the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan, has existed for a number of years, although the date of its founding was never stated. The parties have approached the case on the footing that the settlement qualifies as a collective which had and still has Aboriginal hunting rights, although they do not agree as to who may exercise those rights. Counsel have agreed that since this Métis community is physically and culturally proximate to another Métis community at Turnor Lake, I may apply the factual findings made by my brother Judge in *R. v. Morin & Daigneault*, ... and find here an Aboriginal right to hunt. Even without such an agreement by counsel I would have no hesitation in finding that Sapwagamik is a Métis community of long standing, with a significant tradition, practice and custom of hunting in the surrounding countryside for food.

Further in the judgment, the Judge in dealing with the s.35 Aboriginal right to



Sapwagamik in Winter

hunt, broadens the statements with respect to Sapwagamik to the whole of northwest Saskatchewan.

Earlier in these reasons I determined, as agreed by the parties, that the Métis of Northwest Saskatchewan, including the members of the settlement at Sapwagamik, possess an Aboriginal right to hunt for food.

This finding by Judge Nightingale certainly will be of benefit to the Métis people of northwest Saskatchewan generally, and the Métis of the Canoe Lake area specifically, who are seeking compensation for their displacement from the area taken for the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range in the 1950s. While the federal government has already dealt with the Cree of Canoe Lake based on Treaty rights, they certainly now have a clear legal obligation to the deal with all the affected Métis based on

s.35 Aboriginal harvesting rights.

Finally, the case is important in that the Judge refers several times to the Métis Nation Saskatchewan's Métis Wildlife and Conservation Act and its provision banning hunting at night with the use of an artificial light. This certainly shows that the Metis Nation Legislative Assembly is serious about dealing with wildlife conservation, management and safety. This should bode well for the current negotiations on resource management taking place between the MNS and SERM, under the leadership of Norman Hansen, MNS Minister of Environment and Resources.

While ruling that the s.35 or paragraph 12 Aboriginal hunting rights do not include the right to hunt at night with a light, a

Crown expert on hunting safety while giving testimony stated that "hunting under bright moonlight can be safe in some circumstances". The Judge in turn, based on the testimony of SERM and several Métis Elders, went on to state: "I find that the hunting traditions, customs and practices of the people of Sapwagamik include hunting after dark by moonlight". So, it appears that not all night hunting has been banned. As it currently stands, it is probable that SERM will not charge the Métis of Northern Saskatchewan as long as they are hunting without a light at night, where there is sufficient natural light to do so.

An appeal of this case may be made to the Court of Queen's Bench. If an appeal is launched, New Breed will provide further details.



The Métis Rights Defence Fund

pays for the defence of
Métis Rights Test Cases

Contributions can be made
to the Métis Rights Defence
Fund by mailing a cheque
or money order to:

Métis Rights Defence Fund
Box 370
Buffalo Narrows SK
S0M 0J0

Update on Research to the Métis Claim to Northwest Saskatchewan

Story and Photos Courtesy matriX Group;
University of Alberta

THE CLAIM'S BEGINNINGS

For all the Métis of western Canada, March 1, 1994 is a historic date. On this date, Gerald Morin, Max Morin, Norman Hansen, Louis Morin, Vital Morin, Pierre Chartier, Flora Bishop and 27 others from 19 communities of Northwest Saskatchewan filed a statement of claim in the Court of Queen's Bench. The statement of claim seeks court declarations with respect to Métis Aboriginal rights and title. It is a land claim.

The claim holds that the Métis are a distinct Aboriginal people, and that the majority of today's Métis of Northwest Saskatchewan are the direct descendants of the Métis who possessed, occupied and used the land and resources of the region prior to 1870. The statement of claim asserts that the scrip system was a "sham" and that Métis Aboriginal Title was never extinguished. Northwest Saskatchewan is the ideal region for courts to consider Métis Aboriginal Rights and Title because of its unique history and the enduring Métis use of lands and resources.

Considerable archival research is required before the courts can deal with the historical facts that support the claim. Research in support of land claims is extremely time consuming, and is therefore expensive. The scrip system makes Métis land claims research even more complicated and more expensive than other Aboriginal claims. At the time

that the claim was filed, Frank Tough, a Native Studies professor at the University of Saskatchewan, agreed to coordinate the evidence required to make the case in court. As courts gain more and more experience in judging claims for Aboriginal rights, the legal tests are becoming more complex. This means that Aboriginal claims must meet higher and higher standards of research and preparation.

For several years funding was sought for the claim. A joint fact finding approach was first suggested. At this time, the extremely modest amount of \$650,000 was requested.

Months passed. Finally in late 1998, the federal and provincial justice departments agreed to provide \$300,000 to the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan. The joint fact finding approach was dropped. Since Tough had moved on to the School of Native Studies at the University of Alberta, a contract for research services with the University of Alberta was arranged. It took nearly five years, after the filing of the claim, before any funding for archival research was secured.

THE RESEARCH STARTS

With the signing of a contract between the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan and the University of Alberta on 30 April 1999, the archival research commenced with force. Anna Ryding was hired to coordinate the project. In 1999 and 2000, major trips to the National Archives in Ottawa were

made. A wide variety of archival records were obtained. Dozens of reels of microfilm, maps and photographs, and thousands of photocopied documents were secured.

Because the project is based at the University of Alberta, Native Studies students have the opportunity to become involved in the claim as part-time and summer researchers. The team took on the name Métis Aboriginal Title Research InitiativeX or the matriX Group. Because the research is centred at one of Canada's largest universities, the project has some access to other resources.

There are three main issues for which the courts require evidence:

Who are the Métis people of Northwest Saskatchewan?

What lands did the Métis of Northwest Saskatchewan use and occupy?

Was Métis Aboriginal Title extinguished?

The research team at the School of Native Studies communicates with the Northwest Land Claim Committee chaired by Mr. Allan Morin. Past and present members of the Claim Committee include: Clem Chartier, Phillip Chartier, Don Favel, Norman Hansen and Alex Maurice. Doug Kovatch, a lawyer with Woloshyn and Company, has assisted the Claim Committee and the matriX Group.

Research has been carried out in the National Archives of Canada, the

Hudson's Bay Company Archives (Winnipeg), the Saskatchewan Archives Board and the Provincial Archives of Alberta. Most of the documents have been identified and copied. Many of the documents are being scanned because scanning produces superior copies.

Because a comprehensive analysis is needed to make the case for the claim, a database approach has been taken to the historical documents relating to the Métis of Northwest Saskatchewan. Back in 1993, the advantages of a database approach were first proven when Leah

and two page witness declaration into electronic text and brought together all the scrip applications for the claim region into a single database. As a result, we now know the total number of individuals involved in the scrip process. The courts will have an exact sense of who was involved with the scrip system. And now, descendants of Métis claimants can search the application database for their ancestors.

Accurately turning archival records into databases is not cheap. It is very time consuming to locate all the relevant scrip applications, to understand illegible writing on poor-quality microfilm, to enter all the information as digital records, and then to check, recheck and make corrections. For the application database, some information has been verified as many as five times. If surnames are spelled incorrectly, even the best database cannot carry out proper searches. Sloppy databases will weaken the case. To convert old historical records to modern information stored in the computer requires care and dedication.

Along with the applications, databases have been created for the scrip registers, the scrip coupons, the census of 1881, 1891, 1901, the Hudson's Bay Company post journals and the records of land scrip transfers. As well, many indexes and document summaries are being created. So far, the project has produced several reports and technical reports, memoranda, maps, and the census and scrip databases include some 13,000 records.



