

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

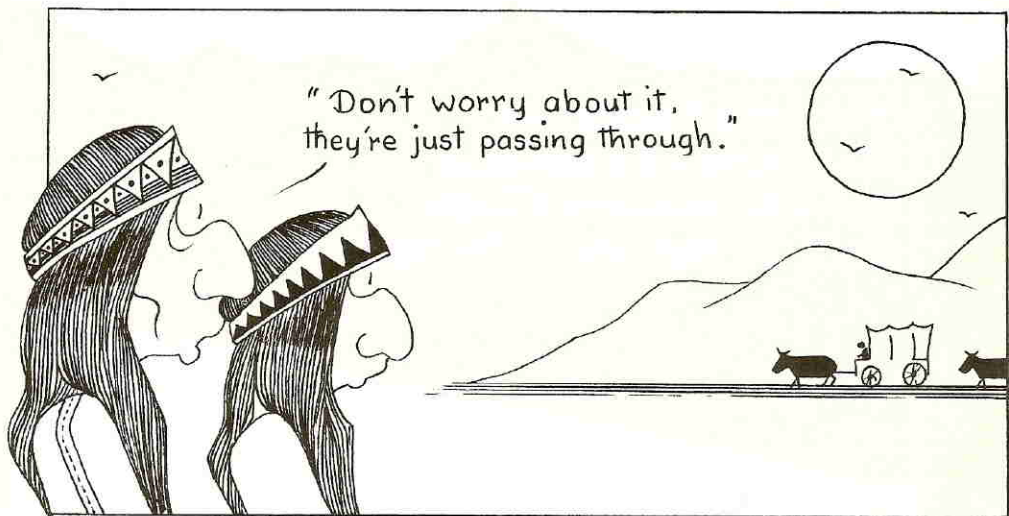
**Northern Education
McKenzie's Economics
Batoche Winners Circle
Back To Batoch.....Wrap-Up**

September 1985

Vol. 16 No. 8



\$1.50



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ON THE
PRAIRIE**



a multi-media folk opera
the story of Louis Riel

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Vol. 16 No.8

NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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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.

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Police: Public Servants

Dear Editor:

The police at all times must be made aware that they are merely members of the public who are paid to fulfill the very same duties that are obligatory upon every citizen for the common good of society. To kow-tow to their demands for the preferential treatment that a "special status" implies would do a great disservice to society by continuing to add to their massive, unchecked accumulation of power. In terms of manpower, education, equipment, technology, new legislative powers and mega-million dollar budgets needed to help them in their very necessary work, police power today has far exceeded society's mechanisms to control it.

There are those on the force who aren't content with their jurisdiction as the arresting authority. They want to be the judge and jury as well. But the police must be made to realize that they are servants of society, not a law unto themselves. They carry the guns but it is we (the public) who give them guns so that, in exchange for their salary, they will "serve and protect" us, not abuse us.

The excessive use of force by the police is a serious problem in our society. It propagates disrespect for, and defiance of, lawful authority (especially when all attempts by the victim to seek redress fail).

Anyone who has been through it knows that the so-called "fair and impartial" magistrates and judges will rule in favour of the police, who stack the deck by laying phony charges of obstruction, resisting arrest and assaulting a police officer against the victim.

From the sheer volume of cases, one is forced to the unpleasant conclusion that judges, as a rule, knowingly cover-up (and thereby promulgate), all instances of police brutality. Because of this the police feel that such behavior is not only appropriate, but may even be legitimate in certain police/public interactions, such as when dealing with

Indians and Metis, long-hairs, drunks and the poor.

Of course not everyone charged with obstructing/resisting/assaulting a police officer is a victim of the excessive use of force by police. Some individuals may cry wolf, claiming to be victims of brutality when it was they in fact who assaulted the police. But these cases are exceedingly rare. It has been my experience that police brutality is rampant across Canada.

In order that this fascist like behavior of our police be put to an end, all victims of police brutality must step forward, put it in writing and send it to their local civil liberties association. □

Gordon Robert Dumont

BACK IN SASKATCHEWAN

Dear New Breed:

I just got back to Saskatchewan. I've come from far away. I've seen strange lands and stranger customs. But I'm back in Saskatchewan and today, on this one hundredth anniversary on my pilgrimage to Batoche I was arrested and put in the Regina jail.

The government don't want me in Canada. They say my record is enough reason to deport me again without fail.

But I'm still back in Saskatchewan from Alberta and Montana. I've come by railways and highways and byways. By hook and by crook I've come to be a cog in their machinery; their audacious flout of authority they haven't the power to enforce, or else it would be impossible for me to be here at all. And here I am of course.

Yes, I'm back in Saskatchewan. Three years and four moons I've been away and someday, someway Saskatchewan, I'm coming here to stay.

My spiritual home they can't understand and I can't understand why. So I keep coming back to Saskatchewan because I'm coming home to die. □

V. Fourwinds



S.W.P. CAN DO MORE

Dear New Breed Editor:

The following is a letter mailed to Mr. Ted Turner, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool on August 19, 1985 and in reference to the Saskatchewan Governments response to this year's extreme drought conditions as well as the Wheat Pool's support of those inappropriate measures.

As a strong and committee member and delegate of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (S.W.P.), I have to wonder aloud about your praise for the Devine government's drought aid package, rather than your support for the other farm organizations like the southern drought committees and their demands for \$50.00 per seeded acre and \$100.00 per cow.

In view of the drought, the S.W.P. can do it's part by one, shelving plans to close elevator points and lay off agents which will only force already hard pressed farmers to haul and clean grain to farther points. The second thing that we should be doing is to rescind the increased tariffs as an act of good faith in the hard hit drought areas.

The measures I have outlined could be financed by internal economies in the Wheat Pool by cutting costs at the executive management levels.

It is very hard to justify the \$144,000.00 per year salary of the president of the S.W.P. and for that matter, \$60,000.00 per year salaries of the other elected executive members when a cut in those salaries could keep a lot of points open this year.

In conclusion let us support with all the weight we can provide as an organization, the farmers cause and pressure the Devine and Mulroney governments to provide farmers with a decent and respectable drought aid package. □

Sincerely,

Murray Janis, SWP Delegate

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FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

The Good, The Bad And The Elected

by Jean-Paul Claude



The culmination of years of planning and hard work by more people than one could hope to imagine, came in the form of the recently held Back to Batoche days at Batoche, Saskatchewan. Although now over, the final door of this historic event cannot close without a special card of thanks and gratitude to all those who worked over and above the call of duty to ensure that these celebrations were indeed a success.

First of course would be **Tim Low** and the AMNSIS executive, past and present who have been planning this celebration since the beginnings of the Metis Association in Saskatchewan. More recently of course are the members of the Batoche Centenary Corporation (BCC), which was established for the express purpose of organizing the event. **Roberta Kelly** served as Chairperson of the BCC planning committee along with **Mary Morin**, who as Director of the BCC, was responsible for the overall and day to day going on of the corporation. Both of these competent ladies along with their committee members and staff, deserve special recognition for their dedicated and tireless efforts.

Other people who come to mind are the **LaPlante's**, who organized the successful rodeo, **Roxanne Miller** who I personally had the pleasure of working with before and during the celebrations, the community people who worked all year in preparing their contributions to this special time, the hundreds of people who worked at the Batoche site preparing and attending the various attractions and services which made it all a success. I could not possibly name everyone who made a contribution to this historic event, for if the truth be known, every Metis person in Saskatchewan and beyond as well as many of our Native and non-Native brothers and sisters have worked for years on personal and community projects to ensure that Back to Batoche-1985, was as much a historic, landmark occasion for the world as it was to everyone within who's breast beats a Metis heart and within who's soul is felt the Metis spirit.

One man however, who must be mentioned is one who has worked every year doing the many physical tasks necessary for celebrations of the scope of our annual Heritage days. He organizes work and security committees, hires the personnel attending these celebrations. He constructs bleachers, stands and buildings. He hooks up power and brings in water. He ensures that personal facilities are made available. He organizes all of the various sporting events and after everyone else has gone home, he remains to ensure that everything is cleaned up, dismantled, stored and secured to ensure that they will be available and usable when he returns the following year to start all over again. I am of course speaking of **Claude Petit**, AMNSIS Recreational Director, who's endless and invaluable contributions to the Metis community have never received the appropriate recognition. Perhaps that is impossible, but I want to go on record as saying simply that I know of that contribution and in my own small way, let me just say, **Thank You Claude**.

