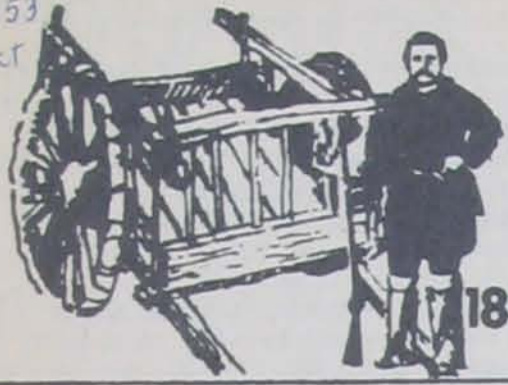


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NEW BREED

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New Breed

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1973

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The North? What North?

THE STAFF OF THE NEW BREED HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN PREPARATIONS FOR BACK TO BATOCHÉ '73 AND NOW WITH THE NORTHERN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CAMPAIGNS OF A FEW OF THE NATIVE CANDIDATES. DUE TO THESE TWO TIME CONSUMING EVENTS, WE HAVE COMBINED THE SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER ISSUES INTO ONE PAPER, RETAINING THE SAME NUMBER OF PAGES AS WE DID WITH THE JULY AND AUGUST ISSUES. COMMENCING WITH THE NOVEMBER ISSUE, THINGS WILL BE BACK TO NORMAL.

NEW BREED STAFF

CO-EDITORS: Brian Dagdick
Linda Finlayson

ARTIST: Clifford Bunnie

ACTING SECRETARY: Linda Finlayson

OPEN LETTER RE: DNS

by Jerry Hammersmith

Attached is information related to the recent release of myself and five other people, by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (D. N. S.), under orders from your Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, the Hon. G. R. (Ted) Bowerman and your Deputy Minister of that department, Mr. J. W. Churchman. Also attached is documentation relating to the inefficiency and incompetence of senior officials in D. N. S. as well as to the prostitution of D. N. S. objectives and the "New Democratic Party Northern Development Program...1971," from the New Deal for People.

D. N. S. officials will probably tell you that in the case of the dismissals of Dennis Poudrier, Jonas Favel and myself, it was simply a matter of not approving our contracts. They will also likely tell you that Ron Bourgeault was not fired; that he was offered another position in the Social Services Division of D. N. S. At least this is the stance that D. N. S. officials have been maintaining publicly.

I have also been informed by honest and reputable representatives of the media that officials representing your government have privately accused me of "indiscriminate sexual activities, excessive use of alcohol, drunkenness and the use of drugs." I invite you or anyone representing you to make these charges publicly.

It is important, at least to me, that you and other members of your government be made aware of some of the pertinent facts concerning what you Minister and Deputy Minister of D. N. S. are doing in the name of the New Democratic Party and the government of this province. I am still unwilling to believe that the entire caucus and government can be as cold toward and unconcerned about the injustices constituting the daily life experience of native people in the north as the action and inaction of Bowerman and Churchman lead us to believe.

I can believe the disinterest of the media since they seldom become interested in day-to-day oppression and deprivation and tend to limit their involvement to focussing on dramatic acts of desperate frustration such as the recent occupation of the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota by Indians in the United States. I am sure the press would dearly love to see such a situation develop in northern Saskatchewan and perhaps their awareness of the very real potential of such action is motivation enough for them to shirk their responsibilities now in anticipation of some future drama.

I am naive and innocent enough, however, to believe that your government does not desire armed confrontation before it takes positive action. My personal faith in the natural "goodness of man" is such as to lead me to believe that you and your government are misinformed or uninformed rather than apathetic. It is for this reason that I have enclosed my personal viewpoints on Community Development and the directions necessary to achieve the bold objectives of D. N. S. and the N. D. P.

There is no doubt that the feelings of frustration and desperation leading to a "Wounded Knee" - like confrontation in northern Saskatchewan are building to the point of no return. No amount of public relations propaganda from Northern News, political platitudes from the Minister or administrative efficiency is going to head off such a confrontation, but the directions I proposed to head off such a confrontation, but the directions I proposed before being fired can help head it off. In addition, you are going to require massive crash programs in Economic Development and Housing. These will have to be "no strings attached - locally controlled" programs if they are going to have any impact whatsoever. To turn the responsibility for such programs over to Bowerman and Churchman and their B & B Gang (Bookkeepers and Bureaucrats) is to invite even greater disaster than characterizes D. N. S. presently.

My judgement of the motivation and competence of Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman has been made very clear. Since the actions of your government have depended largely on the judgement and the recommendations of these two men, I withhold any further judgement of you and your government, little as my opinion may be worth, until we see what you do with the information herein contained.

It is also important to me that everyone involved understand the facts, insofar as I know and believe them to be true, of the recent firings by D. N. S.

First, with regard to the "un-approved" contracts, we had been told several times by A. C. Towill, former Assistant Deputy Minister of D. N. S., and by J. B. Morgan, Director of Personnel and Training, that our contracts had been approved and all that remained to be done was the mere formality of having Mr. Churchman sign them. I had been working under that understanding since June 1, 1973. We knew nothing of any possible dismissals until we were informed by A. C. Towill on July 20th that Mr. Churchman had phoned and said that Mr. Bowerman had refused to approve our contracts. No reasons were given. Mr. Bowerman was mailed a copy of my Position Paper on Community Development (attached) on May 14th. A. C. Towill received a copy of the paper on March 29th and all Branch Heads, Directors and interested people in the department received copies on April 6th. Mr. Churchman received a copy on May 11th. If this position paper had anything to do with my dismissal, I find it hard to understand why I was permitted to operate from March 29th until July 20th on the premise that the paper was acceptable. All supervisory personnel in the department were also led to assume that this was the direction in which the department was going.

In the case of Mr. Bourgeault, he was told in no uncertain terms that Mr. Bowerman had decided that he had to go and that he should resign in order to avoid an "unpleasant" situation.

Two other employees recently dismissed were Roy Fosseneuve, Community Development Worker at Cumberland House, and Bernice Jacobson, Information Officer with Northern News in La. Ronge

Roy Fosseneuve was fired because he signed his name to a statement read to a D. N. S. Branch Heads meeting on July 30th and because of public statements made in support of Poudrier, Favel, Bourgeault and myself.

In the case of Miss Jacobson, she was originally told that, although there was no question as to her ability, she could not work as a Community Development Worker under my supervision because she lived common-law with me. She was given a job with Northern News and recently had a disagreement with Brian Cousins, Director of Northern News, regarding a proposed demonstration in Regina by northern native people. People from every community in the north had planned to carry out a "tent-in" on the grounds of the Legislative Building, beginning August 8th. This demonstration has been postponed until you get back from holidays, however, Miss Jacobson felt that a major demonstration by northern people, focussing on northern problems, was an event which should be covered by Northern News. Mr. Cousins disagreed and informed Miss Jacobson that if she insisted on attending the demonstration, she would receive seven days notice and her employment would be terminated. Miss Jacobson told Mr. Cousins to give her the seven days notice.

It is a fact that Jonas Favel, Roy Fosseneuve and Bernice Jacobson are all very articulate, fluently bilingual, politically-aware, de-colonized half-breeds. D.N.S. apparently cannot tolerate "uppity-Indians". In the eyes of Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman and the frightened collection of programmed "yes-men" they are gathering around them, a "good" and "responsible" Indian is one who keeps his or her mouth shut, blindly and without question carrying out the orders of the department even when it is obvious that such directives are not in the best interests of native people. It is apparent within the department that "white is right", and no Indian employee from the north should ever question the orders of his white superiors from the south. The fact that these three people refused to be token Indians, providing political window-dressing for D.N.S., probably had more to do with their dismissals than any other factor. Certainly your officials, like racists anywhere, will deny this vehemently. Their protestations of innocence may convince you and your government; however, they fall on deaf ears in the north.

I would urge those N.D.P. members who retain some conscience and some understanding to review their Northern policy in the New Deal for People and to seriously examine the extent to which

OPEN LETTER

CON'T
Mr. Bowerman, Mr. Churchman and senior D.N.S. officials are making a mockery of the goals so confidently and bravely stated two years ago. I ask that you contact the people listed at the end of this letter and get their opinions to weigh against the very predictable defensive response you will receive from Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman. These latter two men may have credibility with you; however, I invite you to test the reliability of their statements against the first-hand experience of people in the north.

Lest you feel that the charges of racism and fascism are excessive, I invite you to consider the following:

- 1) Mr. Bowerman has devoted much more time to and takes much more direction from Fred Thompson and white teachers in the north than he does the native people;
- 2) A petition, signed in one day by five hundred and fifty-four native people in five communities on the "West-Side" of northern Saskatchewan, asked to have Dennis Poudrier retained as Area Community Development Worker. Fred Thompson, a few hysterical whites and a few "white" Indians yelled for our dismissal; Bowerman responded to the latter;
- 3) Fred Thompson, Bowerman's and Nesdoly's political hack in the north, defends the school system in the north with a passion; however, he sends his own children to school in Prince Albert;
- 4) Chief Felix Sylvestre of Dillon, who has never met either Dennis Poudrier or myself, asked Chief Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to complain to Mr. Bowerman of our activities. Chief Ahenakew did this and it was upon receipt of this complaint that Bowerman finally acted. I have been informed that Felix Sylvestre was told by Fred Thompson that "Hammersmith and Poudrier want to shoot all the priests and run all the teachers out of the north." These are tactics reminiscent of Hitler's rise to power in Germany;
- 5) Fred Thompson has organized two separate meetings of white school teachers on the West Side to personally attack and misrepresent the efforts of Poudrier, Favel, Bourgeault and myself. Native people were deliberately excluded from these meetings unless they were known to be in agreement with Mr. Thompson.

The meetings were designed to do nothing more than make vicious personal attacks on us for our efforts in assisting native people to have a greater say in the direction of educational programs offered their children.

One of these meetings was attended by Bowerman and Eli Nesdoly, M.P., and neither of these men attempted to get an opinion from the native people involved or from us;

- 6) The priests in Ile a la Crosse told people in the community that "Jerry Hammersmith and Jonas Favel are working for the devil." The people who make such statements and those who respond to them are political allies of Fred Thompson who is the northern political crutch for Bowerman and Nesdoly;
- 7) The former principal of the Ile a la Crosse School told Wallis Smith of D.N.S. that "if Jerry Hammersmith comes back into this community, 'someone' will be shot." That principal is a political ally of Fred Thompson and thereby of Bowerman and Nesdoly;
- 8) Fred Thompson informed Bowerman and Churchman that new teacherages in La Loche should have priority over sewer and water for native people. Teachers live in modern house-trailers while the majority of people in La Loche live in sub-standard housing and do not have an adequate water supply. Native people had unanimously expressed a priority of sewer and water over new teacherages. Bowerman and churchman have in this case, as in every other, responded to Fred Thompson and his "white is right" militancy;
- 9) There is as much money being spent on new jails in northern Saskatchewan as there is on Economic Development;
- 10) Many native employees of D.N.S. cannot get government housing even though they have large families and inadequate housing, but all southern, white employees immediately receive government housing;
- 11) These recent firings have created an atmosphere of fear and frustration among those D.N.S. staff members who were sincerely committed to carrying out the objectives of D.N.S. Fred Thompson has carried on a systematic harassment, supported by Bowerman, Churchman and Nesdoly, of such staff members and the government now appears to have indicated

its official support for such tactics. The tactics of Fred Thompson are based on rumour, misrepresentation, fear of political reprisals and the threat of physical violence. This man is fully supported by Bowerman, Churchman and Nesdoly and, by implication, the provincial government.