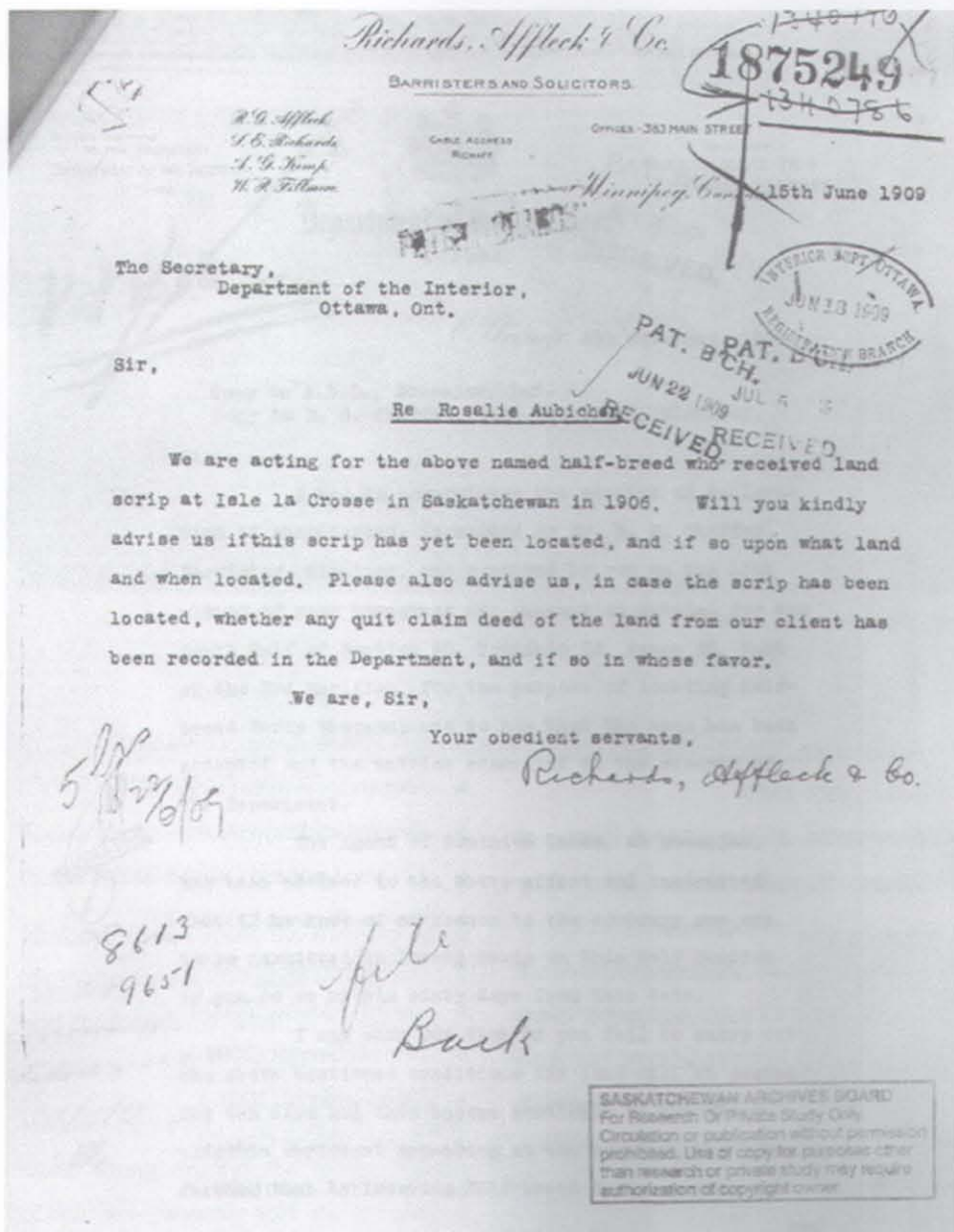
Scrip Coupon for 160 Acres

DATABASES AND THE CLAIM

The complex nature of a Métis claim meant that the project had to be designed to build a first-rate research infrastructure for a long-term litigation strategy. This meant that archival research had to be supported with the latest technology. The human mind cannot cope with the thousands of historical documents relating to the claim. In the past, photocopies of archival records piled up in boxes and file cabinets. This old-style of doing research meant that many historical documents were ignored. All relevant archival records are needed to make the case.

Dorion and Frank Tough carried out research on Métis scrip for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. A computer database can store vast amounts of information. This means that historical documents can be organized so that searches can be easily carried out and statistics can be generated. In effect, databases compile and make archival records accessible to both non-researchers and researchers.

For example, it is common knowledge that many Métis people took scrip, but the exact numbers were previously unknown. Official government statements on this point are vague. The matriX group converted the two-page scrip application



Law firm request for information on a Scrip Claim

Since the filing of the claim in 1994, the actual research experience has proven to be more complicated than originally thought. In the last two years, numerous obstacles have been overcome and considerable progress has been made with the archival sources. Five students are working full-time on the project this summer. Several sources of academic and non-academic funding have

extended the research beyond the original grant.

By the end of summer 2001, much of the core database work will be completed, and the MatriX Group will be shifting to analysis.

THE NEED FOR LAND USE RESEARCH

Archival research is only one source of

information for the claim and other research strategies need to be pursued. Interviews with trappers and Elders are a vital source of information. Map biographies, in which traditional harvesters recall their experiences on the lands that they used and occupied are a common means to document a land claim. This information is recorded on topographical maps and then transferred to computer maps or Geographical Information System (GIS). Traditional Ecological Knowledge and place name research will add weight to a land claim. The Northwest Métis Council is training researchers from the claim region to carry out this type of research.

SOME PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

HBC records provide useful information on Métis use and occupancy of Northwest Saskatchewan the 1889 adhesion to Treaty Six was prompted by a desire to issue scrip to the Métis of Green Lake in 1901 the vast majority of the population of Northwest Saskatchewan was classified as "Halfbreed" in 1906 and 1907 more people opted for scrip than treaty in the claim region some 713 applications for scrip, involving about 1200 individuals, can be connected to the claim region in 1921 the Senate amended the Canadian Criminal Code so that a restrictive time limit was put on scrip frauds (in effect scrip frauds were de-criminalized)

MEETINGS WITH CLAIM COMMITTEE

- ▶ 29 January 2000, Buffalo Narrows

- ▶ 1 June 1999, Saskatoon
- ▶ 28 February 2000, Saskatoon
- ▶ 2-4 June 2000, Ile-a-la-Crosse
- ▶ 23 July 2000, Saskatoon
- ▶ 30 August 2000, Edmonton
- ▶ 27 April 2001, Saskatoon

RESEARCH PRODUCTS

- ▶ Application Database
- ▶ Registries Database
- ▶ Conveyances Database
- ▶ Census Database
- ▶ Land Scrip Coupon Database
- ▶ Orders-in-Council Database
- ▶ Hudson's Bay Company Post Journal Database Ile-a-la-Crosse and Green Lake
- ▶ Oblate Mary Immaculate Baptism Database Green Lake
- ▶ *Technical Report No. 1: A Guide to*



H.B. Co. Transport, Ile a la Crosse. Bales of spring fur.

Scrip Application Database

- ▶ *Report No. 1: Scrip Issued at Green Lake, 1887-1889*

- ▶ *Report No. 2: The 1889 Adhesion to Treaty Six and Green Lake Scrip Claims*

- ▶ *Memorandum No. 2: An Analysis of Early Hudson's Bay Company Records for the English River District, 1799-1821*

- ▶ *Information Bulletins 1-3: A Guide to the Census Database*

- ▶ Chris Andersen (1999-)
- ▶ Kevin MacLennan (1999-2001)
- ▶ Alexandra Robles (1999-2000)
- ▶ Martin Goldney (2000)
- ▶ Clayton Leonard (1999-2001)
- ▶ Denise Parsons (2000-2001)
- ▶ Nonnie Jackson (2000-)
- ▶ Brandy Mowat (2000-)
- ▶ Erin McGregor (2001-)
- ▶ Sara Cardinal (2001-)
- ▶ Aaron Wilson (2001-)
- ▶ Awenita Cazon (2001)

Associate Researchers

- ▶ Anna St. Croix Rothney, Winnipeg (2000-2001)
- ▶ Neil Soiseth, Saskatoon (1999-)

THE MATRIX GROUP

- ▶ Frank Tough (1999-)
- ▶ Anna Ryding (1999-)
- ▶ Bev Findlay (1999-)
- ▶ Brenda Macdougall (1999-)

04 July 2001



HBC Map 1824, HBCA G.4/31 (N14772)

Howard Adams: A Memorium

Story by Rose Richardson
Photos courtesy of Donna Heimbecker



Howard and Marge Adams

Today, we celebrate the life of a Visionary, Activist and Scholar.

Howard Adams spent the majority of his life in the pursuit of justice for his people, and to do this he went to extraordinary lengths

Howard however, was a down to earth man. Sitting around the table drinking coffee, we generally told stories and, at times, made up funny stories, usually at someone else's expense. Howard was no exception. One of the strengths of the Metis people is our ability to laugh at ourselves, and make jokes about each other.

The following was told by Medric McDougal, about Howard's attempt at farming, and how Medric was so happy that Howard went on to further his education, instead. Every day, Howard went from door to door, selling fresh milk.

Long ago, fresh farm milk was sold without running it through a milk separator, and the milk that Howard delivered, had about 2 inches of cream in the bucket. One day, the cows did not produce as much as normal, and he was a bit short of making an extra gallon. Howard felt that he had a way of

dealing with this, he added a bit of water to the milk. No one seemed to complain, so the next day, he added a little more water. One day, on his sales route, someone asked him; "Howard, every day when you delivered milk, it had about 2 inches of cream on top. How come there's only one inch, now?" Immediately, Howard knew that relying on farming as an income was too risky, so he decided to further his education, instead!

Later, Clovis Regnier told us that Howard failed at farming because he had such a little tractor. When I saw Howard I told him that his farming failure was due to the fact that he had purchased a little tractor. The size that Clovis had described, was the size of a toy tractor!

Leaving Saskatchewan to pursue an advanced education, Howard went to university in Berkeley, California, and was



Teaching



Brenda McDougall, Laurie Barron, Howard Adams and Jim Waldron

there during much of the student unrest during the 60's. Upon his return to Canada, he brought many new ideas that he developed, related to the organization of people and motivational education.

In his public speaking, he was exuberant, and used all of the parts of his body to make his points very clear. You had to watch, as well as listen, to get the full impact of his speeches.

Entering the world of political activism, Howard made numerous trips to many remote areas, including Green Lake, and was able to attract audiences of several hundred people, within an hour, to hear him speak. He taught us how to set up communication lines, in order to create an awareness of the many issues that affected the lives of Metis, and other oppressed people.

At one point in time, he even got the farmers union, and the Aboriginal people to stand together, in a common cause.

He knew that all of his activities were being monitored, due to the unrest throughout the nation in respect to farm unrest, the

FLQ and unrest in both the aboriginal and non-aboriginal communities. So he set up a word communication code system. Radiograms were common in the north, although there were a few phones. Howard would call us about upcoming meetings, sit-ins etc... We would send out radiograms with two words, "Pac Sac" to key individuals, who in turn, would relay messages in their assigned areas. Talk about government confusion and frustration! Like "is that all?" When you sent a radiogram, you paid by the word, but the person receiving the message knew that within a day or so, someone would be picking them up for an important meeting.