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Batoche was a success in almost every sense of the word, but that was certainly not due to the lack of problems. There have been what seemed like insurmountable blockades since the very conception of 'Back to Batoche Days'. However, these were dealt with effectively one by one and when the time came to raise the curtain on this long awaited show, it almost came off without a hitch. There were a number of small problems and snags which kept things from moving along too smoothly, yet all in all, 'Back to Batoche-1985' was a glowing success and a feather in the cap of it's organizers. Only two negative comments were reported in references to the proceedings.

Firstly, many felt that perhaps the event should have been planned over a five or six day period rather than ten. It was suggested by some that the events seemed to drag, leaving participants with long periods of inactivity or waiting for planned events. It was also suggested that if the event had been only five days long, it would have been more feasible to take a week of holiday time to attend the entire event. As it was, with the celebrations covering a ten day period and two weekends, many people came for one weekend only and not at all during the week. Not a serious concern, but one which might be noted for those planning our bi-centennial in 2085.

The one other criticism noted was of a more serious nature and one shared by myself. As unbelievable as it must seem, the opening ceremonies of, 'Back to Batoche Days - 1985' were not attended by Canada's most noteworthy Metis leaders. Neither **Jim Sinclair**, President of AMNSIS, which hosted the celebrations, nor **Wayne McKenzie**, newly elected AMNSIS Vice-President were in attendance, although they did visit the site later in the week.

To be totally fair, I must add that none of the non-Native political leaders, who were scheduled to attend showed up either, except of course for **Mr. Allen Blakeney**, Saskatchewan NDP leader, who has notably become a more regular visitor since his governments' defeat.

AMNSIS was represented at the opening ceremonies by the very competent and eloquent, AMNSIS Treasurer, **Jim Durocher**. However, without meaning any disrespect for **Mr. Durocher**, I can't help but feel that this was a job for the big guns who were at that time shooting their guns off in another direction.

A Metis National Council (MNC), meeting was taking place in Prince Albert, some thirty miles away at the same time as the opening ceremonies were scheduled. Present at that meeting were Metis leaders and representatives from across Canada who were discussing some heavy 'Mickey Mouse Issues' as stated by one of the participants of those meetings.

I would only add that the absence of these elected representatives was duly noted far and wide and I would be less than surprised to see these concerns noted as these people come up for re-election in their respective ridings and provinces. □

EDITORIAL

NORTHERN EDUCATION

by ART MONTEQUE

The progress made by AMNSIS in recent years aimed at the education of Metis and Native youths and adults is commendable.

The SUNTEP and NORTEP programs aimed at training Native teachers are showing excellent results. The NSIM programs, although still under tight government control, have taken a positive turn with large enrollments in upgrading classes and an increasing number of trade training enrollments in technical schools. The role of Gabriel Dumont Institute becomes more important every year in course development and delivery of programs.

But no one should feel smug about the achievements and no one should think they can rest on their laurels. Sure, a lot has been done. But it's only a start. Right now, the future of a generation of Metis children is on the line in this province. There is no where, where this is more obvious than in northern Saskatchewan.

The dropout rate in the North continues to grow at a staggering pace. Some public schools in the North still do not offer credit classes which are required for university entrance. Vocational training remains inadequate. Schools are being used as dumping grounds for young unemployed on welfare. Almost nothing is being done to satisfy the special educational needs of northern children, most of whom are Metis or Native.

Substandard educational opportunities in the North are nothing new. We've known about them for a long time. We also know that they are compounded by other severe social conditions, notably those of unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse as well as family breakdown. Education cannot be treated as a problem in isolation from the other problems because all of them are now parts of the fabric of northern social life. They are significant parts and each influences the others.

For many of our school aged children in the North, these problems are their basic reality and for those not yet in the school system, chances are pretty good that the same will hold true for them.

With the exception of Ile a la Crosse, all public schools in the North are under the jurisdiction of the Northern Lights School Division, which typically is not even headquartered in the North.

Geographically, the school division is huge. Its finances are in chaos and there have been cutbacks in budget and teachers for 1985-86. These cutbacks are occurring at a time when the need for extraordinary improvements in the quality of education has increased.

Government's response has been interesting as well as typical. Presently, a government appointed committee is studying the finances of the school district. Another committee will soon begin studying the quality of education in the North.

The financial committee is government's response to pressure from the local community level. It comes from local concerns



over the enormous deficit run up by Northern Lights; a deficit which is now being seen clearly at the community level in the form of cutbacks. In other words, it is really beginning to hit home that brand new school buildings don't always mean a better education. The situation is like that of a businessman who spends all his money on a factory and equipment and then doesn't have enough left to pay for labour to run the factory.

If a financial study is going to make valuable suggestions it must look at the quality of education as well. This partly explains the need for the second committee. But again, there has been pressure from local communities. Without this pressure, Northern Lights would probably be running business as usual.

Although northerners must become as involved as possible with these two committees, many will still view them with some scepticism. We've seen committees before; some come, some go and some hang around forever. Committees are a nice, safe, high profile way for governments to say, "Hey, look at us. We're really concerned about your problem. We're really committed to helping you solve it and the existence of this committee proves it." To have committees is also great for a government in power just before an election. Recommendations can quickly be turned into campaign promises and findings can sometimes be used to show how poorly previous governments have performed.

The point is that the studies and the recommendations don't always result in change, especially in northern Saskatchewan. We've had housing studies, employment studies, development studies and environmental studies. We've had health service studies, drug and alcohol abuse studies, land use studies and studies of studies. If there is a problem to solve then there always seems to be a study to find that solution and if there is a certain concern, then there always seems to be a committed. Meanwhile, conditions worsen. But in the North, hope springs eternal and is sometimes rewarded with a few changes. Whether this will result from the studies by the school board committee remains to be seen.

more local or at least regional control of schools. In northern Saskatchewan, we can properly suggest that Metis control of the education system may be valid because the majority of children in the northern public schools are Metis or non-status Indians, apart from reserve schools.

Controlling education of the young is a critical element of self government. This does not only mean control over hiring and firing. This also means control over course content, methods of teaching and most other elements of the educational process. We must be mindful however, that this must occur within the broader context of provincial education standards and the long term needs of northern people. Control in itself is not enough; the control must also be informed. This is the part that will take time.

In the meantime, much more can be done within the existing public school system in the North. Through elected representatives on local school boards and the Northern Lights School Board itself, strong influence can be exercised, provided we don't just elect them and then forget them. Another strong influence generally not used is that of organized parent groups. This is beginning to materialize but much more effort and commitment will be needed in the future.

Most of all we must remember that perhaps the single strongest influence on the lives of our children is education. Without it there is nothing but empty hope; with it, the hope at least has some substance.



1885 — BACK TO BATOCHÉ — 1985

A GLOWING SUCCESS

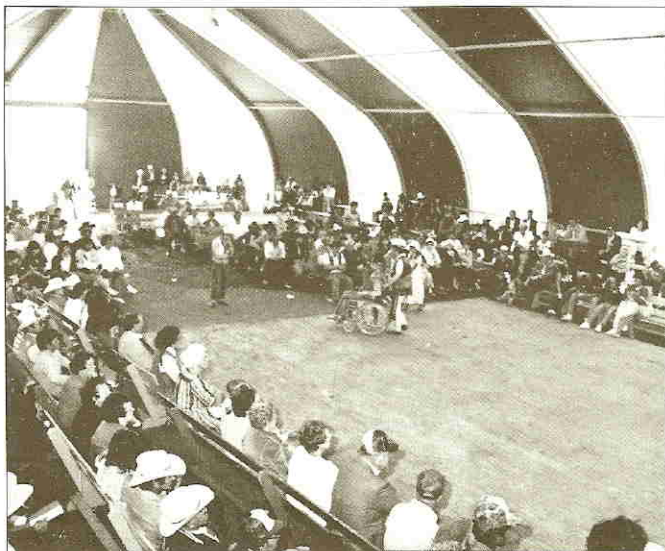
by Jean-Paul Claude

For the past year, I've been saying that if you dared miss the Batoché celebrations this year, you'd be missing the show of the century and I would like to take the opportunity here and now to thank the organizers of this prestigious event for not making a liar out of me. True, we didn't see any fireworks, midway rides, frivolous floats, pompous parade marshals or pipe and drum bands, but what we did see and experience was the exciting, glowing and untarnished pride of the Metis nation in a ten day celebration of life, liberty and the pursuit of a century long dream.

