

May/June 1985

Vol. 16 No. 5

NEW BREED

Voice of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

1885

1985

*First Minister's Conference On Aboriginal Issues
AMNSIS '85 Annual Assembly
Native Women Recognized*



\$1.50

VOTE WAYNE MCKENZIE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT



If elected, I will resign my position as Executive Director and take on fulltime responsibilities as vice-president. I pledge to work for the implementation of the following programs and policies:

Constitutional Work

- to ensure that Metis land and Self-Government rights are entrenched in the Constitution.
- to negotiate a Master Agreement on Self-Government setting out the general details of programs and institutions to come under Self-Government.
- to negotiate sub-agreements for the individual institutions of Self-Government such as SNEDCO, Dumont Institute, Family and Children's Services, Justice Services, etc.
- to negotiate a land settlement to provide land for the use of and benefit of Metis and Non-Status Indians.
- to help develop a new Metis Self-Government structure which includes provision for local, regional and provincial governing councils.
- to negotiate the fiscal, taxing and other arrangements necessary for the function of Self-Government.

Economic Development Strategy

- to negotiate the ongoing funding necessary for the operation of SNEDFO.
- to negotiate the capitalization of SNEDCO and its subsidiaries.
- to negotiate the development and capitalization of regional development corporations.
- to negotiate the development of sectoral strategies in housing, small business development, consumer loans, etc.
- to negotiate the development of a special economic development strategy for the North.

Native Education and Training Programs

- to negotiate Community College recognition for Dumont Institute.
- to work for the establishment of new satellite training centers in those areas which do not presently have centers.
- to negotiate new professional training programs for lawyers, accountants, economists and other needed Native professionals using the Suntep model.
- to establish technical training programs using the Rec Tech model.
- to negotiate adopting a Human Resource Development strategy as part of the SNEDFO-SNEDCO concept.

In Addition I will Support and Work for:

- improvements to and expansion of Native Alcohol Commission Programs.
- the revamping of the Communication Program to integrate information services as part of Self-Government and to establish self-supporting businesses.
- the identification of a role for our Self-Government in areas such as Family Services, Child Care, Preventative Health, Leisure Programs and to work to establish special institutions where needed.
- the Justice Programs and Institutions needed by our people.
- the goals and objectives of our membership in all Government and private forums.



NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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New Breed is looking for community reporters. If you are interested please contact:

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210-2505-11th Avenue
Regina, Sask. S4P 0K6

Freelance Articles and Photos:

Articles submitted to New Breed and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per column inch (10pt., 13 pica). All articles must be signed, however, your name will be withheld upon request. Views expressed are not necessarily those of Wehtamatowin Corporation and free expression of opinion is invited. We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

Photos that are submitted with articles shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per published photo. These shall be returned upon request.

Poems submitted will be paid at the rate of 75 cents per line, minimum \$5.00 and maximum \$25.00.

New Breed is published ten-twelve times a year through the Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation (Wehtamatowin).

PREJUDICE AND PRIDE

Dear New Breed:

I am a Metis because of my grandfather. My grandmother was laughed at and made fun of by her French relatives because she married a "halfbreed". I never knew in my years growing up that we were Metis. I knew my grandfather spoke a little Cree; as did most of my French relatives. We were never taught anything of our ancestral Metis heritage and it was only discovered by me through stories and anecdotes grandfather told me. Some of my family have blonde hair, blue eyes, and some have brown hair and eyes. Most of my family regard Indians as "dirty drunks". Myself I am proud and often wish I could know more of our culture and traditions. I would like to proclaim to the world that I am "part" Indian. I have been to pow-wows and sundances and find them and the people beautiful and fascinating. I think if others could stop looking through prejudiced eyes, they also could see the beauty and wonder of the culture of Natives. There is a truly unique way of life that has been overlooked and forgotten for far too long. □

Sincerely,

Sincerely,
Debbie Hopkins
Box 1605
Assiniboia, Sask.
SOH OBO

"NATIVE UNITY"

Dear New Breed:

I don't have to tell you about the Non-Status and Metis Native Resistance at Batoche or all the con-work given to the Status Natives concerning the treaties and so forth. Nor do I have to tell you about the mass emotional, mental, physical, and financial abuse so well inflicted upon us. What I can tell you is that we the Native people can bring the whole white nation to justice in every aspect, thru Mass Native Unity. In unity, we are a natural powerful force.

We must fully respect and support our Metis, Non-Status, and Status Native Leader's. We must clearly work together in mind, body, soul. Without, and I definitely repeat without Native unity, we

Letters

are as good as a roll of toilet paper. And that is putting it very, very mildly. □

Barry Campeau

WHAT'S ON AT BATOCHÉ

Dear New Breed:

I understand there will be a lot going on for Batoche. I was given an address in Saskatoon to send for more information but I lost the address. Could you send me the address.

I am in Edmonton Max for another few months, if possible could you send a copy of New Breed? I'd like to know what's going on in Saskatchewan. □

Sincerely,
Andrew Keewatin
P.O. Box 2290
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3H7

Editors Note: Address all Batoche inquiries to:
Batoche Centenary Committee
Suite 5-501-45th Street West
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 5Z9

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS TOUGH

Dear New Breed:

I have just read another issue of the New Breed and have found it to be fantastic as usual. Local newspapers or C.B.C. can not come close to the news and information for the Native people that New Breed does.

The Native community needs something like this. One of the main features I got into was the AMNSIS Economic Development. I am a Metis and want to do my share of creating employment. I have put together a project that would employ 24 men just for the start up of this project with a projection plan of an additional 24. Contracts have been signed and the business has also been registered, and with all the programs available there shouldn't be much problem but this is not true. You don't know how hard it is for a Native project to get support.



After reading the article in New Breed, I realize that there still are people who are trying. Is there any way that I could get Wayne McKenzie's address and additional information could be sent to him for his advise. To make this project work we need all the help we can get. Thank-you for printing a magazine such as New Breed. You also stated that New Breed is looking for community reporters. I would be proud to be of any help.

Just let me know what you expect from a Community Reporter.

Yours truly,

Eugene Morgan

Editor's Note - Address your Economic Development inquiries to:

Mr. Wayne McKenzie
AMNSIS Executive Director, A
806 Victoria Ave.
Regina, Sask.
S4N 0R6

NEW BREED APPRECIATED

Dear New Breed:

I am presently doing time in Pine Grove, and I want you to know that your magazine is a source of spiritual help to me through this time of struggle.

I grew up in white homes from age 3 to 13, so I basically have no knowledge about my heritage and the traditions of my people. I read your magazine whenever I get the opportunity because it is informative, and also helps to fill the gaps in my knowledge of my Indian background.

When I leave here, I would like to continue reading New Breed so I would appreciate it, if you would please send me a subscription form.

Thank you for your time, and I will be looking forward to reading your April issue of New Breed Journal. □

Sincerely,
Valerie Deaver
P.O. Box 1536
Prince Albert, Sask.
S6V 5T1

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Saskatoon, Sask.
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FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

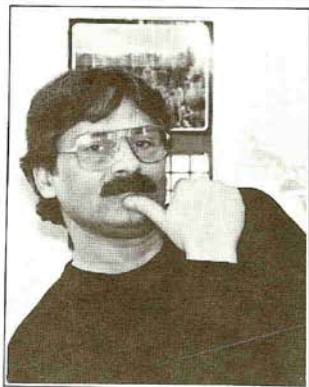
by Jean-Paul Claude

Don't ask how, but somehow the New Breed has survived two months of penniless operations. This would have been impossible without the loyalty and dedication of staff and readership alike. We have had to cut a few corners such as having staff donate their services while looking for other jobs in order to fulfill their obligations to the Pogy People. As well, we have had to double-up on our editions so even though you never heard from us last month you will get a little extra reading material this time around.

It has been a busy time, what with the *First Minister's Conference on Aboriginal Issues*, the first *Native Women's Award Night*, the Official announcement of *SNEDCO*, the 1985 *AMNSIS Annual Assembly*, the up-coming *AMNSIS Provincial election* and of course the ongoing *Batoche* activities, all of which you will read more about as you thumb through the pages of this edition.

The offices of Wehta Matowin have also been busy with alot of redecorating, office shuffling, volunteer help coming and going, the editor (yours truly), being thrown in jail by seven husky city policemen for committing an unforgivable parking meter offense then having the same car stolen and the Wehta Matowin radio studios being stripped during somebody's late night shopping excursion. All in all it has been an exciting two months.

Our next issue will be the *Extra Big Commemorative Issue* that I know you have all been anxiously awaiting and it looks like it's going to



be a best seller so be sure to get your copy and put it away. That edition will be released prior to *'Back to Batoche Days'* and will be available all during that week so be sure to stop by our display to say hello and pick up additional copies. I should also remind you that if you have any story ideas or have some information or a contribution you think we might use in this *Special Edition 1* would be more than happy to hear from you. I would need to have that material no later than June 30, so please keep this mind. Don't forget our *"Children of Batoche Contest"* for which the full rules were printed in two previous editions. Teacher's and parents, brothers and sisters, get those kids in on this opportunity of participating in our special celebrations and get some great prizes at the same time. *Joe Amyotte* of Regina has built some beautiful and authentic models of our own *Red River Cart* and nine of these will be awarded. As well, each winner will be presented with a *Metis sash*. Each entrant will receive a copy of our *commemorative issue* along with some *special surprises* that will make this year especially memorable to all who participate. And remember that all winning entries will be published in the New Breed over the next few months. So get your entries in now and share in the celebrations in a special way. Don't forget, the *deadline* for this contest is June 20, 1985 and your entries will have to be in by then to qualify. Good Luck.

Well we got the bad news from our Provincial Finance Minister and by the time you read this we will

have heard the budget details from the Feds as well. It never fails to amaze me how these politicians find the gall to increase taxes to the extent they do while telling us that they are helping us out. We are working for no salary and then told we are not pulling our weight while they are taking the last crumbs of food out of our children's mouths to increase their own salaries and fund often ridiculous and wasteful politically-orientated programs.

Some food for thought on this subject: When income tax was first introduced in the U.S., Canadian politicians said it was unfair and unacceptable and a practise which would never be implemented on this colder side of the border. When it was eventually introduced it was done so as a drastic but necessary means of supporting the War effort. We were promised it would be a one time thing since it was still thought of

distasteful by the government of the day. However, it is still here today and no doubt always will be. One can only assume that once governments realized how easy it was to get whatever revenue they wanted from our sweat and effort they couldn't resist the ongoing temptation. And really, can we actually blame them. Who wouldn't do the same thing if they had people foolish enough to let them. Who ever said government was the people, for the people and by the people must have done so before the introduction of Income Tax.

I want to say a special hello this month to a few new friends of New Breed. The fact they they are beautiful women in no way reflects the warmness of these greetings. So a great big hi goes out this month to *Colleen* from B.C.C., *Debbie* from Wynyard, Sask., *Emile* from Sidlake, Alta., *Tessa* from Turner

Lake, *Tammy* from Regina, *Holly* from Duck Lake, *Tina* from Onion Lake, *Hazel* from Sandy Lake, *Hanna* from Regina and just so I don't get accused of being a chauvinist (which I very well might be), let me also say hello to the lucky husbands and boyfriends of all these special ladies.

In closing let me remind you that the most powerful tool we have in fulfilling our dream of self-determination is that of our one-person....one-vote system. We have all fought long and hard to arrive as close to the realization of that goal as we are today. Lets not blow it in the home stretch. Get out and exercise your important **vote on June 14, 1985**. Ensure that we send the best to represent us to the world.

Vote VOTE VOTE

★ See You At Batoche ★

Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians Of Saskatchewan 1985 Election Guidelines

The election of members of the Board of Directors of the Association shall be held on **June 14, 1985**. For this election the following guidelines shall determine eligibility of persons to vote for the following positions: President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Provincial Secretary and Directors for each of the designated AMNSIS areas.

For any Association Local for which the Association does not have a membership list as of April 19, 1985, the Association shall provide instructions, by mail to the Local President to compile a membership list for that Local.

The President of each Local shall be responsible for updating the membership list for the Local, or compiling a new list if required. The Local President shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, the updated list to the Chief Electoral Officer of the Association, on or before May 22, 1985.

Any person who is eligible to be a member of the Association and whose name does not appear on the list may have his/her name added to the membership list.

Only persons whose name appears on the Official Voters list of a Local may vote. A person who is eligible to vote may vote only at the official polling place designated for the Local of which he/she is a member.

Copies of the Official Voters List for each Local shall be available for inspection at the Provincial Office of the Association, in Regina. Copies of these lists may be obtained by an candidate for elected office.

Challenges of voters whose name appears on the Official Voters List must be registered, in writing with the New Breed/May/June/1985

Chief Electoral Officer on or before June 1985, and must state the reason for the challenge. The Chief Electoral Officer shall rule on each challenge and shall notify the Deputy Returning Officer of the Local on or before June 11, 1985, of the ruling. Updated membership lists and challenges of persons on the Official Voters Lists should be forwarded to; The Chief Electoral Officer, Mark Winkler, Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, Second Floor, 806 Victoria Avenue, Regina Saskatchewan, S4N 0R6.

Election Procedures

Each Local shall designate one polling place, at which the members of the Local may vote on June 14, 1985 between the hours 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. local time. Locals may designate more than one polling place, on approval of the Chief Electoral Officer.

Each candidate may provide one scrutineer for each polling place at which voting for the position he/she is contesting is taking place.

The voting place shall be free of any signs, buttons or other materials promoting the candidacy of any individual candidate.

No Deputy Returning Officer or scrutineer may verbally or otherwise promote the candidacy of any candidate while the DRO or scrutineer is in the polling place. Any scrutineer who openly advocates, or otherwise promotes a candidate while in the polling place shall be required to leave the polling place. □

AMNSIS Annual Assembly Precedes 1985 Elections



SASKATOON—The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), held their 1985 Annual Assembly on May 23-4 at the Travel Lodge in Saskatoon. The meeting is held each year to allow the Amnsis membership to call their elected representatives and executive staff into accountability by reporting on their progress and plans. This is also the occasion when those elected and paid officers receive the necessary direction from the membership by which their performance is judged.

This year's assembly was attended by approximately 500 delegates representing 122 AMNSIS locals throughout the province who listened attentively as the usual throng of often technical and sometimes boring reports were read and tabled. There were in-depth questions and colourful discussions which followed the reports and delegates proved once again that they understand the relevant issues of the day and expect no less than a full year's work from their representatives.

Most reports indicated that AMNSIS concentrated the greater part of its energies pursuing constitutional issues since last year's assembly. Self-government and a secured land base remain the two main concerns of both the executive and the membership even though the organization has as yet been unable to reach a negotiated settlement in these regards with either the Federal or Provincial governments. Most of the reports had a very positive tone to them and left delegates feeling fairly confident in their past leadership choices.

As the Vice-President's position was vacant at the time of the assembly the delegates, in feeling that the President's report was concise and complete, adopted it to serve both as the President's as well as the Vice-President's 1985 official reports. AMNSIS Provincial Secretary presented a brief verbal report although a written report was not tabled and so is not included in this presentation. Following are the reports of the President, Treasurer and Executive Director as presented and tabled during the Assembly.

In his address to the assembly, Jim Sinclair, AMNSIS President emphasized that a political deal rather than a legal battle was the most ideal route to follow in having an acceptable form of self-government and Metis land base entrenched in the constitution. He said it was critical at this time for the Metis people to move ahead with the final phase of negotiating for these long sought after rights. "We've waited over 100 years to claim these just rights," Sinclair said. "We've staged and taken part in countless demonstrations and engaged in too many confrontations with all levels of government throughout these many years. We've more than earned our right to sit at the bargaining table. We've proven we can work and we are prepared to move into the final phases of the work necessary in claiming these rights."

Sinclair commented that their may be those who feel he had sold out the Metis by accepting the accord but that was not the case. He said it was critically important at this particular time for the Metis to make a deal. "If we had said no

mand everyone had walked out, it is very likely that the Inuit and Indian delegates could have returned the next day, without the Metis to conclude their own negotiations. They already have a process in place which would allow them to do that. On the other hand, the Metis have no such provisions in place and it would have been very likely that they might have been left out in the cold again. We had nothing going for us going into the talks and we might have left with even less for we may not have been in a position to return."

The political accord which was reached with the Prime Minister and supported by the Premier of Saskatchewan, will allow the Metis of Saskatchewan to begin the process of negotiating self-government and the right to a land base which if successful would then be entrenched in the Canadian constitution at the 1987 conference. A draft agreement is presently being developed between AMNSIS and the provincial government to establish the framework for that political accord. AMNSIS has also asked the provincial government to begin transferring the Metis farms back to their rightful owners, the Metis people, as a sign of their sincerity in the agreed to and upcoming negotiations.

Sinclair concluded his remarks by asking the AMNSIS membership to review the political accord once completed and ratify the process as agreed to at the constitutional conference.

Presidents Report to the Annual Assembly - 1985

INTRODUCTION

Our efforts during the past year have focused in several key areas which were a continuation of the priorities set by the membership several years back. The areas of focus have been on the constitutional process and on economic development. The constitutional work has focused on the important issue of identifying and defining rights for the Metis, defining who the Metis are and coming to grips with the issue of Metis vs Non-Status Indians in our membership. The emphasis in the area of economic development has been on developing a Native economic development strategy for Metis and Non-Status Indians in Saskatchewan with the funds provided by NEDP for this purpose.

I do not want to give the impression that other matters have been neglected. To the contrary, institutions like Dumont Institute, NAC, Wehka Matowin and Housing have continued to demand and receive my time and attention. Because of the many developments during the past year, more time has also been devoted to consulting with our membership around membership, economic development and constitutional issues. In relation to the latter issue, I have also had to spend a good deal of time on administrative and policy issues related to the Metis National Council (MNC).

Although I am not reporting on all of these matters in detail, I do want to share with you my thoughts on a few of the key matters.

A. Constitutional Process

With the change of government in the Summer, work on constitutional issues was almost all condensed into the last six months of the year. The key questions we worked on continued to be:

- Self-Government,
- a land base,
- Metis identification.

1. Self-Government - As was the case with the previous government, the new government continued to put its priority on attempting to have the concept of Self-Government recognized in the Constitution. All of the preparatory work leading up to the First Ministers' Conference and the Conference itself focused on this issue. The major roadblock to recognizing the right to Self-Government continued to be the insistence by governments that they did not know what we meant by Self-Government. The Government of Saskatchewan also continued to take this position. To overcome this problem, both nationally and provincially, our consultants prepared a number of discussion documents and brochures. I believe you have seen this material, but let me nevertheless identify these documents. They consist of:

- a comprehensive discussion paper on Self-Government and alternate Self-Government models;
- a paper which elaborates in detail on models of Self-Government;
- a paper examining how existing AMNSIS Institutions can become part of a Self-Government structure and which also examines the inter-relationships between self-governing institutions;
- a paper on current issues which deals primarily with Self-Government and Economic Development; and,
- a series of brochures which identify and define various constitutional issues.

These have also been shared with provincial politicians and bureaucrats. Our own government therefore could not take the position that they did not know what we meant by Self-Government. Nevertheless, the Provincial Government did take the position that it did not want to entrench anything in the Constitution until all of the details were spelled out.

This position was supported by some of the other provinces. The Federal Government attempted to get around the problem by proposing an Amendment to entrench Self-Government in principle with the actual rights only becoming operational when details are spelled out in agreements on Self-Government. These agreements would be given constitutional recognition by a declaration in the agreement itself and by complementary Federal and Provincial Legislation which would give the agreement constitutional status. The government also proposed to entrench the process by which these agreements could be negotiated. Entrenching the process raised some serious legal problems regarding the possibility of numerous groups coming forward and forcing the government to negotiate with them.

A compromise was struck which would entrench Self-Government in principle

and which would set out the negotiation process in a Political Accord. This removed some of the legal hurdles and brought the Government of Saskatchewan on side. However, some of the Aboriginal organizations objected to this change and, therefore, some provinces also withheld their approval. The Prime Minister is still of the view that an agreement can be reached if the Inuit can be persuaded to support the proposal.

2. The Ongoing Process - In spite of the lack of a constitutional agreement, we have nevertheless been able to get the Prime Minister and Premier to agree that this should not prevent organizations, who are ready, to become involved with governments in the process of negotiating Self-Government agreements now. We are working on the details of a Political Agreement which will provide for setting up a tripartite committee to negotiate a Self-Government Agreement for the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. I believe we will have such an agreement within two weeks and that negotiations on an agreement will begin this Summer. Our target is to have the negotiations for a general agreement on Self-Government concluded prior to the 1987 FMC. The negotiation of specific agreements for self-governing institutions would follow.

3. Land Issues - Although the constitutional process did not spend time on land issues or propose to entrench the recognition of land rights at this time, it was agreed that the agenda for Self-Government negotiations could include discussions on land. As well, land rights remain on the agenda for the next FMC. Provincially, we have made progress on land. The Provincial Government has agreed to transfer the Metis Farms to a foundation established by the Association for this purpose. An announcement on the transfer of the Lebret and Ile-a-la-Croix Farms will be made in the near future.

There also is an agreement that Self-Government negotiations will include a process to determine a formula for a land settlement, including the selection of land. We have to quickly turn our thoughts to this land issue. There are many questions to be answered. To assist in this process, the Board, at your direction, set up a Land Commission to hold regional hearings on land issues to get input from local people. Meetings have now been held in all but three of the Areas. The plan is to complete these meetings before the Summer. When the actual Self-Government negotiations begin, I believe we will need to hold another round of hearings.