In the 60's, Howard, along with other Metis, formed a provisional government. As he stated "We will be the vanguard against oppression!"

Howard Adams was an individual who did not need to use politics, or political office, to provide for his income. When he attended meetings in far flung places, he did not require "per diems," or accommodation funding. He would stay with friends, of which he had many, and felt that the issues that he was promoting, were more important than as a means of earning a living.

He was always able to obtain employment, outside the political arena, to support his family, and the cause, thereby allowing him to focus his attention on dealing with the issues at hand.

When he was fairly new at his position with the University of Saskatchewan, there was an attempt made to scale down university staff, in order to get rid of Howard. A group of concerned Metis met with the president of the university, and threatened to grind the university to a halt if they should fire Adams!



Howard Adams and Students

The plan was that I'd walk into the office, to check if the Dean was in. I walked in as a shy, timid, Metis woman and asked if the Dean was in. The lady at the desk informed me that he was in, but I needed an appointment. "Do you wish to make an appointment?" I said, "wait." I walked over to the door, opened it wide, and waved at everyone to come in. We walked straight past the secretary, and into the Dean's office. Howard was called into the Dean's office, and asked "who are these people? Are they serious?" Howard stated that we were very serious! On that day, the university guaranteed his contract.

Howard had a strong personality! It is easily understood that such a strong personality as his, needed a very strong and supportive woman to stand beside him. Marge has shared her strength with Howard, for most of their lives, and must be given a great deal of credit for any of the achievements that may be looked at, as his!

It has only been through such a powerful partnership, that balance and accomplishment come about.

In terms of politics and leadership, Howard learned early, that politicians holding office are often restricted by having to follow agendas that are created to reflect "party lines." While he did, at times, hold elected office, his contributions to society were more often made, in his role as an educator, researcher and writer. As well, he felt that if politicians remained in office too long, they would lose touch with the people they were elected to represent.

He recognized that it was through the



Howard Adams, R.C.M.P.

Grass Roots, that real changes could be made. Howard was an organizer and a planner! His research abilities and gift for writing enabled him to bring to our attention, our Heroes and role models. He raised to National and International awareness, the plight of Native people, always stressing the importance of bringing the oppressed and third world people

together, to stand against oppression. The powers that be, recognized the impact of his work, and strategically divided the Aboriginal peoples into various distinct groups, with specific funding, of which we were intended to fight over.

It is sad that many Aboriginal groups continue to fight over "soft dollar" funding, to this day, and that financial issues

continue to keep us divided!

As a result of Howard's great insight into the plans to divide us, he was sent into exile, by his own people! He left Saskatchewan, and moved to California, and ultimately, B.C., where he continued to attempt to educate the public, in matters that were closest to his heart.

Material written by Dr. Adams, have been included in various curriculums, and will continue to educate and motivate people concerned with the betterment of life, for all people.

The Spirit that inhabited a man such as Dr. Howard Adams, cannot be extinguished, and will continue to dwell amongst those who strive for a better life for his people, and for all people!

About 5 or 6 years ago, Howard made his last visit to Green Lake. We had, at this time, many stories going around about one of our Native politicians, who was being charged with sexual harassment. I was acting really appalled by these stories. Howard looked me, straight in the face, and said "I wish they would charge me with rape. Cripe, at my age, I'd go to court and plead guilty, regardless of whether I was guilty or not, and I would not allow either medical evidence or Marge to try and prove otherwise!"

There were many questions, in Howard's mind, regarding the disappearance of a Metis leader James Brady, and the leadership loss of Lionel Deschambault. Today, he knows what happened, but it still remains a mystery to us.

When my former husband, Rod Bishop,

had kidney failure, and lay dying in the hospital, with medical bills as high as the hills, who called to help? Howard sent me over a thousand dollars, to pay for Rod's medical needs! Who called, to check if I was OK? Howard did! Howard CARED!

The day before Howard's passing, all we talked about, was Howard. There was a need to talk to him! I met his sister Ila, and we talked about Howard, in a general

manner, but I failed to call him. I failed to check. Marge, we won't do that to you!

No man or woman need be forgotten! He didn't deserve it, and neither do you!

Thank you, Marge, for bringing Howard home!

We Love you! Thank you!

Rose Richardson




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Tâpân Celebrates 80th Birthday

Story by Kathy Hodgson-Smith
Photos courtesy of Cecile Bouvier

"Tâpân" is the Michif word for the great-grandchild. Tâpân is the name given to Alfred Bouvier, a name that he has carried all of his life and is his Métis name to those who have known him and have shared life with him in the northwest community of Beauval, a name probably given to him by his great-grandparents.

Alfred Bouvier was born in Beauval, SK, on May 24, 1921 to Pierre Marie Bouvier and Agnes Kennedy, the ninth sibling to his four brothers Marcel and Armand, and Ambrose and Abraham (both deceased) - and to his four sisters Lucy (Roy); Josephine (Laliberte); Matilda (Laliberte) and Delma (Ronzer). Pierre Marie Bouvier was the son of Michel Bouvier and Julie Morin, Tâpân's grandparents. Alfred Bouvier married

Cecile Burnouf in 1947, a relationship that has spanned 54 years to date. Cecile Burnouf was also born in Beauval, the eighth child of Joseph Eugene Burnouf of France and Hermeline Daigneault of Ile-a-la-Crosse.

Hermeline Daigneault was sister to Aldina, Rosa and Clara and to brothers William, Harry and Francois Daigneault, the children of Vincent Daigneault Jr. of Ile-a-la-Crosse and Eliza Meraste of Green Lake, SK. The



Matilda, Josephine, Alfred, Marcel and Lucy

archival record shows that Eliza Meraste's mother was married to Basil Meraste, as well as having been married to James Nichol Sinclair. Eliza is sister to Francois, Philomene, Baptiste, Celestin, Suzanne, and Virginie Meraste, children of Basil Meraste and Flora, Catherine, John and Rosa Sinclair, born of James Nichol Sinclair with his earlier wife Josephite Durocher. Alfred and Cecile Bouvier have two children: Robert and Karen.

Alfred Bouvier tells the story of his life as a labourer, a fisherman and a rancher. As a younger man, he fished many of the lakes and rivers in northwest Saskatchewan including Porter Lake, Beaver River, Patuanak, Buffalo (Peter Pond Lakes), Clearlake, Lake Athabasca, Dore Lake, La Plonge and Arsenault Lake. He remembers fishing for \$1.00 a



Alfred Bouvier (Tâpân) celebrates his 80th Birthday with sister Lucy Roy



Cecile Aubichon at Arsenault Lake



Cecile Aubichon (Pierre's wife) and Aldina Corrigan (Eugene's wife)



Cecile Bouvier at Arsenault Lake

Tâpân Celebrates 80th Birthday (cont)

day in 1947, fishing for about 14 days in the first of two years, for Mr. Erickson. In 1950, Alfred got his own outfit of three nets and recalls fishing with Louis Roy that year on Arsenault. He met Cecile when he worked with the Burnouf family on the farm and after their marriage they took his savings from fishing in Arsenault Lake and bought two cows and a bull and built their own ranching business together. They maintained this business until 1995 when tragedy struck. They recount the day when forty of their one hundred animals fell through the ice, twenty of which they were not able to rescue. Over his years, Alfred engaged in trapping now and then and recalls many

hunting adventures undertaken to feed the family. Cecile also recalls those earlier times when she would join her husband on fishing excursions which were rare she said because of the cattle which remained at home to be fed and tended. She opened a restaurant at the Forks (at the corner of the highways leading to Beauval and Buffalo Narrows) which she sold in January 1999 to her son Robert who opened Amy's Bar and Grill, a business which exists still today and is the source of a warm meal and comfortable bed for visitors or passers by. Later she opened a craft store in Beauval (across the street from the radio station) which she sold to her daughter Karen who opened a

bakery, now closed. Anyone who has passed through Beauval has seen the beautiful beadwork of Cecile Bouvier and is perhaps wearing some now as I am as I write today. Alfred also worked for the Department of Highways.

On July 25, 2001, Lance Robin Riel Bouvier, grandson to Alfred and Cecile Bouvier and son to Robert and Myrna Bouvier, graduated at 28 years of age from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy in Regina, SK. Lance was born and raised in Beauval, attending school in Beauval to the completion of his grade eleven, followed by study to achieve his grade twelve equivalency through the General Equivalency Diploma program. Over



Corporal Lance Robin Riel Bouvier



Some of Cecile Bouvier's beadwork - Moccasins and Dreamcatcher. Gifts for Lance Bouvier at his RCMP graduation.



Karen, Lance, Julia, Alfred and Robert Bouvier



Grandparents Alfred and Cecile Bouvier and Lance Bouvier on graduation day in Regina

Tâpân Celebrates 80th Birthday (cont)

his lifetime, Lance drove semi-truck trailers to the Cluff Lake and Key Lake mines, quitting this trade for a training program put on by Saskatchewan Environment Resource Management in Prince Albert, SK. From this experience, he was called to join the forces of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, graduating this summer with the financial support of the Northern Region III Employment and Training Center in Beauval. Lance Bouvier received a gift of beaded moccasins from his grandmother, a wallet and a dream catcher, bearing the insignia of the RCMP. He is stationed at Buffalo Narrows, SK, at this point in time. Lance Bouvier and his partner, Julia have one son, Cole Alfred Bouvier, tâpân to Alfred. Today, Alfred says he enjoys his retirement with his wife Cecile, picking blueberries, playing a little bingo and enjoying their family and friends from their home in Beauval.