One organizer estimated the number of visitors to Batoché this year as being in excess of 40 thousand (including children), and although there were expressed concerns in respect to the shortage of events to fill the ten day affair, there was more to see and do this year than in any previous year.

We had visitors from as near as Gabriel's Crossing and as far away as Sweden. There were visitors from virtually every province and territory in Canada as well as most American states. People of all ages and from every walk of life came to celebrate with the Metis nation, a century of achievement and accomplishment. They came in buses, trains and planes. They came in cars, wagons as well as on foot. They came on horseback, bicycle and in boats. Some stayed an hour while others remained the entire ten days and longer. Yet, no matter how long they visited, how old they were or where they came from, I never saw anyone pass through the gates on their way home without a smile on their face or the unmistakable sparkle of satisfaction and joy in their eyes.

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As far as there not being enough for everyone to do, all I can say to that is that for all the years that I've been coming to Batoche, I have never seen the main tent, which is traditionally where all the main features of Batoche are presented, as continually packed to the rafters as it was this year. Whether it was a cultural display, ballet dancing, folk dancing, jigging, opera renditions, rock and roll music, square dancing, talent competitions or even usually boring political-like speeches, one was always hard pressed to immediately find a seat in the tent which was larger than any other we've ever used and easily sat twice as many people.

The first day, was of course a particular high point for everyone, what with the arrival of a canoe brigade from Edmonton, a wagon from northern Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as the arrival of a multitude of distinguished guests which included representatives from

the celebrated Dumont family which was also celebrating a family reunion at the time and other celebrated Metis, Native and non-Native personalities who had come together for the opening ceremonies of these centenary celebrations.

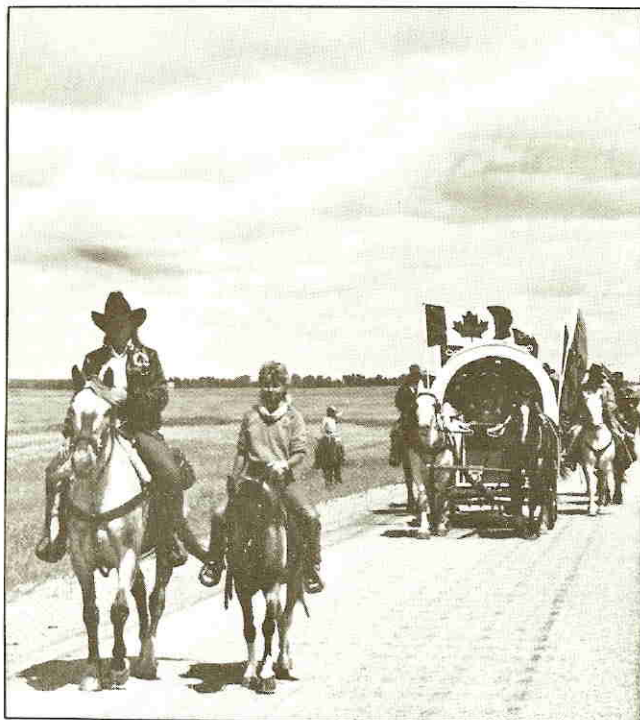
Excitement was high as first the wagon train and then the long awaited canoe brigade passed through the gates of Batoche which was ceremoniously flanked by the popular blue and white Metis flag which illustrates the infinity sign and has come to stand for the survival of a nation against all natural and imposed odds. As the weary travellers made their way into the main tent the thundering roar of applause was anything short of deafening. These brave men, women and children had challenged the elements and come to Batoche just as their proud ancestors had done one hundred years before, with the only exception being that as they had come to celebrate life their

ancestors, Metis, Native and non-Native compatriots had come to Batoche 100 years earlier prepared to die for the same ideals that were being celebrated this day so many years after. The applause was not only one of congratulations and welcome but rather it was one of pride. Pride of these comrades and the significance their journey and experiences held for this assembly of Metis patriots. As the applause finally quieted somewhat, there was not a person in the entire camp who did not know in their hearts that 'Back to Batoche -1985' had arrived and they also knew that the fire that was rekindled in every Metis heart that day would never again be extinguished.

Following the opening ceremonies at which the commemorative addresses were delivered by all levels of government as well as a multitude of Metis dignitaries such as AMNSIS treasurer, Jimmy (DEE) Durocher, Rod Bishop and Tim Low, the assembly was treated to some unscheduled and impromptu entertainment by such talented individuals as Winston Wuttanee and Rocky Woodward who's song, 'When the Sun Sets Over Batoche' won first place in a competition sponsored by the Batoche Centenary Corporation and was thusly honoured as the theme song for these prestigious celebrations.

The main tent remained a hubbub of activity for the next ten days housing the first World Indigenous Youth Conference, the most exciting talent competition ever seen at Batoche, cultural displays, jigging and square dancing exhibitions, opera and ballet performances, the selection of Mr. and Ms. and Ms. Batoche 1985, the awarding of a wide array of special awards and finally ending on day ten with a buffalo barbeque, which by the way I never got a taste of since it was all gone once I finished snapping my shutter over the whole affair.

There-in lies the root of my only personal complaint. Next year I want to take pictures after I eat as I think everyone should get a taste of that delicious smelling barbecued bison at least every two years.





International Indigenous Youth Conference at Batoche

by Tina LaRose

Batoche - Sixty youth from around the world took part in the first, International Indigenous Youth Conference held at Batoche on July 22-26, 1985. The conference provided a unique opportunity for these youth to come together and share as one, their specific concerns and issues from both a political and social point of view.

The first day of the conference began with the arrival of delegates. Some wore modern clothes, while others dressed in traditional costumes. Maria Campbell, a well known Canadian author, opened the conference with a special devotion which was followed by official welcoming addresses by various dignitaries.

Ray Laliberte, a Saskatchewan delegate, extended a hearty welcome to the many delegates and elders. Laliberte spoke on behalf of the Indigenous Youth of Canada when he expressed hope that this conference would be a rewarding experience for all. The delegates from Canada expressed hope in establishing a global community of all Indige-

nous peoples.

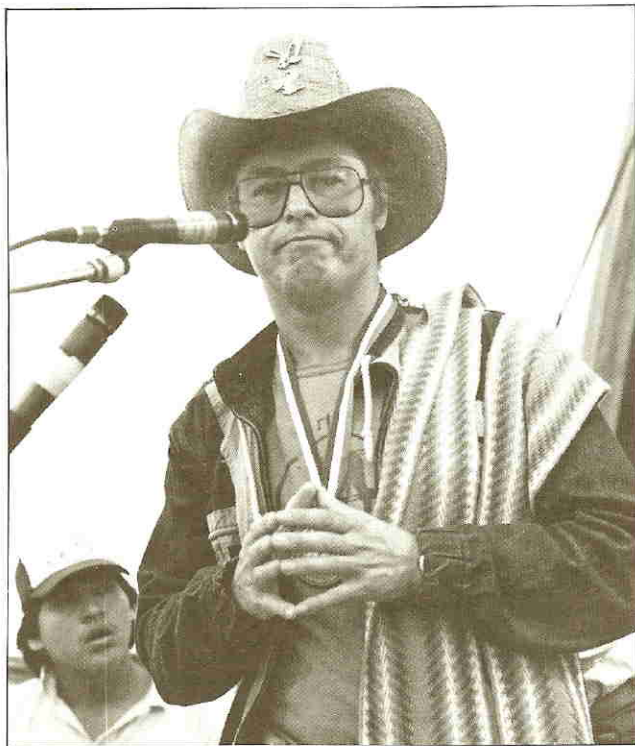
Kevin Daniels, a delegate representing Saskatchewan's Metis youth, welcomed the group with the Native word Tawow, meaning, "there is room in our hearts to come in." Daniels stressed the importance of the conference in bettering the future of all Indigenous brothers and sisters. "The importance of a youth wing to the World Council of Indigenous Peoples would ensure this," Daniels said. He stressed that Canada's Indigenous people have struggled for too long saying "the time for a change is now."