4. Metis Identification - This has continued to be a thorny problem with no agreement on who the Metis are. To get around the problem, we proposed that a national enumeration be carried out which would allow everyone to self-declare and which would gather information on the social and economic circumstances of the Metis and Non-Status Indians. Registration of members could then take place at a later date and be done separately in each province using the criteria adopted in that province. The Federal Government proposed as an alternate that the enumeration be part of the 1986 National Census and has established a tripartite committee to work on this issue. The first meeting was held in Regina on May 8, 1985. At that meeting, it was decided that rather than do a separate survey, the Census process itself should be improved. We need more accurate population numbers for Aboriginal People and better socio-economic data. These goals can best be accomplished by improving the Census process. To this end, it has been agreed that the process must be proactive. The proposal is that Native enumerators will be appointed, where feasible, and that each provincial political organization will have a small complement of staff to carry out a publicity and education process and to be available to assist families to complete the Census Forms. The Federal Government is presently considering the fiscal implications of this proposal and a definite decision should be made in the near future. You will be hearing more about this in the near future.

5. Metis National Council - The internal workings of this organization have continued to take up a good deal of my time. Our goal was to have a National Executive made up of the Presidents and to develop the organizational structure around this. We hired Rob Milen to work for the MNC in the Spring to help develop this administrative and executive structure. This was done but when he left in September a member of our Executive and the National Office staff began to undo that structure - the result was that by October the whole structure was again changed and a National Leader was elected.

This approach quickly ran into difficulty and, as a result, our organization gave serious consideration to severing our relationship with the MNC. However, based on direction you gave the Board at the November Workshop, I reclaimed my place on the Executive and we began to work to bring the organization's structure and goals back to the original intent. We continue to operate on this basis and it is my intention to be certain that the Presidents of the Member Provincial Organizations remain in charge of the MNC, and that the organization serves the needs of its Member Organizations, rather than becoming a new organization in its own right.

6. The Pope's Visit - As you know, the Pope visited Canada in 1984. You also will be aware that he was to meet with Aboriginal Leaders at Fort Simpson in the Northwest Territories. That meeting did not take place due to the weather.



B. Programming

Developments in the program area are covered in more detail in Wayne McKenzie's report. However, I want to touch briefly on concerns and developments in some of the program areas.

1. Dumont Institute - Progress continued in the development of Dumont Institute with the approval of STEP II and the opening of several new satellites. I am, however, concerned that some routine decision-making has been transferred from staff to Board jurisdiction. I view this development with some concern since we established Dumont to be non-political and with a sound administrative structure. Senior staff must be responsible for policy and program implementation. Board Members should stick to making policy and determining what programs are to be delivered. If we do not adhere strictly to this division of responsibility, we could quickly find our credibility with the governments and training institutions in jeopardy. This would raise serious questions about the quality of training being given our students. I appeal to the Board to get back to the division of responsibility provided for in the Constitution and Bylaws.

2. Communications - Our Communications Program is facing a serious financial crisis. We need to put time and effort into developing a permanent policy on Communications and begin to put in place the programming and financing we need to achieve that policy. It is my plan to give this matter some priority during the coming year. In particular, we must examine whether some aspects of the program can be developed as self-sufficient economic business ventures.

3. N.A.C. - The NAC Program lost its Executive Director during the year with the untimely death of Fred Schoenthal. His devotion to the program and hard work for Native Alcohol Rehabilitation Programs is missed. During the year we have concentrated on replacing Freddie, filling other staff vacancies and consolidating the programs we have in place. We are now planning to expand by establishing assessment and recovery facilities and by focusing some attention on Solvent Abuse.

4. Economic Development - Mr. McKenzie has well in hand the development of the concept for economic development. He needs our full cooperation and support now to convince governments to provide the funding and other assistance necessary to implement the program. To complete the economic system, we also need regional development corporations. SNEDECO will develop a prototype for the Area Boards. However, the initiative to modify that model to meet the needs of each Area and to make funding submissions to NEDP must come from the Area Boards. The Provincial Board and SNEDECO are ready to assist you, the Area Board, in the development work needed.

5. Other Programming - There has been some activity provincially in the organizing of sports and recreation programming. However, we do not have a Recreation Department and to date we have not been successful in obtaining funding to establish one. We will continue our efforts but prospects do not look positive at present. However, provisions will be made for such programming in our Self-Government structures.

We still have a Housing Office but the actual activity in home construction is limited. I believe when we get our economic development program into operation it will be possible to develop a housing strategy using the resources of our own trust company. This will permit us to have a viable housing program without all of the bureaucratic barriers which we experienced previously.

CONCLUSION

The past year has been one of significant progress. If we can achieve political stability and continuity in the organization, the next three years will see significant development for the Metis and Non-Status Indians. We have developed relationships with both the Federal and Provincial Governments based on cooperation. We have agreement that steps must be taken to respond positively to Metis and Non-Status Indian aspirations and socio-economic needs. I believe that in three years we can achieve:

- a general constitutional agreement on Self-Government;
- sub-agreements for some of the self-governing institutions we need;
- a land claims agreement with some land transferred to the Metis and with a plan for future land transfers.

I have noted a new attitude of determination and unity in the organization. We can only realize our goals if we build on this attitude and work together to achieve our collective goals.

Respectfully submitted

Jim Sinclair

Provincial Treasurer's Report to the Annual Assembly - 1985

Jimmy Durocher

INTRODUCTION

On this the year of Batoche '85, I extend a special welcome to the delegates, staff and visitors to this Annual Assembly. In my capacity as Treasurer of the Association, it is once again my privilege to report to you on the financial operations of the organization. 1984 was a very 'tight' year financially. However, we were able to keep our expenditures in check and finish the year in a solid financial position. Finances will continue to be frozen for 1985 and probably for the next several years. This means we must all modify our financial demands on the organization since it is essential that we maintain the business of our Association in a healthy state. I want to briefly comment on the financial situation of the individual programs.

1. Combined Statement

An examination of the Auditor's Statement and his covering letter indicates a combined deficit on all operations for 1984 of approximately \$6,000. This is essentially a break even operation. The combined surplus, including provision for depreciation, increased from \$84,000 to \$95,000 in 1984-85. Therefore, we are in a strong financial situation which enabled us to continue all operations without interruption at the beginning of April, 1985, even though 1985-86 grants are late in being paid this year.

2. Program Statements

A) Administration - One area in which income was quite inadequate is the area of central Administration. Our expenditures exceeded income by \$47,000. We had to cover this deficit by allocations from program funds. We consistently have problems convincing governments to give us sufficient funds to cover administration costs. On the one hand, governments demand strong administration, but on the other hand, they have shown no willingness to pay for it. This problem likely will continue until we have our own Self-Government structures and financing. In the meantime, we can only cover the deficit from program accounts.

B) Federal Core - This funding continues to cover the central political coordinating functions of the Association. The 1984-85 grant was reduced by \$24,000 as the final payment on the CEIC payment for the Bear Creek trailers was withheld. This money is available to us in the current year and will be used to cover the cost of our elections. We finished the year with a \$28,000 surplus, which funds were used to continue operations because new funding is not in. Travel continues to be a major component of the expenditures. It increased by \$4,000 over 1984. The total spent by the five Executive Members for both in- and out-of-province travel was \$143,000, or approximately \$2,000 per month per Executive Member.

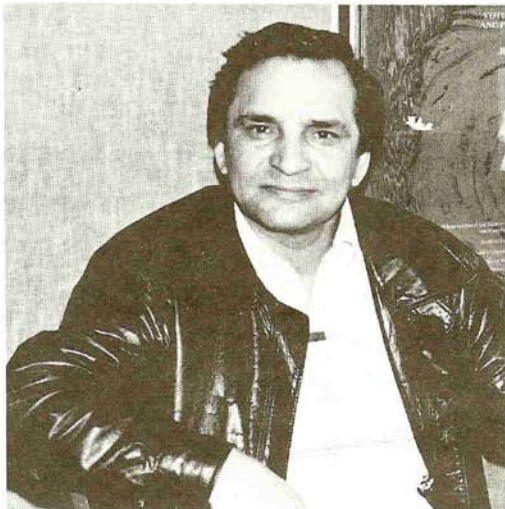
3. Community Development - This is the Core Grant we receive from the Province. This grant is used to cover the salaries, travel and some administration for Area Directors. There was a surplus of \$22,000 in this account; this was used as working capital to continue operations because new funding was not in. Each Area Director was allocated an amount of \$1,100 per month for travel and administration. The major expenditures in this area is for salary and benefits for the Directors. The Core Grant will not increase in 1985-86 and, therefore, we will have to hold the line on all expenditures in this area.

4. Back to Batoche - In 1984-85, we had a \$3,600 surplus in this account. This is unusual since the program has been in a deficit position for many years. However, with careful planning, we were able to cut costs for equipment rental, rations and office supplies so that total expenditures were approximately \$2,700 less than the previous year.

5. Technical Resource and Management Unit - This funding was initially cut from the 1984-85 Provincial Grant. Eventually we convinced the government to restore a portion of the \$165,320; namely, \$65,000. Although we cut back on staff and consulting costs, we ended the year with a \$15,000 deficit.

6. Recreation Project - There were no funds received for special recreation projects in 1984-85 from the Federal Government. The salary of Claude Pett was absorbed as part of Tech Unit costs.

7. Constitution - No federal funding was received for the program in 1984-85.



8. Native Employment Services - This program was cut by the Province in the 1983-84 fiscal year and no new funding was received.

9. Northern Planning and Research Unit - This funding was also cut in 1983-84 and the Unit no longer exists.

10. Native Economic Development Foundation - A \$10,000 grant was received from Industry and Commerce as the final payments on the Province's commitment to the development of the foundation concept. These funds were all expended.

11. Aboriginal Rights Research - This federal funding was also discontinued and the program unit no longer exists.

12. Batoche Cultural Recreation Center - Grants and other income toward the establishment of the center amounted to \$24,000 and expenditures were \$20,000, leaving a \$4,000 surplus in this account.

13. Constitutional Research - A total of \$114,000 was received from the Province and MNC expenditures totaled \$115,000. This program unit was responsible for all the work provincially and nationally on constitutional issues, negotiations and discussions leading up to the FMC, 1985. A small \$1,000 deficit was recorded.

14. Batoche Land Use Study - There was no new funding or expenditures in 1984-85.

15. Economic and Employment Project - This was a short-term 'make work' project which enabled us to place some staff in the field to assist with economic development projects, particularly as they relate to the Special ARDA Program. Income and expenditures for this program were in balance.

Executive Director's Report to the Annual Assembly - 1985

INTRODUCTION

Another year has passed into history. The Association was very much involved in making some of that history during the year. I want to share with you some of the major events and accomplishments of our organization during the past year. The most significant developments were progress on constitutional discussions and on establishing an economic development institution. In both situations, the final objective is not yet achieved but we are close.

A. The Constitution

Work continued during the past year on the process of constitutional discussions. Due to the fact that a new government came to power, discussion on constitutional reform proceeded slowly during the year. The process, however, was moved into "overdrive" after January 1, 1985. The efforts were concentrated on trying to reach an agreement on amendments to the Constitution which would entrench the right of Aboriginal Peoples to Self-Government. At the close of the Constitutional Conference, we were close to accomplishing that objective. The Prime Minister's plan is to attempt to reach that agreement at the meeting of Ministers to be held during the first week of June, 1985. The proposed amendment provides for a process by which agreements spelling out the details of Self-Government can be negotiated and can be given constitutional protection.

Under the auspices of Self-Government would be included all of those institutions and programs we presently have in place or which we plan to establish. It would also include institutions in social, health, leisure, justice and such other institutions as we may determine should be included as part of the negotiations.

Even if the June conference does not bring agreement on the entrenchment of the proposed amendments to the Canada Act, 1982, the Provincial and Federal Governments have indicated they are prepared to work with our Association to proceed to negotiate an agreement on Self-Government prior to the next F.M.C. in 1987. We are currently working on the details for the negotiation process.

B. Economic Development

I have continued to serve as a member of the Native Economic Development Advisory Board. In this capacity, I also served as a member of the Banking Task Force and, as well, I chaired a Task Force on Education and Training. Both groups have finished the tasks assigned to them. In particular, I want to draw your attention to the report of the Task Force on Education and Training. It proposes a number of initiatives in Adult Education and Training which are directly linked to the NEDP economic development strategy. If any of you are interested in examining the report, copies can be secured from the office.

In regard to using the NEDP to develop an economic development strategy for people in our province, the following events have taken place:

1. a grant of \$412,000 was approved to enable SNEDCO, an interim corporation established by AMNSIS, to develop our economic development concept;
2. a Board of eight persons, four from the AMNSIS network and four outside persons from business, finance and the legal community, was appointed to oversee the process;
3. a staff of five people have been employed to do the work on the development of the concept;
4. the general principles, direction and frame of reference for the concept have been developed;
5. the business plan for the concept has been prepared, approved by the Board and submitted to NEDP;
6. work is continuing on the development of administration and policy details for the program;
7. a process of discussion regarding NEDP support for the concept is underway;
8. a process of discussion with the province has also begun to identify the nature and extent of possible provincial support;
9. a provincial membership workshop was held in November, 1984, to explain the concept and to get local input into it;
10. a number of Area Meetings have been held throughout the province where the concept has been further discussed and explained;

11. a Board-Area Delegate Workshop was held at the end of April to review the final concept and to get further local input;

12. it was decided at that workshop that regional development workshops should form part of the overall economic development system. SNEDCO was directed to develop a prototype development corporation and to give some priority to assisting Areas in establishing and seeking resources for their corporations.

I will not outline for you the details of the concept or how it will work. There is a brief summary paper in your kits which you can read at your leisure to learn about the actual details and operations of the economic development strategy.

We are now actively involved in negotiating the level and nature of Provincial and Federal Government financial support. It is our goal to have some resources in place by August 1, 1985, so that we do not have to shut down our interim office but instead to transform it into the beginnings of the full-blown corporate structure through which the concept will be implemented.

The other achievement through the NEDP Program was the negotiation of a \$600,000 scholarship program. This money is now in hand and has been invested on the best possible terms. The plan is to keep the fund intact and each year to use the interest to provide scholarships to Native students. This will be done in a way which will not jeopardize government support payments being received by students. We have made a request to the province to either match the NEDP contribution or to in some other way make an annual contribution to the scholarship fund.

It is my view that the economic development institution we are establishing will be the most significant development for our people that the Association has ever undertaken. I also believe that it will be the central element of Self-Government and along with Dumont Institute will form the foundation on which our Self-Government structures will be developed.

C. Education and Training

Program developments in Education and Training have continued. The past year has seen us graduate our first students from several programs under the Dumont umbrella. This included graduates from the SunStep Program and from the Human Resources Development Program. Other students will graduate from the STEP Program by the end of June, 1985. These include the Adult Education Instructors and the Recreation Technology students. During the past year, we negotiated the STEP II Program which included Business Administration, Agriculture Technology and Electrical Construction. This enabled us to open satellite training centres in several additional Areas. All of our Areas now have satellite training centres, except two. We are now concluding negotiations on STEP III and I believe this will, if approved, enable us to open training satellites in each Area.

In particular, we have to do some long-term planning to ensure that the people we need to man our Self-Government institutions and to take advantage of our economic development strategy, will be available in the longer term. This means new training programs and possibly new institutions. These could include a Native School of Business Administration, an Aboriginal University or other suitable institutions in which we train the lawyers, economists, accountants, business Administrators, technicians and tradesmen necessary to ensure the success of the economic strategy.

D. Communications

Our three-year training Communications Program came to an end March 31, 1985. This left us with only the Federal Communications Grant committed. The province had expressed reservations about supporting the program beyond the last fiscal year. An evaluation of the program was negotiated and paid for by the province. The evaluator prepared a preliminary report which was generally quite positive. He recently also submitted the final report.

In discussing Communications, we concluded that when we establish Self-Government, an internal information program must be one of the Self-Government services. A newspaper, radio station, etc., should then stand on their own as private business operations within the Native community. We have, therefore, proposed to the province that they make a further three-year commitment to the present Communications program. This will provide time to develop and negotiate the nature and support of a Metis Government information service. As well, work could be done to develop corporations for the operation of a newspaper and radio station using the resources in the economic development strategy.

E. Batoche Centenary

The Batoche Centenary Corporation has been busy planning and carrying out a number of activities related to the Batoche '85 observances. To assist the Corporation, AMNSIS has carried out the following:

1. negotiated a grant of \$93,000 from the province to buy land for the Batoche site;
2. negotiated the details of a land transfer with the Federal Government to provide additional land at the Batoche site;
3. prepared funding submissions and Jobbed proposals for a number of projects to develop the Batoche site;
4. prepared funding proposals and lobbied for program and administrative monies for the 1985 observances;
6. prepared the detailed program and identified the funding for the Back to Batoche '85 Days.

F. Recreation

We still do not have a Recreation Unit or Program. Claude Petit has continued to function as Recreation Director and has been supported by a Sask Sport Grant and Technical Unit money. Claude has been active provincially in organizing the following activities:

1. recreation programming for Batoche '85;
2. Provincial Golf Tournaments;
3. Provincial Bospisls;
4. Provincial Boxing Tournaments;
5. acted as advisor for Coaches Clinics, Skills Clinics;
6. generally acted as a consultant on request to regional and local recreation groups.

G. Decentralization

After years of discussion about decentralization, a plan to move in this direction was developed in 1984-85. To date, however, no Area Board has chosen to decentralize and administer its share of the Provincial Core Grant. Therefore, all the administration of these funds continues to be handled centrally. I believe no one has moved on this proposal since the amounts of money available are insufficient to enable Area Boards to have a meaningful administrative structure at the Area level. Therefore, I believe the decentralization focus has shifted to the Self-Government negotiations. In developing our self-governing structures, regional and local structures must be provided for, where feasible. Those negotiations must ensure the provision of adequate funding to make these structures viable and meaningful in terms of local needs.

H. Other Developments

There were many other issues and activities which occupied my time during the past year. A few of these included:

- dealing with serious unemployment problems in Northern Saskatchewan;
- speaking to Dumont students, service clubs and professional groups;
- several national economic conferences;
- attending Board and Executive Meetings;
- negotiating the Federal and Provincial CORE contracts;
- negotiating constitutional and Tech Unit funds with the province;
- attending Area and Local Meetings;
- the AMNSIS Land Commission;
- Board and Membership Workshops on the Constitution and on economic development;
- attending MNC Meetings;
- dealing with housing problems and welfare problems;
- supporting Northern Fishermen and Trappers;
- liaison with the Northern Municipal Councils and other related day-to-day administrative details.

CONCLUSION

The past year has, in my view, seen our Association and our membership reach a crossroads and choose a direction. That direction involved:



Wayne McKenzie

- sticking together (Metis and Non-Status Indians) as one organization;
- pushing forward the constitutional process and placing a major priority on negotiating the terms for Self-Government;
- adopting an economic development strategy which provides the foundation for our self-direction and independence as a people.

I have seen a new resolve, a unity among our members and a realization that our goals are within our grasp. There is much hard work to be done over the next few years. There will be difficult decisions to be made. We must not, however, relax our resolve until our goals are achieved. We need the support of each and every member if we are to be successful.

Respectfully submitted,

Wayne McKenzie
Executive Director

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MCINTYRE & SASK. DRIVE

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S.N.C.C. ANNUAL REPORT

FINANCIAL:

A general summary of the financial sources of SNCC for 1985 will follow this report as well as a copy of the official audits which are available for viewing at our offices.

For the past three years, SNCC had been operating on a \$30,000 deficit because of delays in the release of training funds. This year, we were able to free ourselves from that deficit and arrive at a balanced budget.

EVALUATION:

Last July, the Provincial Government sent a letter to Wayne McKenzie stating that the province wanted to do an evaluation of their contribution to the communications program. Wayne responded that if it was just an excuse to cut off our funds for the New Breed, then go ahead and do it. However, if they were sincere, we would welcome an evaluation in all areas of programming, not only in that of print. We also asked that an independent consultant be hired, jointly approved by ourselves and the province and paid for by the province.

Mr. L. Edwards of Nordicity in Toronto, one of the best communications consultant firms in Canada was thus hired at a cost of \$800 per day. This process began in late March just prior to the end of our fiscal year. Our continued funding depended on the outcome of the evaluation. With the first draft indicating we had done a good job in meeting our contractual conditions as set by the government and attempting to do a service for our people at the same time, the province committed on-going funds for the operation of New Breed with a zero per cent increase. The amount of that funding would be \$96,000 which basically covers the production costs of the New Breed.

A copy of the evaluation will also be made available for viewing upon request at our offices.

FEDERAL FUNDING:

Under the Native
New Breed/May/June/1985

INTRODUCTION:

The following is a general summary of the activities of Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation (SNCC), during the past year. It has been a year of uncertainty for native communications groups right across Canada but we are determined to keep on operating under the guidelines as established by our people and not under those of the governments.

BACKGROUND:

SNCC is broken down into basically three areas; print, radio and television. Wheta Matowin was incorporated four years ago to accommodate the government's requirement to operate arms length away from AMNSIS as a political organization and to allow for the growth of communication activities to other departments.