Cole Alfred Bouvier Kindergarten Graduation



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Dumont Technical Institute **Building Purchase**

Story by Geordy McAffrey
Photos courtesy of GDI

Objective: Amalgamate the four rented locations of GDI into one building; achieve savings in efficiency through sharing of equipment and resources; build equity for the institute over time; and provide a quality facility for the Metis community to access the services of the Institute.

Board Direction

In the spring of 2000 DTI submitted a proposal to the Gabriel Dumont Institute Board of Governors to amalgamate the four locations it was renting in Saskatoon into one consolidated location. A cost analysis was prepared by DTI management that compared the option of purchasing vs renting a new facility. After reviewing the options the Board passed a motion authorizing the Principal to begin the search for a facility with the option of purchase

being favored.

Over 20 locations were viewed and the list was narrowed down to two locations that were suitable. An offer to purchase was issued on the property located at 917 - 22nd Street with contingent conditions like a favorable building inspection, acquisition of financing and a quotation of renovation expense attached. The offer to purchase the building located on 917 - Avenue J & 22nd Street was accepted by the vendor. DTI began researching

the project to ensure that there were no hidden mechanical, electrical or plumbing problems and that the financing could be put in place to close the sale. A proposal was submitted by Dumont Technical Institute to the Clarence Campeau Development fund for resources to conduct a special plan to determine whether the purchase met our requirements and a business plan to determine whether the project was financially feasible. The proposal was funded and work began on the spatial





Renovations

In October of 2000 the renovation project began in conjunction with a DTI basic carpentry training program. Two journeyman instructors supervised eight students as

they totally removed all walls, ceilings and flooring. Once the building was gutted the wiring, plumbing and mechanical portions of the building were redone and brought up to date by sub-contractors. The students began restoring the building based on architectural drawings commissioned by the Institute. The students constructed walls, hung doors, and replaced the sub-floor. Most of the work was completed by the students under the supervision of journeyman carpenters.

At the completion of the project Dumont Technical Institute moved its administra-

tive offices over in February of 2001. Two basic education classes moved over to the new facility in April. The GDI administrative office and publishing department moved over in June. The building is now fully occupied and is a very positive step forward for staff and students. In a few years the Institute will be in a favorable position to look at constructing a larger more permanent facility as it will have a considerable amount of equity in the present location.

There were a number of people who extended a great deal of hard work to pull this project together. Noteworthy contributions include:

Geordy McCaffrey - Principal - overall project supervision - proposal submission - financing;

Don Parenteau - Project Coordinator - day to day coordination of supplies and labour;

Lisa Wilson - Program Coordinator - proposal submission;

Tony Ostafie - Instructor;

Kim Pocha - Millwright;

Doug Moran - Instructor;

Financing - Accounting Staff GDI;

DTI Administrative Staff;

GDI Board;

Clarence Campeau Development Fund - provided funding - for business plan & equity; and

Most importantly students:

Randy Hamilton,

Reuben St. Charles,

Linda Caisse,

Tyson Wuttnee,

Laura McCallum,

Rob Laliberte,

Earl Checkosis, and

Wilfred Naskathy.

and business plan. The spatial and business plan indicated that the project had a great deal of potential.

The findings concluded that the project was a viable activity for the Institute to become engaged in. The Institute could move into and own the new location without a substantial increase in the amount that was currently being expended in rent. The conditions were thus satisfied and the GDI Board of Governors passed another motion authorizing DTI to close the sale in August of 2000.

Project Financing

At the completion of the business plan a financing strategy was established. A proposal was made by the Principal to the Clarence Campeau Development Board for a non-repayable community development grant. The CCDF board supported the concept and provided \$100,000.

It is hoped that full ownership of the building will be achieved in three years.

Cost		Financing	
Project Cost	\$554,751	Dumont Technical Institute	\$167,500 Accumulated Surplus
Operating Cost	\$4,900	Clarence Campeau Grant	\$100,000 non repayable grant
Planning Cost	\$4,807	CCDF Planning Grant	\$3,605 non repayable grant
GST	\$35,597	DTI Carpentry Program	\$40,000 sweat equity
Contingency Funds	\$19,975	Loan from CIBC	\$308,925
Total Project Cost	\$620,030	Total Financing	\$620,030

The Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II

By Leah Dorion-Paquin

Since 1986, the Gabriel Dumont Institute (GDI) has provided Métis and Non-Status Indian students with scholarships upon enrolment to and graduation from full-time post-secondary studies. This scholarship program is known as The Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II and includes two components: the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program and the Métis Incorporated Scholarship.

In 1986, the Napoleon LaFontaine Economic Development Scholarship Program was established to encourage Saskatchewan's Métis and Non-Status Indians to pursue full-time education training in fields related to the economic development of Aboriginal peoples. Now known as the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program, it awards scholarships to students enrolled in the following disciplines:

- Accounting
- Law
- Business, Public, Office Administration
- Political Economy
- Commerce
- Education
- Economics
- Medicine
- Marketing
- Dentistry
- Personal or Retail Management
- Business/Economic Development
- Arts and Science
- Education

The Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship

Napoleon LaFontaine was instrumental in organizing the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. Over the years, he devoted himself to developing social and educational policy for Aboriginal People. These scholarships are so named in recognition of his many contributions.

Program is a comprehensive scholarship program, which offers applicants a great deal of choice and flexibility:

1. Entrance Scholarships are available to post-secondary students who are enrolled in a diploma, certificate, or degree program. Students who have not completed high school may apply for the scholarship if they have fulfilled all entrance requirements of the institution where they will be studying. They will be required to submit two references, which may be considered in lieu of an academic standing from high school.
2. Undergraduate Scholarship applicants must have completed a minimum of one academic year of full-time studies and have achieved at least a "B" average during their most recent academic year as a full-time student.
3. Graduate Scholarship applicants may be engaged in any graduate degree program at the Masters or Doctorate levels or accepted into a Masters or Doctorate degree program at a recog-

nized Canadian university. Applicants for the Graduate Scholarship must be engaged in a major research project or thesis, relating to Aboriginal people. Two academic references and a description of how their research project or thesis relates to Aboriginal people must be provided.

4. Loan Remission Scholarship applicants who have an outstanding loan balance through the Canada Student Loan Program and/or the Saskatchewan Student Loan Program should apply for the award within six months of graduation.

5. Gabriel Dumont Graduation Scholarships are awarded to those students who have completed a diploma, certificate, or degree program (of at least eight months) through GDI with a least a "B" average in their most recent academic year. Recipients are nominated by GDI's staff based on their academic achievement, contribution to the Institute's student body, and commitment to Aboriginal peoples.



GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE of Métis Studies and Applied Research

The Gabriel Dumont Institute Mission Statement: To promote the renewal and the development of Métis culture through research, materials development, collections and the distribution of those materials and the development and delivery of Métis-specific educational programs and services.

6. Special Scholarship recipients may be determined from the applications submitted. This scholarship category is awarded only if extra funds for its dispersal are available.

Eligibility for the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program is also flexible. All successful applicants should be Métis or Non-Status Indian, a Saskatchewan resident for at least five years, and should be enrolled full-time in a post-secondary program in an accredited Canadian educational institution for a minimum of eight months of consecutive study, while maintaining at least a "B" average. In addition, applicants must demonstrate a commitment to the needs of Aboriginal peoples and must, upon completion of their studies, be employed in an Aboriginal work environment. The deadline for this scholarship program is October 1st of each year.

The Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program has proven immensely beneficial to the province's Métis

community. For instance, since 1986, over 500 scholarships and loan remissions have been awarded to successful applicants.

The Métis Incorporated Scholarship, funded by SaskEnergy since 1998, provides a \$5,000.00 grant to both Gabriel Dumont Institute (GDI) and the Dumont Technical Institute (DTI) for students enrolled in GDI/DTI programs. By providing financial assistance, these scholarships reward academic achievement and encourage furthering education leading to employment. Awarded biannually, in the spring and fall, the grant can be distributed in any sum under \$5,000.00 to any number of successful candidates.

The Scholarships are open to any Métis student who is registered full-time in the following disciplines:

- Business Administration
- Trades
- Computer Science
- Arts and Sciences
- Environmental Studies
- Engineering
- General Science

- Public Administration
- Commerce
- Marketing
- Accounting
- Office Administration
- Economics
- Political Economy
- Personnel Management
- Law

To be successfully awarded this scholarship, the student must be a resident of Saskatchewan for two years prior to application, be a full-time student taking a full course load, and be enrolled in one of the designated disciplines. The student must also obtain a minimum 80% average in Grade 11 and 12 subjects, demonstrate financial need and provide proof of Métis ancestry. The scholarship recipient must pass all courses and achieve a minimum of a 65% average during the first semester of study to be eligible to receive the second installment for the second semester.