The type of white backlash led by N.D.P. political hacks like Fred Thompson, the Catholic Church, white teachers and business men, the old-line civil servants and the few "white" Indians tied economically and politically to the white power structure is nothing short of being totally racist in motivation and fascist in tactics and content. By taking their direction from this segment of northern society, Bowerman and Churchman assisted by Eli Nesdoly, have tied themselves and your government to the most viciously repressive and reactionary elements in the north. They have repeatedly assured the traditional white, corporate, ecclesiastical and administrative elite that it is "business-as-usual" except for the annoying persistence of a few Community Development Workers who will soon be gone. They have now fulfilled that latter commitment.

I suspect this was done, and I have been told as much by sources close to Bowerman, because Fred Thompson was able to "bring home the vote" for Eli Nesdoly in the last Federal election and because Mr. Thompson has demonstrated blind political loyalty to Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman. I assure you that because of his latest activities in the north, Mr. Thompson will not be able to "bring home the vote" next time around and Mr. Nesdoly would do well to look into his own political credibility among native people. You can also be assured that in the next provincial election the cry of "Red Power" will be stalking the north as it never has before. Large numbers of former N.D.P. supporters, Indian and White, will be going all out to elect independent Metis candidates and the effort will emerge from a far wider and effective political base than was the case in the Athabasca by-election. The state of political awareness among native people in every single northern community is far greater than it was a year ago and it is growing every day. Mr. Churchman and Mr. Bowerman have contributed immeasurably to the removal of innocence in politics through these recent firings. It is not an exaggeration to say that I was closer to and more strongly identified with native leaders in most northern communities than any other D.N.S. employee. Now, all illusions of any significant differences between N.D.P. and Liberal political approaches have been removed. Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman have lent significant weight to the theories that "you can always count on the establishment to radicalize the people", and "you can always count on the establishment to do the wrong thing at the wrong time."

It is also significant that all six people who have been dismissed are known to have been lifetime C.C.F. and/or N.D.P. political supporters who are now aware that there exist three, rather than just two, "old-line parties in Canada.

Some of your officials will no doubt try to convince you that our claims of credibility among and support from native people are excessive. I think that you should know that:

- 1) Jonas Favel has been hired as a Community Development Worker by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan (M.S.S.) and was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the M.S.S.
- 2) Dennis Poudrier has been hired by the M.S.S. as a consultant to all their Community Development Workers and Field Workers;
- 3) Roy Fosseneuve has been hired by the M.S.S. as an Adult-Education/Manpower fieldworker;
- 4) Ron Bourgeault, who is currently on a tour of China, has been offered a job by the M.S.S.;
- 5) I have been hired as Administrator-Principal by the James Smith Indian Band to assist them in setting up their own education system and to help develop an Economic Development Program and Community Centre on the Reserve;
- 6) Bernice Jacobson, who will accompany me to the James Smith Reserve, will be employed by the Band either as a guidance counsellor, information officer or librarian.
- 7) All of us were offered several jobs by native groups and organizations immediately after news of our dismissals became known.

It may or may not be of interest to you to know that the native people in the north are not at all surprised at the actions of Bowerman and Churchman. In every community to which I have travelled since being fired the response has been remarkably similar:

"We told you so. We told you that if you sided with us and really tried to do your job, you would be fired. We told you that if you got too close to us, they would

OPEN LETTER RE: DNS

CON'T

get rid of you and you would get the same treatment from the government that we do."

The native people have no illusions about the racism of D.N.S. and the government and society it represents. No one harbours any illusions, although there are still naive hopes, that this letter and the facts of the situation will have any effect whatsoever on the decisions and directions of government.

Your government is white, physically and intellectually, and appears to have no more intention of responding to the legitimate demands of native people than does any other white government.

Right on your doorstep are some of the most intolerable social, economic and political conditions that exist anywhere and yet the only response of which your government seems capable is a chorus of political platitudes.

Against the courageous words of the New Deal for People and the D.N.S. objectives must be counted the following and other facts:

- 1) Health and Medical Services in northern Saskatchewan are still totally inadequate; there has been no action by D.N.S.
- 2) No development strategy has been initiated;
- 3) Housing conditions among native people are a national disgrace;
- 4) The same corporate and business elites still define the direction of development although the current "developers" are N.D.P. rather than Liberal;
- 5) Economic Development is non-existent - except by and for the white corporate and business elite;
- 6) Although it has been documented that food costs in the north are thirty to seventy-six percent higher than in the south, the north received the same increase in welfare rates as the south;
- 7) Although D.N.S. is located physically in the north, administratively and fiscally it must still respond to Regina in exactly the same manner and under the same criteria as other government departments. This puts D.N.S. in an intolerable and unworkable fiscal and administrative position;
- 8) There has been no move to establish a government air service;
- 9) No substantial changes have been made on the education system, even in the face of a ninety percent drop-out rate, although a few minor program changes have been made;
- 10) No one knows what the land-use or land-sale policy is;
- 11) No councils have been established;
- 12) The province is providing negligible financial assistance to native people for northern development and they certainly are not involved in planning;
- 13) There is no Northern Development Authority;
- 14) Northern People have no say in the development of the policies and programs of D.N.S.

The answer of the N.D.P., like the answers of Liberals and Conservatives, is a bit of money and a lot of white civil servants to create the expectation and illusion of change, while the facts of change are diligently avoided and postponed. Consider for a moment, the fact that the budget for D.N.S. is approximately \$18,000,000.00. There are approximately 9,000 Metis in northern Saskatchewan. This means that;

- 1) You are spending \$2,000.00 per man, woman and child. I am sure that most members of your government and most southerners feel that this money is going to native people, however, most of it goes to white civil servants to pay salaries, provide housing, provide offices, pay for travel, etc., and only a very minute amount dribbles down to the native people;
- 2) With the average-sized Metis Family being approximately six persons, you could abolish D.N.S. and use the money to provide an average guaranteed annual income of \$12,000.00 per family;

- 3) The department could be abolished and the money provided to elected representatives of Metis communities on a per-capita basis. This would give a community of 500 Metis a budget of \$1,000,000.00 with which to develop its own programs and hire its own consultants.

Of course, I don't expect that you would seriously consider such moves even though they are entirely consistent with the objectives you have stated for the north.

I suppose I have written this because I insist on exploring every possible legitimate channel to awaken the conscience of the people of Saskatchewan. I must do this for my own peace of mind. I do not for one minute labour under any delusions that you, your government, or any other white government will seriously examine your own motives and policies. I will be very surprised if you read this letter and the information attached.

Why should you? There are obviously far more white voters than Indian voters and you, like Liberals and Conservatives have consistently demonstrated that votes are the major motivating influence in your life. You haven't suffered with the people; you haven't shared their frustration and desperation; you haven't had to depend on totally inadequate, out-dated and unconcerned medical facilities for the health and well-being of your children; you haven't watched their babies die; you haven't watched their children be inferiorized by a racist school system; you haven't watched a man be stripped of his pride, his hope and ambition to sink in utter despair and hopelessness into a life of welfare cheques, powerlessness and alcohol; you and your family have never been brutalized by the police; you haven't watched families suffer and surrender. In short, you and the members of your government have never learned to "bleed a little" with a people who, once proud and independent, had come to accept powerlessness, hopelessness, alienation and anomie as a way of life. You are comfortable. I'm sure you sleep at night, although I don't understand how. I am aware of that detached kind of mentality, but I don't understand it, and I hope I never do.

No, I don't expect you to do anything and no, I don't expect any reply to this letter. Be warned, however, that there is a new awakening taking place in northern Saskatchewan, a new determination to throw off the shackles of colonialism and oppression. Your government still has the opportunity, though little deserved to assist in and facilitate the process of decolonization. It will however, take far more political courage than you have been able to demonstrate to date. The time in which you still have the choice whether to assist or hinder de-colonization is not long. Soon the lines will be solidly drawn along clearly racial lines and you and your government will become irrecoverably the enemy.

I hope that when native people in the north do take up the kind of violent action that colonized people everywhere have had to take, you will extract this letter from your files and freely admit that at one point you were given the opportunity to demonstrate to the world that de-colonization does not inevitably mean physical violence.

In closing, let me quote from a statement made nearly twenty years ago with regard to government involvement with the Metis of northern Saskatchewan. The questions it asks remain unanswered. The challenge to you and your government is to answer them. Will you? Can you?

"At present much confusion and misunderstanding exists between the Metis and the administration. The Metis feel that they are being robbed of their natural heritage and that the new programmes are rapidly bringing about the disintegration of their security. The resentment is such that to be called a "C.C.F.-er" is an anathema. The administration cannot understand why the well-meant schemes are not being accepted and are even sabotaged at times; it seems to them that the harder they try to do something the worse the situation becomes. This brings the discussion to point from which it might well have started, to the two questions:

- 1) What are we, as administrators, really doing when we define other people's problems?
- 2) What are we, as administrators, really trying to do when we say we are trying to help people?"

From: Valentine, V.F., "Some Problems of the Metis of Northern Saskatchewan," THE Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. XX, No.1, Feb., 1954

Yours sincerely,

Jerry Hammersmith

SENTENCED

Are you a Halfbreed Native living in Saskatchewan? If your answer is yes, you are sentenced, my friend, to a life of discrimination, police brutality, poverty, poor education, and unjust jail terms. Your children die at a rate three times as often as other people's children in Saskatchewan.

Perhaps you don't think you are hard done by; you have food to eat, you have a house even though your house is cold in the winter and your stove is old and needs a lot of wood or oil to burn. You can always go hunt and fish when you are out of food, so you do not feel that you are poor. My friend, the government is planning to take away the rivers and lakes in which you fish. The Government is going to build dams so it can make money and believe me, you won't see any of that money either. The places where you fish now will be gone, the fish will go away or die when the water levels are changed, when mines, pulp mills make the water unfit for fish and unfit for you to drink. The Government is making laws so you can't hunt for food when your meat supply runs low. They sell the licenses to tourists so the Government and white people who are outfitters can make more money. They don't care if you get your food from hunting, they'll give you welfare instead. The Government has made laws so you can't make a good living from fishing, they only let you get pennies a pound and that same fish sells for dollars a pound in the store. Who is making all the money? Not you. The Government gives you welfare money. That money isn't enough to buy food, clothes, and fuel in the North. Government gives you welfare instead of giving you a good job. Government wants you to feel bad because you can't work. To give you welfare, gives white people a job as a welfare worker. If there were no Indian people on welfare, no white people would have jobs as welfare workers.