When SNCC was first incorporated, suggested names of people who would form the board were submitted. These were to include two representatives from both the North and South as recommended by the AMNSIS Area Directors, a representative of native Women, Friendship Centres and the Elders, all upon final approval of the AMNSIS Board. However, with limited funding, the Board never really got off the ground as people could not afford to travel to meetings. SNCC also failed to get a

response from the Native Women's organizations or the Friendship Centres naming their board representatives. An interim Board was then established to carry on the work of the corporation and has met with some success. Finally, in September, another interim board which included Wayne McKenzie as chairman was established. Other people who agreed to sit on that board included Don Ross, Jim Favel, Nap LaFontaine and Alvin Campeau. Since these people got on the board to make sure board and personnel policy is set in place, we have had several successful meetings which have helped SNCC in negotiating for funding, particularly in the areas of training, since a few of them also sit on the Dumont Board.

Once all the policy direction and mandate has been established, a permanent board will be put in place which will consist of area representation although the make-up will have to be finalized by the SNCC Interim Board and the AMNSIS Board.

In our budget submission to the Federal Government, we included the costs not only for proper Board representation but also an annual meeting. We are also looking at establishing area communication committees which will provide valuable input into our programming.

Communications Program, through the Secretary of State, we received \$128,000 which covers the administration costs such as rent, telephone, some capital equipment costs, etc., etc.. For the past two years, we have been participating in an evaluation of the existing program that funds 13 Native Communication Societies across Canada. There is no consistency in the levels of funding allocated. This year was to have been the introduction of a new communication program, however, there has been no new program announced. To date, no group has received their funds although there are indications we will receive allocations based on the same levels as last year with a five percent increase. We were also informed that efforts will continue for a new program which will hopefully mean an increase for our program.

STAFF LAY OFFS:

With the ending of our LEAP training program and the Canada Manpower General Industrial Training Program, which included a majority of our staff participating in these programs, all 17 staff were given their lay off notices at the end of March. The training programs ended in January and February but we were able to keep the staff on until March 31.

Also, as a result of the delay in receiving commitments for an ongoing funding from both levels of government, we had no choice but to lay off staff. However, we were able to maintain our offices because we had enough funds during the year on small projects to cover the costs of rent, etc. Also, a few of us continue to work with no salary in addition to the five support staff we were able to get through the Social Development Program. I would personally like to thank Jean Paul Claude, the Editor of New Breed, and Yvonne, Nagy, our administrative bookkeeper, for their commitment and dedication in staying to help me to ensure that our program continues.

With such a positive evaluation of our efforts in the past several years, I am positive that we will move ahead to ensure that communications becomes one of our main self governing institutions. We, at SNCC, believe that the key to the survival of our people is communi-

cation. We are aware of that and so is government. That is why we continue to encounter difficulties in being too closely associated with AMNSIS. That is why private communixRION AOXIWRIWA EW encouraged to start up, ones that are not answerable to anyone but themselves.

We, at SNCC, as part of our long term plans, want to see our people own their own television network, their own television radio stations, a daily newspaper which covers local news by local reporter. When we turn on the television and radio programs and read the paper, we want to see and hear about the positive aspects and the successes our people are achieving instead of always hearing about them stabbing and killing each other. We want to be able to make our Native politicians answerable to the statements and the commitments they make.

In order to achieve these initiatives, we must convince governments that in order to survive as a nations, we too, need and must have our own communication system with the proper funding and the proper training programs that will allow us to train our own Native journalists based on our needs, not those as set by the non-Native society.

ONGOING ACTIVITIES:

- Monthly publication of New Breed.
- 13½ hour video productions that were aired over cable stations.
- Weekly ½ hour radio programs, aired over CBC North, the Saskatoon University FM station, and CJ-ME in Regina.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES:

- Development of a five year projection by staff that will be included as part of long range plans for our self government concept. A copy available at back.
- Establishment of a Native journalism program being currently developed with the assistance of the Dumont Institute.
- Assisted in the promotion of Ba-toche '85 activities.
- Participation of CRTC hearings to get access to television programming.

- Negotiations underway with the cities of Regina, Prince Albert for sponsorship of an urban radio show.

- Discussions ongoing with CBC for airing a southern show and continuing to air a northern program.

- Co-production of 13 Indian legends, Tales of Wesakejak, with the assistance of the CBC, Dept of Education, and Telefilm Canada.

A marketing proposal has been developed and submitted to NEDP so that a proper national and international strategy can be put in place.

- Training on the job submissions to Manpower under Section 38 and Student Youth program. Submissions also made to the Saskatchewan Heritage Committee and Canada Council.

Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation has functioned, for the past year with the following sources of funding:

Local Employment Assistance Program: LEAP \$250,000.00

Funds were for training in the areas of print radio and T.V. This program paid for eleven trainees a year, plus supplies.

And travel expenses for trainees April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985

Canada Manpower-General Industrial Training: \$68,498.88

Funds used for training four apprentices for radio and T.V. Contract was for period February 1, 1984 to January 31, 1985.

Secretary of State: Core No. 1 - Radio-TV-Administration \$128,384.00

Funding used to pay administration costs - ie. rent, telephone, etc. Also paid for radio/tv equipment and general administration costs. Funding was for period April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985.

Saskatchewan Indian & Native Secretariat \$96,570.00

These funds were used for costs of producing the NEW BREED. Funding from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1985.

Total funding for the year \$543,452.88

1985 Budget Highlights

by Larry Laliberte

Regina - On April 10, 1985 the Saskatchewan Progressive Conservatives (P.C.) announced the fourth consecutive deficit since taking office in the spring of 1982. The 1985-86 budget estimates revenues of 3.18 billion dollars and expenditures projected at 3.47 billion dollars, which leaves a deficit of 291 million dollars. This most recent deficit along with the three prior ones now total a staggering 1.24 billion dollars.

With increased taxes and even more program cuts, the PC's have billed this budget, "Partnership For Progress", which proposes not one but five years of major new funding commitments. Within the next five years the PC's have earmarked a total of 1.5 billion for education, employment creation, agriculture and health care. The New Democratic Party (NDP), are calling this commitment of funds a "election budget". "I don't call elections. I make budgets, and I would not see this as an election budget," Bob Andrew, Saskatchewan Finance Minister remarked.

Meanwhile, Opposition leader, Allan Blakeney saw this budget as a betrayal of the Saskatchewan people. "The Conservatives have promised tax cuts but instead have delivered the largest tax increase in history for Saskatchewan families," he said following the budget announcement.

Following is a summary of Finance Minister Bob Andrew's 1985-86 budget presentation:

- ★ Introduction of a one-percent flat rate surcharge on net income.
- ★ Reduction of the personal income tax rate by one per cent.
- ★ The low income tax reduction increased to \$260. from \$160.
- ★ A net \$39 million increase in personal income taxes resulting from the changes. A married taxpayer with two children and an income of \$20,000 will pay an extra \$47. while the same taxpayer with an income of \$50,000. will pay an extra \$224.
- ★ Increases in the taxes on cigarettes, tobacco and cigars.

★ Increases in the corporation capital tax rate applied to banks to two per cent from .8 per cent.

★ Provincial sales tax to be applied on sales of used vehicles.

★ Introduction of a tax on the distribution and purchase of pornographic materials. An advisory committee to be appointed to determine the exact nature of the tax.

★ Elimination of various property tax rebate schemes, including the long-standing property improvement grant to homeowners and renters rebate and the farm home quarter tax rebate program announced last year for a saving of about \$100 million.

★ A new program to write down interest rates to as low as 9.625 per cent for small businesses.

★ A new property tax credit pro-

gram of \$20 million for senior citizens with limited incomes. Senior citizen homeowners will be eligible for rebates of up to \$375.

★ School grants for 1985-86 increased by \$35 million, or about 10 per cent. Some of that money will be used for capital projects and the actual increases in operating grants for schools this year will be 5.7 per cent.

★ University grants also increased by 10 per cent, or about \$15 million operating grants to the universities will increase 5 per cent.

★ A one-year extension of the farm-purchase program, plus programs for loan rate reduction and loan guarantees for farmers.

★ Spending of \$36.9 million on health-care, construction for 1985-86, and an overall increase in health expenditures of 6 per cent.

★ Zero per cent pay raises for civil servants are planned as are zero increases in revenue-sharing grants to towns and cities. (Summary credit Leader-Post). □

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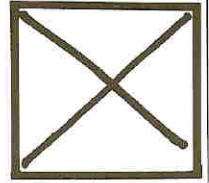
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Metis Alliance Attends Local Meeting

by Joan Beatty

Ile-a-la-Crosse - About a hundred people attended a Local meeting in Ile-a-la-Crosse in late April which saw the attendance of representatives from the Metis Alliance, now referring themselves as The Metis Government.

Opening remarks were made by Local President, William Caisse, along with Area Director, Jim Favel. The Meeting was attended by Jim Sinclair, President of The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), as well as Jim Durocher, AMNSIS Treasurer. Bruce Flamont, Tom Roy, Alex Hamilton, Earl Pelletier, and Edwin Pelletier were there on behalf of the Alliance. Frank Tomkins was also present and opened his remarks by saying the reason he was not wearing his sash was that he had given it to an elder.

Some discussion was held on whether the Alliance representatives should be allowed to speak. Sinclair said all of them are still on the AMNSIS membership list and since "AMNSIS believes in democracy, they had a right to speak."

Sinclair gave background information on the Constitutional process and the basis of his supporting the political accord at the recent First Ministers Conference on Native Rights. "The decision was based on the fact that we've always been looking in from the outside. It was a political decision. It was based on the fact that the goals of our people have always been to get land and the right to govern themselves."

He said Saskatchewan has done its homework and is ready to move. "We've said set up the only Native democratic organization in Canada

where our members are allowed to vote in their home communities and not through the delegate systems. We're tired of living on welfare, of always being the employees and not the employers. We want to make sure that young people don't face the problems we've always had to face such as racism."

Sinclair said Ile-a-la-Crosse was a prime example on the progress Native people have made by taking their lives into their own hands. He said when they first started organizing in the community, the church used to try and force them out with the help of the police. "We've worked hard to get the church turned around. The church can look after the spiritual needs of our people. We will look after their political aspirations."

He said that the organization will be in its last stages in the next few years, moving into self-governing institutions and systems. He said the membership would have to determine how they want to be represented.

Durocher spoke about the struggle of getting control of their own school in Ile-a-la-Crosse. "We knew that we had to use programs to organize and help our people but we always knew what our goals were and that is land base and self-government."

Allan Morin said the key to building a society is political awareness and AMNSIS had done their job well. He said his main objective was to strengthen and unite the organization and to make sure the information gets to all the Locals.

Frank Morin, questioned why the AMNSIS organization does not



form an opposition wing to it. "When you have an opposition, you will be stronger," he said, amidst probing and shouting from the Alliance representatives.

Jim Favel said AMNSIS has a ballot box system to elect their leaders. "It's open to anyone to run. How much more democratic can you get? The only way we can move ahead is to work together. I've always fought for what I believe in. I fought for education. I fought for many of the things you see in this community. I'm not afraid to stand on the principles I believe in. I don't want to fight anyone. We came here to talk about the Constitution and what we're trying to accomplish. It hurts me to see people try to tear our organization apart."

"We have an Indian background and I'm proud of that. I've always supported Sinclair because he is a good leader. This is the most crucial period in our history and I'm proud to say that I've worked hard to bring the organization to where it is today."

Sinclair commented that Frank Morin's comments had merit to it. "When we move into a government, that's one of the things we'll have to look at."

Tom Roy said that was part of the responsibility of the Metis Alliance. "We created an atmosphere of opposition," he said.

Bruce Flamont was then given the opportunity to speak. He said he was a half breed and was not opposed to AMNSIS delivering programs. "I couldn't have done better," he said.

He said he wanted to make a few comments from a Metis point of view. "The Constitution was developed in the 1800's that brought Canada together. In 1982, the Canadian Constitution was brought home to Canada. The original Constitution was developed by nations, by Indians, by Metis. 1982 brought the same nations together who signed the Constitution. People there include the federal, provincial and Indian governments, and it's up to us to develop a Nation, a government to represent us there. We are going to communities to develop a government that represents a nation. Only a Metis can represent us in Ottawa.

Only a Metis government will have the respect and honour of governments."

Flamont said a founding meeting was held in 1982 in Prince Albert, not to represent Metis people politically but to make people aware and get them together to form a Metis government.

Sinclair said the only way the Metis people are going to get a deal is at the Constitutional table. "We have fought long and hard to make sure the Metis people had two seats at the Constitutional table, including taking the Prime Minister to court."

Someone asked Flamont where the Alliance was when Sinclair was in court fighting for the seats. Flamont said he was out organizing. The reply was "yeah, organizing for the PC's."

Tomkins then asked Sinclair if he could deny that he dominates the Metis National Council (MNC) and that he had forced Clem Chartier out.

Sinclair replied that he didn't deny dominating the MNC because someone has to take the responsibility and make decisions. He also said Chartier resigned from AMNSIS on his own because he was also involved with the Council of Indigenous people.

As the meeting progressed and questions were directed at the AMNSIS representatives, there was shouting and jeering from the Alliance group until the Local president had to tell them to be more considerate of the people and the school children present who had come to find out more about the Constitutional talks. "If you can't be considerate of these people and these children sitting here, you don't deserve any respect either," he said. The Alliance representatives left half way through the meeting and the question period continued in an orderly manner for the rest of the afternoon. □

AMNSIS Introduces Economic Institution

by Larry Laliberte



Regina - On May 10, 1985, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), officially unveiled a new Aboriginal controlled economic development and investment corporation. Known as the Saskatchewan Native Economic Development Corporation (SNEDCO), it's overall objective is to provide economic self-reliance for the membership of AMNSIS.

Through the establishment of a major Aboriginal controlled financial institution, strategic investments in the economy and technical and financial assistance to Native, private and community business ventures, SNEDCO is the largest economic development venture ever undertaken by AMNSIS. This new concept has been on the drawing board for approximately eight years with extensive studies conducted to determine the most effective structure. Plans are to affiliate this new corporation into AMNSIS's eventual goal of self-government. Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director of New Breed/May/June/1985

AMNSIS, and President of SNEDCO commented that "SNEDCO is an important step for us in terms of achieving self-government and economic self-reliance. It is especially significant that SNEDCO should finally become a reality exactly 100 years after the 1885 Resistance and the fall of Batoche in May of that year."

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS was at hand at the recent launch of SNEDCO, and told the press gathering that his organization was extremely optimistic at the opportunities SNEDCO will provide the membership. Sinclair was impressed at the co-operation received from the government officials on the establishment of SNEDCO. "This type of relationship must be maintained with the governments to ensure our rights are entrenched in the constitution," Sinclair said. According to Sinclair, SNEDCO will become a self-government institution administering the economic component. "SNEDCO sets us on the path that allows us to econom-

ically co-operate and compete, in this country," Sinclair said.

When the federal government of Canada introduced the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP) which provided opportunity for Aboriginal people in Canada to achieve economic self-sufficiency, AMNSIS submitted a proposal outlining the SNEDCO mandate. Through NEDP, funds were available for Native controlled economic development and financial institutions, community economic development, and support for special projects, including special business enterprises, training, and product development.

With the NEDP program in place, AMNSIS recognized that it (NEDP) could provide a basis for implementing the AMNSIS economic development strategy. A special Economic Development Planning Group, established through AMNSIS had identified areas of concern regarding the economic position of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. The plan-

ning group identified the following problems:

a) The lack of a physical resource base owned and controlled by Native people.

b) The lack of substantial access to needed financial resources, whether in the form of internally generated surpluses or externally generated finances.

c) Inadequate skills and experience to effectively participate in economic development.

d) Inadequate social support systems to assist in the transformation of families and communities from dependency to self-support.

e) The absence of an adequately supported comprehensive development system with a community focus able to support and advance community initiatives.

f) The absence of an appropriate institutional structure capable of responding to individual and community initiatives, which is sensitive, credible and responsible, and which has a comprehensive mandate and resources sufficient to support varied opportunities.

g) The absence of an appropriate mechanism for retaining economic surplus generated, and for mobilizing such surpluses as they occur so as to take full advantage of newly-developing opportunities.

A proposal, outlining AMNSIS economic strategy was submitted in November, 1983 seeking financial support for developing the SNEDCO structure. The proposal was successful in securing \$412,000 to develop the policies and procedures, investment business plans for the new economic development foundation as well as its operating units. NEDP agreed to the one year development funds on the basis that SNEDCO use the money to provide the following:

a) An elaboration of the concept and of the essential elements of the business plan of the proposed corporation.

b) A work plan, organizational plan, and budget for the start period.

c) Organizational and systems development and implementation.

d) Development of operating framework, operating policies and criteria.



e) Preparation of financial and investment plans, including budgets.

f) Development of monitoring and evaluation procedures.

g) Preparation of a comprehensive business plan.

h) And implementation scheduling.

There were funds in the NEDP agreement to hire staff to carry out this work order. The staff hired included; Doug McArthur, General Manager, Marlene Anderson, Executive Secretary/Administrative Officer, Donavon Young, and Chris Isford, Project Development Officers and Danique Sawden, Receptionist/Secretary.

It was decided to form a basic structure through which SNEDCO will be implemented, thus the Native Economic Development Foundation, a non-profit body was formed. It possesses broad and general planning powers, responsible for organizing and co-ordinating the delivery of SNEDCO's programs and services, and will act as it's owner and controller.

To ensure SNEDCO's success, AMNSIS assembled a high profile Board of Directors. Those board members include: Wayne McKenzie, President, Larry Heinemann, Vice-President, Dona Desmarais, Secretary, and Tim Low, Treasurer. Members at large include, David Dombowsky, currently the President of Matrix Enterprises Ltd. In the past, Dombowsky has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Potash Corporation of

Saskatchewan. Hewitt Helmsing, presently the Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Health Care Association. Ron Barclay, a senior lawyer in the firm of MacPherson Leslie, and Tyerman, in addition he has been a senior legal advisor to the Government of Saskatchewan since 1972.

Once the initial ground work is completed, AMNSIS hopes to raise \$50 million from the government and private sector. Shares of the corporation will eventually be offered for sale and details will be announced when finalized. Up to \$10 million will be sought from NEDP to allow operations to begin as early as August 1, 1985.

McKenzie said SNEDCO will establish a trust company that will operate under the same guidelines as any bank does. Once established they will issue mortgages, make small business and personal loans and handle financial transactions. "The only difference in this and other financial institutions will be owned by Native people," McKenzie said.

Other economic investments SNEDCO is considering are high technology industry, oil and gas industry, real estate, travel agency, and the wild rice industry. "We'll consider any industry, as long as it will provide an earnings base for future growth," McKenzie said. "Our priority is to provide AMNSIS members an opportunity to participate in key economic sectors and at the same time create employment," McKenzie added. □

Native Women Honored



by Larry Laliberte

Regina - The Regina Native Women's Association (RNWA) recently hosted what was described as an awards night long overdue, and was the first ever in Canada. The event was billed as "Native Women Honoring Native Women" night. This formal gathering paid well deserved tribute to Native women who have and continue to work for the betterment of Native people. It recognized and presented awards to ten Native women who were seen to be outstanding for their community involvement and excelled in personal achievements.

Held in one of Regina's most distinguished establishments, the Hotel Saskatchewan on April 17, 1985, the ceremonies were well attended by Native and non-Native individuals. Dignitaries in attendances were the Mayor or Regina, Larry Schneider, and the wife of the Premier of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Chantal Devine.

Chantal Devine personally greeted guest and nominees as they arrived, which set the tone for the evening. All who met her agreed that her charm, personality and appearance were very bit as pretty as her name. Once all guest arrived and were seated, Winston Wuttunee led the head guests to their appropriate seats while singing an Indian honor song to the beat of a hand drum. Wuttunee, a well known Saskatchewan Native performer provided the evening's entertainment.

Chantal Devine served as Master of Ceremonies. She opened her remarks by congratulating all nominees before introducing Dr. Rev. Adam Cuthand who said grace and gave thanks for the gathering and the reason for it in his prayer. Introduction of the head table guests followed supper, which was well prepared by the hotel staff, and enjoyed by all.

Chantal Devine told the audience

that although she was very accustomed to attending formal gatherings it was the first time that she had been asked to serve as Master of Ceremonies, which sets this gathering apart from all others. "I'm extremely honored to be part of this evening and I congratulate all nominees, for you are all winners in your own respective ways," Chantal Devine said. She then read off the list of nominees as follows: Alice Goforth, Annie Meguanis (Feather), Caroline Goodwill, Delora Parisian, Dona Desmarais, Doreen Cappel, Eileen McAllister, Eileen Ross, Emma Pratt, Eva Lapierre, Frances Pelletier, Gloria Ratkovich, Ivy Scales, Julie Pitzel, Leona Poitras, Lilly Daniels, Lorraine Yuzicapi, Maria Campbell, Marlene Stevenson, Mary Doris Anaquod, Mary St. Pierre, Norma Welsh, Olive Lavalley, Pat Lowe, Phyllis Gibson, Rose-Anne Bellegarde, Sandra Herney, Sandra Poorman, Terry MacPhail, Yvonne Howse Thomas, Yvonne Pratt, and Joan Beatty. A warm round of applause accompanied the mention of each name.