Clem Chartier, President of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, was also present for the opening of the conference. Chartier's words were encouraging and inspiring in respect to the future of youth. The World Council needs direction from youth as to their main concerns and issues, he said. "They should analyze these situations and put forth a mandate in terms of policy."

Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan President Jim Sinclair, a man re-

spected for his political contribution to Native issues, was also on hand to greet the delegates. After his welcoming address, Sinclair talked briefly about Batoche and the struggles the Indigenous people of this country have faced.

"To live in a democratic country where the majority rules and the minority struggles to live" he said, "is indeed a struggle." Sinclair compared Canada's Indigenous people to the great polar bear, while caged in zoos and watched over by keepers. "This great animal while in his natural habitat needs no keepers. Canada's educational system has brain washed our people into believing our culture and natural habitat is all wrong. We didn't need people to come here and deliver us from our errors." Sinclair said that the Indigenous people of this country used only what was needed. "The greed of the European immigrants forced us to live on reserves, ghettos and road allowances. We must look beyond our problems to the basic needs of the Indigenous people of the world," Sinclair added. "The youth who will one day be



our leaders must learn and educate themselves now in order to find peace."

Ron Peigan also addressed the youth on behalf of David Ahenakew National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations, who was unable to attend the opening ceremonies.

Ozzie Cruz, a land rights movement leader from Australia said it was very important that during the conference, a decolonization program be set up. That program would ensure Indigenous Peoples governing their own affairs. He also said that North America should have a regional youth movement that could meet regularly to ensure concerns were discussed and solutions brought forward. He suggested they come together at an international forum to put forth their recommendations and advocate any necessary changes. Cruz, hadn't heard a great deal about Metis Heritage Days or Batoche, but before leaving, he told the group that Batoche was setting a tremendous example.

At this conference, the distinguished youth delegates demonstrated great insight in respect to both the problems and needed solutions to the plight of the world community of Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous leaders joined the youth in their struggle as expressed by David Ahenakew when he said, "Indigenous people are saying to the world communities that it is time for justice. It is time for honour."

Ahenakew summed up his remarks with a challenge. "You young people from all over the world, are going to have to continue the struggle that your elders have fought so long for." From the response and expressions of the youth around him, it was evident that the challenge would be answered.

The main thrust of the conference was a move to set up a youth wing which would be implemented in the World Council of Indigenous People. This done, Chartier not only welcomed their participation and contribution but whole heartedly invited their input.

After the work was done, the delegates found time to socialize and get to know their new friends. Various celebrations and special events were planned with this in mind and all seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. □



Indians In The Americas Common History, Common Struggle

by Dave Broad

For close to five centuries now, American Indians have been subjugated by colonial and neo-colonial powers; first European, later American. Today the Lubicon Cree of northern Canada and the Kekchi Maya of eastern Guatemala are feeling the brunt of a common oppressor. Lubicon lands are being stolen by transnational oil companies. Their subsistence way of life is being destroyed, their culture is jeered at, and they are beginning to fulfill the role of low-wage labourers for the same companies which are appropriating their lands.

In 1978, the Kekchi of eastern Guatemala, marched to the town of Panzos to protest the theft of their lands by large landowners, including the Canadian-based nickel company INCO. The Indians' protests were met by bullets from the military and the landowners' hired guns. Over 100 Indians were killed in that single instance while others were hunted down later.

Torture and murder form the daily diet of Guatemala's Indians. The repression of Canadian Indians is somewhat more subtle today, al-

though it has not always been so. But the loss of their subsistence economy and the suppression of their culture eventually affects the same genocide upon Canadian Indians as upon their Guatemalan brothers and sisters. Here the process is slower, but perhaps even more painful.

Columbus voyaged to the Caribbean and Central America at the turn of the sixteenth century as the outrunner of mercantile capital. He sailed under the Spanish flag in search of gold, silver and other sources of accumulated wealth for

budding European capitalists. Columbus was cordially greeted by the first Native Americans that he met, but their cordiality was soon met by bloody repression. Columbus' response could hardly have been otherwise, for the goal of his enterprise, the enrichment of European capitalists, required the subjugation of Native Americans and their lands. Thus America came to play its first role in the development of European industrialization. But while Europe was being developed, the conquered lands were being underdeveloped.

The English and the French did not begin their colonial enterprises until somewhat later than the Spanish and the Portuguese. But English and French subjugation of Indian territories was often as brutal as that of Columbus and his followers. And while the white-settler colonies of North America have been more fully developed than much of Latin America, the common experience for Native peoples north and south has been one of underdevelopment. In rural areas the subsistence economies are gone and the Indians' dependence upon the state for services and the market economy for jobs has brought large migrations to the cities. But in the cities, be it Guatemala or Regina, Indians find only unemployment and underemployment. Their history and culture is ridiculed and they come to live a marginal existence. Their old way of life has been destroyed by the capitalist market economy, but that same economy cannot provide them with jobs. In fact, the market economy cannot even provide sufficient jobs for the working class as a whole, because capitalism is best served through low-wage labour; labour which can only be provided by outright repression or high unemployment.

Needless to say, America's Indian peoples have never taken their subjugation passively. There have been constant battles, both legal and extra-legal, against capitalist exploitation and the theft of Native lands. As noted above, even the legal struggles of Indians in countries like Guatemala continue to be answered with bloody repression.

Repression of Natives and robbery of their land was also common in the early colonial history of North America. But in the United

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States and Canada the states have by now, evolved much more subtle discriminatory practices. Native land claims and other issues are tied up in long legal battles which are very expensive and which few Natives understand. Corporate land-owners and their state allies have better access to educated counsellors and slick lawyers who can institutionalize struggles, until Native resources have already been exploited and there is nothing left to claim.

The conquerors of Native Americans have often debilitated Native struggles by dividing groups and exploiting differences. Tribes were turned against each other or minor differences were intensified. Metis (mixed-blood), people were set up to mediate the economic exploitation of Indians. And where Native people were no longer deemed useful to the market economy and could not

be exterminated they were shoved off onto 'reservations'.

But even here, the story does not end. For when transnational capital finds that there are exploitable resources on remaining Native lands there begins a recolonization of these lands. If lands are not stolen by force or fraud, Native inhabitants must co-operate with transnational partners in the exploitation of minerals and other resources. And again the state and the corporations begin the process of social differentiation within Native groups. A Native middle class of bureaucrats and businessmen is cultivated to mediate the exploitation of Native land and labour. A few people benefit, but once the boom is gone, nothing has been left as a basis for true development.

No wonder that in countries like Guatemala, which have been super-

exploited by transnational capital, Indian people have formed the basis of a large scale armed revolution. Indian and Mestizo, urban and rural labourers have united in a national liberation struggle that is both anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist. It is not a struggle to return to bygone days of 'Maya glory'. But it is a struggle for renewed pride in Maya culture and Maya achievements through construction of a more just and equitable society.

While Canadian and U.S. Indians cannot now follow the path of armed struggle to achieve a more just society, many are coming to realize that they have the same enemy as their Guatemalan brothers and sisters. This realization leads to a basis for solidarity between North American and Latin American Indians. (This lesson of solidarity was long ago learned by the enemy, whose representatives from South Africa came to Canada in the 1950's to study the reserve system as a basis for subjugation of South African Blacks).

In addition to inter-American solidarity of Native peoples, North American Native who are exploited by capital are coming to see that their struggle can only be affected through an alliance with other workers who are similarly exploited. This is important in Guatemala where Indian peoples are the majority, but even more so in the U.S. and Canada where Indians are a minority.

Other sectors of North American society are coming to see more clearly who is the common exploiter. The heretofore conservative Conference of Canadian Catholic Bishops has issued a stinging critique of the degrading and debilitating effects of the capitalist economy and called for a more humane and non-exploitative order which can pull us out of the present crisis. The World Council of Churches has also begun to support the struggles of Canada's oppressed Native peoples, like the Lubicon of northern Alberta.