The Government pays the white people working for them a Northern allowance and housing allowance because it costs more to live in the North than it costs to live in the South. The Government does not care about this when you get welfare, you get the same welfare as people get in the south. The Government does not care if you live in an old house that is cold in the winter. The Government does not care that you don't have water and sewer. The Government is building houses in La Ronge for the white people from the South who come to La Ronge to work for the Government. That is why they haven't built a house for you. Maybe there are new houses in your town for treaty people. It isn't their fault they have new houses and you don't. It's the fault of the Government. The Government is made up of people who do not see you as people just like the treaties. If you have a treaty number, they have to give you a new house, because they get money for that in Indian Affairs. If you don't have a treaty number, they don't care if you have to live in a tent, they don't have to build you anything. The Government promised to build 625 houses for you in the North, but they haven't started to build because they spent the money in La Ronge building homes for white people from the South.

If you or your family get sick, what do you have to do? Many places in the North, you have to fly to Uranium City or La Ronge, you have to stay away a long time. If you are not treaty or on welfare, you have to pay for the plane fare and you hardly have enough money to buy food and clothes. The Government doesn't care. The Government gave the German from Germany \$40 million dollars to train their soldiers here in Saskatchewan and they can't even give the Halfbreeds in Saskatchewan a free trip by plane to the hospital when they get sick. That, my friends, is the kind of government we are living under.

This Government won't build high schools in the North. They want us to send our children to schools in the south where they have to live in a strange home where they cry themselves to sleep at night because they miss Mom and Dad and their brothers and sisters. This Government calls our children "stupid" and learning problems" when they want to come home from the schools in the south.

The Government gets millions of dollars for us, but, the Government spends this money on white people to work to solve our problems. If these white people really try to help us, they get fired and someone who does not care about us is hired instead. The Government does not care if you go to jail for nothing, for not having enough money to pay a fine. It can make our people look bad if they let the R.C.M.P. put us in jail all the time for nothing. In the south, the white people have programs so their people can have training and guidance so they don't have to go to jail all the time. The Government won't give us any programs like that.

What can you do about this Government that is using you, oppressing you and abusing you?

1. Stop blaming other native people, blame the Government put the blame where it belongs.
2. Join into a group - UNITE. Only if you work together will you be able to do anything positive about this government.
(The Metis Society of Saskatchewan is a united group fighting this government that is making us live this way.)
3. When there are elections for any level of Government, vote for the Indian Halfbreeds that are running. They know what Government is doing and they want to stop it. Only if we can get our people who understand and get the same treatment from Government as you do, only if we get these people into Government offices, can we get positive action and stop the white government people from using and abusing us for their own purposes.
4. After you have a united group, start to pressure this government to live up to the promises it has made to you, pressure this government to start doing things to benefit you and your community.
5. Tell people in your community what government is doing. Ask them to join your group to fight for better schools, houses, hospitals and nursing stations, free plane rides to hospitals. Do not be afraid to pressure Government for anything your community needs and wants. UNITE my friends, for only in UNITY can you change the present.

The forgotten fact of life

A program has been set up by the Department of Public Health to make everyone aware of a high increase of V.D. throughout the province.

V.D. is Saskatchewan's fastest growing communicable disease; in the first half of this year there was a 20% increase in treated cases, which means an increase in untreated cases.

The most common of the Venereal disease are Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. If left untreated it may lead to:

- Gonorrhoea: sterility and arthritic conditions. Women infected during pregnancy can transmit the disease to their unborn children.
- Syphilis: untreated syphilis can cause blindness, insanity, sterility, and death.

Cure occurs only with proper medical treatment. All personal information is known only to your Public Health nurse or doctor.

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS

General Hospital
Regina, Sask.
Phone: 522-5467

Regional Health Centre
1257 - 1st Avenue East
Prince Albert, Sask.
Phone: 763-7276

Wing "G" Ground Floor
University Hospital
Saskatoon, Sask.
Phone: 343-5323

53 Stadacona Street West
Moose Jaw, Sask.
Phone 692-4523

VENEREAL DISEASE.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW CAN HURT YOU.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

CALL (Direct and toll free)

V.D. Information Centre

Regina residents . . . 523-9694

Out of Regina residents . . .

800-667-0681

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Trail of Broken Promises

WEST SIDE

LA LOCHE

1. February, public meeting with 150 people in attendance. Community water and sewer before construction of new teacherages was unanimous community decision. Now, 13 teacherages are being built. Water and sewer have not received Regina approval and probably will not be forthcoming until 1974.
2. June, Post cutting started; two weeks later there were no funds in bank to pay workers' salaries which led to shut-down. This is the 6th shut-down due to inadequate funding.
3. July, funding in the amount of \$10,000 to provide jobs for 30 men, or \$333.00/ job, which is woefully inadequate.
4. To date, no housing starts due to inadequate support by D.N.S. for its Building Branch.

TURNOR LAKE

1. Commitment to establish a post operation. To date, no action.

BUFFALO NARROWS

1. Commitment for water and sewer. To date no action and probably will not be until 1974.
2. Commitment for school gymnasium for 1973. To date no action.
3. Sawmill was placed in community with a minimum of community consultation. It is presently inactive because of lack of D.N.S. input and involvement with the community. Men have also had to wait 1½ months for their pay.
4. Fishing, no consultation in reduction of fishing limits. No economic development input to improve the fishermen's-economic situation.
5. Housing, no housing starts.

ILE A LA CROSSE

1. School, no start on the construction of the new school wing.
2. Ile a la Crosse Industries, no consultation by Continuing Education with community on design, programs. No economic development input. D.N.S. has been "sitting" on the community application for 4 months. Probably will be no action until 1974.
3. Fishing, as in Buffalo Narrows.
4. Housing, as in Buffalo Narrows.
5. Community wishes to establish local school board and recommend on the design of a new school. D.N.S. has not yet passed the order in council to enable the establishment of a local school board which has been pending for 6 months.

BEAUVAIL

1. Post cutting, originally underfinanced and significant economic development still has not come through. Necessitated Peter Buffin to go to Prince Albert and Meadow Lake to check financing. This project is very close to failing.
2. Housing- no housing starts.
3. Fishing- No consultation in reduction of fishing limits. No economic development input to improve the fishermen's economic situation.

JANS BAY AND COLE BAY

1. Power was promised last year to Cole Bay; no action to this date.
2. Fishing Co-op, no financing to date. Fishing Co-op has failed.

GREEN LAKE

1. Seven farms were established by government in 1968 on 40 acres. Six of those are ready to fold. D.N.S. provides no help.
2. Local government still has no legal status. This has not been processed by D.N.S.

DORE LAKE

1. Electric power was promised, but has not been delivered.

WEST SIDE IN GENERAL

1. There has been little involvement by senior personnel in La Ronge and Regina with local residents or committees. What has been done is with the superiorist non-representative power elite which is the minority, but has the ear of government.
2. All communities use polluted water sources and have inadequate or non-existent waste disposal and sewer systems. Child death rate and disease rate are three times and twice the provincial average.
3. All government branches are seriously understaffed and not able to provide their most effective services.
4. Local field staff have little impact or effect on major decisions which have been and are continuing to be made concerning the West side by senior personnel who, in most cases, have not met with local people and do not know, understand or attempt to learn the pertinent dynamics.
5. Information flow from La Ronge and Regina to the West Side is at best sporadic and piece-meal.
6. Highway 155 is a torture test and death trap; no development on the road, yet multi thousands of dollars have been spent to fix up the winter road to Cluff Lake for mining development.

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"OLD KI-PUTCH" by Billy Brass



Trail of Broken Promises

CON'T

CENTRAL AND NORTHERN AREAS

CAMSELL PORTAGE

1. Power was discussed by senior D.N.S. officials; to date no feedback and no action except for a few press releases.
2. Housing, discussed but no action.
3. Economic Development - Germaine Powder has received one pool table. Now senior staff in La Ronge and Regina refuse to pay the bill. Mrs. Powder is a spokeswoman for the community, is a responsible articulate, dynamic person whose case is being ignored because of a greater desire to set up a bureaucracy modelled after Indian Affairs.

URANIUM CITY

1. Fishermen average 12¢ per pound for fish. In their stand with the Freshwater Fish Corporation, D.N.S. removed support staff aiding the fishermen in negotiation.

STONY RAPIDS

1. John Macdonald received two pool tables but result is the same as Camsell.
2. Local person in restaurant has received no contact nor follow-up.
3. No follow-up on fishing needs due to frozen economic development funds.

WALLASTON LAKE

1. Little follow-up on equipment requests for fishing.
2. 10 boars and motors for recreation at Rabbit Lake have been sent but not paid for due to frozen funds.
3. The department did not allow their Building Branch to gear up to meet the need for housing; consequently Building Branch cannot meet the need and has to attempt to make do.

PINEHOUSE

1. Fishing, see Buffalo Narrows.
2. People are employed at pulp camps, which forces people into jobs for which they have no training, places them 90 miles from home and forces them out of their communities. There is no road into Pinehouse.

LA RONGE

1. 48 suites and 35 houses have been constructed for D.N.S. staff in 9 months, yet D.N.S. building program is underfinanced, short staffed and having problems building to meet northern needs for non-government people; i.e. no housing to date for northern native people.
2. There is limited contact between D.N.S. and the community of La Ronge.
3. Community College - Local Board is threatening to quit if the College comes under D.N.S.

CENTRAL AND NORTH IN GENERAL

1. There is poor information flow from D.N.S., and little contact by senior officials with northern residents. Senior staff of La Ronge are frequently in Regina. Regina staff are seldom in La Ronge. Regina and La Ronge senior staff are rarely in community.