Lowell Monkhouse, President of the Regina Market Square, a downtown merchants association which gave overwhelming support to this event, was introduced and offered a few words on behalf of the association. After congratulating nominees, Monkhouse said the achievements of Native women have had a substantial impact on Canadian society. "Today marks the beginning of an historic chapter recognizing the efforts of Native women", Monkhouse began. He then added that their record of achievement speaks for itself, and this award night was long overdue. Monkhouse concluded by saying "Native women have a deep understanding for equality, a trait that distinguishes them from the rest of society. I commend each and everyone

of you for your effort, and may only good spirits guide you."

Jim Durocher who represented the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) was their Provincial Treasurer, extended greetings from their Board of Directors. Durocher took this rare opportunity to commend the efforts of the RNWA and urge them to continue. Durocher mentioned that AMNSIS and RNWA have the same objectives, which are to improve the living conditions of Native people. "When we can walk with our heads up high, we'll know we have succeeded. I urge you to continue and personally congratulate you for the excellent job you have done for the Native people of this province," Durocher concluded.

Peter Tallis attended on behalf of the Saskatchewan Housing Association. He spoke words of encouragement and congratulated not only the nominees but the RNWA in general. He said his department was happy and honored to be part of this evening and reminded RNWA that everyone present was thankful for the pride they generated not only in the Native community but non-Native as well.

Joan Beatty, Executive Director of Saskatchewan Native Communications encouraged Native women to take a more active role in all levels of government. "We have the political knowledge that we can survive as politicians, therefore in order to have a say on what goes on politically, we must get involved in regional, provincial and national levels of politics," Beatty said. She concluded by saying that she was happy that Native women's contributions were finally being recognized and was personally honored to be included on the nominee list.

"Behind every good man is a woman," Larry Schneider said mayor of Regina, as he began his address on behalf of the City of Regina. Schneider mentioned that he had witnessed countless award presentation during term of office but this one was especially important to him. "Women are no longer second class citizens, and you are proof of that," he said. "Tonight we acknowledge what you have done. Thanks for allowing me to pay my respects" Schneider concluded.

Other guest speakers included; Tony Pelletier from Regina Friend-

ship Centre, Mary Pitawanakat from Secretary of State, Joyce Blake who is past president of the Young Women's Christian Association, Agnes Stanley who is President of the Golden Agers Incorporation, and Margaret Rawlinson from Saskatchewan Housing Corporation. All gave warmest congratulations to the nominees and encouraged each and every one of them to continue their endeavours.

The Keynote speaker was Yvonne Howse Thomas, Vice-President of RNWA. She was wearing a traditional Indian costume which complimented what she had to say. Firstly, Howse Thomas introduced her children who were present as her main purpose in life. "We as tribal women cannot forget our most precious gift....our children," Howse Thomas said. She spoke on the importance of communicating, and understanding traditional Native values. "It is with the practising of these values, kindness, sharing, and honesty, that we will survive with strength and dignity," she concluded.

Then it was on to the main purpose of the evening and the moment that all nominees and guest had been waiting for, the presentation of the awards. Before announcing the winners Margaret Rawlinson reminded the nominees that the final choice was hard to make and each and everyone of them were winners. The hard job of selecting the winners rested on Lillian Isbistor, Chuck Cameron, Bernice Saul-teaux, Leona Fayant, Rev. Adam Cuthand, Bea Cuthand and Joyce Blake.

Those recognized with awards were: Norma Welsh, Olive Lavallee, Mary St. Pierre, Julie Pitzel, Lillian Daniels, Lorraine Yuciacpi, Maria Campbell, Annie Mecuanis (Feather), Ivy Scales, and Eileen McAllister. In addition RNWA presented three special recognition plaques to Joan Beatty for her outstanding work in the field of communications, Phyllis Bellegarde for her outstanding achievements as the current President of RNWA, and to Margaret Rawlinson for her much appreciated support to the RNWA cause.

The evening was concluded with entertainment from Winston Wutunee, Jan Dieter, and Raymond Lavallee, all Native performers of the highest culture. □

Community Group Stalls Native Women Project by Larry Laliberte

Regina - The biggest project undertaken by a Native organization in recent years, is presently being stalled by a Regina community association. The Regina Native Women's Association (RNWA) is infuriated by actions taken by the North Central Community Association (NCCA), which puts the future of their building projects up in the air.

The project has been in the making several years and has not ran into any serious difficulties until now. It will see an old Safeway building renovated into a Native Women's Community Complex that will house, a resource arena big enough for 300 people, Native day-care centre, Native ministry centre, family workers unit, postnatal health services, traditional elders kitchen, and RNWA's main offices. In addition, RNWA is building a 24 unit apartment complex on the old Safeway parking lot, which is presently under construction. The two buildings are a joint project administered by RNWA, and when completed will serve Regina's Native community.

All was going according to plan, until NCCA opposed the project and approached city hall as well as Provincial Planning Committee to try and pull the plug on the project. NCCA represents residents living in the North Central area of Regina, and have been successful in stalling the project by submitted signed petitions to the Provincial Planning Committee. Until a decision is made from that department, the joint project remains on hold.

NCCA is opposed to the project because they say having both the Native Women's Community Complex and the apartment building in that given space will create numerous problems for residents living in the area. Firstly, with two buildings of that size going up in the amount of space available, parking problems will be inevitable. They add that the project was poorly designed, claiming it was the makings of a ghetto. NCCA also feel that the apartment complex does not provide adequate play area for the children that will be living there, and they

feel this is not healthy for any growing child. Neighboring buildings of the proposed project include a beverage room and a liquor store, and NCCA says this is a poor environment, not only for the children, but for the services that RNWA plans to offer.

Meanwhile, RNWA feels that the actions taken by NCCA are nothing more than pure acts of racism and ignorance. In defending their position RNWA said that extensive studies conducted by their department have shown that parking will not be a problem because economic standards of Native people will not allow many of them to own vehicles. Many elders will be living in the apartment units and most of them don't even have a drivers license. As for the outdoor playing space for the children, RNWA ensures the project does provide sufficient play area for the children, adding that there are surrounding parks in the immediate area that can be utilized. They also mentioned that in Regina many families, Native and non-Native, have lived years on end in apartments and those families with children have never encountered any serious problems.

Eileen McAllister, RNWA Program Director, said NCCA concerns have no merit and the only reason they're trying to dismantle the project, is that it will bring more Native people into the area. "We as Native people are constantly having to prove ourselves, and NCCA's stalling tactics clearly shows the attitude and ignorance non-Native people have towards us," McAllister said. "What we're trying to do here is provide an essential services for Native people that otherwise wouldn't be available to them. We're determined to see this project through regardless of what NCCA tries to do. We've put too much work into it to let something like this beat us," she added.

Ralph Leibel, a spokesman for NCCA said "We're not against Native housing or the project, but let's not cram too many people into too small of a space on a busy street. This is the development of a classic

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ghetto." NCCA stated that when the old Safeway store was still operating, the parking lot couldn't accommodate all the grocery shoppers on a busy day. "Now with another building with 24 family units going up on the very same parking lot, could you imagine the parking chaos that will create," Leibel said.

Hugh Sanders, Executive Secretary for NCCA added, "The children will end up playing in the streets and that's definitely no place for a child, regardless if they're Native or not."

Sanders also said that the amount of money going into the construction of the apartment building could have been used to buy individual houses and that would have saved RNWA a considerable amount of money. "If they did it that way, not only would it eliminate the overcrowding problem, but more importantly these families would

have their own houses and all the benefits that go with them," Sanders said.

conflict of interest became a public issue, the media that pick up the story made it look as if they (RNWA) were forced to build on the site through funding agreements with governments. "This isn't the case, we chose that area because of the high density of Native people living there," McAllister said. "Our job is to serve Native people as effective and sufficiently as possible, and we feel that having these two units together, we'll achieve that," McAllister explained.

Since the project was publically officially announced RNWA has reported receiving anonymous phone calls. The caller would say things like, "We don't want you Indians building a reserve here," and "Move back to your damn reserves where you Indians belong." McAl-

lister said that if this is any indication of how they'll be treated, she anticipates once they do move into the complex, they'll be subject to even more abuse.

When NCCA presented their concerns at a recent city council meeting, they questioned why the city was using tax dollars in funding a project of this nature without taking their concerns into consideration. A motion was passed that a meeting be set up with all parties involved trying to come up with some mutual agreement. With that yet to take place and waiting to hear from the Provincial Planning Committee, the RNWA building projects remains on hold. □

Editor's Note: At that City of Regina meeting, RNWA were successful in securing \$200.00 toward their projects.

Pinehouse Interested In Land Claims and Local Control

by Joan Beatty

Pinehouse - About forty local people came out to hear and question AMNSIS, (Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan) representatives talk about the meaning of land base and self-government in the Canadian Constitution at a recent afternoon meeting in Pinehouse.

With the first Ministers Conference on Native Issues still fresh in their minds, the relatively young participants were keen to find out how their lives would be affected if an agreement was reached with governments.

Using specific local examples like forestry, commercial fishing, mines, hunting, and trapping, AMNSIS President Jim Sinclair, along with Area Director Jim Favel, were kept busy answering questions on what they are trying to accomplish at the Constitutional talks.

Pinehouse residents were very interested in how they could apply the work they have already done in the past five years where they have determined all the land and resources they have traditionally lived on all their lives. The study, initiated by

LCA chairman, George Smith, is expected to be completed this fall.

AMNSIS Treasurer, Jim Durocher, said that an AMNSIS Lands Commission was recently established that is currently holding meetings throughout the province, accepting submissions from communities on where they would like to make their land claims. He said a summary of that study could be presented to the Commission when they come to Pinehouse.

Another question raised at the meeting was the meaning of self-government. How broad is the definition? What would happen to AMNSIS as an organization? How would local government be different from the existing local government authorities? What control and say would there be for local people in the use of resources such as fishing and hunting?

AMNSIS representative, Rod Bishop, explained that it's important local people don't get the two forms of local government confused. He said Local Community Authority (LCA) could be represented by anybody, including non-



Native people. If a large number of non-Native people were to move into the community of Pinehouse, they could take over the Local Community Authority (LCA). But most of the local governments in the North including Pinehouse are controlled by Native people because they are still the majority.

Bishop explained that if the Aboriginal people were to get land base and self-government entrenched in the Constitution, it would mean control of the land Native people lay claim to as part of their land base. It would mean only Native people could form local councils governing those lands. They would be able to make decisions regarding how they want those lands governed, the kind of services they want, how they want the resources managed, etc. Bishop said once the concepts of

land base and self-government are entrenched in the Constitution, no governments will be able to take them away.

Sinclair said the Constitution talks, which began in 1981, are the key to the survival of the Aboriginal people in being able to have a say and control of their own lives. He said an agreement was just about reached at the last Constitutional Conference where the Saskatchewan government became the 7th province to agree to the entrenchment of land base and self-government. However, the Assembly of First Na-

tions and the Inuit felt the proposal was not binding enough. Sinclair said with only two years left to get Native rights in the Constitution, it was important progress was made at this past conference. He said, although the Saskatchewan government was hesitant in supporting the accord, they are prepared to move into self-governing institutions in areas like education, economic development, housing, communications, etc.

"We can begin to work on an agreement with Saskatchewan that spells out our self-government insti-

tution and tracts of land we want for our people." Sinclair said such an agreement could be constitutionalized in the 1987 conference, which is slated to be the final one unless agreement is reached with the First Ministers for more meetings.

The three hour meeting ended with Local President, Leonard McCallum, requesting the AMNSIS Lands Commission come to their community so they could make their recommendations on land claims and self-government issues. □

Northwest Central Region I Discusses Constitutional Talks

by Joan Beatty

Fairhome: Over 50 people showed up at a recent meeting of the North West Central Region I to find out more about the outcome of the Constitutional talks and to discuss area concerns. Representatives from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) included Area Director Rod Bishop, Jim Sinclair, AMNSIS President, Jim Durocher, AMNSIS Treasurer and Jim Favel, Area Director from Ile-a-la-Crosse. The meeting was chaired by Euclid Boyer of Chitek Lake.

Sinclair said some progress was made at the recent First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Rights. Some agreement had been reached where seven provinces along with the federal government had agreed to a political accord however, the Inuit and the Assembly of First Nations were hesitant in giving their support. A further meeting at the end of May or early June is to be held with all the Aboriginal leaders and government Ministers to determine whether the agreement will be signed.

Sinclair commented that there has been changes in the thinking of the church. Pope John Paul II spoke of his support in the self-determination of the Aboriginal people during his recent Canadian tour. Sinclair also had the opportunity to visit the Pope in Rome this spring.

The purpose of the trip included inviting him to Batoche and although he could not accept the invitation, he said he would be willing to meet with a delegation to help commemorate the Metis struggle.

Sinclair touched on the matter of separating the organization, saying it should be done in an orderly democratic way. "We should not be attacking each other because we are Metis or Non-Status because we are all Aboriginal people wanting the same thing; land and self-government." He said it will be up to the annual assembly to determine which direction the organization goes. "One change that is occurring is the shift of AMNSIS from an organization to self-governing institutions," Sinclair concluded.

Rod Bishop, who is running for provincial secretary of AMNSIS, spoke about the importance of electing responsible leadership to com-

plete the negotiations for land rights for the Metis people.

Durocher said the organization began with nothing to fight for except welfare. AMNSIS used social programs to organize and politicize their people. He stressed the importance of keeping the organization together.

Allan Morin of Ile-a-la-Crosse, also running for provincial secretary, said it was important for Aboriginal people to support each other and that this was not the time to talk about separating the organization. "This is exactly what the governments want us to do," he said.

Other people running for area director in attendance, were introduced and were given the opportunity to say a few words. They included: Mary L'Heureaux, Larry Nault, and Euclid Boyer.

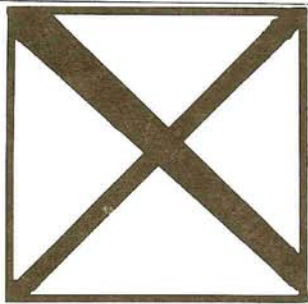
Area concerns which were expressed included the status of two local development corporations. More information is to be obtained for the next meeting. Other complaints were lack of information getting to the membership in all areas of programming and the status of the different AMNSIS Locals in the area. □

NEW BREED
Journal of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan
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VOTE LARRY NAULT



Larry (Napoleon) Nault announced his intention to run as Area Director in the North East Area II known as the Meadow Lake Area. Larry was born and raised in this area and has always been a supportive member of AMNSIS.

When asked why he was going to run for this position, Larry replied:

"I see the beginning of a new day for our people. For one hundred years, we have asked and taken what we could. Now we are doing things which I believe in: Independence, Self reliance and Self Sufficiency. We are a proud people, who work for what we get. We have been the victims of the welfare cycle. We get a welfare cheque then the government provides short term employment; we got unemployment insurance for a spell then Welfare again. The way I see it's all welfare. It's got to change! I see the need for Welfare dollars to be turned into education dollars. With education and training comes long term employment. With special skills come the development of businesses and long term jobs."

"The NSIM program has to be used for this purpose. We must expand certain areas of Community education. We need trained managers, accountants, lawyers,

teachers and other. But these people must be committed to stay in the communities and support the local organizations."

The settlements of our rights with land and self-government, this is why we need each other. This is what I will work for:

Constitution: what we need in the Constitution is the same as our ancestors. The years have gone by but our needs are still the same. We need land, and our share of what Canada has to offer in our share of what Canada has to offer in our government.

My experience in organization:

- I have been active in a number of different fields including AMNSIS.
- Hockey-played all over Saskatchewan and Alberta. Northern Professional Chuckwagon Association.
- I think I am better known for my leadership and hard work and my commitment to AMNSIS now.
- A member of Local 488, Edmonton of Plumbers and Pipefitters for the past 20 years.

I believe there are four people running for this position. We have a democratic organization and I will support it all the way.

On June 14th-Vote for Larry Nault

ON JUNE 14, 1985 VOTE LARRY NAULT FOR NORTH EAST AREA II

IPAIAD ADVERTISEMENT

Imprisoned Love

My love,
How many times do I whisper
your name to myself in a day.
How many times does the image
of your beauty cross my mind.
The softness of your body
still lingers on my fingertips
The warmth of your love
still burns in my heart.

As I lie here in the dark,
I hold out these things.
For they are all I have for now,
till we are together again
But with each visit we have
I realize how fortunate a man I am.
To have such a warm person
to love and share my life with.

Your love has a way
of melting these bars,
and bringing us close to one another
Even if it is for just one stolen kiss
in a dream_____.

Friend of New Breed

Freedom

When you hear what I've got to say
you won't be able to turn your head
away

Because what I'm going to talk
about

Nobody wants to be without
Makes no difference who you are
or what color you happen to be
as long as you are alive and
breathing

This has got to be one of your needs
Freedom for you and Freedom for
me and every living thing that
breathes

when you see how free
the bird fly into the sky
you're going to have to say, Oh my

All the water in the sea
how it flows so very free
makes no difference who you are.

Rita Roy

by Amy Setka

The following is a report submitted by a young girl who travelled to Ottawa with her mother to attend the First Minister's Conference on Aboriginal Rights. We present it here in an attempt to illustrate how the conference appeared to one with no political alliances or interests and through the eyes of innocence.

Monday, April 1

Our plane left Saskatoon at ten o'clock in the morning. Looking out the window everything looked very small. The cars looked like beetles crawling on the road. The plane flew higher into the air. The roads looked like lines in our gym. The lakes looked like water puddles. We were flying higher into the air when another plane passed by us.

I took my care bear (Baby Hugs), along with me and I held her up to the window so she could look out too. When we couldn't see nothing but clouds Baby Hugs did some breakdancing on my knees while I listened to music on headphones.

When we flew over Manitoba we could see the city of Winnipeg. It was a big city. Manitoba is the province beside us. Winnipeg is the capitol city in Manitoba. The next province we flew into was Ontario. That is where Ottawa is.

They gave us dinner on the plane. As we ate our lunch we could see nothing but water out the window. My mom said the water was The Great Lakes. She said there was five of them.

The plane landed in Toronto airport. My mom and I only had time to get off the plane and run to another one that would take us to Ottawa. We were the last ones on that plane. My mom was glad we never missed it.

We took a bus from the airport to the hotel in Ottawa. The bus driver drove quite fast. We stayed at the Holiday Inn on Kent Street. It's close to the Parliament Buildings. We stayed on the twenty-fifth floor. My mom took me swimming in the pool.



Tuesday, April 2

In the morning after breakfast we went to a place called the Convention Center. It's where the meeting was.

It took my mom all morning to get me a special pass to go inside. Anyone going into the meetings had to have one. My mom said it was for security reasons so that no one could do anything bad to the Prime Minister.

I was the only kid in Canada in the meeting. I was excited to see the Prime Minister. My mom said he's a very important man in Canada. She said the decisions he makes now will affect me when I grow up.

All these men sat around a table talking. There were T.V. cameras all over the room and lots of reporters for newspapers.

I was tired after my trip. My mom woke me up at six o'clock that morning. We went to another room where lots of people were watching T.V.'s. The show on the T.V.'s were what was happening in the other room. I was so tired I fell asleep on one of the couches.

Wednesday, April 3

Today my mom said I could meet Prime Minister Mulroney at a reception. We have a special invitation to go. I think I'll get him to sign my invitation.

At the meeting my mom introduced me to Jim Sinclair. She said he is an important man who has worked hard for his people, people like her and my kookum. My mom is Metis and so is my kookum. She makes good pie and beadwork. My kookum is making me moccasins.

The men talked lots. My mom was sad. She said the men and the Prime Minister changed their minds since what they said yesterday. She said politicians say they'll do one thing and then do another. I don't understand that at all.

I had to go to the bathroom and I walked right in front of a T.V. camera. I hope my cousin Terry saw me on T.V.

The meeting is finally over. Girls are carrying trays of food around. I like the pizza best. The meatballs tasted good too.

We wait and wait for Mr. Mulrone. Finally he comes into the room. My mom asked him to sign my card he says he'll be right back. We wait and wait.

Mr. Scowen comes and says hi to us. He's from Nipawin. He told me he would send me some souvenirs for the kids in my class. My mom says he's our Member of Parliament. She said he works for us in Ottawa. He is surprised to see us there.

We wait some more for Mr. Mulrone. My mom told me he's doing a press release. She said that means he's talking to the men who work on newspapers. I'm getting tired of waiting.

My mom comes and tells me Mr. Mulrone had to go. I'm mad and I feel sad. I'm the only kid here and he forgot about me.

Mr. Scowen comes and poses for a picture with me and my mom. I'm still mad though because he's not Mr. Mulrone. Mr. Scowen said he'd take my card and get it signed. I don't care that much about him signing my card, I wanted to meet him and talk to him.

On our way to a cab we saw a statue of Terry Fox. We caught the same cab as Mr. Sinclair. He said we could go for supper with him and his friends. We went for chinese food.

cont on page 45

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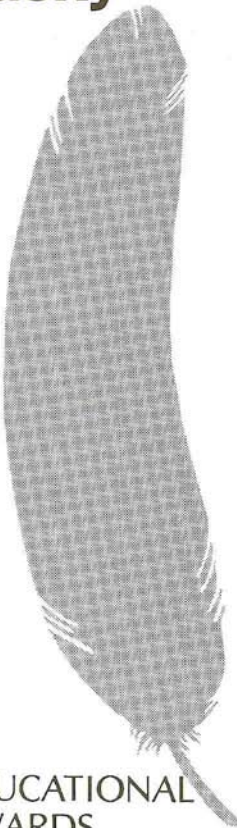
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Sid Dutchak

Saskatchewan Minister Of Northern Affairs

by Joan Beatty

The following interview was conducted with Mr. Dutchak shortly after his return from Ottawa, where he attended the 1985 First Minister's Conference on Aboriginal Issues and deals mainly with his retrospective opinions of those proceedings.