For further information about GDI's Scholarship Program, please contact the Institute at (306)-934-4941 or visit our Website at

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Gabriel Dumont College

Develops Two-Year **Métis Studies Certificate Program**

Story by Michael Relland, Director

In 1995 the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research (GDI) signed an Affiliation Agreement with the University of Saskatchewan. The signing of this Agreement gave GDI affiliation agreements with both the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina and caused the creation of Gabriel Dumont College (GDC), the only Métis College in Canada. It was the intention of GDI that the College provide a link between the Métis community and the province's two Universities. GDC has the advantage of drawing on GDI's twenty-year history of successfully preparing Métis students to participate in mainstream institutions. By implementing GDC programming in Métis communities and in the urban setting, the College can effectively deliver the first two years of an Arts and Science degree program and serve as a bridge between the Métis community and the University. GDC is also committed to assisting in the development of Métis specific programming and research at the university level an area that till now has been underdeveloped.

Toward this end, GDC established an Academic Advisory Committee to assist with the development and implementation of new program initiatives. It was determined that a major focus of the College should be taking university training to the communities in a manner that was flexible, culturally sensitive and that helped address the problem of student indebtedness. For this reason, early in 2000 GDC began developing the Métis Studies Certificate Program, a two-year, fully-accredited, 60 credit-unit course of study. Because the Métis Studies Certificate is a university recognized program, it qualifies for funding through Métis Employment and Training of Saskatchewan (METSIS) and the Local Métis Management Boards who oversee the delivery of these funds. Communities who wish to bring university level Métis-specific programming to their citizens will now be able to do so.

In addition to meeting the requirement for METSIS funding, the Métis Studies Certificate will expand the quality and number of Métis specific courses available throughout the province. To date five new Métis specific courses have been developed and are currently undergoing the University's approval process. The

courses focus on the areas of Métis political processes, Métis women, Métis research methodology, Métis literature and the impact of Northern development on Métis people. It is hoped that additional courses will be developed on an ongoing basis in order to better meet the educational needs of the Métis community.

At this time both the Certificate program, and the five supporting courses, have been presented to both the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina in the hopes that either, or both, will approve the program in time for it to be officially launched in the Fall of 2002.



The Clarence Campeau Development Fund (CCDF) is designed to provide financial assistance to Métis individuals and Métis communities in Saskatchewan for economic and small business development activities.

The financial services designed to serve this purpose include:

- Equity Contributions
- Development of Management and Marketing Skills
- Community Development and Research
- Joint Venture Projects

Applicants must be individuals of Métis ancestry or a corporation or other approved entity, controlled or owned by MNS people.

Depending on the type of service requested, other criteria may also apply.

For more information Contact:

Roland Duplessis
Fund Manager

108 - 219 Robin Crescent, Saskatoon SK S7L 6M8
Phone: (306) 477-4356 • Fax: (306) 373-2512

John Arcand Fiddle Fest a **Great Success**

By: Leah Dorion-Paquin
Photos Courtesy GDI

John Arcand is one of Canada's most accomplished Métis fiddle players. John was born near Debden, Saskatchewan in 1942, into a large Métis family. John started playing fiddle when he was only six years old. At the age of 12, John began to play for school and community dances. At such a young age he was already exceptional at playing tunes for the jiggers and square dancers.

Windy Acres is home to the Annual John

Arcand Fiddle Fest. The Fiddle Fest started in 1998. It was John's vision to host an annual fiddle festival where people could gather every August to share their love of old tyme fiddle music. As part of that vision, John made it a priority to highlight Métis fiddle style and jigging. He wanted to expose Métis fiddling and dancing to a much broader audience. The response has been tremendous.

As a result, in 2001, John and Vickie opened up a special category or class in the competition called the "Métis Traditional Class". It features old Métis fiddling, clogging, and traditional tunes. Métis Elders such as Richard Callihoo, Gilbert Anderson, and Mel Bedard, have demonstrated our rich heritage at this event. This year's winners of the Métis Traditional Class were:

1st - Gilbert Anderson -
Edmonton, Alberta

2nd - Richard Callihoo -
Grovedale, Alberta

3rd - Glen Westberg -
Winnipeg, Manitoba

A both memorable and historic moment of this year's event was when all four of our Métis



Fiddle players John Arcand, Mel Bedard, Richard Callihoo and Gilbert Anderson spontaneously performed a concert.

John knows that Métis people recognize the special connection between the fiddle and dance. John is dedicated to preserving the traditional Red River jig style, as such, the Fiddle Fest incorporates several age classes of jigging. Young and old alike step it out "Métis style" to the admiration of an enthusiastic audience. Here are the winners of the Canadian Red River Jiggin' Championships:

LADIES

1st - Kathleen Stienhauer - Saddle Lake Cree
Nation, Alberta

2nd - Lillian Swanton - Prince Albert,
Saskatchewan

3rd - Leah Dorion-Paquin - Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan

MENS

1st - Tim Cote - Saskatoon, Saskatchewan



Mel Bedard: Métis Fiddle Performance



Métis Traditional Winners Richard Callihoo, Glen Westberg, Daniel Gervais



John Arcand at Fiddle Fest



Gilbert Anderson: Traditional Métis Class

2nd - Dumas Arcand - Debden, Saskatchewan

3rd - Ray Isbister - Debden, Saskatchewan

JUNIOR

1st - Brooke Belgarde - Belcourt, North Dakota

2nd - Monique Belgarde - Belcourt, North Dakota

3rd - Gabrielle Brien - Turtle Mountain, North Dakota

OVERALL GRAND CHAMPION

Tim Cote - Saskatoon

The Gabriel Dumont Institute is pleased to have participated every year at this amazing cross-cultural event. John Arcand's Fiddle Fest is a remarkable family and Métis event. John and Vicki have also raised over 155 kilograms of food for the Saskatoon Food Bank. The Fifth Annual John Arcand Fiddle Fest will take place next



Richard Callihoo: Métis Traditional Class

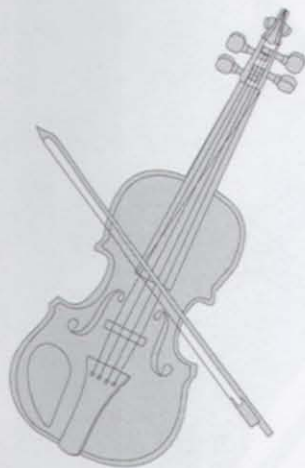
year on August 9-11th. See ya there!

The Gabriel Dumont Institute is also pleased to announce that we are nearing the completion of a video documentary featuring the fiddlefest and biographical

information about John Arcand. This video should be available before Christmas 2001. We also invite people to drop by our office as we sell many of John's recordings such as, "Tunes of the Red River", produced in 1998 and "Traditionally Yours" produced in 2001. This fall John plans on teaching fiddle classes at Windy Acres. There is still room for fall enrollment if you call Vicki Arcand at 382-0111.



Junior Jigging Awards Monique Bellgarde, Gabrielle Brien, Brook Bellgarde



MÉTIS NATION - SASKATCHEWAN



THE MÉTIS NATION - SASKATCHEWAN
INVITES YOU TO THE

LOUIS RIEL DAY COMMEMORATIONS

NOVEMBER 16, 2001
LEGION HALL (315 19th Street East)
SASKATOON, SASK

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 10:00 am | Gabriel Dumont Statue
(Friendship Park Bottom of Broadway Bridge) |
| 11:00 am | Opening Remarks and Commemoration
at Legion Hall |
| 12:00 pm | Hot meal |
| 1:00 - 3:00 pm | Cultural Activities, Displays,
Performances in Honour of Louis Riel |

EVERYONE IS INVITED TO ATTEND!

Thank you to the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan,
Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Senate, Gabriel Dumont Institute, SaskCulture,
Clarence Campeau Development Fund, and the Provincial Métis Housing Corporation
for supporting this important gathering.

Métis National Council Information Update on the **Métis Nation Cabinet**

by Jason Madden
jason@metisnation.ca

Purpose

The following provides a backgrounder and an update to the citizens of the Métis Nation on the recent establishment of the Métis National Council's (MNC) Métis Nation Cabinet.

The establishment of the Métis Nation Cabinet (Cabinet) is an exciting development in the evolution of the MNC's governance structure. While work continues on the development of a Métis Nation Constitution, as mandated by the MNC's Annual Assembly, the Cabinet is a practical initiative that compliments and supports the stronger governance within the Métis Nation and the constitutional development work being undertaken.

Background

Over the past few years, the number of issues and initiatives being addressed and undertaken by the MNC at a national and international level has dramatically increased. It has been continually recognized that there is a need to establish a stronger internal governance structure to respond to this growth.

As well, the Métis Nation within Canada remains committed to moving towards implementing its inherent right of self-government. In order to achieve this aspiration, the MNC's internal structure

must continue to evolve in order to provide a solid governance framework for realizing this goal.

In order to address the increasing capacity demands being placed on the MNC and build a stronger and more effective internal governance structure, the President of the MNC, in consultation with the MNC Board of Governors and the MNC's Secretariats, has established the Cabinet.

Through the establishment of the Métis Nation Cabinet, the MNC will now have a new internal governance structure that will allow for the priorities and issues of the Métis Nation to be effectively and efficiently organized and addressed through more various Ministries. The Cabinet structure will also allow for the more effective use of the skills and knowledge of the MNC Board of Governors and Métis leadership from across the Homeland to assist the MNC and its President.

Role and Structure of the Métis Nation Cabinet

The MNC President will continue to act in his role as the national spokesperson for the Métis Nation and Chief Executive Officer of the MNC Secretariat Inc. However, the Métis Nation Cabinet will

play a supportive/collaborative role with the MNC President and the MNC Board of Governors in order to pursue various issues/initiatives on behalf of the Métis Nation.