EAST SIDE

SOUTHEND

1. No action on relocation and housing.
2. Community learned of the Churchill River Development Saskatoon, not D.N.S.

SANDY BAY

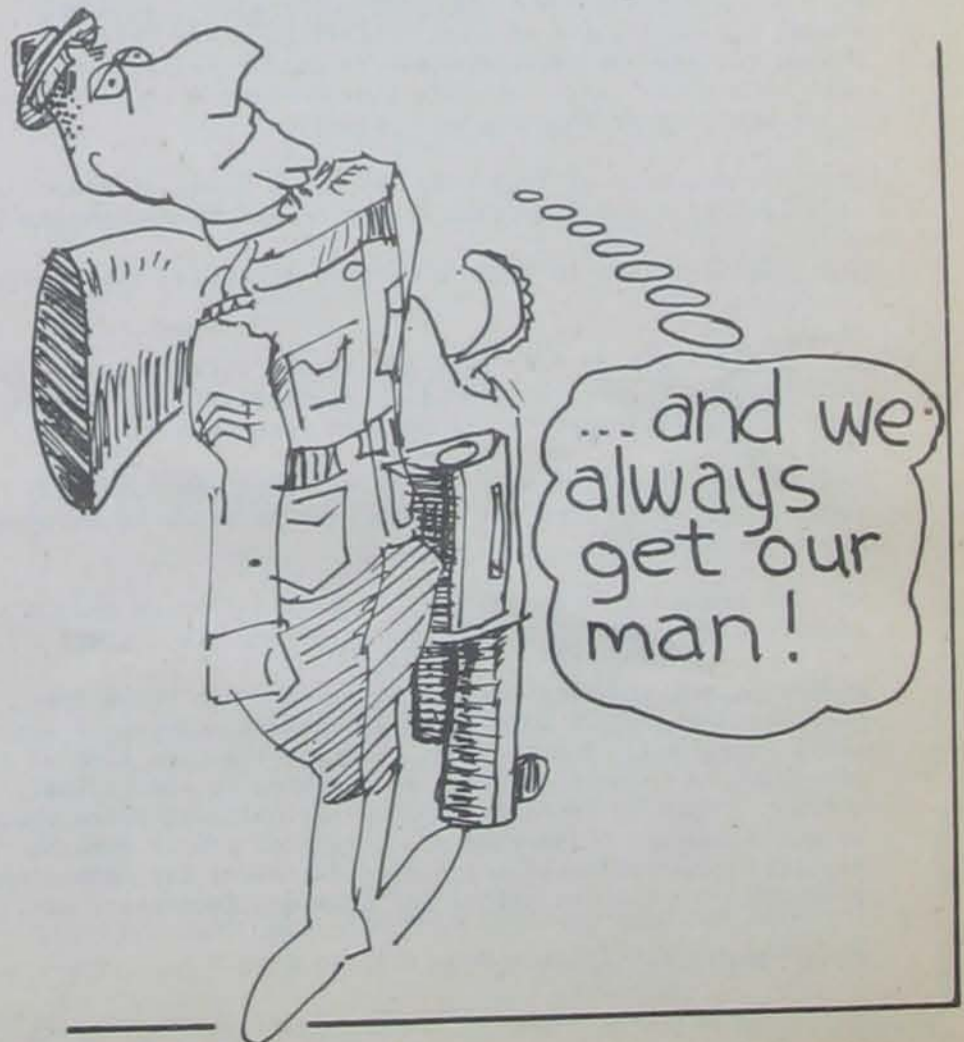
1. There have been no consultation with people on Ongoing Education needs and desires.
2. Ice in icehouse is melting. Senior Co-op and Resource staff from Creighton flew to Sandy Bay and went fishing while their pilot and a local resident went out to look at the ice house.
3. No contact on fishermen's needs and requests. No follow-up on 2 men who had been seeing HRDA on establishing tourist outfits. They were referred to D.N.S. six months ago.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE

1. Men on the farm are underfinanced and have insufficient land and herds.

THE TRAIL OF BROKEN PROMISES IN SHORT

1. No Economic Development is occurring in the North West or North East. Some Economic Development is occurring in the Central and North due to the efforts of one man.
2. Economic Development Officer - North East - states, "We do not go looking for applications."
3. D.N.S. - "We encourage local participation." People in Southend and Sandy Bay learned of the Churchill River development from a patient returning from Saskatoon. Relocation of Sandy Bay is being considered and the Sandy Bay residents do not know the topic is being discussed.
4. "We will be building 125 houses for northern people in 1973." It is doubtful if 65 will be built.
5. "We intend to employ staff who are flexible and sympathetic to native people and their life style." One D.N.S. staff member was heard to say, "No, I have nothing to send to that place unless you want to take along ten tons of napalm and drop it on the community."
6. Public Participation revisited - Staff Officer - "A public meeting, it's ridiculous; don't ask them, just do it."
7. Churchill River - The engineers have staked their stakes, painted the rocks and drilled test holes. The local people still have not been informed on what is happening and why.
8. The D.N.S. has cost the tax payers of the province many millions in additional expenses. Little of the increase has gone to native people. It is an effort to create a bureaucracy.



INTERVIEW:

ON CHINA



Rod Bishop

An interview with Rod Bishop about his recent trip to China

New Breed: Rod, you recently got back from a trip to the People's Republic of China. What prompted you to go to China in the first place?

Rod: Well, first of all I believe that it was just luck that made it possible for me to make a trip to China and of course I haven't regretted my trip to China. I think it's a lifetime experience. When I say it was just by luck I mean that I came across an application one day here at the office. I looked at it and it was an application in reference to this trip to China, to be sponsored on behalf of the Canada-China Friendship Society. We were informed about 3 weeks after that, that we were selected to go to China. That is how it came about of us being able to go to China.

New Breed: How long were you there?

Rod: We were there approximately three weeks.

NB: Did you travel much in China when you were there?

Rod: We travelled about 3000 miles in China. We left Canton and from there we went to Peking. From Peking we worked our way back to the border. There really wasn't that much travelling. We were able to tour a lot of factories and look at the economic situation.

NB: Did you more or less then visit all kinds of place like factories and hospitals - what would you say you saw?

Rod: We were able to visit a variety of things that really impressed us.

NB: Did you get to talk to a lot of the workers in the factories or was it more or less just your guide? Did you talk to a lot of different people to form your opinions?

Rod: We asked questions through an interpreter and the people replied through our interpreter in order to have our questions answered.

NB: So you'd say that you got a lot of different people's ideas and it wasn't just your guide giving you a tour?

Rod: I would say that this is true. I don't think the trip was designed to only speak to certain people. I was quite happy and I thought that we did get a good look at the situation in China in general by speaking to the ordinary working people in factories and in agricultural areas where it was communes. (communes are groups of people working together democratically and making decisions for themselves over the work they're doing, ie. farming, factories, etc.)

NB: How did you finance your trip to China?

Rod: The trip was financed by the group. There were 16 of

us that went to China. We had some intellectuals for an example from the university here and perhaps maybe about 3 or 4 working people out of the 16. The group of course had borrowed some money so that it would cover the fare trip to China but while we were in China the government of China looked after the accommodations and the meals.

NB: What were your impressions of China before you went? Did you do much reading on it or did you know much about it?

Rod: Well, since I don't consider myself to be an intellectual, I don't seem to gear myself to books so I didn't do too much reading about China. I'd heard some things but I didn't really draw any conclusions about China. It was just a whole new experience for me. I suppose the knowledge I would have had

about the political situations is the experiences that we picked up here in Canada as a National Minority in this country. We are now moving towards unity and hopefully to try to bring up the standard of living of the Native people.

NB: So now that you've been there how do you feel about it?

Rod: My first impression of China was I was able to look at the masses of the people, I suppose the proletarian classes (working people), to find them working - making some contribution towards the nation of China. Here back home we seem to have a lot of unemployment - people on welfare - and I feel there is no need of why people should have to be dependent on government hand-outs.

NB: Are there people in China on welfare or is there unemployment?

Rod: We had never detected any unemployment or people living on welfare. The only form of compensation that they have in China, which if you like you can call welfare, is if a person gets hurt on the job, badly crippled, then they would get of course a lifetime compensation from the state so that they would be able to manage and depending on the size of the family that one has, if they needed extra help they can make application to the state, so that these people would be able to live conveniently.

NB: I heard a story of a worker in China who was hurt at work, and after he recovered then he was put into a different line of work that he could handle in his hand-capped position. Did you have any experience with anything like that?

Rod: Many considerations are taken I assume after our talks with the people working in the factories that the considerations are assessed by the people in that factory. It is done on the basis of safety. If they feel that one particular job is too heavy for a person to carry out then they will try to place this person in a job where it is suitable for them to work. There's a lot of jobs in China particularly in factories that are mechanized and because of that they can fit people into positions like this pushing buttons and that type of thing.

NB: Would you say the workers in the factory have much to say about what goes on in the factory?

Rod: I would say that the workers in the factories have all the say in what's going on within those factories. The reasons why I have come to this conclusion is not because of some of the interviews we had with Chinese people in the factories but after touring some of the factories I find that these factories are actually set up to employ people who do not need too much training. Where you don't have to have a high education. I drew my conclusion by saying to myself why is it that things like this can't happen back home instead of putting people on welfare - people rotting on welfare. This way they would be able to gain some confidence and also be able to know that you are making some contributions in developing the country. Because of that I would say the workers of China definitely are the masters over their own destiny. In a society like ours I can see perhaps maybe why people are kept on welfare. I can see probably why they don't run their own factories. I think that the only way that perhaps the people would be able to run their own factories in our society is this; if the governments, and the governments of all levels and the people who actually own and control the economy - if they want to give up some of their franchise - for an example franchise over certain things that could be manufactured by the people - only then - and I think the people then might

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CON'T Rod Bishop ON CHINA

be able to run their own factories. Unless they are prepared to do that we are constantly going to have interference and the state will not help the people to try to become independent.

NB: How about agriculture? Did you meet many agricultural workers?

Rod: We met a lot of agricultural workers. One thing we must admit is that China is still an underdeveloped country. Because of that the agriculture in rural areas is not mechanized the way it should be. Never-the-less they seem to exist very well under very small operations. That was another impression that I got while I was in China. The amount of land that these people have to work with - they could not exist with that amount of land in our country. But they're able to do it in China.

NB: Do they have agricultural communes or does everyone work their land individually?

Rod: They have agricultural communes and every person in that commune knows their job and they're involved in various jobs within that commune.

NB: How would you say in the communes and in the worker's control groups in the factories - how does it work that the people really have a say in, for instance, what products are turned out or how the production level is affected or how the commune runs, etc?

Rod: Well, they are consulted from time to time in terms of, I suppose you would say, production. If they feel they have to increase their production then of course the masses of the people are called in within that factory to sit down and discuss means and ways of how they can increase their production. They do this of course by the internal organizations that they have. Of course these experiences are shared by all people of China. If some new experience comes up and it is successful then this can be related or be taken by other people in other factories and communes. Also, they are consulted in terms of factories whereby they make machinery so that machinery can be used producing raw materials. These machines of course are designed by the workers themselves as well. So what I'm saying is that the ordinary working person in China is made to feel at home and they are definitely making a contribution towards development of that nation by the fact that they are not excluded just because they do not have an academic background or an education from schools. Some of the best ideas they claim come from the ordinary working people.

NB: What about the position of women in China. Did anything impress you about that?

Rod: The women in China - after touring many of the factories we found that 50 - 60% of the women are employed in factories. They have the textile factories and factories where they produce machinery to process raw materials - we found women there working as mechanics, welders, electricians, crane operators, etc. So the women are involved in the labour force in China and that they are taken into consideration by the type of jobs that they are qualified for.

NB: Do you know anything about the wage scale? Do the women receive equal pay with the men?

Rod: Yes. This is what I was referring to - that if the woman is a crane operator she would get the same wages as a man operating a crane. They don't seem to make any distinctions between male and female providing you're able to do that job there's wage parity.

NB: So then the woman could do any job they'd like to get into? They're not kept out of any kind of work that here is considered a man's job.

Rod: The people in China are very content with the jobs that they have. We found out a lot of them - they do not want to change their jobs or apply for another job, for example, they're very happy. Considerations are given of course if they want to do something like that. For an example we asked one question about the type of agreement with the company and if the IWA sometimes may make an agreement with the company and in that conditional agreement stating that a person with seniority can bid for any job and that the company would have to give so many days to that person in order to try and train to that job and if prove that a person can handle that job -

could carry out that responsibility. I understand that in China that is also taken into consideration if they have a lot of experience and if they feel that you can do a particular job then they'll overlook ability as far as education is concerned. If the experience is there you'll have the opportunity to improve yourself and your status.