N.B.: *Do you think that more progress was achieved at this year's Aboriginal Conference than in previous years?*

S.D.: Yes, I believe more was achieved at this year's conference than ever before and I credit that to the co-operation and new approach of the new federal government.

N.B.: *Why did Saskatchewan reject the originally proposed accord that was put forward by the federal government?*

S.D.: We started out by addressing the same concern we had last year by indicating that we can't have a blanket amendment that isn't applicable in different regions and won't recognize the regional diversities or different Aboriginal groups involved.

In the past year in Saskatchewan, we have been working with the various groups trying to identify where the areas of movement could be and where we can make progress. That's why we didn't agree with the first concept.

N.B.: *How did the second concept differ from the first?*

S.D.: The second one differs in the sense that it is going to allow us, a Provincial Government, to negotiate with the Aboriginal People in Saskatchewan on Saskatchewan issues. We believe that in Saskatchewan we have a lot of differences in relations to self-government. We believe we are further ahead than most other provinces because of all the work we have been doing with Aboriginal people. I think recognizing those differences is one main reason why we think we can progress quicker now with an agreement that has some sense to it.

N.B.: *It was reported that there was a split in the Saskatchewan delegation in regards to supporting the first proposal. Is that true?*

S.D.: I think there is always a variance in agreements or opinions by different players on one side. However, in terms of the general policy, there was no split.

N.B.: *One of the concerns expressed by Mr. Devine was that if the first proposed accord was accepted, he would then be forced to negotiate with any number of individual groups seeking self-government. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Devine doesn't recognize the elected leaders of the two main Aboriginal groups in Saskatchewan who have been lobbying for self-government. Is that true?*

S.D.: I believe he meant just the opposite when he said that. He indicated that if you have a blanket agreement, he would be forced to negotiate, in the courts, with anybody who felt they had a claim under that blanket agreement, which is correct.

We're seeing something very similar happening right now with the recent equal rights amendment where we have women's groups and individuals who will be commencing actions regarding equality across the country. We believe, and the Premier believes that the same thing could happen in Aboriginal matters, where an individual Indian for instance, could take the Province to court on an individual or regional matter. This is what he was referring to. It is still a concern of ours and that is why we want to put a lot of work into developing an understanding so that everybody can control the issue and it doesn't get away from us.

N.B.: *If an agreement is reached between the Aboriginal groups and the province, will this agreement eventually be entrenched in the constitution?*

S.D.: I think you are definitely going to see entrenchment. However, the effect of entrenchment will vary across Canada and it will vary amongst the Aboriginal groups themselves.

Saskatchewan is interested in working further because we know that what we have gotten in the past just is no longer good enough. We realize that the Aboriginal groups have got to be in control of their own affairs just as everyone else is. And so the answer to your question is yes.

N.B.: *The conference closed with the Prime Minister announcing a follow-up meeting which would be held at the end of May. What do you expect the result of this meeting will be?*

S.D.: I see us becoming more specific at this meeting by verifying the understanding we came to at the conference itself. You are going to see that there is a greater extent of agreement on the part of some of the provinces that held back, even though they may have originally agreed in principle. I also think you may see more of the Aboriginal groups in agreement as well.

N.B.: *Is your government presently involved in any negotiations in an attempt to ensure the accord is better received at the May meeting than at the conference?*

S.D.: Yes, I am talking to the Aboriginal groups in Saskatchewan as well as my other provincial counter-parts to see whether we can arrive at a common understanding and ensure some progress once the issues are broken down. Most of this is in respect to regional breakdowns. If there is a problem in British Columbia for instance, we don't feel Saskatchewan should be held back in its progress. If we work these things out with our Aboriginal people in Saskatchewan we should not then be hindered by unrelated problems which may be relevant or occurring in B.C., but which do not apply to us.

N.D.: *Do you believe we will see agreement reached at the May meeting?*

S.D.: I expect that you will see an agreement. However, I also believe that the Assembly of First Nations will not be part of that agreement due to their unique interests.

N.B.: *What will be the effect of one Aboriginal group refusing to participate in an agreement?*

S.D.: I suppose everyone would like to see everyone else agree and I think we have come pretty darn close to accomplishing that already. We've got some provincial governments who presently disagree because of some of the wording. I believe the Prime Minister's position is that we will do our best at getting the Aboriginal groups to agree. If that is the best we can do then progress should not be delayed to the lack of a unanimous agreement. Saskatchewan supports that position.

N.B.: *So you say that the accord will be entrenched. I wonder if you see a situation occurring, such as in Quebec as a result of the Assembly of First Nations not accepting the accord?*

S.D.: I don't think so because we are looking at this type of constitutional amendment. It requires only a certain number of the provinces along with the federal government to agree before becoming law. This is not similar to the Quebec situation.

The Prime Minister has said that he hopes to get the Aboriginal people to agree because it applies to them. The government would not be comfortable with an amendment being entrenched in this regard where a majority of the Aboriginal people were not in agreement. I am confident that we will have a vast majority of the Aboriginal representatives in agreement after the May meeting.

N.B.: *From our understanding of the position put forward by the First Nations representatives, they already have certain rights entrenched while we, the Metis and non-Status Indians have only a working relationship with the Federal Government. They feel that if the accord is accepted and entrenched, they would then have to deal with the provincial governments and this would in turn, weaken their present position somehow. Do you believe*

that they are expressing a valid concern in this respect?

S.D.: Well, some of that is valid. They do have a unique position as being the responsibility of the Federal Government. However, the Treaty Indians have apparently worked out an understanding with the Federal Government. I believe that they are in the round of agreement with everybody else. The A.F.N. has more distinct and unique problems that aren't being totally identified to us in Saskatchewan. We don't have too much to do with their membership at this point as the Treaty people are not involved. I don't know all of the implications. I assumed that the Federal Government was doing some bargaining with them and negotiating with them constantly now. I'm not sure what the result to those negotiations will be.

N.B.: *If agreement is in fact reached on the accord what is the process then in implementing it?*

S.D.: We've met with certain Metis leaders in Saskatchewan already and I'm meeting with Indian leaders in due course to begin identifying the agreements in principle that can show the basic plan as to where we start. We are already involved in transferring some responsibilities in the education field. What we really have to do now is identify more areas where we can do that and to a greater extent in relation to the Metis situation.

In relation to the Indian situation in Saskatchewan, alot depends on what is agreed to between ourselves and the Federal Government, because Indians are a Federal responsibility and we simply provide them with services for which we are compensated. The issues are quite different in these two instances.

N.B.: *Will you be in a position to implement agreements that you made with Aboriginal groups in Saskatchewan if the other provinces haven't made similar agreements with their Native people?*

S.D.: Yes. That is the whole intent of our position. That is why we suggested the compromise. I expect Saskatchewan will reach agreements and implement agreements in spite of other provinces.

N.B.: *What is your government's understanding of the concept of self-government as put forward by Saskatchewan's Native groups?*

S.D.: We don't have a pre-defined understanding of self-government. We see the definition arising out of future negotiations. We think that self-government means something different to the Metis as opposed to the Indians or the Inuit. That was verified at the constitutional conference. Everyone seemed to have a different definition. We expect those types as differences as well as regional differences to be present. We do not have a 'carved in stone' definition. We think it is more fair to deal with the Aboriginal people and then determine what the definition will be as we go along.

N.B.: *What were your reactions of Mr. Mulroney's negotiating skills as demonstrated at the recent constitutional conference?*

S.D.: He is probably one of the most powerful negotiators I have ever been involved with. The guy is much more confident in this area than any other Federal leader I have seen before, including Joe Clark, Pierre Trudeau or anyone else. He is probably the perfect Prime Minister for these times. He has the unique ability to Rhetoric out

of discussions and get down to the meat of the matter while refusing to choose sides because of political reasons. He appears to want to reach results and he is prepared to get tough with anyone who is posing an impediment that may not be legitimate.

During the constitutional negotiations he was just as tough on the provinces whether they be Tory, N.D.P. or Liberal. He seems to operate on the basis that an agreement is important to everyone so lets get rid of the rhetoric and get down to basics. He certainly is talented, there is no doubt about that.

N.B.: *Just recently the Provincial Budget was announced. Can you tell us what's in it for Saskatchewan's Native population?*

S.D.: We have regional things that are in it where we deal for instance with Northern Saskatchewan, which is primarily Native people. We've got dollars we are investing in resource development and education. The reason we tie those two expenditures together is we feel that there has to be more involvement by Native people in resource development of those areas. One of my goals as Northern Affairs Minister is to try to bring that closer to happening, whether it is in agriculture in the North or developing our mines. I'll give you an example. At Key Lake, we've got 27% of the staff being of Native ancestry and that's pretty good.

I was up there talking with the mining people asking how that could be increased when I saw something that was very gratifying and gave me confidence that we are going to improve on that situation. I saw people of Native ancestry in supervisory positions and other important areas of work in the mine. This is just something that ten or twenty years ago didn't happen. The Native people up there were being used for manual positions and there wasn't that will on the part of the corporations to understand that Native people should be elevated in the system to eventually take control of the corporations and be in responsible positions. We are seeing that happening now in Northern Saskatchewan. I was very pleased to see the development of Native people in being able to gain those higher skills. In fact, the father of one of the young fellows that works for AMNSIS is working at Key Lake. I believe his name is Lee Laclaire. That is what the budget is doing in resource development.

In education we are making expenditures in technical training in Northern Saskatchewan as well as in the satellite colleges and continued funding in specific Native programming and education departments. We've had increases in educational expenditures because we see that kind of increase as legitimate in that it's going to pull us out of there and improve our position. In terms of Natives across the province getting into business, we are trying to co-ordinate the departments such as tourism and small business to make Native people more aware of what is available such as 9 5/8% interest for loans to Native businesses. We are going to do a promotional campaign on that and we will be using Native communication facilities such as the New Breed for this as well. I am going to be putting together an informational package for the Native Media in the North as well as the South to provide a better communications link in this regard.

N.B.: *When are you anticipating the next Provincial election?*

S.D.: I have no idea. It's the Premier's prerogative to call

an election. I am ready for an election at any time and am looking forward to participating in a general election as I was elected in a bi-election. I'd like to know where I stand and if the people appreciate my performance thus far. I have the philosophy that people are always right in politics. If they vote against you then you have actually blown it for yourself. I see elections are being somewhat of a report card; either you've done your work or you haven't.

N.B.: *The fact that other provincial parties have already ordered their campaign materials such as posters, brochures, buttons and other paraphernalia is no indication of a soon to be announced election date, if I understand you correctly.*

S.D.: No! If the N.D.P. is predicting that there will be a general election this spring or summer then they are wrong. They have a little problem internally in mobilizing their troops. They are not having alot of candidates rushing forward to be nominated. They have a bit of a leadership problem which I understand. When a party is down and has been defeated, that is normal. The Federal Conservatives went through the same thing. After they straighten out their leadership problems, they'll be back in the fold and probably as strong as they were in 1982.

N.B.: *Thank-you.*

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Outside The Province

New Federal Funding Proposals For Aboriginal Organizations

Ottawa - David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Walter McLean, Secretary of State for Canada, announced recently that they would be consulting with Indian Chiefs, Aboriginal organizations, and communities regarding changes in the federal policy in funding arrangements for political advocacy and representation. The initiative will examine the distribution of current funding, but would not involve increases or decreases in the total amount of funding provided.

The Ministers said letters were going out requesting written proposals addressing the principles of the new policy. The additional suggestions would be added to those Crombie received during an extensive schedule of meetings with Chiefs across Canada. Crombie said the new policy would revolve around the following principles:

1. Federal funding of Indian politi-

cal activity should strengthen Indian communities, and put them in control of political organizations accountable to them.

2. There should be increased co-ordination of federal funding, and the new policy should enhance and supplement other initiatives, such as the move towards block funding.

3. Delivery of funds should be done in a way which permits Indian communities to set their own objectives and determine their own priorities and policies.

In a similar development, the Secretary of State also announced that funding for the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Native Council of Canada and the Metis National Council, as well as their provincial and regional affiliates for the last year of the Aboriginal Representative Organizations Program would be kept at levels equivalent to those allocated in 1984-85. □

Native-Owned Basket Making Production Announced

Charlottetown P.E.I. - A contribution of \$132,000 toward the establishment of a Native-owned basket making production centre in Prince Edward Island has been approved under the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP). The new production centre will employ up to 12 production workers, all Native personnel, and will feature on the job production and management training. Annual production is projected at 10,000 baskets in the first year of operation and 40,000 by the fifth year.

A non-profit company incorporated in 1982, the Society has approximately 200 members, some of whom have been making baskets at home for the Society for the past several years.

The greatly increased production from the new centre will be marketed in the Maritime Provinces. The

rest of Canada and New England are targeted as future potential markets.

In announcing the NEDP contribution to the Society, the Honourable Federal Tourism Minister, Tom McMillan, said the project is a demonstration of a significant and commendable commitment by the Native people of Prince Edward Island to developing and expanding their economic self-reliance. "Our government applauds this entrepreneurial initiative by the Directors and members of the Minego Arts and Crafts Society of P.E.I. and I am pleased that the Native Economic Development Program can assist in their endeavour," the Minister concluded. □

Ottawa To Study Racism In Workplace

Ottawa - New consultations to examine problems of racism in the workplace were recently announced by Jack Murta, Multiculturalism Minister. The purpose of the meetings is to ensure key business leaders, realize that the problem does indeed exist, and more importantly to work toward finding solutions. The Minister's decision to arrange the meetings was sparked at least partly by a joint report earlier in the week, from the Social Planning Council of Toronto and the Urban Alliance on Race Relations. These groups claim that 82 per cent of employers surveyed either ignore or playdown the significance of inter-racial tensions among employees.

Approximately 50% of those surveyed expressed negative views of racial minorities and a mere nine per cent stated a firm belief in racial equality. The federal government has committed itself to eliminating racial barriers to employment equity within the public service, Crown corporations, and any company doing federal business.

"The government is concerned that, if the attitude of the employers surveyed is representative of others across the country then the situation is much worse than we had realized," Murta said. Murta has already set up meetings with the Retail Merchants Association of Canada to analyze the situation and is presently working on arranging similar meetings with other national groups. □

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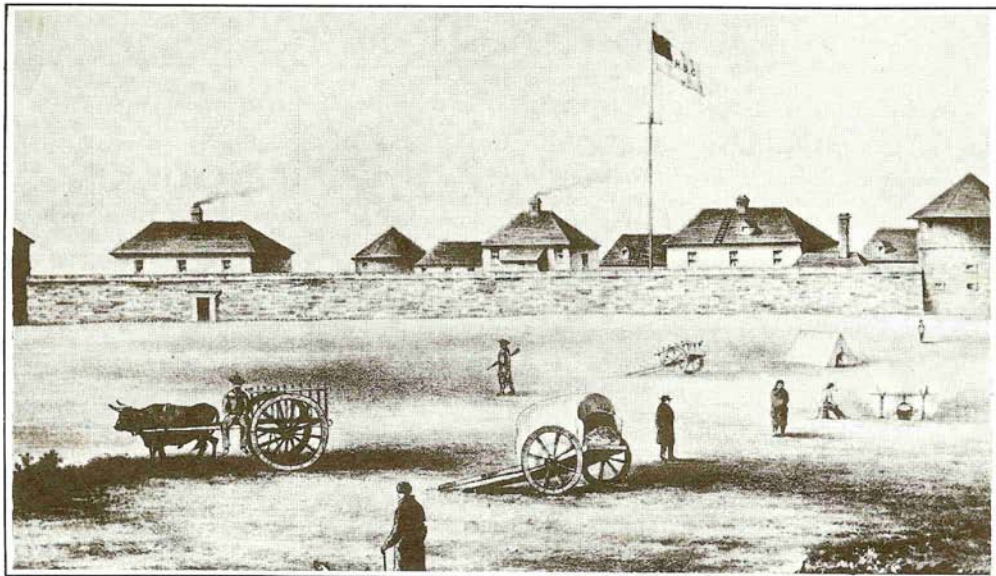


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THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BRITISH COLONIALISM AND IMPERIALISM

1821

by Ron Bourgeault

1870

Many historians would have you believe that what took place in 1869-70 in the Red River was just a rebellion. In this way it becomes easy to excuse what happened by saying it was just an immediate outbreak, an occurrence that arose out of the immediacy of circumstances. A good example is what is argued by Stanley and Morton, that it is a question of cultural conflict in which a more inferior culture reacts to being dominated by a more superior culture. Such an argument denies there is a history to the 'outbreak' and furthermore it goes on to legitimize what comes to happen after.

What I have tried to argue is that the so call 'Red River Rebellion' of 1869-70 was the result of the history of class struggle. A struggle in which the people most affected rise up against the very basis of their exploitation and national oppression. It became both a struggle of class (workers and the middle class) against the British ruling class and a struggle of national liberation against the colonialism of that ruling class. In this sense it was a class-national struggle. Both occurred together, and one could not take place without creating the other.

The only way in which the struggle could resolve itself

is for those most affected to get rid of, that is, to overthrow the sources of both the class and national oppression. Otherwise the system would only continue to perpetuate itself in the same manner. What I have argued, therefore, is that 1869-70 was not a rebellion in the sense that it was an immediate reaction, but a revolution. It was the attempt to overthrow one system, in order to create a different political, economic and social alternative. There is no one classic pattern or model that suits all situations. In the case of the Red River it came in the form of a coup d'etat, just as it has in many other cases.

Although the revolution came through a coup d'etat - the seizing of the colonial state to create another independent state - the class base for the revolution, that is, the middle class, was not strong enough to sustain it. Even within Riel's own ranks, break aways started to occur. A point was reached when Riel realized that total independence in the form of separation could not politically exist; that there must be a negotiated re-entry, or compromise to be made. That negotiated re-entry then became the terms of confederation.

Soon after its establishment the negotiated agreement

of confederation - the compromise position of national liberation - became undermined by the Canadian ruling class and the British. In its place was created the class and national oppression, the colonialism that Riel knew was going to be created if the original strategy of confederation was carried through without opposition. The state of Manitoba eventually became undermined, and was transformed into the Province of Manitoba. This was the process of domination. The process of creating internal Canadian colonialism occurred between the early 1870's until the insurrection of 1885.

The Creation of Internal Canadian Colonialism

The benefits to the collaborators with the Anglo-Canadians become apparent immediately after 1870. All political factions, such as the Orangists, Selkirk Settlers and the conservative medium and large Metis land owners either received title to their lands, or were given positions on the boards of directors of land companies, railroads and smaller banks and financial houses. Whereas the poorer members of the middle class, workers and buffalo hunters, for whom the land reform, the imbedding of the 1,400,000 acres in the constitution with the Manitoba Act, was originally intended, were driven out of Manitoba. In short the collaborators were given access to capital, while the mass of the population, those most affected, were denied anything. A minority served to benefit, while the majority only continue to suffer.

During the first half of the 1870's the strategy of the politicians in Ottawa was to undermine the political and economic independence of Manitoba. Both English and French political allies of the ruling interests in the East were sent into Manitoba to extend control over the process of elections. By being elected, these political agents, thereby bound Manitoba closer to the control of Ottawa. They further advanced the undermining of any independence that Manitoba had from the negotiated terms of confederation.

Riel, in his attempt to keep Manitoba independent, was elected twice to Parliament and was denied his seat both times. He was eventually driven into exile. The fact that Riel was elected to Parliament was what posed an absolute threat to the undermining of the independence of Manitoba by large capital and their political representatives in Ottawa. The whole domination of national independence within Manitoba must be seen within the manipulation of the electoral process by the ruling interests.

Immediately following the abolition of the provisional government, and as Manitoba slowly came under the influence of Ottawa, the old Council of Assiniboia was re-created in the form of the Council of the North West Territories, previously Rupert's Land, by the Canadian capitalists, in the same manner as the Council of Assiniboia previously extended its domination on behalf of British mercantile interests. The interests of the bankers and railroad barons were then in land and investments, and no longer fur. What is important, however, is that they had to extend political and economic control over the territory.

The Council of the North West Territories was made up of the same conservative Metis who sat on the Council of Assiniboia, together with representatives of the military police, Government officials, Hudson's Bay Company representatives and the incoming Anglo-Canadian

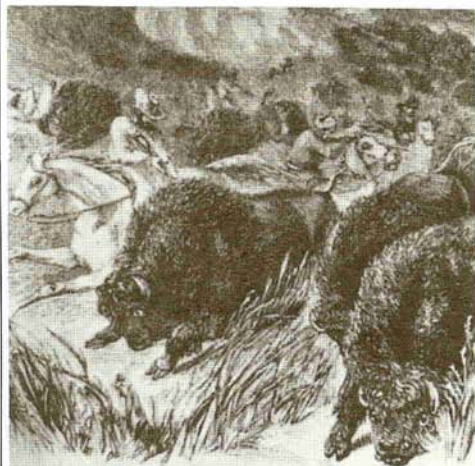


Photo Credit, Saskatchewan Archives Board

small business interests. It must be remembered that the original intent of the British and Anglo-Canadians when confederation was being planned was that there would be no form of democratic government. What was taking place, against the intervention on behalf of Riel and radical political forces, was the creation of two forms of government that were being established in order to extend the domination of Anglo-Canadian capitalist interests and their British masters.