Cabinet Ministers are accountable to the MNC President and the Board of Governors, while also being responsible for pursuing specific initiatives (i.e. policy development within sectors, liaison with the federal government on behalf of the MNC etc.) that fall within their designated Ministry.

Within Cabinet, the following Ministries have been established:

1. Ministry of Social Development
2. Ministry of Economic Development
3. Ministry of Health
4. Ministry of Culture and Heritage
5. Ministry of the Environment
6. Métis Rights Sector
7. Ministry of the Métis Nation Agenda
8. Ministry of Governance
9. Ministry of International Issues
10. Ministry of Youth
11. Ministry of Women's Issues

Various issues and MNC initiatives have been identified to fall within each of these Ministries.

As well, the position of Vice-President of the MNC has been established with Cabinet to assist/support the MNC President in the discharge of his duties.



Métis National Council Board of Governors COMMISSIONS **STATUE OF RIEL**

By Kathy Hodgson-Smith

The Métis National Council Board of Governors has commissioned Miguel Joyal to build a 12-15 foot sculpture of Louis Riel. This will be Miguel Joyal's second statue of Riel, the first of which stands in Winnipeg at the Manitoba Parliament buildings. The Métis leaders from across the Métis homeland have a vision of the statue as both a commemoration of Riel's commitment to Métis rights and to the celebration of the families and way of life that embodies the spirit of the Métis Nation into present day. This history will be told by the reliefs which will be etched upon the square base of the statue. As well, it is the hope of the Métis Governors that the statue be erected in Ottawa, to honour the contribution of Riel to the struggle of the Métis to find their culture, language and way of life and to hold their rightful and distinguished place in Canadian history and in Canada's present reality. Louis Riel is also known as a

prominent Canadian who stood for the protection of democracy and the establishment of the basic tenets of representative government in western Canada. Further his contribution to the recognition of the French language as foundational to Canada's history, a position now the mainstay of Canada's bilingual policies.

Miguel Joyal is a Métis from Winnipeg, Manitoba, where he lives with his wife and their two children. This is a dream come true, he says, presenting the Métis National Council Board of Governors with a blueprint for his artistic creation. I am seven years more experienced since my first effort, he says, and I know just what needs to be done. The work will begin immediately, including an effort to raise the funds required to undertake the work. Miguel Joyal had created a small statue of Louis Riel which is featured here in photograph.

Métis National Council Information Update on the **Métis Nation Cabinet (continued)**

On-Going Work on the Métis Nation Cabinet

The MNC President announced the establishment of and the appointments to the Métis Nation Cabinet at the MNC Board of Governor's meeting held in Ottawa, Ontario on September 27th, 2001.

At that time, it was agreed that the roles/responsibilities of Cabinet Ministers

and more detailed terms of reference for each Ministry would be developed in consultation with the MNC President and each respective Minister for presentation and final ratification by the MNC Board of Governors. This work is currently being undertaken in preparation for an MNC Board of Governor's retreat scheduled for early November 2001. As well, MNC staff are preparing briefings and updates for

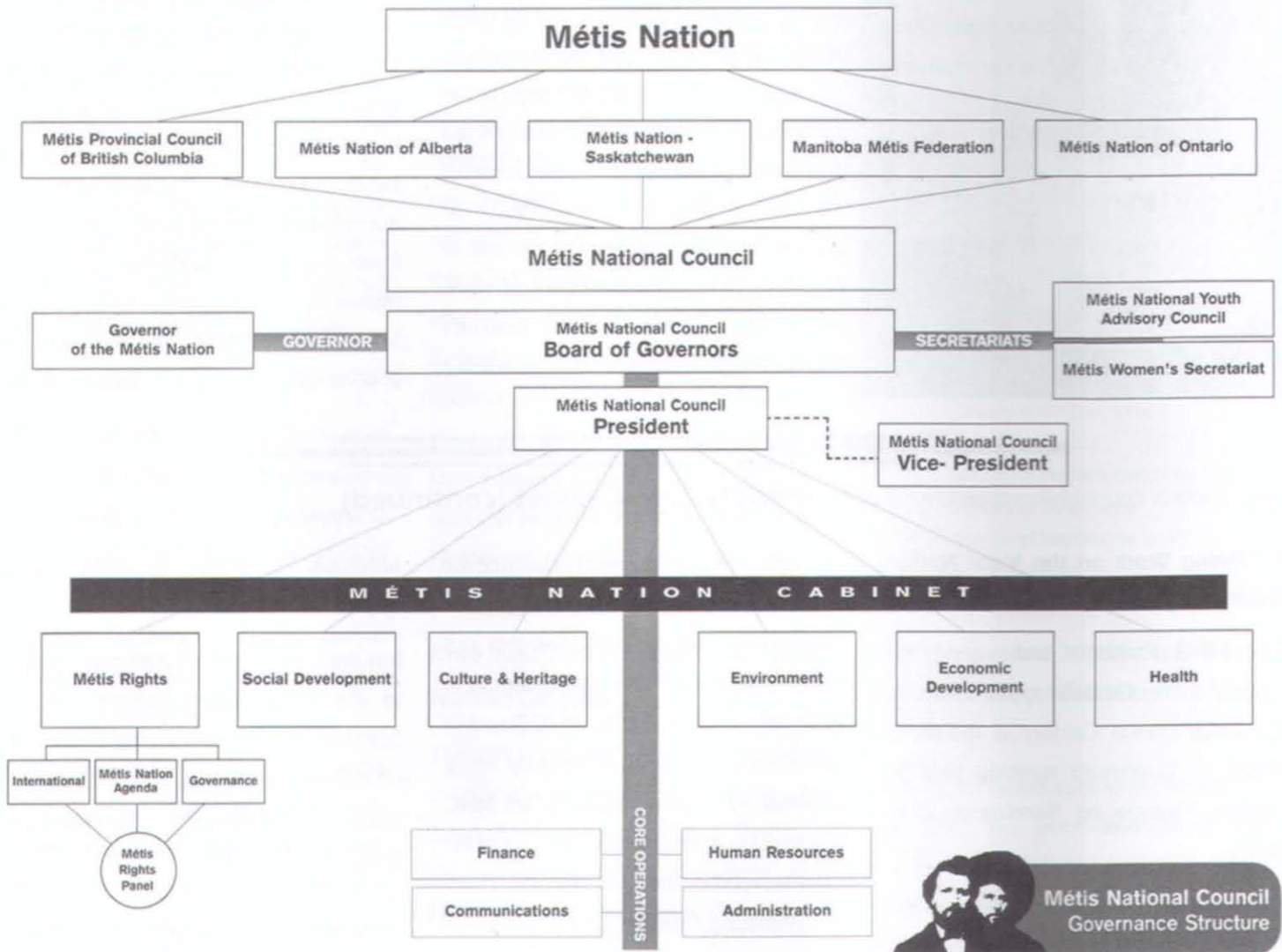
Ministers on initiatives within their respective Ministries.

It is anticipated that all materials relating to the Métis Nation Cabinet will be finalized by December, 2001 and an official swearing in ceremony for Ministers will be held in Ottawa near the end of this year.

MÉTIS NATION CABINET APPOINTMENTS:

The following is a listing of the MNC's current Cabinet positions, as appointed by the MNC President and the positions held on the MNC's Secretariats:

Vice President of the Métis National Council	President Clem Chartier	Minister for the Métis Nation Agenda	President Tony Belcourt
Minister of Social Development	President David Chartrand	Minister for Métis Nation Governance	President Clem Chartier
Minister of Economic Development	President Audrey Poitras	Minister for Internal Affairs	President Tony Belcourt
Minister of Health	President Harley Desjarlais	Minister for Women's Issues	Lisa McCallum, Spokesperson Métis Women's Secretariat
Ministry of Culture and Heritage	Ed Ducharme, Regional Vice-President Manitoba Métis Federation	Minister for Youth	Lute Calder, Chair Métis National Youth Advisory Council
Minister of the Environment	Allan Morin, Treasurer Métis Nation - Saskatchewan		



Métis National Youth **Role Model Program**

By Wendy Blackmon,
MNC Youth Coordinator

How can Métis youth recognize and support other Métis youth whom, through their behavior and actions, have participated in and supported positive lifestyles? What kind of communication vehicle would allow Métis youth an opportunity to develop and enhance their network of Métis youth who share similar goals and interests? The Métis National Youth Role Model Program was developed to provide Métis Youth with positive role models who will encourage them to achieve excellence and reach their goals. By sharing information about these successes, it is hoped that the Role Model Program will inspire other Métis Youth.

You don't have to be a super hero or an Olympic athlete to be nominated for this program; you just have to be a role model in someone else's eyes. For example, if you know of someone who has recently gone to back to school to complete their GED after quitting school 7 years ago in grade 10 and having had three children; they are a role model in the eyes of youth who are quitting or thinking about quitting school now. Although

I believe that anyone raising children should receive an award anyway, it takes guts to go back to school and attempt to do something that should have been done years ago. People, the school, and the curriculum change after 7 years. It is a big achievement to balance a life with children, school and possibly a part time job.