There is a clearly a growing recognition of the connection between imperialist exploitation, unemployment and the subjugation of Native peoples. And there is the recognition of the need for common struggle. □

Dave Broad is a Canadian sociologist and solidarity activist.

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FOREST SPRAYING PUT ON HOLD

by Micheal Fitzsimmons

Nipawin - At a weekend camp-out on August 10-11, 1985, people gathered from all over Saskatchewan to celebrate another year of herbicide-free forest management. The event occurred northeast of Nipawin Provincial Park on Prince Albert (P.A.), Pulpwood's proposed herbicide test site. For the last two years, P.A. Pulpwood has been trying to conduct an aerial spraying experiment at the site, but their efforts have been thwarted by strong public opposition.

P.A. Pulpwood has wanted to spray the broad-spectrum herbicide 'Roundup' on this and similar sites in order to kill poplars and other broad-leaf vegetation which is thought to be competing with the commercially valuable jack pine and spruce in the young plantation. Although the proposal may serve the profit-only minded interests of the pulp and chemical companies, there are many reasons for public concern.

Northern forest lands are used not only by the forest industry, but also by a multitude of other resource users such as hunters, cottagers, trappers and berry-pickers. Aerial herbicide spraying which would impact upon wildlife habitat, water quality, berry production and other resource values is clearly not compatible with the interests of all land users.

Opponents of forest spraying are recommending a program of manual weeding using Scandinavian brush-clearing saws. This method would create much more employment, and would result in a more diverse and healthier forest than herbicide application. Further, manual weeding would not involve the environmental and health risks which chemical herbicides pose.

In 1984, opponents of forest-spraying camped out on the proposed test site throughout the spray season to block the aerial defoliation project.

In 1985, a task force was established to investigate the issue of herbicide use in forest management and make recommendations to the Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources who is ultimately responsible for authorizing any use of chemicals in forest management. That task force presented its report to the Resources Minister, Colin Maxwell last spring.

Over the summer, letter-writing and phone-calling campaigns co-ordinated by the Forest Herbicide Moratorium Association put constant pressure on the Minister to disallow spraying and implement a manual forest management program. These efforts, and those of other organizations such as the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, created enough public pressure to force the Minister to delay releasing the task force report until it was too late.

In early August, P.A. Pulpwood announced that their application for a permit for aerial herbicide application on the proposed test site had been withdrawn. On August 8, with the spray season quickly going by, P.A. Pulpwood's silviculture forester, Roman Orynik told the Prince Albert Daily Herald that "we've probably run out of time to mount a (spray) program this year."

When, later in the month, the report was finally released by the Ministers office, the task force made public its recommendation that P.A. Pulpwood be authorized to proceed with a trial spray program. On August 14, Resources Minister Colin Maxwell, announced that he accepted in principle the recommendations of the task force. The first recommendation that the Minister is acting upon is to establish a Forestry Advisory Committee which would include representation from "northern outfitters, trappers, residents, naturalists and sportsman."

It is clear however, that Maxwell is not serious about consulting with the people who depend on other resources on publicly owned forest lands. His August 14, press release noted that the task force, (chaired by long time herbicide advocate Donald Rennie of the University of Saskatchewan), concluded that "to a large degree public opposition to the use of herbicides stems from a lack of awareness of the technical information and scientific evidence

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available." Further, the task force, which included no representation of the people who live in the north and rely on the resources from northern forest lands, recommended that "an awareness campaign be undertaken to provide the public with factual information." Maxwell seems eager to spend taxpayers money to convince the public that it needs herbicides on publicly owned forest lands.

Organized opposition is not likely to be fooled by pro-herbicide propaganda. Those gathered at the spray site for the weekend camp-out in August had their own answers to the provinces forest management problems. After watching a demonstration of the brush-clearing saws which could be used as an alternative to herbicide on the site, dozens of people representing a wide variety of groups including trappers, community councils, silviculture workers, seniors, environmentalists and cottagers all agreed that what was needed was more manual weeding, thinning and planting rather than herbicide spraying.

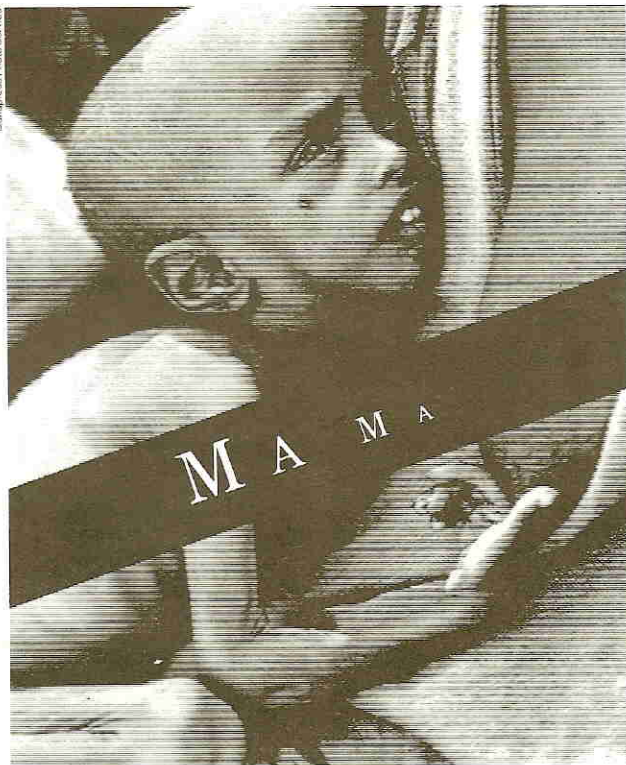
After the saw demonstration, George Smith, Chairperson of the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Local Governments, stated that "it may be too late for using herbicides this year, but it is not too late to organize a manual weeding. of these sites this fall or winter with the brush saws." Smith added that "it would create a lot of employment in northern Saskatchewan."

When this year's application to spray was withdrawn, P.A. Pulpwood's Roman Orynik, stated that the company is "very interested in proceeding ... to spray conifer plantations ... next year."

Ted Azevedo, President of the Saskatchewan Seniors Association stated during the weekend camp-out at the spray site however that "P.A. Pulpwood is hoping that the heat will be off next year and that they will be able to go ahead and spray." Azevedo vowed that "all the groups represented here today are going to work to ensure that public pressure against aerial chemical spraying in northern Saskatchewan is going to increase over the next twelve months." Azevedo added that "if Colin Maxwell would begin a manual forest management program now, all this work could be done before the next spray season comes along."

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1885 — BACK TO BATOCHÉ — 1985

RISING STARS



RISING STARS

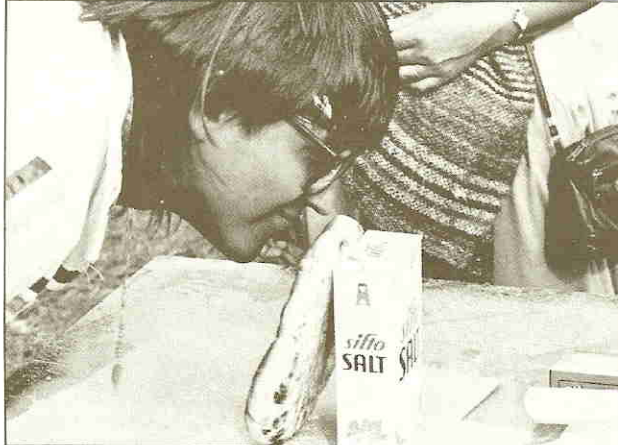
by Jean-Paul Claude

If the Metis people excelled in any area at all this year at Batoche, it would have had to be in the area of entertainment. This was no surprise to regular Batoche visitors who are used to the best every year, but for those who were attending for the first time, they were in for the treat of their lives and one they would have had to pay dearly for if they had been sitting in any one of

the larger concert halls in Canada. This opinion was shared by Ness Micheals, president of Sunshine Records in Winnipeg, who himself had never visited Batoche before. "I didn't expect all that much when I sat down to watch the Batoche Talent Show," Micheals said, "but was I in for a surprise, let me tell you. The calibre of entertainment which I was treated to was pure and simple, fantastic. Each time an entertainer walked out on the stage and began to perform I was more amazed. I was totally absorbed throughout every show." Micheal

was so impressed that he offered ten free recording hours (very expensive-ed.) to the winners in all categories of the talent contest as well as in the open fiddling contest.