NB: Did you visit any hospitals in China? What was your impression of medical care in China?

Rod: We visited one hospital in China and of course we were taken to the operating rooms, where we were able to see the instruments for acupuncture and we saw an eye operation and the removal of tonsils. I was very impressed with the medical services they have in China. For an example in communes, every commune has good medical services. They have what they call barefoot doctors. If anyone gets hurt then they'd have a doctor there immediately on the spot to take care of anyone who is sick or hurt on the job. I've noticed that the medical doctors - the hospital we visited was comprised of agriculture - what I mean by that is they had livestock, grain farming, and an orchard - which the doctors themselves looked after. Each doctor of course puts in 1/2 a day of labour out of every week into that farm. They themselves are responsible to look after that particular project. So this is what's different I feel from doctors we have back here. That doctors really are unable to communicate with the ordinary working people because of the fact that a lot of the doctors here are wealthy people and they have, for an example, maids working in their homes whereas you wouldn't find any of that in China.

NB: Did you have any experience with National Minorities in China at all?

Rod: We had a very short meeting with the Institute of National Minorities in China who of course said that the National Minorities in China were treated equally with the rest of the people in China - that the culture was different but, also that if they wanted to pursue their culture, that in no way would the state interfere. As a matter of fact they stressed that they try to help all minority groups within China who want to be able to keep their culture. And also if they don't want to they can take their choice. There's one minority group there for

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CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH



"I bought a used car from a reputable dealer but the same evening I found a car I liked better."

"Can I take the car back to the dealer within a specified time and get my money back?"

ANSWER

No... once you sign a contract to purchase either a new or a used car, that car is yours.

A WISE CONSUMER WILL CHECK

with several dealers and test numerous cars before making a purchase.

REMEMBER!

There is no "cooling off" period connected with car sales. Once a contract is signed, regardless of the amount paid, the consumer is the owner of that car and is responsible for full payment.

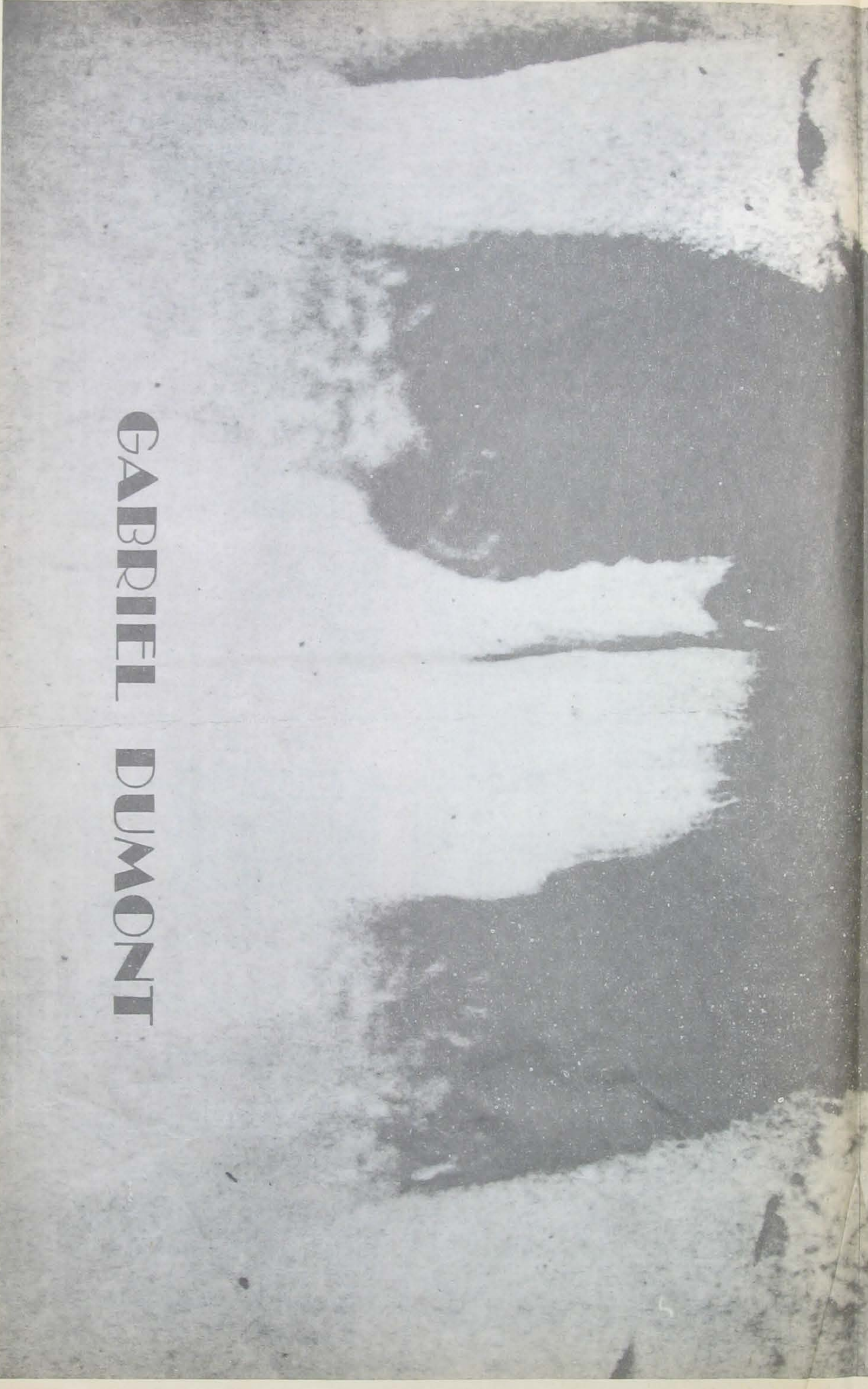
For further information or assistance with a consumer problem contact:

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1739 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.
Telephone: 525-8791

1549 - 8th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask.
Telephone: 373-3202





GABRIEL DUMONT



ON CHINA

example that don't believe in eating pork so what has happened is the state has been able to, wherever there's minority groups within the the majority of the Chinese people, are able to put up stores so that these minority people can go into these stores and buy the type of food that they want.

NB: Did you meet many people in leadership positions while you were in China?

Rod: I suppose that - I'll put it this way. All the people that we met were responsible leadership. They had what they called the chairman of the central revolutionary committee which would be I suppose in our country termed here as a mayor.

NB: What would his or her background be? Could that be a working person for instance?

Rod: Yes. We spoke to some of them who had working background pre-liberation. It is not made up of intellectuals I don't think, although they seem to be able to relate to people very well and you'd think that they've had some kind of special training but I guess actually the special training comes from the experience that they have to go through, you know, pre-liberation and also during liberation - the time of the revolutionary war.

NB: Often times we hear that actually the people in China are starving to death. In a nation with that large a population they aren't feeding everyone. What would you say to that?

Rod: Before liberation, people were literally starving to death. They were left homeless. In the wintertime they were exposed to real cold weather. Pre-liberation we also heard a lot of people were dying because of natural calamities they were going through. For an example, drought years. But since liberation they claim now that they had built, which we saw and toured, this Red Flag Canal - this was of course done by the peasants working there and there was no machinery at all used. And today that particular area is irrigated and the farmers are getting the benefit from it. At this time I would say that there's no people starving there although we have to take into consideration that the country of China is an underdeveloped country. The homes are unmodern of course - some are modern - but, at least now they have a place to stay and they also have all kinds of food to eat and they also have good medical attention.

NB: You mentioned that the people got the benefit from this dam. That then would be different from say Island Falls where there's a dam and just a few miles away the people haven't got enough electricity for electric stoves. The dam was just built for profit. Would you say this was true?

Rod: Yes - I would say that this was correct and in China that dam's main function is to irrigate the agriculture areas. I suppose the dam at - the Gardiner Dam - is absolutely useless to the farmers. The farmers are unable to use it and if they did they would probably have a meter installed there and it would cost an excessive amount of money and therefore would not be economical for the farmers but perhaps economical for the man that owns that dam and that would be the difference.

NB: You were talking about housing. When you travelled around the country did you see a lot of differences in housing? Like, would you see really nice houses and next door a poor shack or do people sort of all have the same kind of housing?

Rod: There's still a lot of improvement to be made in reference to housing. The building and construction of homes and apartments increases every year. The thing is what we have to take into consideration is 800 million people have to be fed there. That is a large amount of people. And so the homes are not actually all the same. Some homes are better and some homes are considered to be very poor homes.

NB: How do people get the homes - on what basis? Do richer people have the nicer homes?

Rod: There are some areas that are being developed first in terms of - let me put it this way, some areas are depressed. What I mean by this is some communes do a little better than others. In some places in China, you will find that the peasants have to try and make agricultural areas

out on non-agricultural areas. I think because of that you will find that some communes find it a little more difficult than other communes. Some communes are a little bit better off than other communes. At the same time, the state helps the other communes to try and develop their areas for an example. So I think that this is where the difference is and I think perhaps maybe this is where, like they say there is still some class struggle in China. Because of one commune doing better than another I suppose you can classify that as part of the class struggle. The state is trying to do everything in its power to try to help other areas where they might be depressed because of the natural situation that exists there. They have agricultural areas in mountains, so what they have to do is get soil in those mountains in order to turn that in to an agricultural area. Some people have better housing because some of them can produce more and so they make more money within those communes.

NB: But within a commune you'd say all the people pretty well live on an equal basis?

Rod: Yes, within the commune, the people live equally.

NB: Did you experience anything like a lot of drug use or a lot of alcohol use while you were there?

Rod: My first impression about China I would say was when I got into Hong Kong and of course Hong Kong is under the British rule. I didn't know til we got there. We saw a lot of social problems in Hong Kong. We saw people begging on the street for an example and we saw a lot of people who seemed to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This is what it looked like to us anyway. I know that Hong Kong is just the introduction of China and I thought that the other places we would go to we would encounter a lot of the things we'd seen there. It was entirely different in China. We saw the city of Shanghai for an example which has a population of 11 million people and we were able to go right through Shanghai, from one end of the city to the other end, so that means to say we saw a lot of Chinese people on the streets. We were of course looking particularly what if we'd see anyone who might look like they were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. We never spotted anything like that. We've seen a lot of children there. We didn't see any children there smoking, we didn't see any children sniffing glue. They didn't seem to have any problems like this at all. They all seemed very happy and content and they all looked very healthy. Although a lot of times the clothing wasn't that good but, certainly it was no comparison to what we'd seen in Hong Kong. In Hong Kong some of the women were begging with some of the babies that they had.

NB: Did you ask the people about alcohol?

Rod: Yes. We asked the people whether they consumed any alcohol at all and the response was they didn't take enough alcohol say for an example to get drunk. They took alcohol to be sociable while they were entertaining people.