*You don't have to be a
super hero or an Olympic
athlete to be nominated
for this program;
you just have to be a
role model in someone
else's eyes.*

Many people see a role model as being someone who has leadership qualities. A person who is not afraid to take chances or is willing to be the first to try something new. Someone who lives a healthy lifestyle and can lead their basketball team to victory. Maybe, someone who sings out loud or plays guitar. Maybe it is the community boy who regardless of how poor his family is, he always manages to have a smile on his face and put one on yours. He sees the greener grass on the other side and

goes out of his way to help out people even more less fortunate than he.

Role Models, who are selected to the National Métis Youth Role Model program, may be asked to make presentations at community, regional, or national meetings and celebrations. They will support the goals of the Program by sharing the story of their achievement and encourage other youth to achieve their goals and aspirations.

There are seven categories of the Role Model Program; Métis Culture & Heritage; Volunteer Service; Academic Achievement; Career Advancement; Athletic Excellence; Gabriel Dumont Award for Valour; and Personal Achievement. If you know of a Métis youth who, in your eyes, fits one or more of these categories, please, nominate them. The Recipient will feel a sense accomplishment, achievement, and YES, someone does appreciate what I do.

If you would like more information on the criteria or how to nominate a Role Model, check out our website or call the Métis National Council toll free at 1-800-928-6330.

National Métis Youth Role Model Program

By: Christi Belcourt

A Celebration of **Métis Youth Achievement**

In the last issue (Vo.2 No.2) of Indigenous Business Magazine, the photographs of two recipients of the very first National Métis Youth Role Model Program (NMYRMP) graced the cover. The Program is now in its second year and by all accounts, it is bound to grow and continue on in its success.

For the 2001 Program, Métis youth from across the country gathered last winter in Regina, Saskatchewan on February 23rd 25th, 2001 for the 4th Annual National Métis Youth Conference and honoured the recipients of the Métis Youth Role Model Program announcement.

The recipients of the 2001 program were:

- ▶ Kim Mueller, Métis Culture & Heritage Category
- ▶ Krystle Pederson, Career Advancement Category
- ▶ Amber LeMouel, Volunteer Service
- ▶ Jill LaPlante, Personal Achievement
- ▶ Dr. Gilles Pinette, Academic Achievement
- ▶ Daniel Lucien Dupont, Athletic Achievement

The NMYRMP, the first of its kind in Canada, was created to celebrate the achievements of Métis youth, and is the result of some very dedicated youth who saw the potential of a Métis specific Youth Role Model Program. The Program is administered by the Métis National Youth Advisory Council of the Métis National Council.

The goals of the Program are: to recognize and support Métis youth who, through their behaviour and actions, have participated in and supported positive lifestyles; to provide a communication vehicle that allows Métis youth an opportunity to develop and enhance their network of Métis youth who share similar goals and interests; to provide Métis youth with positive role models who will encourage them to achieve excellence and reach their goals.

Deadline for Applications to this year's program is December 14th, 2001 at 5:00pm. Applications for nominations can be obtained by contacting the Métis National Council at 1-800-928-6330, or by downloading them from the website at www.mnyc.ca

NOTICE: Request for Submissions!

The Métis National Youth Advisory Council is seeking submissions for a Selection Committee that will review nominations and select the Role Models for the 2002 National Métis Youth Role Model Program. The Selection Committee will be responsible for:

- ▶ Promoting and championing the Role Model Program to local communities and organizations.
- ▶ Participating in the selection process.
- ▶ Actively participating as a Selection Committee member by sharing information, offering support and advice, and liaising with other members of the committee to ensure that recognition activities are shared across the country.

Criteria

Selection committee members must:

- ▶ Be a respected member of the Métis community
- ▶ Be committed and available to participate in the full selection committee process

- ▶ Provide a brief biography of their experience in the Métis community and confirm their interest in participating as a Committee member
- ▶ Be at least 18 years of age
- ▶ Have experience/knowledge in at least two of the award categories
- ▶ Be knowledgeable of Métis issues
- ▶ Be able to work in a team environment

Committee Composition

The Selection committee will have up to 7 regular members, plus 2 alternates. This composition allows members to work together in teams on specific categories (teams built on experience and knowledge of specific recognition categories). Preference will be given to youth representatives in each of the categories, where possible. Every effort will be made to have one Selection Committee member from each of the provinces of the Métis Homeland.

Press Release

Thursday, October 18, 2001

Metis Employment and Training of Saskatchewan Incorporated (METS I) is proud to announce the signing of the Aboriginal Human Resource Development Agreement (AHRDA) in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC) and the Metis Nation-Saskatchewan (MN-S).

The AHRDA was officially signed on September 28, 2001 and will end March 31, 2004. The AHRDA marks the beginning of a new era where METSI, HRDC, MN-S, and the 12 regional offices will provide efficient client services to the Metis citizens in Saskatchewan. METSI has reevaluated and aggressively reduced the administration costs, thus resulting in increased funds for Metis clients and increased public accountability and transparency. METSI is developing critical

items such as funding available to regional offices based on regional population demographics, strategic business plan to reduce administration, and an overpayment recovery strategy.

The Minister of METSI, Mr. Al Rivard, is releasing the following statement:

"The organization (METS I) is committed to serving the Metis citizens throughout Saskatchewan. Our focus today and in the future will be strategic partnerships with the both private and public sectors to increase opportunities for Metis clients. Our goal is to seek employment opportunities for our valued clients. Effective client services and accountability will be crucial to our continuing success."

Metis Employment and Training of Saskatchewan Inc. is committed to fulfilling their obligation to the Metis communities. METSI

will provide increased accountability to the many partners and communities the organization serves. METSI will be sharing information regarding the new AHRDA during community forums. METSI invites all interested individuals and businesses to attend the forums. The dates and locations are available on the METSI web site.

Thank you to the many organizations and individuals that continue to support METSI through the challenges and accomplishments. METSI can reassure the public that a new beginning will provide efficient, professional services for all clients and communities.

For further information on the programs and services please feel free to visit our web site at www.metsi.ca or contact Minister Mr. Al Rivard or the Executive Director Mr. Keith Henry @ (306) 668-7671.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the Committee includes members who have experience in/represent at least on of the following:

- ▶ Elder
- ▶ Teach/Counsellor
- ▶ Entrepreneur/business person
- ▶ Cultural advisor
- ▶ Physical fitness expert/instructor or coach
- ▶ Métis youth
- ▶ Métis person (at large, involved in Métis community in general)

Alternates will be selected to participate in the event that a regular member of the selection committee is unable to participate due to unforeseen circumstances. The alternates must be located within the vicinity of the meeting location and available to participate on short notice.

Selection committee members cannot nominate Role Models nor

provide letters of support for nominations.

For More Information:

Please make your submission to the National Métis Youth Role Model Coordinator at the address below or call toll free for more information. All candidates will be notified in writing of their appointment. Once chosen, the Selection Committee will be notified of the Award Selection Process and Terms of Reference, Code of Conduct, Conflict of Interest clause and potential meeting dates.

National Métis Youth Role Model Program Coordinator

C/O Métis National Council

350 Sparks Street, Suite 201

Ottawa, ON K1R 7S8

Toll Free 800-928-6330

Deadline for Submissions November 15, 2001

The National Métis Youth Role Model program is a component of the Department of Canadian Urban Multi-purpose Aboriginal Youth Centres Initiative.

National Métis Veterans Association

NOTICE

The National Métis Veterans Association is in the process of identifying Métis Veterans from WWI, WWII and the Korean War.

Our interest is to establish whether Métis Veterans and their families received services and benefits, which they were entitled to.

The Government of Canada is ready to negotiate for possible compensation for those who were not appropriately dealt with.

We would appreciate your help in identifying Métis Veterans alive or deceased.

Applications can be obtained from the

National Métis Veterans Association
Head office:

National Métis Veterans Association

16223 - 6 Street S. W.

Calgary, AB T2Y 1Z1

TOLL FREE: 1(866) 651-6918

FAX: (306) 651-6975

We're **FIXING** the **ROADS...**

Construction and maintenance crews are busy across the province. The projects shown are underway or starting shortly. Call the Highway Hotline for full details about other projects starting this summer.

Major Highway and Twinning Projects

Highway	Description	
1	Twinning	Surfacing east of the Alberta Border
1	Twinning	Grading near junction of Highway 21
1	Twinning	Surfacing Wolseley to Indian Head
1	Resurfacing	near Belle Plaine and Chaplin
16	Twinning	Surfacing Maidstone to Lashburn
16	Resurfacing	near Paynton
55	Resurfacing	west of Rapid View

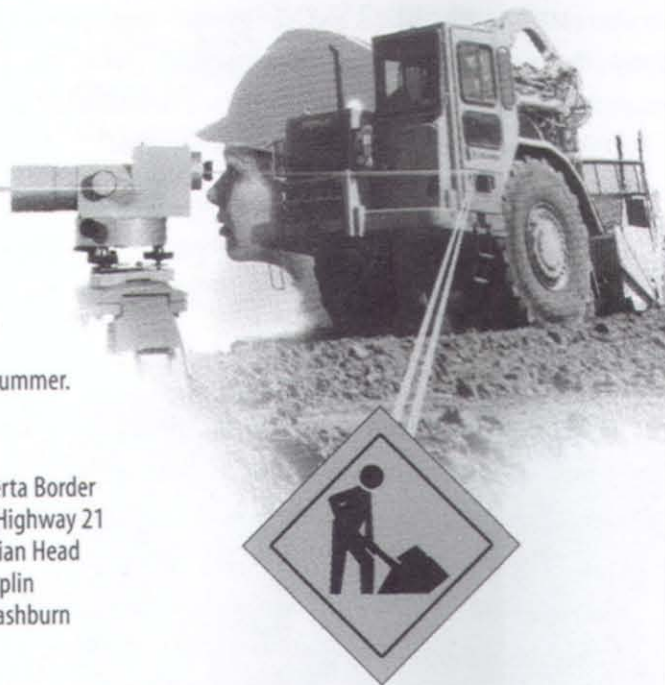
Rural Highway Improvements

Highway	Description	
4	Construction	Battlefords Bridge
5	Resurfacing	near Canora
15	Resurfacing	near Goodeve
17	Surfacing	near Onion Lake
21	Improvements	north of Unity
155	Resurfacing	north of Green Lake
312	Resurfacing	near Rosthern
349	Grading	near Archerwill
364	Surfacing	north of Balgonie



Saskatchewan
Highways and
Transportation

**In Saskatchewan, highways are a lifeline.
Transportation is a priority.**



Remember...