Micheal said that with the calibre of talent he saw and heard at Batoche, he anticipates a lot of star quality entertainers to be developed in this area. "I must say," he concluded, "that I am leaving with some very good feelings and memories that I will cherish for a very long time to come."



1885 — BACK TO BATOUCHE — 1985

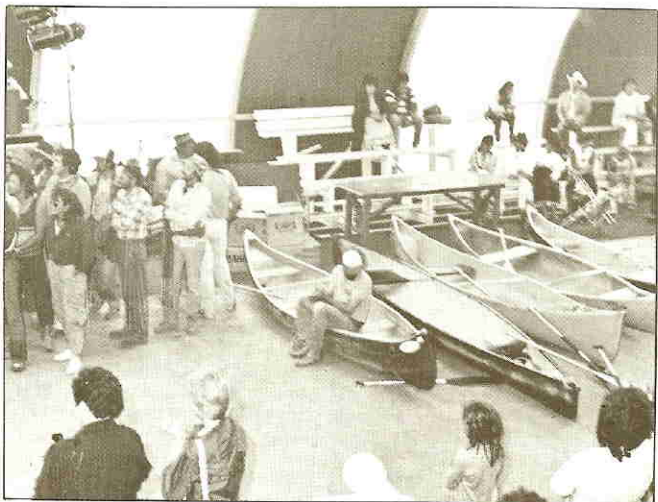
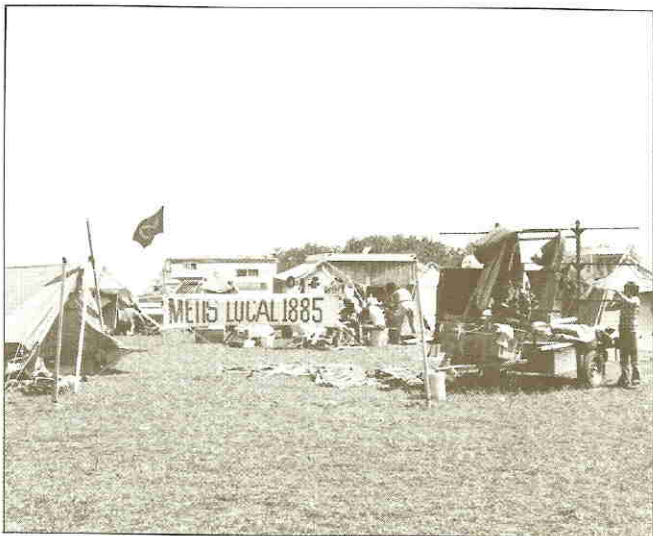
METIS LOCAL 1885 A REALLY GREAT JOB

by Jean-Paul Claude

Metis Local 1885 will probably be most remembered as the organizing body of the celebrated canoe brigade which travelled from Fort Edmonton on July 1 to arrive at Batoche, Saskatchewan on July 19, 1985. Their commemorative journey was indeed an adventure and deserving source of pride for all participants who have every right to feel very satisfied in their accomplishment. However, I personally feel that the greatest tribute is owing to the organizers who made it a point to include so many young people in this memorable journey.

The trip was two years in the planning and the number of details which had to be dealt with in order to ensure the initial launching alone was unbelievable. As well as providing for basic equipment and supplies, the organizers had to foresee every potential emergency along the way and make special provisions for that as well. The course had to be charted to accommodate both a waterway and land crew with appropriate and friendly stopovers included.

The most important aspect of the entire trip had to be the canoers themselves. This included twelve adult leaders and thirty-eight fortunate children from foster, group and special care homes. These brave kids could never have imagined that they would ever have an opportunity to participate in such a meaningful way in such a worthwhile and memorable experience. The fact that these children were included is perhaps even more significant as the world is also recognizing this as the year of the youth and that may have played a role in choosing these youngsters.





Whatever the reasons, these organizers showed the kind of spirit and honour that has come to be known as the 'Metis Spirit', while providing these youngsters the rare opportunity to do something truly worthwhile while at the same time helping to write a most significant page of history which they did in making this difficult journey.

In talking to some of the young canoeists, I couldn't help but share the pride that emitted from their hearts and spirits and I knew that more than inviting them to share in
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an adventure of a life time, the organizers of the Metis Local 1885 Canoe Brigade had touched thirty-eight young lives with the magic of love and injected a sense of pride and purpose into the souls of former unfortunates, who would now surely go on to become great men and women in their own right.

None of these youngsters who passed through the Batoche gates with their canoes and provisions weighted down on their backs will ever forget the loving welcome and thundering applause offered by the

Batoche assembly on July 19, 1985. It was offered as a tribute to their courage and accomplishment in representing all Metis that day. It was also somehow in recognition of the fact that these were truly men and women of tomorrow who would surely go on to make the world speak with pride and respect the word 'METIS'.

New Breed salutes the spirit and courage of these young Metis voyageurs and the wisdom of the Metis Local 1885 elders and organizers.

Interview



One of the celebrants at the 1985 'Back to Batoche Days' Wayne McKenzie, newly elected Vice-President and retiring Executive Director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), spoke to us about Batoche, AMNSIS and his priority and goals during his term as Vice-President.

Jean-Paul: *What do you think of the celebrations this year and what events have you been taking in?*

McKenzie: I'm most impressed by the work our people have done in preparing this new site. It seems very well organized. The roads are in good shape and generally, everything looks quite good. As far as taking in the different events here, I've been spending most of my time just wandering around the camp area visiting with old friends and making some new ones; just sitting around, joking and generally having a good time.

JP: *The main mid-week activity, is of course, the World Indigenous Youth Conference. Can you tell me how that is going and why it is perhaps significant to the Batoche celebrations at this time?*

McK: This year of course is the centennial of the Metis nation as well as the International Year of the Youth. I believe Mr. Clem Chartier, past AMNSIS Vice-President and now President of the World Indigenous Peoples Organization, was implemental in organizing this conference at this particular time and on this particular site. I think it is especially significant because of the nature of our own celebrations at this time which acknowledge a century of our struggling for goals similar to those of all the world's Indigenous peoples. As well, our active youth members and the many attractions make an excellent setting for a conference of this nature and importance.

JP: *Have you had any feedback so far as the celebrations here are concerned, from the different people you've been visiting with?*

McK: Yes. Generally, things seem to be going quite well. There has been some indication however that things do tend to drag a bit and perhaps the entire event is a bit too long. There seems to be a bit of a lull between the various scheduled activities. It would be better if the time were filled with more of these events and activities. Although I did hear those kinds of concerns from a number of people most were from those involved with the concessions.

JP: *You were not present at the opening ceremonies of 'Back to Batoche Days' and I understand that was because you were tied up in meetings. Could you tell me the nature of those meetings?*

McK: The Metis National Council (MNC), Annual Assembly was being held in Prince Albert, which is some thirty miles away from here. There were some concerns from a couple of the provinces as to whether the MNC was actually registered or not. I think it was rather a weak argument for not having a positive discussion about the principles resulting in the formation of the MNC which were land base and self-government, since these are the issues which we are presently negotiating for with the governments of Canada.

I don't think we should allow ourselves to get hung up on a provincial bylaw in respect to whether we are legally incorporated or not. Rather, we should be looking ahead to the challenges we will have to face in the next twenty-two months which are the general principles which I just stated. We should be preparing and submitting position papers in respect to areas where we might have some common agreement such as economics, education, land, women's rights, taxation, equalization payments and similarly important issues. This is vital to ensure that we can arrive at a proper position and present it with a thorough understanding and knowledge of what we want the government to understand as our committed position now and for the future and which we would want protected for all time through constitutional entrenchment. Only in this way can we be certain that the rights we are fighting so hard for can never be taken away from our people again.

In respect to the actual meeting, I think that either some of the provinces don't want to work or there is a serious misunderstanding in respect to what the task which lies ahead of us really is.