NB: Like international people or would you have a few social drinks with your neighbour or what?

Rod: I suppose that is not a custom with the Chinese people. I can't say for sure. I don't know if they only take a few drinks when they entertain foreigners or something like that. At any rate I don't think they do take any amount of alcohol because certainly we would have been able to see this on the streets and in other places that we toured. Of course the response to not drinking too much liquor was that it corrupts the minds of people. I think one can best judge that if any person has ever taken any amount of alcohol as to how they act after they become intoxicated. I asked one question while I was in China and that was through our interpreter of course, I wanted to find out in terms of the crimes committed in China. As you know 90% of the people in jails are our people. I wanted to know what were some of the crimes that some of the people might be violating that would result for them to be subjected to institutions similar to ours, like the jails for an example. Of course since they don't have a drinking problem there, there's no people being convicted of being drunk or impaired driving and they don't seem to have any violence there, street fights and that type of thing. What really happens there, they admitted that sometimes you'll have people who will be pick-pocketing. When this happens what they will do immediately,

once they find out where that person comes from, see they have neighborhood committees in China and that is a community trying to solve problems within their own community, and what they will do, they will find out what prompted that person to pick-pocket. They will call up a community meeting. They will get everybody that is

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concerned, involved at that meeting. Sometimes they will detect that some of the parents are not as responsible as they should be in terms of maybe being away from home too much. So, usually what happens, they'll find the real problem, the real troublemaker if you want to call it that and then they will work together in order to try and get that rectified. Here at home what they will do is, when you are on welfare it's bound to cause a lot of problems. You become idle. The next thing you know people will start drinking. They'll go into skid rows, the worst end of towns where they will best be able to identify themselves with people. So once again they start drinking, find themselves getting charged for impaired driving or loitering around the streets and what not. People are taken to court next thing that happens is they're in jail. That does not alleviate the problem. I don't call our jails rehabilitation centres. It's just a matter of giving records to people who are perhaps on welfare.

These are the people who are bound to be victimized by these types of problems. These problems are not taken into consideration to find out who the real troublemakers are.

NB: You mentioned about children and parents and that. I think a question a lot of people might have is that with so many women in the work force, how is the school system? Is it a good system? Do they have day care centers? Do the women have to pay for these day care centers? Do you think the women neglect their children because so many of them are in the work force?

Rod: They do have day care centers there and because of the fraternity atmosphere that they have there, I think that the people they have working in these day care centers are very responsible and that they are able to identify themselves with the children. Of course the parents pay so much a month, I forget just how much they pay, in order to have their children looked after.

NB: Where are these day care centers located? Are they near the factories or close to the work place or close to the home?

Rod: Most factory workers live within the factory area. Most workers who live in the agricultural areas are within the commune. The communes are comprised of day care centers, hospitals, schools and what not. All people are pretty well compact and live within their own neighborhood communities.

NB: What about the school system? Did you tour any schools or have any experience with that?

Rod: Yes. We did tour some schools and their response to the type of schools they had in the old society was that it made the kids out as tape recorders. Now they are getting their children involved in doing real practical work such as I saw children there about the age 11 or 12 group working and fixing their own transistor radios and also television sets. So this again, I was really impressed to see children designing their own work. It really gives the children a sense of real responsibility to prove that they are capable of doing certain things.

NB: Most kids here seem to really hate school and don't like going to it. What do you think about children in China? Did they seem to enjoy it or did they seem to feel the same way?

Rod: Of course we didn't stay there long enough to be able to answer some of the questions you might be asking. I would say that I detected that the children were very happy and that is because I think that they have perhaps maybe now a new way of teaching children in school. Children feel more responsible in school. They are participating and I don't think that they are asked to do any memorizing as there is too much memorizing work in schools here, rather to become more positive in their methods of teaching children.

NB: A lot of people seem to have the impression of China that Mao is just a dictator and he's like a god to the people and they all just sort of follow him blindly and if anything happened to him the country would fall apart. What kind of impression did you get about that when you were there?

Rod: I think that the Chinese people are masters over their own destiny. I don't think that if Mao happens to

die or something like that, that China would ever fall because of its leadership. The people are the leaders of that country. I think that they have proven that time and time again. The people will go on working and developing their country if anything should ever happen to the leadership. I don't think anyone can deny that the people of China are the masters of their own destiny.

INVESTIGATION

CENTRAL BOARD ELECTED AT SANDY BAY

Norman Nattaweyes, Fieldworker for the MSS reports...

A delegation from all Northern Communities involved with the Churchill River System got together September 20, 1973 to elect a central board from delegates representing Sandy Bay, Pelican Narrows, Stanley Mission, Southend and Cumberland House. Yet to arrive are the Beaver Lake and Sturgeon Landing and Deschambeault Lake delegates. Eight communities will be involved in all in this study by Native people in relation to the Churchill River Basin System and how this proposed dam system will affect the lives of the Native people in the communities around this proposed dam system. This Committee of Native people will be called the Missinepe Committee. Already, it has received \$27,460 to start investigations into the effects of this system.

Doug Elias with the Department of the Environment in La Ronge is working with this committee. A LIP program is hoped to assist the committee in recruiting members of each of these communities to ensure that each community will have a large and important input into the study.

You can get it

An information booklet on V.D., its symptoms, treatment, and long-term effects if untreated, is available from libraries, doctors' offices, Metis Society offices, and hospitals, or the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health.

For more information, phone V.D.

Information Centre

Regina residents 523-9694

Out-of-Regina residents 800-667-0681

All information is kept confidential.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW CAN HURT YOU.

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



- YOU and the LAW - Welfare & Tenant

INTRODUCTION

When people think of the law, usually they think only of that set of commandments that come down to us from the Criminal Code and the Liquor and Vehicles Acts. In fact, it covers a much broader range of our daily activities. It prescribes methods of buying and selling, financing and collecting, and marrying and divorcing. The law involves the filling out of complicated forms and deals with government bureaucracies. And occasionally, the law even provides a chance for those that are down to get back up again.

Sometimes people can figure out the law for themselves; sometimes matters become too complicated and a lawyer is required. But regardless of what the problem is, you can only make the law work for you if you have some idea of what is going on.

Each month "You and the Law" will take a look at some area that you should know about. We will look at small claims court, divorce law, bankruptcy and debt law, labour law, and farm law, including such things as farm accidents and the Agricultural Implements Act. We will try to explain when and what people can do for themselves and what to expect when the services of a lawyer are required.

This column is prepared by the Valley Legal Assistance Clinic Society. The Clinic provides a legal service for the Martensville-Duck Lake-Rosthern-Wakaw area, giving free counselling to anyone who cannot afford to pay for the services of a lawyer.

If you have any comments to make or any topic you would like to see covered please write to us at Box 308, Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.

WELFARE RIGHTS- Who qualifies - How to get them.

If after you have determined what your needs are according to the welfare rates, your income is insufficient to meet those needs then you qualify for welfare.

If you work part time or are a single parent, you do not have to count the first \$100 that you earn as income (for the purpose of these calculations); nor do you need to consider family and youth allowance as income. Such income as money received from pensions, unemployment insurance, other insurance, value of free goods and service (i.e. garden produce, free room and board), gifts over \$25, inheritances, savings over the allowable limit (single and able to work- \$500, able to work and dependents-\$200, and unable to work and have dependents- \$1000) must be considered.

If you never have enough money to meet your needs and think that you might qualify for welfare, the head of your family (usually the husband) should get in touch with the welfare worker who comes to your area. The land office, town or rural municipal clerk will be able to tell you how to get in touch with the welfare worker. When you go to see him, it would be helpful for you to take along to the interview your hospitalization slip; your social insurance card (if you have one); pay stubs (if you are working), and your bank book signed by a teller within 24 hours of your visit. You might also take along any other material that will help the social worker figure out your income and needs. This might include things such as bills, rent receipts, notices for back taxes, and mortgage payment receipts.

If you own your own home or farm and feel that you are in need of welfare, you may in the past, have been afraid to apply for welfare for fear that you would have to sell your home or farm. Generally, you won't be asked to sell your home or farm unless your home is too large or expensive for your needs or you are likely to be on Welfare for a long time or, there is a good market for your home or farm.

If, when you go to the social worker, he says that you do not qualify but, you still feel that you do, then you can insist that the worker file your application. If your application is turned down, the Department of Welfare will then send you a written list of the reasons and also tell you that you have a right to appeal. You can get an appeal form from the social worker. If you ask welfare to provide a lawyer to help you with your appeal, they may provide one

for you. If they do not, you may be able to get help at a legal assistance clinic or from one of a number of anti-poverty organizations. To get an address for the closest such group in your area, you can write to either Mr. Al Skagen, Box 85, Moose Jaw, or Ms. Christa Boege, B-5, 1317 - 23rd Avenue, Regina of the Saskatchewan Council of Anti-Poverty Organizations.

WELFARE RIGHTS - What are they?

Over the past few years we have read and heard a lot about welfare bums of one sort or another. It has been said that because people on welfare can get so much for doing nothing, they refuse to work. Let's take a look at what the average rural or small town family of five persons - two adults and children ages 4, 9, and 14 get if that family's sole support is welfare. The family will be provided with a health card that provides for doctor's visits, hospitalization, wheelchairs, braces, artificial limbs, birth control, dental and optical care where the dentist or optometrist agree to accept the family as welfare patients, 70% of prescribed drugs for the parents and 100% of prescribed drugs for the children. Their monthly budget would look like this: food- \$134.00 less the value of any farm or garden produce they may produce themselves; rent or taxes in the amount that they have to pay, but in any event not likely more than \$110.00; clothing \$43.25; fuel for heat and cooking \$18.50; lights \$3.85; water \$6.50, if the family has to pay for water; personal and household allowance \$38.00.

The Saskatchewan Assistance Plan provides for benefits in addition to the budgetary requirements listed above. But it seems to be the policy of the officials administering the plan to only provide these additional benefits if the client specifically asks for them. Cases have come to our attention where even though the client had told the welfare worker of her problem, the worker did not tell her of the benefit that was intended to meet her needs. Some such benefits that are available to those who need and ask for them are: a special food allowance during pregnancy, while breast feeding, or for any medically prescribed diet; a drug allowance; a telephone; an allowance for the handicapped; a travel allowance for necessary travel (i.e. to the doctor or to apply for a job); funeral expenses (maximum \$200.00); bedding allowance; purchase of necessary household appliances (stove, fridge, etc.); school supplies; an allowance for retraining to help you get a job; expenses incidental to commencing employment; household moving allowance where it is necessary to move; repairs to housing; instalment payments where there is no other way to eliminate the burden of the debt and where the debt was incurred prior to going on welfare; a lawyer's fee may be granted to a client who asks for legal advice in appealing a decision of the welfare worker; an allowance for babysitting if a single parent wishes to work; and an additional drug allowance for long-term costly medication. These additional allowances are discretionary.