**when driving in Saskatchewan,
slow to 60 km in the Orange Zone.**

Call the Highway Hotline year-round

Regina and area: **787-7623**

Saskatoon and area: **933-8333**

Saskatchewan: **1-888-335-7623**

www.highways.gov.sk.ca

National Métis Veterans

Veterans are Forced to Make Life Choices

Many of our Warriors are forced to choose between food, medication, and rent every day. These are their golden years and this is the time in their lives that they should be able to enjoy their retirement.

But, how do they do that on \$430 dollars a month? How does the widow survive on \$105 dollars? They don't!

These Elders gave up their youth; leaving family and friends to fight a War in a far away land. They fought for Elders and Children they didn't even know. They were Heroes, they were Warriors. They returned home forgotten by their Government and now in many places forgotten by their own community.

These men and women are our Warriors, our Heroes; every child in our community should know their name; but they do not.

During this summer we have talked to our Veterans, Widows and their children.

The story of Veterans and their wives living in poverty forced to make life decisions daily are true and are not isolated to Alberta. This is true across the Métis Homeland.

A Veteran died on the streets of Prince Albert evicted from his apartment because he could not pay his rent. He had to make a decision to buy his Medication or to pay his rent. Where were Veterans Affairs, the Métis Community, the Royal Canadian Legion, and Welfare?

Surely we owe our Warriors, our Heroes more. The pride of our Warriors prevents them from asking for help and once asked for, if refused they will not ask again. It is time for all of us to care for our Elders properly. They are not beggars at the table; they have



Front: Bill Toews,
Back Right: Kenneth R.
Umpherville
Korean War Veterans

paid the price to live with dignity with their blood on the Battlefield.

We at the National Métis Veterans Association are fighting for Veterans Rights.

Veterans Land Act

In the communities of Fishing Lake and Elizabeth we found Veterans who had received benefits under the Veterans Land Act.

A widow's husband had just passed away in the spring leaving his farm (a quarter section) to his family. It was to be divided up between his wife and their children. He had worked hard to provide for his family and to ensure that his wife would not have to worry when his time came. The Veteran was a strong husband with pride in family and the farm. His land was given to him under the Veterans Land Act.

At another Métis Settlement a Veteran now in his 80s decided to sell the quarter section of land he had received from Veterans Affairs under the Veterans Land Act. This Veteran had lost a leg during the War and was also receiving a disability pension from Veterans Affairs. They had been so fair with him; pension and land under the Veterans Land Act.

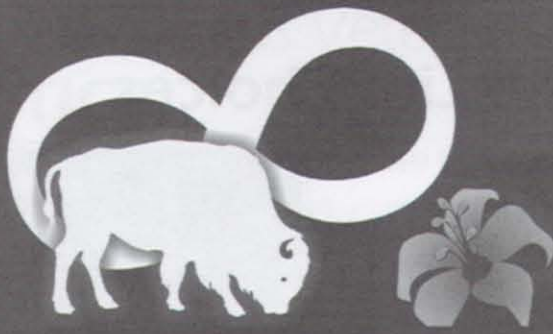
Both Veterans were very fortunate; however, these bitter fruits have gone sour. The Land Veterans Affairs had given them belonged to the Métis Settlement. In 1938 the Alberta Government had given the

Settlements the land for their Métis people. Veterans Affairs deeded the land to our unsuspecting Veterans. This meant that the Veteran could use the land but, he never owned it.

Years of scratching out a living and building the farm meant that the Veteran had worked all of his life only to return the farm to the Métis Settlement. They had no "LAND." Both Veterans had received their lands in the 1950s; land that already belonged to the Settlements.

We are working to gain compensation for these Veterans and their families.

Reprinted with permission from the NMVA Newsletter; Volume 1, Issue 1



Provincial Métis Council
 Programs and Services
 Citizenship
 Homeland Youth
 Métis Nation Legislative Assembly
 General Assembly Culture Rights Senate Elders
 Registry Genealogy
 Culture, Language, and Heritage
 Portfolios and Ministries
 Smp Batoche Legislation Constitution Women
 Governance Regions New Breed Magazine

Métis Nation - Saskatchewan
 www.metisnation-sask.com
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Veterans Independent Living Program

Reprinted with permission from the NMVA Newsletter; Volume 1, Issue 1

Independent Living Program was developed to assist Veterans to remain in their homes for as long as possible. Services that are provided by locally hired personnel help the Veteran care for his lawn, shovel snow, and light house keeping.

There is one draw back for our Veterans on Settlements and outside the Urban Centers; they can not hire a family member to carry out these tasks. One Veteran from Buffalo Lake is receiving these benefits but cannot use find anyone in the area that he is not related too. He advertised in one of the near by Towns for a person to do light house keeping, only to find that the young woman

required \$15 dollars an hour and he would also have to pay mileage. Veterans Affairs would not agree to this and he is still looking. We at the National Metis Veterans Association are trying to get this requirement changed.

The Veterans outside the Urban Centers need a more flexible hiring policy. We also need a review of what services are provided. Many of our Veterans still heat and cook using wood stoves.

We must ensure that wood cutting be include as one of the services offered under this program so that our Elders can cook and heat their homes all year round.



NEW BREED ADVERTISING

I invite you to take advantage of a unique opportunity to advertise your valuable business and service with one of Saskatchewan's first and most long-standing Aboriginal magazines, New Breed.

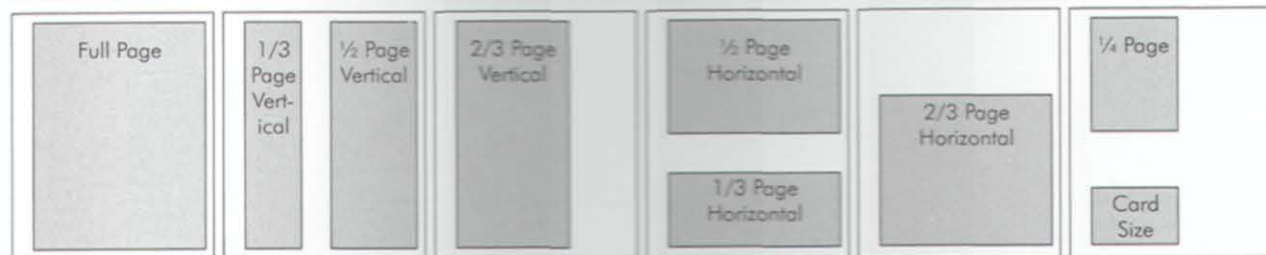
Since its first publication in the early 70's, New Breed has been the "voice of the Métis in Saskatchewan." We take pride in knowing we have become an important media source for Métis and Aboriginal people throughout Saskatchewan. Through means of feature articles, editorials and submissions, we bring forth a strong sense of identity, history and pride among Métis people. Our magazine also serves as an important communication outlet to highlight important information, current events and issues within our communities on matters of employment, training, education and others. It also focuses on many of our accomplishments, future endeavors and includes profiles of successful Métis individuals, programs and businesses.

We welcome your organization's participation and thank you for your support. A New Breed Magazine inquiry can be directed to New Breed Magazine, by calling 306 343-8285, by fax at 306 343-0171 by e-mail at kathy@newbreedmagazine.com.

ADVERTISING DIMENSIONS & RATES

The following rates apply to advertisements published in New Breed Magazine. Ads appearing on the back cover are in full colour - these ads are subject to a 30% surcharge. All other ads are in black and white. There is a 20% surcharge for ads requested to be positioned on either the inside front or inside back covers. Please make all cheques payable to New Breed Magazine.

	AD DIMENSIONS		RATE PER ISSUE		
	width	depth	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues
Centrefold	16 inches	10 inches	\$2,800	\$2,520	\$2,380
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2/3 Page Horizontal	7 ¼ inches	6 ⅝ inches	\$1,125	\$1,012	\$956
2/3 Page Vertical	4 ¾ inches	10 inches	\$1,125	\$1,012	\$956
½ Page Horizontal	7 ¼ inches	5 inches	\$975	\$877	\$828
½ Page Vertical	3 ⅝ inches	10 inches	\$975	\$877	\$828
1/3 Page Vertical	2 ⅝ inches	10 inches	\$750	\$675	\$637
1/3 Page Horizontal	7 ¼ inches	3 ¼ inches	\$750	\$675	\$637
¼ Page	3 ⅝ inches	5 inches	\$500	\$450	\$425
Card Size	3 ⅝ inches	2 ½ inches	\$250	\$225	\$212



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