JP: *Was a consensus reached between the provinces prior to those meetings being adjourned?*

McK: No, and that's unfortunate. When you hold a national conference and spend alot of money to bring people in for it, there is no excuse for leaving without getting some work done or at least determining a game plan or timetable to determine what the job is. We had a two day conference prepared for a national assembly and I feel we should have worked on the relative issues rather than wasting our time talking about what I consider to be some Mickey Mouse issues.

JP: *In the past year and a half or so, we've talked to you alot about the economic strategy which you were implemental in developing as AMNSIS Executive Director. How will this strategy serve you in your new capacity as AMNSIS Vice-President and will you be better able to*

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promote it?

McK: I believe that this initiative will serve me well now. I believe I made it clear during my campaign that our people have an understanding of the issues which we are trying to promote and we now have some political clout behind those positions.

Ours is not simply an economic strategy like those put forward by governments. If we are to be in a self-governing position where we will discuss land issues with the governments of Canada, those will be monetary issues we will be dealing with. When we sit down with governments to make our agreements for our future and our rights, we will need to have resources to pay for the implementation of those rights.

I think what we are learning at this time is how to do business and where to operate our business from. The real economic question will come for our long term future when we discuss not only our rights but the resources to pay for those rights as well. We will need to ensure our securing our fair share of Canada's economy and bringing it back into our own infra-structure so that we will be in a position to pay for those rights and thereby protect them.

It costs money for education, schools, scholarships, aboriginal colleges, and northern universities to begin studying Northern issues that as yet, nobody else has ever taken on.

I think we no longer want to be classified as employees who's efforts support everyone else's economy, but rather employers and decision makers, working to establish and support our own economy. This will allow us to invest in our own people rather than continuing to live off other people's good will.

This is the meat of the whole constitutional issue; securing self-determination or the decision making powers which affect our lives; resecuring the rights which affect our lives and the power to make our own decisions which we are still unable to do. We will need resources in order to do that properly. If we had our rights without the economic resources, then we would not be able to exercise those rights and in effect we still would have no rights.

JP: *You've mentioned on other recent occasions, that you've had some success in securing some financial commitments that will lend themselves to this strategy. Could you elaborate on that point a bit?*

McK: The Main component of our plan is to wrap our economic strategy around an economic institution such as a bank or credit union. We would then be in a position to accumulate capital and then use that capital for strategic development and negotiating leverage.

Only in the banking game do they have the resources to use money in this way. As you know, last year we were given nearly a half million dollars to develop an economic strategy as it relates to the Metis economy in this province. We finished that project in ten and a half months. We then presented that business plan to both levels of government who at that time, were not prepared to review it as they did not have the expertise in place who would be qualified to evaluate it properly. What they have now asked us to do is to sit down with their people and negotiate for the next three months and in that time, they would be prepared to provide the funds to keep our staff on stream as we move from a business plan to actually carrying on the specific work we are proposing.

They have offered us about \$150 thousand for the
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next three months to barter away and they have given us a verbal commitment which indicates that they are seriously considering our strategy. During this three month period, we will have to determine the amount of funding required to spearhead and deliver this plan as well as the degree of provincial participation that will be required.

Mr. Dutchak gave me a call the other day saying that the province would be willing to contribute their fair share as we had previously requested and they would be making a statement to that effect in the very near future. As far as the Federal and Provincial governments are concerned, they are prepared to take the capitalization proposal we have put forward and make a final recommendation to the responsible minister by September. This would correspond with our own timetable.

JP: *How long would you expect it to take before the various elements of this plan are actually put in place?*

McK: As far as the financial institution is concerned, I think if we were to acquire capitalization by September, we could be ready to go, at least in part, by October. As you know, a lot of our people want to get involved in economic development initiatives such as the wild rice industry. However, in many cases they are unable to take advantage of development monies that are available at this time. If however, we had the capital through our own loans program, whereby we could make our own decisions, we would then be in a position to extend loans to help our own people put together a plan to develop their own initiatives. They might then be in a position to take advantage of government development monies by the time they had their next board meeting in less than six weeks.

In respect to loans and training, if we can make a tri-party agreement to organize our financial institution, we could realistically be in full operation by Christmas while setting down a track record behind us.

I'm very optimistic. I believe once we get started, our hardest task will be to explain to our people how they can use the programs which we are putting together for what we consider to be a transition to self-government. I believe that this transition will be vital for our membership to understand. They must know that the Prime Minister and the provincial Premiers have indicated that both levels of government are now prepared to seriously negotiate self-government. This being the case, we want to take a serious look at the programs they now have under their control and begin moving them into our court so that when the self-government agreements are finally signed, we will be in a position to begin administering and controlling those programs for ourselves immediately. If we don't have that understanding, knowledge and capital in place prior to a self-governing agreement, then some provinces won't be in a position to actually practise self-government for ten or more years down the road.

JP: *Do you see this financial institution providing it's services to the Aboriginal community alone or rather will it be attempting to attract outside business as well?*

McK: Although we would insist on total control of any such institution, we would be prepared to extend ourselves to the non-Aboriginal community where we could lend out resources and then apply those interest payments as a negotiating tool in the development of our own business interests. So yes, we plan to service the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities such as town councils, municipal governments and private industry and apply

the monies earned from those ventures to strengthen and support our own economic base.

JP: *I understand that you've recently signed a contract to secure the much needed funding for Saskatchewan Native Communication's Corporation. Is that in fact correct, and if so, what are the details and provisions of that contract?*

McK: Yes, the contract follows the completion of a review of our communications program by the Provincial government. This review was originally called for by ourselves as we've never had enough resources to create a holistic communications program which would come under our control as it is not a public communications program but rather an AMNSIS program. We've finally arrived at an agreement whereby the CORE funding will be awarded for the next quarter at the same level as our last budget. Our communications program will operate as usual during this period while at the same time we will prepare our review along with the recommendations of our own people in this regard. This package will then be presented to both the Federal Secretary of State as well as the Provincial government.

A conservative estimate as to what we could realistically earn on an annual basis would be a minimum of \$3½ million. What we are proposing to do as an employer is to start putting some of that money, our profits, back into programs such as communications in order to make them more viable, holistic and realistic in respect to our present communication needs and future long-term plans.

JP: *How do you see AMNSIS changing in the next ten years?*

McK: Well we do have some big plans, but by the same token we have some mighty big problems to solve. I think if you look around at the NARP program or some of the smaller Canada Works programs you'll realize that they can never hope to solve these problems. We've been working with these kinds of programs for a hundred years and they've done nothing but provide band-aid solutions. Things are going to have to change and I see the constitutional fight providing the vehicle for many of those changes. If we are as successful as I believe we will be, those major changes are going to be permanent and we will never again lose the benefit of our hard work.

I see the association moving from a non-profit organization that advocates the political problems of our people to one made up of various major councils under a form of self-government. I can see us paying our fair share of taxes by getting our fair share of the resources. I can see our people being given equal opportunities and access to education whereby they will no longer need to depend on affirmative action incentives in order to become competitive. I can see that the issues of men and women will be less prominent as we continue to create an atmosphere of equality in the Aboriginal community. I can see that where there will be a ten percent unemployment rate throughout the country there will also be only a ten percent unemployment rate throughout the Aboriginal community. I can see our prisons being emptied to ten percent. I can see our welfare system changing to match our population so as not to be in the deplorable state it is in now which seems to be tolerable to all other politicians who represent the status quo but have never in fact, represented our people or their aspirations. Where in the past, we have never been in a position to police the

other governments, I can see us changing our position to that similar to a municipality which will report to own our government rather than to that of the province.

I see the entire decision making process changing where we will take over the responsibility for our own, long-term planning. I think that while some people feel in asking for two or three million dollars we are asking for too much, they have to realize that we are not talking about how to spend more money but rather how to spend better money; better spent money that the government has been wasting on their band-aid and assimilation programs, which have never worked and never will.

Yes there are going to have to be some drastic changes that will be hard to understand right away, even by our own membership. However, if we don't make these changes now, we may never be on an equal footing with the rest of society. If we don't create an environment where we can demand our fair share of the resources; our fair share of the opportunities this country has to offer, we may always be in the deplorable state we now find ourselves in.