THE NEW RESIDENTIAL TENANCIES ACT

It used to be that the "Landlord and Tenant Act", which surely must have been written by a landlord, was the only Act governing the rental of private dwellings. To say the least, this Act was very one sided and gave almost no protection to tenants. Although it may not yet make a man's rented home his castle, the new "Residential Tenancies Act", does provide minimum safeguards for the tenant, and demands that certain protective statutory conditions be included in any lease, whether written or oral, for a private dwelling.

The Act states that if there is a written lease agreement, it is up to the landlord to deliver a copy of the lease to the tenant within 30 days of its signing or else the tenants obligations cease until the landlord does so. The lease must also have the statutory conditions printed on back. There are twenty such conditions which state that the tenant shall have quiet enjoyment of the premises and that the landlord must keep the place in a proper state of repair, otherwise the rent can be reduced by court order. Also a landlord must give written notice 24 hours in advance before he has a right to enter the premises, except in emergencies and when showing the place to prospective tenants. Another safeguard is that the landlord must give a notice in writing three months in advance if he wishes to raise the rent and after that notice is given the tenant has ten days to decide whether to stay or go. This means of course that even if the tenant decides to go that he will still have three months to look for another place and also make it a lot harder for landlords to raise the rent every

- YOU and the LAW -

month. The conditions also state that the landlord may in no way lessen the size of the dwelling nor the service given without the tenant's approval, nor may he change the locks on the doors.

There are also other stipulations within the Act which are of benefit to the tenant. The landlord cannot demand a security deposit of more than one half of the month's rent and in any even the maximum is \$75.00. The landlord must pay the tenant five percent interest on the deposit and must return it within ten days after the tenant leaves. If the landlord plans on keeping all or part of the deposit he must send a notice of claim to the tenant within five days and if the tenant does not approve, the landlord must give the deposit to the Provincial Mediation Board and then a magistrate will decide who gets it. Also, under no conditions can a landlord charge more than two months rent in advance.

One of the most important changes is that a landlord can no longer levy a distress against a tenant. It used to be that if the tenant had not paid his rent, the landlord could seize a distress of the tenants property. If the tenant still didn't pay the landlord could sell the article for whatever he could get. He could keep doing this until the balance owed was paid. Under the new Act, the doctrine of distress is abolished so that this type of action is no longer possible.

Although extending many rights to tenants, the Act is not unfair to landlords. According to the statutory conditions the tenant must not create any annoyance, nuisance, grievance damage, or disturbance. Also, he must keep the place clean and pay for any damage caused wilfully or by a negligent act. If the tenant does not comply or if he falls behind in the rent more than a month the landlord can terminate the lease after seven days notice.

TRUE NORTH

NORTHERN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

Prior to and immediately after the 1971 election, the NDP promised northern residents, more particularly, Native people, that they would have an elected body to make major policy decisions about northern development. That promise was gradually eroded (NYC Vol. 1 #2) until the elected body was a Northern Municipal Council that would have essentially the same powers and responsibilities that any other Saskatchewan municipality would have.

Last May, the Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, Ted Bowerman announced that his department would be holding two days of meetings to discuss and work out the necessary legislation. The meetings were preceded by two days of meetings held by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan to discuss the policies of D.N.S. and the position the Metis Society should take. The meeting with Ted Bowerman was perhaps one of the most amusing events of the year. Time after time the minister had to have whispering sessions with his coterie of civil servants in order to answer questions put to him by native people. At one point he couldn't remember the names of his advisory council (a council he had appointed).

Between the embarrassing moments, Mr. Bowerman was able to put his message across-- that the meetings were to discuss the new legislation which had already been passed by the legislature. True to the philosophy of the D.N.S., he pointed out that the meeting of Indian and Metis people could vote not to have the bill proclaimed. Not to do so, however, would mean that the northern residents would not have an elected council until next year because, of course, the legislature was no longer sitting.

While the formal powers of the Northern Municipal Council are not major (the council has a budget of only \$3 million) the election is the focus of the growing hostility between the government and the northern Metis people. Brian Dag-dick, a member of the Metis Society and Editor of its Newspaper, the NEW BREED, sees the election as an important political event, "while the council can't do much formally it will be the voice of the northern residents and it will have to be listened to by the Provincial Government. The Council could prove to be a very embarrassing political body. For that reason the D.N.S. is very concerned about the outcome of the election."

Concerned enough, apparently, to privately back its own candidates and run its own campaign. According to Rod Bishop, Director of the Fieldworkers for the MSS, "We have every reason to believe that the NDP political hacks along with D.N.S. civil servants are waging a strong campaign against politically aware, de-colonized Half-breeds and Indians. But, we as native people know the difference between the articulate native and the NDP political hacks". One of the government-backed candidates is Fred Thompson, Bowerman's chief political advisor and the man most named as the enemy by Native people and D.N.S. employees alike.

There are five councillors to be elected to the Northern Municipal Council, one from each of the five districts into which the northern half of the province has been divided. It is expected that the more outspoken element of the Native population will have a full slate of candidates some of whom are associated with the MSS. While the result of the election will not be decisive in either direction, it will serve as an indicator of how well organized the native groups are and to what degree the people consider it possible to influence the government.



TO OBTAIN AN ANSWER

If you have a question or problem about Provincial Government services or programs, the staff of the Provincial Inquiry Centre will help you.

To call, toll-free, dial your direct distance dialing access code and then dial

800-667-8755

(For points without direct distance dialing, call the operator.)

The Centre is open from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. C.S.T. Monday-Friday.

PROVINCIAL INQUIRY CENTRE

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING - REGINA

"Old - Ki-putch" by Billy BRASS



Objectives of DNS

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN OBJECTIVES

1. Involvement of Northern residents in determining the programs and policies affecting them.
2. Establish a Northern Development Advisory Council.
3. A unified administration structure of the departments services in the north.
4. Location of all branches of Department of Northern Saskatchewan in the north.
5. The integration at all levels of government programs as transferred to the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.
6. Involvement of all units of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in the development of new programs.
7. In concert with all interested provincial bodies, evolve and implement a development strategy for Northern Saskatchewan.
8. Introduce a full measure of municipal government to meet the particular needs of the north.

8. There is no mention in the objectives of any priority on Economic Development or Housing. The government is spending more money on new jails in Northern Saskatchewan than it is on either Economic Development or Housing.
9. D.N.S. is spending one and a half million dollars on staff housing this year and nowhere near that amount on housing for native

Northern Fisheries Council



Bill Daniels

A Presentation made by Bill Daniels
Metis Society of Saskatchewan

September 21, 1973

To: Inter-Agency Meeting at D.N.S., La Ronge

- I a) Regarding inter-agency co-operation we have two rather basic questions. First, to what extent is this possible in more than a superficial way and secondly, who will benefit, the fishermen or the personnel of the agencies involved and their political leaders.
- b) We ask if this inter-agency attempt is not the beginning of the development of bureaucratic machinery to further control fishermen's life chances on the market.
- II a) We ask the D.N.S. to be straight forward regarding its priorities insofar as Native commercial fishermen are challenged per the southern white tourist development in the North in partnership with the D.N.S. thinking regarding industrial development in the North.
- b) To what extent has everyone involved here tried to help the fishermen, not only here in Saskatchewan, but everywhere in the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Board area to form a very strong union so as to ensure them their rightful share of the market price of fish.
- c) We question very strongly; the firing of D.N.S. personnel who were directly involved in helping fishermen to attain their rightful share of the market price of fish.
- d) We should like you to compare the annual income of fishermen who have to live and the income of employees of the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Board and co-operatives. We would even like to compare the travel expenses of these employees of Co-operatives and the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Board.
- e) We draw your attention to the present large study of the Churchill River Basin which is in effect attempting to assess the possibilities of development of a greater southern white tourist industry in the North.
- IIIa) Now, we ask you once again: What is the real nature honestly, now, of the inter-agency co-ordination to be done on behalf of the fishermen?

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT NOT ONE NATIVE COMMERCIAL FISHERMAN WAS IN ATTENDANCE AT THIS GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT MEETING!!

Contradictions

CONTRADICTIONS IN D.N.S. OBJECTIVES

1. Northern people were never involved in set-out the objectives for the department so the #1 objective is a lie and a hoax.
2. Northern people have said time and again that they didn't want any advisory council, yet this is the one objective that Bowerman and Churchman have very strongly pursued.
3. The unified administrative structure is a joke. Many people within each branch don't even talk to each other and the various branches don't get along with each other going it's own individual way. Each branch is simply trying to build up it's own empire, and none of the branches are working together to achieve the objectives of the department.
4. All branches are still not located in the north and Churchman and Bowerman use this as an excuse not to carry out their promises.
5. The integration of all units of the department, as well as the involvement of all units in the development of programs is not happening. The left hand never knows what the right hand is doing and as a result neither hand is doing anything.
6. No development strategy has even begun and control over the minerals and the forests has not been transferred to D.N.S. so how can D.N.S. and northern people expect to have any real say in development? All those decisions will still be made in Regina.
7. No local government and no municipal government has yet been introduced. In drawing up the legislation for the Northern Municipal Council, the government almost completely ignored the recommendations of the northern people as expressed in surveys done by the M.S.S., and F.S.I. and the governments own appointed Northern Development Advisory Council.

issues

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Presently all the people involved in running Economic Development Programs in the north are white people from the South.
2. A good part of the money for economic development in the north will be spent on these people's wages and expenses.
3. Just those people who can afford to go to Government can get money from this program, this is known as a pressure system or a buy-off. The majority of people who really need economic development money are unable to get it.
4. It has been stated by a top economic development official from D.N.S. "If you give money to help one fisherman, you have to help them all and this cannot be done". It was also stated, "Therefore no money would be given to commercial fishermen" but, at the same time, amounts of money is being granted to southern white tourist industrialists.
5. More D.N.S. money is being spent on southern white employees' housing needs than any other aspect of the D.N.S. operation with the exception of welfare.
6. Last year, the Department of Welfare spent \$1.5 million on welfare yet allowed the La Loche post-cutting operation to go bankrupt six times. All it needed was a \$10 thousand grant.
7. Southern contractors are making more money building jails, bakeries, and resort lodges in the north than is presently being spent by Economic Development Department of D.N.S. to benefit northern native people. Archie Leslie is building an empire of southern whites.
8. There is consultation with Northern Native people on economic development in regard to planning priorities applying the programs and no follow-up in relation to the northern native people.
9. The elected members of the Northern Municipal Council will only be able to approve loans up to \$24,000, anything over that must be approved by Archie Leslie and his gang.
10. The Economic Development Program of D.N.S. is nothing more than an extension of beaurocracy and is smothered by beaurocratic white tape which our people do not understand.
11. Premier Blakeney promised a Native owned and operated flying service and he still has a 51% investment in the ownership of Nor-Can-Air. D.N.S. does not and will not have a Northern Native people's flying training program for commercial pilots' license programs, because Ed Breeze is more interested in securing a private license pilots training program for southern beaurocrats in La Ronge.
12. Senior officials in D.N.S. are so busy in-fighting, they have no time or interest to work for the economic development of the northern native people.