One of the main tasks of the Council of the North West Territories, together with the Lieutenant-Governor (Colonial Governor), was the control of the plains Indian population. The strategy was to implement the treaty and reserve system on the southern plains. Let there be no reasonable level of doubt, the creation of the reserve system was more a matter of convenience for the capitalists, than an extension of democracy, or the recognition of national rights. That is an illusion which has become incorporated within the politics of conservative nationalism of some of the present day Native organizations. Moreover, it has become the ideological justification behind the constitutional question today; which has become nothing more than the bargaining position of a middle class who wishes to legalize their class interests in relationship with the federal state.

The immediate situation that presented itself is, what were they to do with a people they had no need for? The capitalists' primary interests lay in land, and the plains Indian was perceived as being in the way. Since they were not immediately needed as a source of labour, there had to be a system of disposal of the people. The following is an address of President Grant to the United States congress in 1869. Grant lays out the choices that have to be made on behalf of the expanding American capitalist interests. It is either the reserve system or genocide. They settled formally on the reserve system.

The building of railroads and the access thereby given to agricultural and mineral regions of their country is rapidly bringing the civilized settlements in contact with all the tribes of Indians.

No matter what ought to be the relations between such settlements and the Aboriginities, the fact is they do not harmonize well, and one or the other has to give way in time. A system which looks to the extermination of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others, and dangerous to society. The substitute for such a system, is in placing all the Indians on large reservations, as rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there.

In the case of the Americans it became a situation of not necessarily genocide, but genocide if necessary. The Canadians and the British were somewhat different in their suppression of the Indian. The Anglo-Canadians learned from British colonial experience around the world, that it is easier and less expensive to engage in tactics of divide and rule, than to create conditions of constant military conquest; military conquest only as the last resort. The reserves that were created were small, divided and poor, thereby weakening the people collectively. In the United States the expansion of capitalism is more directly genocidal. In Canada the question of genocide is more subtle. Disease and starvation are induced into the population, thereby reducing their numbers and the responsibility of the government of their upkeep.

Throughout the 1870's and 1880's it is the Council of the North West Territories, the expertise of the Hudson's Bay Company and conservative Metis that helped implement the reserve and treaty system. The people that were forced onto the reserves were those that expanding capitalism had no need for their immediate labour. The overall result was that they were obliged to be displaced from the land. Many who took treaty and went onto the reserves were plains Metis buffalo hunters, who no longer had any means to earn their living with the collapse of the buffalo hunt. The following is an official statement on the position taken in determining who takes treaty and who remains outside. It comes down to whose labour is needed as opposed to whose is not.

On entering into treaty in the Western provinces, those who followed the Indian mode of life on reserves and received annuities and certain other treaty benefits, were known as 'Indians' whether they were of pure Indian blood or mixed. Those who elected to take scrip in lieu of treaty benefits and to live off the reserves were known as 'Half-breeds', although they may have been of pure Indian blood.

The distinction between the Indian and the Half-breed from an official standpoint, is not a matter of blood, but of the status they elected to assume at time of treaty.

By the late 1870's Manitoba came under federal domination. Together with the exile of Riel the opportunity then presented itself for those lands given out to the mass of the Metis population by the Manitoba Act, to be manipulated out of their hands. It was seen by the financiers and their political representatives that this massive acreage essentially took too much land out of commercial speculation. From this point on began what was to become an incredible black marketing of land, that was to continue into the 1900's.

The Manitoba Act was illegally manipulated by the ruling political interests in Ottawa on behalf of the inter-

ests of bankers and railroad magnates. What was at one time a land reform program, giving land to the mass of the labouring population of the Red River, was illegally undermined. What resulted was the expulsion of the Metis poor middle class and working class onto the plains, where they regrouped in such places as Batoche, Qu'Appelle, St. Albert and Saint Paul des Metis.

The Beginning of Resistance

In the 1870's there occurred a major depression within the capitalist system. It's effects were felt within the North West. By the late 1870's and early 1880's starvation was increasing on the reserves. The policy of subtle genocide was taking effect. The supposed policy of developing agriculture on the reserves was not intended to develop the productivity of the people. Rather, the intention was that agriculture would be developed to the extent that the people could only produce the very basic necessities of life, thereby keeping the costs of their upkeep to a basic minimum. In other words, the responsibility by the federal state for the social reproduction of the people was kept at its very basic, lowest common denominator. It is not a question of morality. To be understood it must be seen within the context that to the capitalist system the people had no value. Therefore, there was not to be extended any great expense towards the people such that they could reproduce and develop themselves. The following are two different reports made in 1880 and 1884 concerning starvation.

If the Government will only issue instructions to me, I will carry them out as far as I can, but I cannot on my own responsibility undertake to starve the Indian any more than we are now doing for they won't stand it and we have no force in the country sufficiently strong to make them.

Again a similar report is made four years later.

My own impression is this: unless the Government comes to the help and assistance of the Indians with food and clothing, there will be great misery and starvation among them during this winter. On almost all the reserves, the crops are a failure, and in order to avoid perhaps some deprivations on their part during the winter, I would humbly suggest that more supplies than usual should be bought.

In the case of the Metis, the depression and their expulsion from the land in Manitoba increasingly led to their poverty within the North West Territories. The Hudson's Bay Company continued to turn to steamboat transportation, thereby laying off a great deal of the labour that had been employed in running the Red River carts. The poor middle class that had fled Manitoba was suffering as a result of the depression by being forced out of business. Again, the only alternative that presented itself was for the population to turn to agriculture. However, the policy of the federal state was opposed to this measure. The following is a description of the labouring conditions of the Metis during the depression.

.....a large number of the Half-breeds were engaged in freighting between the railway and the centres of trade and population on the North Saskatchewan.....the freighter received from the Hudson's Bay Company and other importers remuneration at the rate of \$1.00 per cwt..... It will readily be understood that this left practi-

cally no margin for profit, but simply furnished the means of subsistence for the freighter and his family.

The access to agricultural land in the North West Territories was again blocked. It was blocked for two reasons: First, the railroads, banks and land companies wished to retain it for their own purposes of speculation. Second, the importation of a European peasantry to be exploited in the working of the land is what provided profits to the bankers and others. What was needed was support labour, a seasonal labour force that could be drawn upon when needed and would provide support labour for the immigrant peasantry. It was not the immigrant peasantry who created this situation. It was created in advance of their coming to the North West. In this sense the bankers and railroad magnates served to exploit both the immigrant peasantry and the potential Metis labour force. The following is a description of the strategy of keeping the Metis off the land and forcing them into unemployment to become seasonal agrarian labour.

In some cases the Half-breeds have made successful efforts to gain a livelihood by the cultivation of the soil, the great majority (especially of those of French origin) although claiming tracts of land as homesteads in various parts of the Territories by virtue of actual occupation, continue to live a more or less roaming life, and to look to trading and freighting as their chief means of support.....The North-West Mounted Police officers from time to time during the winter show that there has been some actual destitution amongst these people.....what.....would become of them when there was no longer any considerable amount of freighting to be done.....No doubt.....a large number of them will turn to farming; but in this occupation it is to be feared, judging from their history and training, that those who have been brought up as freighters or traders would not, during the present generation at least, be very successful.

But they do become very good seasonal labourers.

What became apparent 15 years earlier - the wealth of the country being siphoned off to the development elsewhere, and in return there is only received colonial domination which allows that to occur - is again taking place. Therein arises a resistance to the colonial domination and exploitation. The demand for responsible democratic government, as opposed to the immediate domination of the Council of the North West Territories on behalf of political and economic interests elsewhere, was put forward. Further, there were demands for scrips to legitimize the access to land and to compensate for the exploitation of the lands in Manitoba. All these demands were denied which provided the basis for an insurrection. □

Footnotes

1. Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul Daily Pioneer, 7 Dec., 1869 - pg.1, col.6 'Indian Affairs', President Grants address to Congress.
2. P.A.C., R.G.10, Item 50 Blue Books, 12 March, 1885.
3. Glenbow Institute, Calgary, Alberta. Edgar Dewdney papers. Edgar Dewdney to Sir J.A. Macdonald, 29 Oct., 1880.
4. Ibid., Charles Rouleau to Edgar Dewdney, 3 Sept., 1884.
5. C.S.P., 1889, pp.xxvii.
6. Ibid, 1889, pp.xxviii.

Vote Allan Morin For Provincial Secretary



IF ELECTED AS YOUR PROVINCIAL SECRETARY I WILL PROVIDE TO THE ASSOCIATION OF METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIANS OF SASKATCHEWAN, (AMNSIS) MEMBERSHIP:

● Sixteen years of work experience in different government departments, Native organizations and Municipal governments. My involvement with AMNSIS started in 1969 as a member, a volunteer and eventually worked for the organization in several areas. As an AMNSIS member I have participated in numerous Board of Director meetings and Annual Assemblies.

● My main objective will be to strengthen and unite the membership. My mandate will be to inform and educate the membership, which I feel is the responsibility of the Provincial Executive and the Area Directors. If given this mandate I will strive towards fulfilling it to the fullest extent.

● The membership has expressed to me the need for information and education on issues such as the Constitution, Economic Development, Land Base, Self-Government, Trapping and Fishing, Wild Rice Development, Native Youth Development, and Native Women movements. Another important area of concern is the enumeration process. I feel it's imperative that we register our people, now.

● I intend to work co-operatively and constructively with the Provincial Executive members and the Area Directors. It is crucial that the Executive and Area Directors work together. We are now at the crossroads of a very important era within our historical development as Metis and Non-Status people. We have to put aside our personality differences. They will only hinder our strength and our growth.

I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR VOTE ON JUNE 14, 1985, AND PLEASE DO COME OUT AND VOTE.

Chronology of a NATION

1871-85

part 5



May 1

Wounded leave Fish Creek in wagons for Saskatchewan Landing.

Otter rides out of Battleford at 3:00 p.m. at the head of 300 men, 2 cannons and a Gatling gun to surprise Poundmaker and his band. He marches into a trap and is pushed back in the Second Battle of Cut Knife Hill. Otter has 7 killed, 14 wounded.

May 4

Middleton's Scouts advance as far as Gabriel Dumont's farm at Gabriel's Crossing, on a reconnaissance patrol, looting his empty, defenseless farm home.

May 5-8

Baroness, and Alberta arrive at Saskatchewan Landing with barges in tow and start loading military supplies for Batoche.

Northcote arrives in Saskatoon with hospital supplies and personnel, then proceeds to Fish Creek.

May 6

Northcote arrives at Clarke's Cross-

ing with part of the Midland Battalion.

May 7

Middleton's army begins to move towards Batoche from Fish Creek, camping near Gabriel's Crossing.

Northcote arrives at Gabriel's Crossing.

Under Middleton, men, four cannons, one Gatling gun and 600 horses move out of Fish Creek to Batoche, which is defended by about 250 Metis armed mostly with old shotguns and knives.

May 8

Middleton's army ruthlessly destroys Dumont's empty farm home, then camps 4 miles from Batoche.

Baroness and Alberta leave from Saskatchewan Landing for Clarke's Crossing with 350 tons of supplies.

Otter telegraphs Maj. Laurie that he requires artillery and rifle ammunition.

Midland Battalion, under Maj. Smith, embark on Alberta and Baroness for Clarke's Crossing.

May 9

5:00 a.m. Middleton's first troops leave camp marching towards Batoche.

6:00 a.m. Northcote leaves her anchorage at Gabriel's Crossing only to be disabled by the Ferry cable and Metis snipers.

8:00 a.m. The attack on Batoche begins. Farmhouse burned by shell-fire.

9:00 a.m. Priest and sisters greet Middleton's men as they approach the rectory.

4:00 p.m. Government troops begin forming defensive zereba about one mile from Batoche.

Prisoners held in Boyer's house and in the cellar of the store at Batoche for their own safety.

May 10

12 barges loaded and ready to start down the river from Saskatchewan Landing to Batoche for Middleton.

Battle for Batoche continues, army retires to zereba at night.

May 11

More troops embark on loaded barges at Saskatchewan Landing go down river to Clarke's Crossing then to Batoche.

Middleton attacks Batoche: 9 government troops killed, 30 wounded.

May 12

10:00 a.m. Small body of troops leave Middleton's camp preparing for a two-pronged attack on Batoche.

Middleton receives a message from Riel warning that the Metis women and children should not be harmed.

Batoche is captured.

Chief Poundmaker leaves his village

at Cut Knife Hill hoping to join Chief Big Bear's band.

Dumont returns to Batoche, which is occupied by Canadian troops, to get blankets and supplies. That night Riel, Dumont and their families hide in the bush 3 miles from Batoche.

May 13

Riel leaves his wife and children at the home of Moise Ouellette. Dumont takes his wife to her father and leaves with Michael Dumas for the safety of the U.S.

May 14

Baroness and Alberta arrive at Clarke's Crossing, bringing supplies to Middleton at Batoche.

Northcote arrives in Saskatoon with wounded.

Poundmaker accidentally captures 31 supply teams near Battleford, 11 loaded with provisions and 20 with forage.

May 15

Louis Riel voluntarily surrenders to Scouts Hourie and Armstrong 3 miles from Batoche.

May 16

Middleton, with his entire force, moves to Guardapuy's Crossing, leaving Fr. Vegreville at Batoche as the Queen's representative.

Middleton receives orders to send Riel to Regina.

May 17

Riel, on the Northcote, leaves Batoche for the last time.

May 18

Middleton's army leaves Guardapuy's Crossing and begins marching to Prince Albert.

Maj. Steele sends 15 scouts out from Victoria to find Big Bear's band. They do not return.

Maj. Steele, with his scouts and policemen, occupy Victoria.

Northcote dispatches to Saskatoon with the wounded and Riel under the guard of Capt. G.H. Young.

May 19

Middleton's army reaches Prince Albert.

May 20

Middleton arrives at Prince Albert.

Riel arrives by Northcote at Saskatoon where he is taken by train to Regina.

The 92nd Winnipeg Rifles follow the trail of Big Bear. Gen. Strange leaves Edmonton with part of 65th Regiment to pursue the Band of Chief Big Bear and his captives.

Fr. Cochon and Charles Bremner arrive at Battleford with a letter of surrender from Chief Poundmaker.

May 22

Middleton leaves Prince Albert on Northwest headed west to relieve Fort Carlton.

May 23

Poundmaker and his band arrive to surrender to Middleton at Battleford. He brings the 2 Indians accused of murdering government-employed farmed supervisors.

Middleton at Fort Carlton receives a letter from Poundmaker.

Riel arrives in Regina by special train.

May 24

Chief Big Bear and his band abandon and set fire to Fort Pitt.

The Northwest reaches Battleford with 400 troops and guns under the command of Middleton.

May 25

Government troops leave the Northwest and enter Battleford and parade to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

158 teamsters and wagons loaded with supplies move towards Battleford.

May 26

150 Metis surrender at Battleford.

May 27

Alberta arrives at Battleford with supplies and a portion of 'A' Battery. Now the entire Artillery Regiment is at Battleford.

Mrs. Gowanlock, Mrs. Delaney, and the Pritchard family and others escape from Big Bear's camp with a band of Woods Cree Indians. General Strange, with 450 men, cal-

vary, and a nine-pounder cannon, leave Fort Pitt to attack Big Bear's camp on Frenchman's Butte.

May 26

After three days negotiations at Battleford Chief Poundmaker, Itka, who killed Payne, and Wawanick the Indian who killed Freemont, surrender.

The Baroness and a long wagon train of supplies arrived at Battleford.

A combined Band of Woods and Plains Crees camp at Frenchmans Butte but are warned of the approach of the Alberta Field Force under Maj. Steele. Wandering Spirit prepares for battle. Nemonook charges across the open prairie attempting to shoot Steele. He is killed by a sargent of the Alberta Field Force.

Dumont and Dumas ride into Fort Assiniboine and are jailed by U.S. Cavalry. They are treated as heroes receiving food and clothing.

Little Poplar in the Indian camp at Frenchman's Butte prepares for battle.

May 27

Northcote returns to Hudson's Bay Company service.

May 28

Capt. Peters and 25 men return to Battleford, having lost the trail of Big Bear's band.

Von Straubenzie and his men arrive at Battleford.

May 29

Steamer Northwest leaves Battleford to carry ammunition and supplies to Strange for his attack upon Big Bear's band.

Pres. Cleveland instructs Drume to release Dumont and Dumas.

May 30

Middleton leaves to assist Strange at Fort Pitt.

May 31

Big Bear and his band abandon Frenchman's Butte and quickly retreat south and east, abandoning many supplies. □

News Briefs

One Million Available For Saskatchewan Talent

Regina - Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation Minister Rick Folk recently announced details of a one million dollar program that will host a showcase of Saskatchewan talent at Expo 86 in Vancouver, May 2 to October 13, 1986. The funding will allow for 600 to 800 of the province's finest entertainers and groups as well as representatives from the visual arts to be presented to a world wide audience at Expo 86. The showcase of talent will have two components. A continuous variety show will be presented daily and will be augmented by a core cast production with a Saskatchewan theme specifically written and pro-

duced for the Sask Expo 86 stage. Details are in place for a support grant to be made available for all participants and also for groups entertaining in our pavillion at Expo 86.

For example, groups of 34 or fewer are eligible to receive a maximum of \$9,500 made up of a base grant of \$500 plus \$450 per person. For groups of 35 or greater, the base grant will be increased to \$1000 with the total grant available being \$10,000.

For further information contact Joan Giles, 501-2103-11th Ave., Regina, Sask., phone 565-7025. □

our youth," Currie added.

Copies of the handbook are being mailed to youth organizations throughout the province, as well as students in grades ten to twelve and those in secondary and post-secondary institutions. □

Mosaic 1985

Regina - Once again, Mosaic, the rainbow of colors will soon appear in Regina. This year, as always, the Regina Multi-Cultural Council hosted a media reception at the Saskatchewan Hotel. In attendance were various media personnel including New Breed, Regina Multi-Cultural Council members, Youth Ambassadors, and His Worship, Mayor Larry Schneider.

An update of this year's activities was delivered by the Regina Multi-Cultural Council Executives. Dates for this year's Mosaic are June 6th to the 8th. This program will feature an new Vietnamese Pavillion adding yet another color to Regina's famous rainbow of nations.

His Worship, Mayor Larry Schneider spoke on the past success of previous years and expressed his pride in seeing that each and every pavillion enjoyed a sense of equality. Passes remain the same as last year. Adults \$5.00, Senior Citizens and children \$3.00. There will be an early bird draw for those who purchase their passes early. The winner will receive a trip to Bombay or Singapore.

Air Canada hosted the official Mosaic press gathering. The cuisine was excellent and the crowd was very friendly; a positive indication of what Mosaic is all about.

Lets all attend Mosaic this year. Support your pavillion by purchasing your passport early. Riel Local Pavillion will be located at the Regina Exhibition again this year. See you at Mosaic. □



Qu'Appelle Historical Society Prepares Lesson Plan

Qu'Appelle - Rick Folk, Minister of Saskatchewan Heritage 1985 and the North West Centennial, recently announced that the Qu'Appelle Historical Society will receive a North West Centennial grant of \$12,000. to cover the costs of developing a comprehensive, k-12 set of lesson plans on the North West Rebellion.

The North West Centennial lesson package has been distributed by the Qu'Appelle Historical Society to all schools in the province.

Folk said that the North West Rebellion curriculum package would not only save teachers a great deal in lesson preparation, but

would generate a better understanding of the circumstances that the early settlers, Metis and Indians faced. "Students will have an opportunity to re-discover some of the early games our pioneers or forefathers played and to apply some of the mathematical concepts that were used by settlers and the Metis dealing with the environment around them.

All of these opportunities will result in a greater appreciation of Saskatchewan's history and the contribution of different cultural groups in the province," he said. □

Job Search Handbook Released

Regina - Finding a job is a job in itself. That's the theme of the Job Search Handbook released recently by Education Minister Pat Smith and Advanced Education and Manpower Minister Gordon Currie to assist young people in finding employment.

The handbook covers three key

steps in looking for work; the resume, the job search, and the job interview. "Many useful examples and helpful tips are offered in the handbook which provides a step-by-step approach to looking for work," Smith said.

"We believe this publication will serve as a practical guide for use by

Complaint Settled

Regina - Ronald Kruzeniske, Chief Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, recently announced that the complaint of Terry Ironstar against Sharda Madiratta has been settled. Ironstar complained to the commission that she had been discriminated against because of her Native ancestry, in violation of section 11 (1) of the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code.

Ironstar alleged that she made inquiries by telephone about a suite advertised in a newspaper. She says she was told that two two-bedroom apartments were available, but when she went to view the suites, she was told they had been taken. Upon returning home, Ironstar and a friend alleged, they again phoned the number in the advertisement and were told suites were still available. Ironstar filed a complaint.

In settlement of the complaint, the respondent has agreed to pay Ironstar \$400 in full and final satisfaction of losses in respect of feelings or self-respect. □

Grant Approved For Historic Film

Saskatoon - Rick Folk, minister responsible for Saskatchewan Heritage 1985 and the North West Centennial, released \$20,000 which will help cover cost of an already produced, 12-minute film on the events and people involved in the North West Rebellion.