HUNTING

1. Lotteries should be abolished. White tourists from the south apply for licenses to hunt during holidays, taking away the chances for Native people to hunt for food supply.
2. Native people have no say in zoning of hunting areas and no say in how much game can be taken out and no say in who hunts and for what reason.
3. Absolute right of hunting for food is the right of Native people the year round.

DNS- GENERAL

1. The Deputy Minister must think all native people are stupid. He has not hired one native person as a department director but, gives these jobs to white southern imports.
2. Southern people are not properly trained to take jobs in the north, jobs about which they know nothing.
3. D.N.S. is not forward thinking, is not progressive, is not sharing, but is always promising and always controlling.

CHURCHILL RIVER BASIN

1. The Churchill River Basin Dam system is the largest Economic Development Proposal ever presented in Canada.
2. A \$2.5 Million feasibility study was made to see if this would be a worthwhile project. This project is so important, that if it went through, it would affect every Native in the North, yet Native people were not consulted as they will receive none of the benefits.

TRAPPING

1. Native trappers in the North are not involved in designation of zone areas.
2. There is no collective agency to buy fur from all the trappers in the north; the Fur Marketing Board along with the trappers should set up a year-round agenda where fur can be sold at a better price than they are getting now. Presently fur is sold for 20% of its worth to the Hudson Bay Co. and white private-owned stores in the North who play a credit game with Native people.
3. There is no government funding available to trappers for materials and equipment as is supplied for white southern farmers. Northern native trappers must rely on welfare hand-outs. Why has not D.N.S. attempted to find ways of helping people in this regard?
4. The Economic Development program of D.N.S. is development of dependence, not independence.

FISHING

1. This same situation as with trapping exists for fishing.
2. The statements made in regard to assisting fishermen with money cannot be done, because if they help one fisherman they must help all of them all creates a profitless situation for the native commercial fishermen.
3. Tolerance rates on the lakes in the north benefit only white southern tourists and makes it impossible for the northern fishermen to make an adequate living.
4. Fish stocking of the northern lakes is run by southern whites whose only interests lie with the lakes that will draw tourists, not the lakes that will benefit the native fishermen.
5. There has been no attempt by the northern government departments to unionize the fishermen to provide a stable and worthwhile occupation for those who are working at commercial fishing.

W E L F A R E

1. An increase in welfare payments is needed because they are presently inadequate due to the increased cost of living in the north.
2. Northern Natives in need of Home Improvement grants are not receiving these monies supplied by the Department of Social Services.
3. Clothing allowances supplied by the Department of Social Services are inadequate or not being received at all.
4. Some welfare workers treat Native people in a racist manner. Those welfare workers guilty of this should be gotten rid of.
5. Presently there are no appeal boards in the North. These are greatly needed and should be started up for the protection of Native people on welfare in the North.
6. Strong, local-controlled welfare committees should be set up in all Northern communities.

H E A L T H

1. Free ambulance and air services are required for all Native people in the north, not only those covered with a treaty number.
2. There should be 100% coverage of drugs, dental services and glasses. Presently, only people on welfare get these services free, and those people who have a treaty number.
3. The nursing stations situated throughout the north are severely out-dated and inadequate.
4. Native people should be on hospital boards where there are hospitals.
5. There is a great need for better dental services.
6. Free health services should be available to all Native people in the north, not only those with treaty numbers.
7. There is a great need for community clinics, presently these are non-existent.

E D U C A T I O N

1. Native people should be on school boards and school committees in the north.
2. Native people should have the control of education in regard to hiring personnel, subjects taught, etc.
3. There is a need for more kindergartens, high-schools, upgrading and all other forms of continuing education.
4. ALL Native people should have the opportunity to have free education at all levels of schooling, even through university.

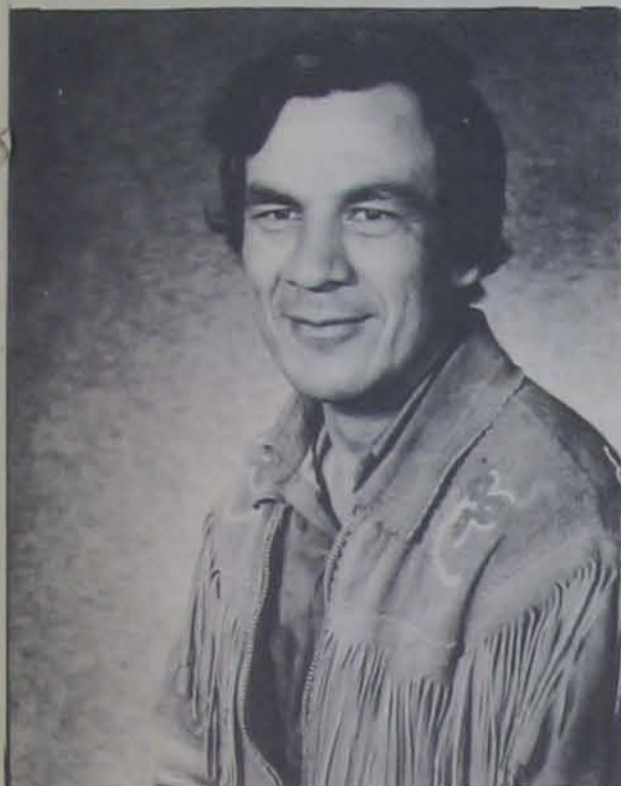
L A W A N D J U S T I C E

1. A Court Workers Program should be started as an on-going program in the north.
2. Legal aid programs are also greatly needed in the north.
3. Presently there are no Rehabilitation Programs in the North. These should be started immediately.
4. There should be resident lawyers to avoid the present arrangements of lawyer, judge and R. C. M. P. all flying into a community together.
5. At present there is no consultation whatsoever with local people in regard to courts, building of jails, etc.
6. Police interpret the present laws to use AGAINST native people, not to benefit or help them as they were intended.
7. Probation is presently serviced by people who do not understand the people, their problems or the situation in which they live. There are no parole services whatsoever in the north.
8. In regard to Family Courts and the taking away of children from their parents, the welfare worker is the Prosecutor. There is presently not one child welfare resource in Northern Saskatchewan.

H O U S I N G

1. There are no Native Northern Housing Committees or our own Native Housing Board.
2. The contract agreement between C.M.H.C. and the Northern people in the D.N.S. area did not involve any Native people.
3. There is no consideration given to the increased population needs: The 625 houses now planned for the next five years are not even for present needs, what about the next five and ten years considering that the population of Ile a la Crosse doubled in the last fifteen years and the Buffalo Narrows population doubled in the last ten years: The Housing Program is lacking and a failure before it even starts.
4. Housing priorities are now concerned with adequate housing for southern white teachers and D.N.S. Civil servants first and the housing needs of native people last, as usual.
5. D.N.S. has duplicated Native Housing programs which were previously initiated by Native organizations.
6. Mr. Schweitzer, the Assistant Deputy Minister of D.N.S. is complaining because he does not have two bathrooms in his house when most of the northern native people do not even have water and sewer, much less even one indoor bathroom.

GEORGE MERCREDI



**ELECTED
ZONE**

1

GEORGE MERCREDI is a Chipawan born in Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan. He speaks his language (Chip) and English fluently. Mr. Mercredi is married, has three children and presently lives in Stony Rapids with his family.

George went to school in Stony Rapids and later joined the army where he served with the Queens Own Rifles for three years, two of which he spent overseas.

Mr. Mercredi has experience in various jobs, some of which are: Nor-Can-Air agent, a Community Health Worker with Indian Health, a Community Development worker with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and as a Fieldworker with the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. He has also been very active in local activities. Presently, the Director of the local Council, Mr. Mercredi has held the positions of President and Vice President of the Metis Society Local at Stony Rapids. Mr. Mercredi was elected as a member of the Watchdog Committee in May of this year and has spent considerable time since then speaking with the local people, listening to their problems, ideas and needs. George has a deep concern for Native people and their struggle for control of the government that controls their lives.

NAP SANDERSON



**ELECTED
ZONE**

4

NAP SANDERSON was born in 1943 at Stoney Narrows, eight miles from Pinehouse, Saskatchewan. Mr. Sanderson has completed his grade ten, and has worked for eight years with the Department of Natural Resources. Nap has trapped and fished for a number of years and understands well, the feelings of the northern trappers and fishermen.

Nap is married and has six children. He is a leader in the Pinehouse community. Some of the positions he holds are: Member of the Credit Committee of the Co-op Store, a Director on the Board of the Co-op. He is a member of the Pinehouse Church Council, Pinehouse School Board and the Adult Education Committee. Through these many activities in which he is involved, Mr. Sanderson realizes the importance of electing our own Native people into positions in Government where the voice of Native people in the North is heard loud and well by a spokesman who lives with works with and understands the Native people of Northern Saskatchewan.

LAWRENCE YEW



**ELECTED
ZONE**

3

LAWRENCE YEW is from Canoe Narrows in the Jans Bay, Cole Bay area. He was born in 1942 at Beauval, Saskatchewan. Mr. Yew speaks Cree fluently. Lawrence went to school in Ile a la Crosse, working as a commercial fisherman for a number of years after that. He attended a vocational training course, graduating from grade ten. He also graduated from a Business Management course in Prince Albert. Finishing a Life Skills Course, Mr. Yew became involved in an Economic and Community Development study in the Jans Bay, Cole Bay area. In June 1972, Lawrence Yew began as a fieldworker for the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. Since that time, Lawrence has become involved in public services, working with Native people toward achieving a goal of independence of the Native people. Lawrence is especially knowledgeable of D.N.S. structure and policies. "I will take direction from the local councils (L.C.A.'s) and take pressure from the people of the local communities in order that Governments and Native organizations will listen to the Native people in regard to community planning and major economic development proposals", he says. "I will see that the people at the local level have an important input into government and will assist in our fight for local control."

LIONEL DESCHAMBEAULT



**ELECTED
ZONE**

5

LIONEL DESCHAMBEAULT is a Halfbreed. He and his family live in Cumberland House, Saskatchewan. Mr. Deschambeault was born and grew up in Cumberland. He has trapped, guided, fished and hunted for a living just as every Native person has in the North. He fully understands the frustrations, problems and disappointments that go along with life in the North.

Mr. Deschambeault has a firm background in the struggle of Native people for equality and justice in the North. He was the President of the Local Metis Society #42 in Cumberland. Elected as a councillor on the Local Community Authority (L.C.A.) of Cumberland, Mr. Deschambeault continued to assist the Native people in his area as a Fieldworker for the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. In the 1972-1973 elections Mr. Deschambeault was elected Over-seer or Mayor of Cumberland House. In May 1973, Mr. Deschambeault was elected to the Watchdog Committee. The purpose of this Committee was to see that all Native people in Northern Saskatchewan knew about the Northern Municipal Council, the purpose of this council and the duties this Council would have after the elections on October 5, 1973.

Missing



Ted Powerman

ALIAS

Ted Bowerman

People in Northern Saskatchewan would like to know the whereabouts of this man TED POWERMAN alias TED BOWERMAN last seen in the Shellbrooke area during the elections of June 1971 when he was appointed Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. According to rumors, the next probable sighting will be in the Shellbrooke area in 1975 !