The film discusses the issues that led to the outbreak of the 1885 Rebellion from the perspective of Madeline Dumont, wife of the great Metis leader, Gabriel Dumont. Issues include the land claims of the Metis in the face of government surveyors who divided up the land, poor crops and lack of action from Ottawa, the plight of starving Indians on reserves and the formation of associations in the area.

The project was initiated by Come-Memorate '85, Saskatoon's Heritage Committee, and tendered to local film production companies. C.T.I. Communications of Saska-

Little Change For Mercury Concentrations In Fish

Regina - Recent test results show little change for mercury concentrations in fish from Saskatchewan waters. Lakes of the prairies have been added to the list of lakes where limited consumption is recommended, and Good Spirit Lake has been deleted from this category. Saskatchewan waters containing game fish with mercury levels in excess on one-half part per million have been classified as "fish for fun" areas.

Consumption of one meal of Walleyes per week is acceptable for the following lakes: Anglin Lake, Big Fishing Lake, Chitek Lake, Echo Lake, Katepwa Lake, Mission Lake, Nelson Lake, Pasqua Lake, Shellmouth Reservoir, Thomson Reservoir and Wolseley Reservoir. The same guidelines of one meal per week should be followed for Pike in Echo Lake and Sauger in Shellmouth Reservoir. Other game species inhabiting these lakes are safe to eat.

In the South Saskatchewan River, game fish taken near or upstream of Leader Bridge can be consumed at the rate of one meal per week. Between Leader Bridge and Lake Diefenbaker, Sauger consumption should be limited to one meal per week. All game fish in Lake Diefenbaker are safe to eat. Game fish in the South Saskatchewan River downstream of Lake Diefenbaker to the forks (where the South and North Saskatchewan join), are above the level of one part per million of mercury and are not recommended for consumption.

Game species in the North Saskatchewan River, Robin Lake and the Saskatchewan River upstream of Tobin Lake can be consumed at the rate of one meal per week. In the Saskatchewan River at Cumberland Lake, Sauger consumption should be limited to one meal per week. □

toon was selected as the films producer. Production started in November, 1984 and was completed in February 1985.

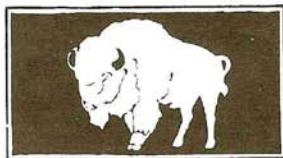
The film is now available for distribution to all schools and libraries in the province. Copyright of the film has been waived for schools who will be free to make their own copies. □

Cultural Festival Grant To AMNSIS For Batoche Commemoration

Regina - Saskatchewan Culture and Recreation Minister, Rick Folk has approved a \$20,000 grant to the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for the 1985 Back to Batoche celebrations. Each year, the Metis return to Batoche to commemorate their lifestyle, the Metis Federation and the Metis who fell in the 1885

North West Rebellion. Heritage Day celebrations revitalize and help preserve Metis culture events such as cross-country run, dancing and bannock-baking contests, memorial services and talent shows have been held at past festivals.

"Heritage Days and other events commemorating the historical events of 1885 are important in preserving Metis culture," Folk said. "As this year is the centenary of the North West Rebellion, it is especially important that all Saskatchewan people understand more about the Metis culture which has become part of our common Saskatchewan history and heritage," he added. □



It's time for change



ROD DUROCHER

As President of The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan I will provide strong and forceful leadership to our People in Saskatchewan. I have listed below some of my urgent concerns to better represent you, our constituents.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS:

There has been a wide information gap between the elected Executive and Board Members and our grassroots communities. Communication and information has to be shared on a continuing basis with our People throughout the year so that we can always represent their concerns.

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS:

It is a crucial time in our history and it is essential that we put forward our best possible case for our Aboriginal Rights. We must not settle for a watered-down agreement that does not improve our present situation. We must have firm and hard negotiations for our Aboriginal Rights.

SELF-GOVERNMENT:

The time has come for our Aboriginal People to determine their own lives. Our history has shown us that previous practices do not do much for our People. Through our own Government we will determine our destiny.

LAND CLAIMS:

We need a land base set aside for our People that would be developed by and for the benefit of our people.

EDUCATION:

Education is the key to improving our present impoverished situation. We must be able to compete in our society and education provides the tools to compete. We must also ensure that our young adults are afforded every opportunity to return to school for upgrading, University entrance and training.

With this, adequate funding must be ensured so that these people remain in school and do not fail or dropout due to lack of financial resources.

YOUTH:

1985 marks The International Year of The Youth and I feel we must encourage our youth to become more actively involved in our Association and take a more active role in our decision-making process. After all, these youth will be our leaders in the future.

ELDERS:

Our Elders have played a very significant role in our past. We must ensure that their actions are recognized and honored.

CONCERNS OF ABORIGINAL WOMEN:

Our Aboriginal Women were the backbone of our society in the past. Their role has long been ignored. I feel they must be included in our decision-making role and that we must listen to their voices to adequately represent all of our People.

NORTHERN CONCERNS:

Our People in Northern Saskatchewan have long been ignored. We are second class citizens in our own land, ignored in decision-making roles and have had to settle for low paying labour type work or being welfare recipients. Our people deserve better than this and I intend to fight for their just place in our society.

URBAN CONCERNS:

Many of our People, through desperation move to the cities hoping to find work. These people must be assisted to help cope in the cities. We must have more of our People participate in urban decision-making processes so that our concerns are not ignored.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Our goal as a people is to be self-sufficient and provide for our own concerns. Until this self-sufficiency is reached I will fight for economic programs to provide for business ventures for our People.

EMPLOYMENT:

Our People are amongst the highest unemployed in Canada. I will pursue with both Provincial and Federal Governments more training programs to better the employment situation for our People.

BATOCHÉ:

1985 marks one hundred years since we fought for our rights as a People. We have a chance this year to show the world that our situation has not improved very much and that a great deal of changes have to be made to make our People equal partners in Canadian Society. Batoché will set the stage for our People to tell the world that its time for change and that we are still fighting for our Rights.

OTHER CONCERNS:

There are a great deal of other concerns we have to address in the coming years. Concerns such as Housing, Social Services, children being taken from their homes, alcohol centres, recreation, hunting, trapping, fishing and gathering Rights, health care, etc.

As a Candidate for President I offer you several years of experience dealing with Aboriginal Organizations and in negotiations with Governments:

- Vice-President of AMNSIS (9years)
 - Board Member of AMNSIS
 - Native Fieldworker of AMNSIS
 - Native Youth Organizer
 - Director of Policy and Development (Friendship Centre)
- Boards I have been a Member of:
- Special ARDA
 - Interprovincial Association on Native Employment
 - Native Council of Canada
 - Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres
 - National Association of Friendship Centres
 - Past President of North Battleford and Prince Albert Friendship Centres.

As President of AMNSIS I offer you strong leadership, sincere dedication, hard work, and a full time commitment to the job.

Recipes



Left Over Chicken-Bone Soup

Bones from 2 uncooked fryer chickens

- 1 tsp/5 ml Salt
- 8 cups/2 litres - Water
- ¼ cup/50 ml - Raw Wild Rice
- 1 cup/250 ml - Onions, chopped
- ½ cup/125 ml - Celery, sliced
- ½ cup/125 ml - Carrots, diced or sliced
- ½ cup/125 ml - Tomatoes, canned or fresh

1. Place bones in medium sized pot, add water and salt, cover, bring to a boil and simmer 2 hours.
2. Remove bones, save meat, skim off any fat.
3. Add washed raw wild rice and vegetables to the broth, cover, bring to a boil and simmer for 1 to 1½ hours, add meat saved and season to taste.

Wild Rice Bran Muffins

- 1 cup/250 ml - All Bran
- 1 cup/250 ml - Buttermilk
- ¼ cup/250 ml - Margarine
- ½ cup/125 ml - Brown sugar
- 1 Egg, beaten
- 1 cup/250 ml - Flour, all purpose
- 1 tsp/5 ml - Baking Powder
- ½ tsp/2 ml - Baking Soda
- 1 tsp/5 ml - Salt
- ½ cup/125 ml - Cooked wild rice
- ¼ cup/50 ml - Raisins or dates

1. Grease muffin tins or use paper liners.
2. Melt margarine, add sugar, beaten egg and mix with bran and buttermilk.
3. Add flour, baking powder, soda, salt, just mix until completely moistened.
4. Add flour, baking powder, soda, salt, just mix until completely moistened.
5. Fold in cooked wild rice and raisins or dates.

6. Fill muffin cups 2/3 full, bake 20-25 minutes at 400°F(200°C)

Stir Fried Wild Rice

- 1 tbsp/15 ml - Butter or margarine
- ½ cup/125 ml - Onions, chopped
- ¼ cup/50 ml - Celery, thinly sliced
- ½ cup/125 ml - Mushrooms
- ¼ cup/50 ml - Water
- 1 tsp/5 ml - Cornstarch
- 5 cups/1250 ml - Cooked Wild Rice
- 1 cup/250 ml - Cooked meat, chopped
- ½ tsp/2 ml - Seasoning salt

1. Stir fry onions, celery, and mushrooms in butter or margarine until tender.
2. Mix water and cornstarch, add to above and heat until thickened.
3. Add cooked wild rice, meat, seasoning salt, mix and serve.

Saskatchewan Indian
Agriculture Program

Wild Rice and Bacon

- 1 cup washed wild rice
(Cook in salt water, drain)
- 1 tsp minced onion
- 6 slices of bacon

Crisp fry bacon, dice and remove from skillet. Add onion and allow to fry until straw colored. Do not brown. Add cooked rice and bacon. Season to taste. Heat thoroughly, mixing well and serve.

Mercer River Rice Ltd.

Hamburger Soup

- Needed:
- 1 lb. hamburger
 - dried peas
 - macaroni
 - carrots
 - tomatoes
 - barley
 - onions
 - oxo cubes

Throw the above into a large pot of boiling water in quantities that suit your budget. Try to put more vegetables in than macaroni. Oxo cubes are very important or soup will taste like dishwater. Serve with bannock and weak tea.

Hunters' Casserole

- 1 cup wild rice
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- ½ cup butter
- 1 cup hot water
- 1 cup grated cheddar cheese
- 1 cup sauted mushrooms
- 1 tsp salt

Drain rice and add remaining ingredients. Place in buttered casserole dish and bake one hour at 350 degrees.

NOTE: This may be prepared the day before and baked just before serving.

Poverty Spaghetti

Needed:

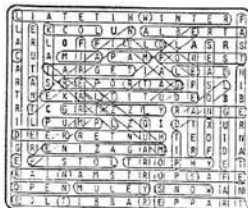
- One large box spaghetti
- 2 pounds cheap hamburger
- 2 large cans tomatoes
- 1 large no name brand tomatoe soup.

Spices:

- oregano, bay leaf, salt, pepper to taste
- 1 large onion - chopped
- If you got it - chopped celery and canned mushrooms.

Fry hamburger and pour off fat. Put in large pot and add above ingredients. Simmer for one or two hours; three is better, but this is no problem when you're unemployed. Boil up whole box of spaghetti. Serve with bannock and weak tea. Serves 24.

TIP: Multi-vitamin supplements are advised. Enlightened doctors will prescribe these under your "R" health card.



Answer for Sportsman's Puzzle which appeared in April edition.

Scrambled Word: Caribou



It could mean life or death for my children.

I have Huntington's disease, a hereditary brain disorder which passes from generation to generation, causing slow physical and mental deterioration leading to total incapacitation and eventually ... death.

I'm scared of what lies ahead for me but I'm even more frightened of what the future holds for my children. Each one has a 50:50 chance of inheriting the disease. That is why, what you choose to do now could mean the difference between life and death for them.

Recently, through research funded by your dollars, scientists have discovered a 'marker' which will lead us to the defective gene and hopefully a cure for Huntington's disease. No doubt it will come too late for me but with your help it could come in time to save my children.

Please send your cheque today and help make this the generation that beats Huntington's disease... forever.

Mail to:
The Huntington Society of Canada,
Box 333, Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 5T8

- Enclosed is my cheque to help fight Huntington's disease.
 I wish to be a volunteer.
 Please send me further information.

Name _____
 Address _____
 _____ Postal Code _____

All donations will be acknowledged and a receipt for income tax purposes forwarded promptly.

Charitable Reg. #0464040-11-15



Alcohol and Pregnancy: *Getting The Message to Teenagers*

The warning is clear: Pregnant women should not drink; women who drink excessively should not become pregnant. One researcher has dramatized the effect of alcohol on the unborn by stating "Each drink is like hitting the unborn with a chemical sledge hammer". Damage to the fetus by alcohol is one of the largest known preventable health hazards.

Moderate and binge drinking are considered to be just as risky for the unborn as routine daily consumption. No safe level has yet been demonstrated. In fact, teen mothers maybe at a much higher risk than older women.

It's clear that social and peer pressures encourage drinking in the teen years. Teenage mothers who are underweight, anemic and smoke are already risking their babies' health. Adding alcohol to these risk factors can be the most devastating strike. Alcohol has the ability to permanently harm the features, growth, behaviour and learning ability of the child.

While many teens and adults seem to shrug off the risks to their own health from alcohol and nicotine, they wouldn't want to harm

their children. Each time a pregnant woman drinks or smokes, her baby drinks or smokes too.

There's interesting new research into the father's role too. If the father smokes or drinks, it can also affect the baby. They can injure the germ cells in the sperm.

Young teenagers who find themselves pregnant need encouragement and support from family, friends, doctor, teachers, social workers and communities to improve their nutritional intake and to avoid harmful drugs.

Parenteral counselling is available through public health nurses and through the regional nutritionist. Contact your local public health office for more information! □

References:

Lois Sweet, Alcohol is an enemy to unborn children.
 Edmonton Journal, Wed. Dec. 22/82

R. Olegard et al. - Effects on the child or Alcohol Abuse During Pregnancy -
 Acta Paediatric Scand. Suppl. 275. 1979

Diet and Multiple Sclerosis

More than 50,000 Canadians have Multiple Sclerosis (MS), a disease which involves the central nervous system. In spite of the many theories and claims proposed, there is no known cause or cure for the disease.

Many of the promised "cures" are special diets and vitamin supplements. The claims associated with them are often totally unfounded. In fact, relying on these so called dietary cures could lead to needless

expense and more health problems.

Some people with MS suffer only mild and fleeting symptoms. Their bodily functions are not seriously affected. Often, however, the disease is characterized by periods of relative "calm" called remissions and periods of "worsening" called exacerbations. During the exacerbations, inflammation of the insulating sheath surrounding nerve fibers (myelin) may occur. Subsequent disability may result but often marked

improvement in nervous function is observed.

During the remissions which may last from a few months to several years, the person may suffer no further disability and often shows improvement. It is natural when this happens for people to think they are cured. This, unfortunately, is not true.

While no cure for MS exists, it is possible to diminish the severity of the symptoms of the disease with proper care and management including rest and following a balanced high quality diet. Although there may be no hard evidence to link nutrition to MS, the importance of eating daily a variety of foods from each of the four basic groups helps an individual to resist infection and fight disease. Recommended food quantities and serving sizes can be found in Canada's Food Guide.

For those people with MS who have greater physical handicaps, the tendency to rely on foods easy to purchase and prepare may lead to unsound eating habits. Many convenience and processed foods, for example, are high in sugar, fat and salt. Introducing more whole grains, vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables and low fat protein choices like fish, poultry, legumes and partially skimmed milk and milk products will help to provide a healthier diet.

The more we can learn and understand about MS, the better we can manage it. Don't become a victim of quack cures and false promises.

For more information contact one of the two nursing coordinators of the MS Society of Canada, Saskatchewan Division. Their addresses are:

Bonnie Smith
MS Society of Canada
Saskatchewan Division
1932-8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
or

Louise Boynton
722-45th Street West
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 5Y1

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1) Therapeutic Claims in MS. International Federation of MS Societies, 1982 (updated sheets are continuing).

ually added).

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3) Management of Multiple Sclerosis by Charles M. Poser. Neurological Disorders.

4) Dietary Management in Multiple

Sclerosis by M.A. Crawford, P. Budowski and A.G. Hassam, Proc. Nutr. Soc. (1979), 38, 373.

5) Multiple Sclerosis - What is it? Health Region No. 2 Newsletter, 1977.

6) Discussion with Bonnie Smith, Nursing Coordinator, MS Society of Canada, Saskatchewan Division.



Senior Level Developmental Opportunities for Indigenous People

Indian and Inuit Recruitment and Development Program

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Locations: Regina, Quebec City, Winnipeg,
Edmonton and Ottawa

We require Status or Non-Status Indians, Metis or Inuit people to become managers of programs and projects designed to assist indigenous people in such matters as education, employment and socio-economic development. Successful candidates will gain on-the-job experience in developing systems and procedures for the delivery of programs, recommending regional resource requirements and in the controlling of native and public assets.

You require successful completion of secondary school education. In addition, significant senior level experience in management and administration including operational planning, financial management and supervision is required, combined with experience in working with indigenous persons, groups or communities such as Indian bands, governments or associations. Language requirements vary according to position being filled.

We offer a salary ranging from \$45,702 to \$51,591 commensurate with your qualifications.

This recruitment/employment program, entitled the Senior Personnel Authorities Program, is pursuant to Exclusion Approval Order No. P.C. 1981-3427 and is in accordance with the provisions of Section 15 of the Canadian Human Rights Acts. It is designed to reduce disadvantages suffered by indigenous people with respect to employment to and within the Public Service.

Forward your résumé and/or application form, indicating your indigenous status and quoting reference No. 85-OSSSD-01(D2), to:

Gwenn Acoose (306) 359-5720
Native Employment Coordinator
Public Service Commission of Canada
1010 - 1867 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2C2

Vous pouvez obtenir ces renseignements en français en communiquant avec la personne susmentionnée.

(PAID ADVERTISEMENT)

Canada

DIALOGUE

ON EDUCATION

Native-Controlled Institutions -A Saskatchewan Example

by Keith Goulet
Director, Gabriel Dumont Institute

For the past two decades Saskatchewan Native people have been actively seeking an increased role in their education and training. Native people have been greatly concerned about the dismal scenario which has characterized the education of their children, and which has characterized adult post-secondary education and training. Something positive had to be done. A preliminary overview of the situation is therefore presented along with positive achievements.

The concern expressed by Native people about the education system is based on alarming statistics about the high dropout rates prevalent among Native students. Recent studies completed by the Department of Education, as well as by several boards of education across the province, indicate that dropout rates over 90% among Native students in the public school system are not unusual.

Post-secondary education and training statistics for Native people are no less dismal. The 1981 Census shows that only 8.8% of the Metis and Non-Status Indian population held certification credentials in non-university, post-secondary programming (eg. technical institutes), compared to 15% of the Non-Native population. While 6.2% of Non-Native residents of this province completed a university degree, only 1.5% of the Metis and Non-Status Indian residents have completed a university degree.

This alarming situation is viewed by Native people as a reflection of the larger socio-economic dilemma in which they find themselves. Pov-

erty and its related ills is widespread among Saskatchewan Native residents.

Over 50% of the unemployed in Saskatchewan are Native. In some Northern Communities the unemployment rate among Native people is as high as 95%. In Regina and Saskatoon 70% of all Non-Status Indian and Metis households live below the Statistics Canada poverty line. In addition 36% of the incomes of Native families comes from transfer payments, this is, from social assistance, unemployment insurance and pensions. Even among the employed, average annual income of Native people reach only 69.5% of the average annual income of non-Natives.

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), in the 1960s, perceived education and training to be one of the key, long-term solutions to the socio-economic problems of Native people. Therefore, over the past twenty years, the Association has been pressing for changes in the education systems in the province. Development of technical institutions and community colleges are two of the initiatives undertaken by the provincial government to address education and training needs of Saskatchewan residents. Native people were to benefit by these institutions, particularly, because they brought training opportunities to more Saskatchewan communities.

However, the Native experience with these institutions has been that they worked only minimally. Similar dropout rates that were experienced in other institutions were being replicated in the technical institutes and community colleges.

Short-term recreational and cultural courses which supplement mainly middle class people do not help Native people who don't even have their first basic certificates. These basic certificates are usually the requirements for entry into the labour market.

The need for greater change was therefore articulated by Native people, and in 1976, AMNSIS received the mandate to proceed with the establishment of a Native-controlled educational institute. To be included in the institute was the following:

- a) training of Native teachers
- b) providing information on Native culture, history and economy for use in the public school system
- c) conducting relevant research
- d) co-ordinating the collection of materials, history and research for the purpose of writing a Native history of Canada
- e) developing language programs.

It was not the intention to develop an educational institution which would duplicate existing systems and isolate Native people from the rest of society. Rather, the intention was to develop an institute which would help to bridge the gap between Native people and the social mainstream. The goal of AMNSIS was definitely not one of segregation, the plan was one of desegregation, integration and self-determination.

In 1980, the inception of the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research provided the vehicle by which Metis and Non-Status Indians could control their own education and training and could thereby develop and enrich the skills, identity knowledge

and programs necessary to strengthen their culture and their place in society.

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP), was initiated as an off-campus, Bachelor of Education program, delivered in co-operation with the Department of Education, University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina.

The SUNTEP Program includes extensive Native studies and cross-cultural education methods, with a strong emphasis on Metis history and culture. A substantial amount of time is spent in schools working with teachers and students. Most of this field work is done in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, where the three SUNTEP training centres are located. The program also provides a solid foundation in the theories and skills of teaching. The Bachelor of Education degree is a regular university degree and SUNTEP graduates also receive a "Standard A" Teaching Certificate from the Department of Education.

An evaluation of the SUNTEP Program was carried out by the Department of Education in 1984 and the evaluation report recognized SUNTEP as a highly successful program and recommended long-term funding of the program.

In addition to SUNTEP, the Gabriel Dumont Institute operates programs in the areas of Research, Curriculum Development, Library/Research Centre, and Education Extension Services. These programs are committed to the establishment of a new understanding of the role of the Metis and Non-Status Indian peoples of the province, to the development of educational materials and the distribution and collection of information regarding the goals and mandate of the AMNSIS/Dumont Institute network.

As well, the Saskatchewan Training and Education Program (STEP) has been undertaken by the Institute. The program provides certified and accredited training in a number of satellite centres in Native communities across the Province.

The training satellite centres of STEP deliver the same standard instruction as the provincial technical institutes and universities. However, they are unique in that not only do they use the outreach approach, but

they offer classes in Native Studies and provide strong support services in counselling, tutoring and guidance. A supportive environment is fostered where students and faculty can work together and assist one another when difficulties arise.

STEP Programs offered at the present time include:

● **Early Childhood Development Program - Saskatoon and Buffalo Narrows**

The Early Childhood Development Program (E.C.D.P.) is a one-year certificate program, with the option of a second year for a diploma certified through the Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon. The program is designed to train 30 Metis and Non-Status Indian students in the field of child care in either Buffalo Narrows or Saskatoon.

The program is based on that of the Early Child Care Development Program offered by Kelsey Institute, and includes courses in the foundations of daycare, child growth and development, guiding and caring for children, program development, interacting with families and communities, and administering daycare centres. A three-month practicum is also required.

The focus of the program is to train students to work in a daycare setting, but graduates will find their skills appropriate for work in preschool centres, nursery schools, playrooms of pediatric wards, lunch and after school programs and rehabilitation centres.

● **Business Administration Program - Fort Qu'Appelle**

The Business Administration Program (B.A.P.) is a two-year program designed to train 25 Metis and Non-Status Indian students in one of the following professional streams: accounting, administration, data processing, marketing or public administration. It is certified through the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw and courses are also recognized by the provincial universities. The program is being delivered in Fort Qu'Appelle.

The program curriculum is based on that of the Business Administration program offered by the Saskatchewan Technical Institute and includes courses in accounting, data process-

ing, communications, economics, mathematics of finance, introduction to management, marketing and physical education. Students will all take the same classes in the first year and in the second year will specialize in one of the five professional areas.

Graduates will receive a diploma from the Saskatchewan Technical Institute and will be eligible for positions in the field of Business within both Native and Non-Native communities and organizations.

● **Radio-Television Electronics - Esterhazy**

The Radio-Television Electronics Program is a one-year certificate program designed to train 20 Metis and Non-Status Indian students in the field of radio-television repair. It is certified through the Saskatchewan Technical Institute in Moose Jaw. The program is being delivered in Esterhazy.

The program curriculum is based on that of the Radio-Television Electronics program offered by the Saskatchewan Technical Institute, and includes units in DC electricity, AC electricity, basic electronics, radio servicing, audio systems servicing, television receiver servicing, FM stereo servicing, digital systems servicing, two-way radio communications. Graduates will receive a diploma from the Saskatchewan Technical Institute.

● **Agricultural Mechanics Training Program - Melfort**

The Agricultural Mechanics Training Program (A.M.T.P.) is a one-year certificate program designed to train 20 Metis and Non-Status Indian students in the field of farm machinery repair. It is certified through the Wascana Institute in Regina. Students wishing to take a second year of the program through the Kelsey Institute will have the option of doing so. The program is being offered in Melfort.

The program curriculum is based on that of the Farm Machinery Mechanics Program offered by the Wascana Institute, and includes units of instruction in mathematics, business correspondence, technical writing, graphics, welding basics, electrical systems, induction and fuel systems, carburation, engines, brakes, transmissions, hydraulics,

machinery steering, and general business. A twelve-week practicum is required between the first and second year of the program.

STEP programs which have already been successfully completed are:

- . Native Studies Instructor Training - Saskatoon - 7 graduates
- . Human Resource Development Program - Ile-a-la-Crosse and Lloydminster - 17 graduates
- . Recreation Technology - Regina - 12 graduates

In addition, a Native Social Worker Education Program will commence in Ile-a-la-Crosse in the fall of 1985.

Prior to 1980, there were only a handful of qualified Native teachers throughout the province. Since the implementation of Native Teacher Education programs over the past few years, nearly 100 qualified Native teachers have been placed in Saskatchewan schools. These teachers possess a regular B.Ed. degree, but as well, have a specialized background in cross-cultural educational skills.

The Gabriel Dumont Institute works in partnership with existing institutions. This cooperative effort occurs at two levels: 1) these institutions have representatives on the Gabriel Dumont Institute Board of Directors and 2) the Institute works closely with other institutions in the development of program and training areas.

The major differences between the Institute and other educational institutions is the enhancement of counselling support systems, personal contact and attention provided to students, as well as, the encouragement of a group support system. It is these program components which make Native-controlled educational institutions, like the Gabriel Dumont Institute, successful in graduating Metis and Non-Status Indian students in Saskatchewan. □

For further information please contact:

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Executive Director
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research
121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6
PH. 522-5691 or 1-800-667-9851
(except Lloydminster)

Book Review

The Infested Blanket

Canada's Constitution - Genocide of Indian Nations

Eric Robinson and Henry Bird Quinney

Written primarily for Indians living in Canada, but of interest to all students of the struggle of Indians to survive, this book begins with a brief description of the traditional philosophy which bound them together in a unique way of life. It then describes various means - from restricting their land base to policies encouraging assimilation - used by colonizers and governments to destroy this way of life. Despite these attempts, the Indians are today stronger than ever before in numbers and in purpose.

Citing legal and historical justification for their claim that Indians have never given up their national sovereignty, the authors insist that Canadian governments' refusal to negotiate with Indian nations on a bi-lateral basis is clearly a continuation of attempts to destroy them as nations. This policy of genocide has caused the failure of the many conferences, most recently the First Ministers' Conference in Ottawa, to reach any agreement on Aboriginal rights.

The authors are members of the 70,000 strong Coalition of First Nations, and their book could be called the Indians' Declaration of Independence. It should be read by every thinking Canadian. □

192 pages ISBN:920273-00-9 \$9.95

Available from:

Queenston House Publishing Co. Ltd.,
1584 Erin Street,
Winnipeg, Man. R3E 2T1

Obasan

Second World War - Canadian Japanese Internment

Joy Kogawa

Available from:

Penguin Books, 1983

Joy Kogawa was born in Vancouver, 1935. She and her family were interned and persecuted during the Second World War. This book deals primarily with the evacuation, internment and dispersal of the Japanese Canadians during World War II. It gives a detailed account of the way the Japanese Canadians were systematically relieved of all their goods, their lands, their dignity. The book identifies the events leading to their evacuation and internment. It tells of the years following the war and how many Japanese Canadians were forced to leave British Columbia---were never to return. Many of these people went to Alberta, here they were accepted because they were considered cheap labour and could work the sugar beets. Kogawa writes of the communities torn apart, families torn apart, and the tremendous hardships, and heartbreak encountered, from which many have never recovered.

During the early 40's, was used as an excuse to practise blatant racism against a people. The book was written primarily to show this. It also shows a part of Canadian history that Canada would rather not remember. The author projects anger, rage at the helplessness of Japanese Canadians during this period. This anger is projected to the reader and the reader also feels the

injustice that has been done such as this passage provokes. "Why in a time of war with Germany and Japan would our government seize the property and homes of Canadian-born Canadians, but not the homes of German-born Germans? The answer is pure and simple "Racism".

The author tends to vacillate too much between the present and the past and this makes the book rather difficult to read because one cannot keep one's train of thought on what is happening now and what has happened then. There is a certain amount of mystery involved because the reader does not find out what has happened to the parents of the children, from whom they were separated until the nearing of the end of the book. The book is biased on that the author was a part of the internment and hurt of the Japanese Canadians and this shows in the writing of this book.

Despite the difficulty of reading the book OBASAN, because of the way it is presented first in the present and then the past and then being brought back to the present, I enjoyed the book and found it very interesting. It have an insight into what really happened when the Japanese Canadians were torn from their homes. It makes a person wonder how something like this could happen in a "democratic" country such as Canada so easily, and if done once so easily, could it possibly happen again? It scares me to think that the answer may be yes it could happen again. □

Review by:
Rita Morrisseau
Suntep Regina
1985



Have you considered a career
in **JOURNALISM** ?

The Program in Journalism for
Native People at the University
of Western Ontario is now ac-
cepting applications for the next
academic year beginning:
JULY 2, 1985

PJNP is an intensive one year three semester program for candidates of Native ancestry (Status, Non-Status, Metis and Inuit) leading to a:

DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

The deadline for completed applications, including transcripts and other required documentation is **JUNE 22, 1985.**

Financial assistance is available.

Direct inquiries to:



Director
Program in Journalism for Native People
School of Journalism
Middlesex College
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5B7
(519) 679-2892/6824

The editor from New Breed magazine took my picture with Mr. Sinclair. In one picture he held my hand. I was kind of embarrassed but my mom said it was alright. They told me they would put my picture in the magazine and print my report for school. They will even pay me. I'm glad cause now I can save my money again.

I took my own money to come to Ottawa to see Mr. Mulroney cause my mom said the trip would teach me things. I'm not going to be a politician when I grow up because they say things and then don't do them.

Back at our hotel we couldn't find any drinks in the drink machine. I told my mom it has been a bad day. First the Prime Minister then the drink machine was empty.

Thursday, April 4

We caught a cab to the airport. My mom asked the flight attendant if I could go to the front of the plane after take-off. When we were in the air the flight attendant came and got me. I saw the pilot flying the plane. There were different buttons all the way to the ceiling of the plane and some even on the ceiling.

When I got back to my seat I was looking out the window and we flew right through a rainbow. I showed my mom and she couldn't believe it.

We stopped for one hour at Toronto airport. We saw Mr. Scowen from Nipawin. He was going home too. I looked in the stores and then it was time to catch our plane to Saskatoon.

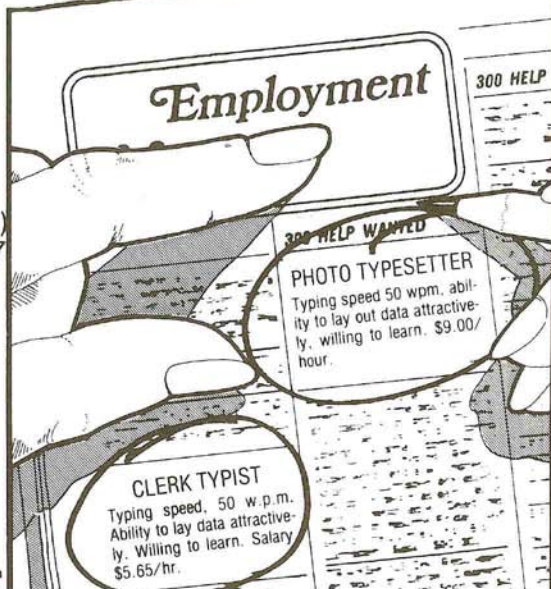
When we got to Saskatoon my mom and I went to the Travel Lodge and then we went shopping. Back at our hotel we waited for my dad and my little sister Amber. When my dad came he brought my cousin Terry from Prince Albert with him. We went swimming and had fun. I can go down the waterslide all by myself.

I told my cousin Terry Ottawa was fun and that I saw the Prime Minister but he didn't come back and see me when he said he would. One of my mom's friends said I should write him a letter telling him I don't like what he did. My mom said she would help me write it. □

Which Would You Choose?

We can help.

Women's Employment
Counselling Centre
1804 Broad Street (Broad & 11th)
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 1X7
Phone 359-6740



Employment and
Immigration Canada

Flora MacDonald, Minister

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

Flora MacDonald, Ministre

NON—STATUS INDIAN & METIS PROGRAM

TOWARDS THE FUTURE

EDUCATION
PRIDE
DIGNITY
EQUALITY

The NSIM program seeks to promote a full range of training activities designed to enable Native people to participate on an equal footing with other people in the economic, civic and social life of the community.

The specific objectives of the NSIM program include:

-helping Native people upgrade their academic knowledge and skills by funding various levels of Adult Basic Education;

-assisting native people to obtain employment-related training.

To be eligible for assistance, an individual must be:

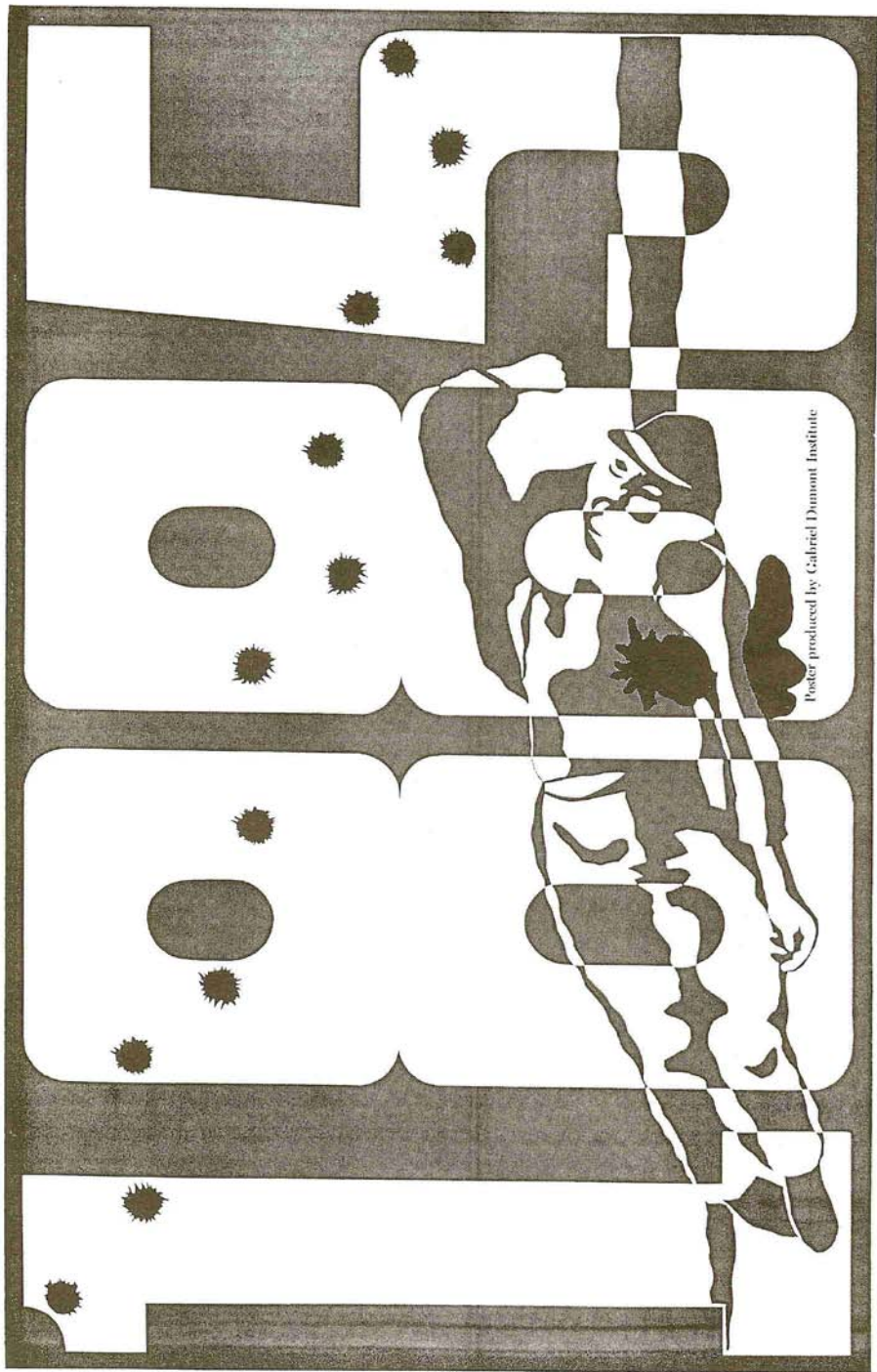
-a Non-Status Indian or Metis.

-a Canadian citizen and resident of Saskatchewan.

-17 years of age or over and out of school for one year except those special cases where persons are between ages 16 and 17 years and require training in an adult environment.

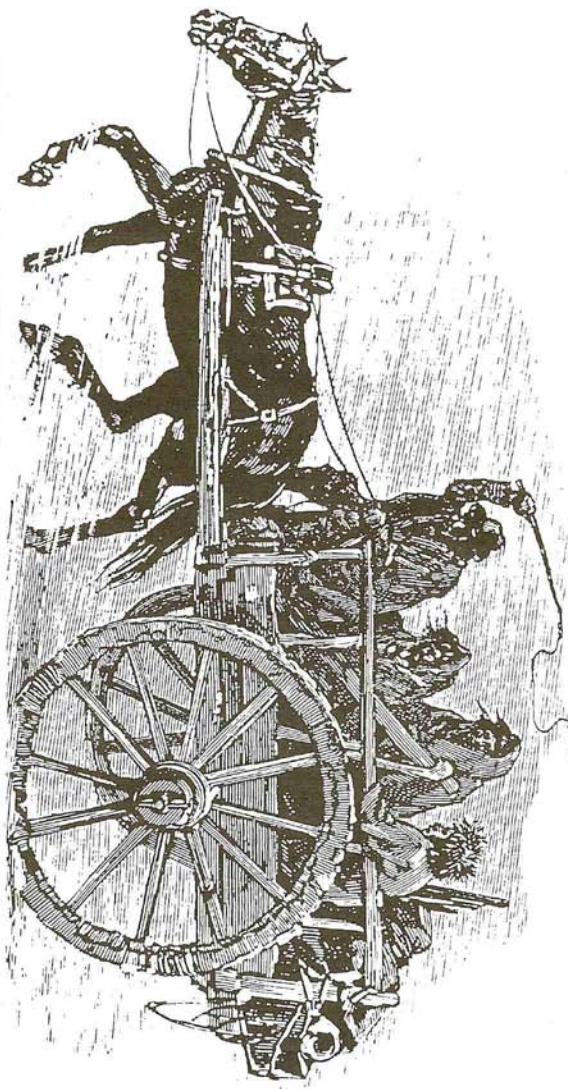
If you are interested and would like further information, please contact the:

NSIM Counsellor, Regina Plains Community College, 2308-11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6,
Phone: 569-3811



Poster produced by Gabriel Dumont Institute

BE THEBEST!



BALTOCHIE 85



Student Openings

Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP)

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) is a fully accredited education program in Saskatchewan leading to a Bachelor of Education degree. SUNTEP is administered under the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, a Native controlled educational institution designed to assist all Metis and Non-Status people through programs of educational and cultural development.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS - Applicants who meet the following standards will be considered for admission into the SUNTEP program:

- . Regular university entrance requirements:
 - Grade XII with a 65% average;
 - Our to school one full year and Grade XII with a 60% average.
- . Adult admission requirements:
 - University of Saskatchewan - Applicants who have reached their 20th birthday by the beginning of the regular session.
 - University of Regina - open admission.

For Further Information and Application Forms Write to:

SUNTEP Director,
409-244-4th Ave. S.,
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 5M5

Phone: 934-4941

SUNTEP Regina,
121 Broadway Ave. East,
Regina, Sask.
S4N 0Z6

Phone: 522-5691

SUNTEP Saskatoon,
Rm 12, McLean Hall,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7N 0W0

Phone: 343-9595

SUNTEP Prince Albert,
54-10th Street E.,
Prince Albert, Sask.

Phone: 764-1797

On June 14, 1985 For Experiences And Proven Leadership



Vote Jim Sinclair AMNSIS President

Jim Sinclair believes and continues to fight for the inclusion of Land and Metis Rights in the Constitution for Metis people.

- took the lead in negotiating for the inclusion of the Metis in the Constitution.
- led the court challenge which obtained two seats for the Metis at the Constitutional table.
- played a leading role in the establishment of the Metis National Council to ensure effective representation at the Constitutional talks.
- continues to be a consistent leader and effective spokesperson for the Metis National Council.
- has negotiated with the Provincial Government for the control of the Metis Farms and the recognition of a more comprehensive land settlement.
- was successful in gaining the support of Pope John-Paul II in the struggle of the Metis people for their self-determination.
- has established credibility and respect amongst all levels of government and political parties as one of the most effective Native leaders in Canada.

Jim Sinclair has worked hard for Native Self-Determina-

tion through Native control of institutions such as **Housing, Education, Economic Development, Communication, and Social Development Programs.** He carried out the political level negotiations for the following AMNSIS Institutions:

The Gabriel Dumont Institute

The Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Commission

The Saskatchewan Native Housing Program

The Saskatchewan Native Economic Development Corp.

The Communications Program

He strongly believes in democracy and spearheaded AMNSIS to be the only Native organization in Canada to have the one person one vote system as their electoral system.

A member of the AMNSIS Board 1967 to 1968

Vice-President from 1968-1970

President since 1970