There is enough land in this, the second largest country in the world, for our people to live and have control over their futures and their lives. There are enough resources in this country that nobody should have to be unemployed. Nobody should ever have to be put in the position of being oppressed politically, economically and culturally as our people have been.

I can see that the only things that limit us at this point in history is our imagination and our willingness to work hard. I think our people know where they want to go and I believe they have the courage and determination to make sure that that is where they end up.

JP: *Do you see any significance in the fact that the same ideals for which Louis Riel fought and died for one hundred years ago should be in the process of being realized now?*

McK: Five years ago we used to see alot of demonstrations. I think our people have become more determined. They have learnt the subtle art of fighting a paper war, and they have learnt well, to the point of outworking the government. Of course, this is really not all that hard to do as governments try to apply band-aid solutions rather than getting involved in the hard work which produces real and long-term solutions. I believe we've beared down and gotten to work while taking a realistic look at our future. I see that while fighting the same problems, a hundred years ago we fought with guns while now we've learnt to fight with our brains. We've had to learn to fight the intellectual war as we don't have an army to fight any other way. We don't have land, economic power or rich arabs. All we have is ourselves to get us out of our present situation. However, I think we now have enough political troops to understand what we are fighting for and if we continue to fight the Mickey Mouse issues or short term issues, then neither our fight nor our victories are going to be long lived.

However, if we fight to constitutionalize our rights as opposed to legislating them we will secure those rights for all generations to come. They will never again be subject to the whim of the political pen.

While we must never forget the day to day, bread and butter issues, we must ensure that the solutions to those important issues lead to self-government rather than assimilation. □

Provincial English as a Second Language/ Dialect Conference

The annual 'Scenes' conference to be held in Regina on October third, fourth and fifth, is a primary professional event of the Saskatchewan ESL/ESD community and the up and coming program of events are a must for teachers of second language and second dialect speakers in this province. We have invited presentations from colleagues in other provinces as well as some from Saskatchewan.

Dr. Gwen Newsham from Concordia University will be presenting two workshops on testing and screening instruments in a cross-cultural setting.

The Circle Program on ESL/ESD curriculum for Native children, will be on display and the authors will be doing workshops regarding its' implementation in classrooms.

There will be several other workshop presentations that examine the theoretical and practical implications of second language teaching among Native Canadians as well as workshops dealing with a variety of methodologies and techniques.

The conference will be held on October 3-5, 1985, at the ESL Centre, Regina Plains Community College, 2115 Athol Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. Registration will take place at the college on October 3rd from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. and a registration fee of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars will be required.

For further information you can contact: Bernice Dowhaniuk, 3047 Quinn Drive, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2W3, Telephone (306)757-2917.

“Wind on the Prairie” in Regina

1985 marks the centenary of the hanging of Louis Riel, and to honour this momentous occasion in Canadian history the Regina Guild of Folk Arts is proud to present “Wind on the Prairie” a multi-media folk opera portraying the story of Louis Riel.

“Wind on the Prairie” is a powerful, moving, musical drama. Well-crafted songs and monologues elaborate the storyline with fine historical accuracy. Three singers assume multiple roles; striking images culled from contemporary

photographs, newspapers and artists are projected on screens behind the singers to enhance the sense of time and place.

For this production author/composer David Archibald is joined by the trio Tamarack, well-known for their performance of traditional Canadian folk music, plus three other musicians to round out the presentation.

As a singer songwriter Archibald has headlined at Toronto's Harbourfront and the Banff Centre for Fine arts. His songs are strong. His compositions for Sesame Street have been broadcast around the world. With a record release expected soon we are sure to hear more of Archibald.

Since 1978 Tamarack has been enthusiastically received across Canada in concert halls, schools, festivals, libraries and clubs. The group has also been featured on CBC Radio and T.V. Tamaracks unique sound, popular with audiences of all ages, is a combination of outstanding vocals and the skillful blending of more than a dozen instruments. Or as the Edmonton Journal puts it “One of the best new bands to come out of Ontario in years.”


“Wind on the Prairie” is an educational experience as well as an en-

tertaining one. The historical development of the Metis rebellion is portrayed from both the English Canadian and French Canadian points of view.

Tickets for the production, which will be held at the Education Auditorium, University of Regina on Friday, September 20 at 8 P.M., are available at the AMNSIS office and Sam the Record Man on the Scarth Street Mall. For more information contact the Regina Guild of Folk Arts, P.O. Box 1203, Regina or call Will at 584-1941.

DAVID ARCHIBALD

WIND ON THE PRAIRIE



a multi-media folk opera
the story of Louis Riel

DATELINE.....

REGINA...It was old home week at Regina's Friendship Centre recently as Dorothy Francis, 73 year old founder of the Friendship Centre movement spoke at a luncheon where she expressed both praise and criticism for the Friendship Centre movement of today.

Francis applauded the growth of the movement which now boasts 94 Friendship Centres across Canada with 10 provincial associations which directs the individual centres. She was seriously dismayed that some of the centres have begun serving alcohol on their premises saying, "It (alcohol) is what kills people."

Regina Friendship Centre Executive Director, Dave McKay noted that while the Regina centre stopped serving alcohol at that centre two years ago, it still allows alcohol to be served when the facility is rented out for private functions.

OTTAWA...Smokey Bruyere, President of the Native Council of Canada, recently said that the council will be setting up a watchdog committee to ensure that the federal government delivers on it's promise to provide suitable housing for Canada's Native people.

Bruyere added that the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), has gradually taken over the role of delivering Native housing from Native companies and plan to pass that responsibility on to the provinces while indicating that this move will only lend itself to greater problems in this area. "We have proved that our organizations can deliver housing to our people more effectively and inexpensively than the government," Bruyere said. take control of delivery into their own hands will result in vast wastages of precious taxpayer dollars. Native people have every right to fear what the provinces will do to their housing programs. If this plan goes through then Native people from across Canada may very well find themselves literally out in the cold again," Bruyere added.

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Bruyere was speaking at a three day meeting with CMHC officials, representatives for Housing Minister Bill McKnight and various Native groups.

LARONGE...A move by Canadian Adventure to develop a year round \$7 million recreational complex on McGibbon Bay has put fire in the eyes of some area cottage owners and outfitters who say the project will signal the death of one of Saskatchewan's great wilderness areas.

While CWA said at a local meeting that the development would be a bonanza for all area residents as it creates a wilderness adventureland for sportsmen and tourists from across North America. However, Leo Peterson, a local outfitter responded by saying that the area was already a wilderness area so CWA didn't need to spend \$7 million to build a wilderness recreation retreat.

People come to LaRonge to get away from the crowds and now CWA wants to bring the crowds out here and destroy the wilderness forever was the complaint of the owner of a local fishing camp.

Bob Keighley, an Indian who has lived in the area for 57 years said, "People are making a big mistake if they agree with this. Sure, the development will bring in lots of money, but in ten years people won't be able to drink the water"

CWA is already on the move. They installed and rented out 25 houseboats this past summer which attracted three thousand tourists. There has already been serious confrontations between the houseboat transients and local cottage owners and indications are that these are certain to escalate in relation to the increasing number of tourists.

As the meetings continue and the future of LaRonge Lake remains uncertain, the feelings of most locals who would prefer to avoid the promised invasion of outside funseekers, was summed up nicely by one localer when he finally said, "I just want to be left alone."

CUMBERLAND...In response to the Devine government's recent decision to allow spray herbicides to be used for forest management in northern forests despite overwhelming opposition by northern residents, Lawrence Yew, MLA for Cumberland House said, "It is unfortunate that the government has chosen chemicals over people to thin our forests. They have missed a golden opportunity to create jobs and long term economic security for northerners."

Earlier this year the government of Saskatchewan ordered a task force to study the concerns of northerners to the governments plan to employ the herbicide 'Roundup', as a forest management tool in northern Saskatchewan. After the task force had made it's report which resulted in Devine's decision, Yew said that the task force's report was extremely questionable and one-sided. "None of the briefs presented by northerners and other spraying opponents were printed as part of that document," Yew said.

Northerners had suggested employing a plan whereby manpower and special saws would be used to manage the forest areas. They felt this would not only protect the future of the forests from the long-term effects and damage which herbicides have been proven to create but it would also provide an opportunity to arrest most of the serious economic problems of the North which are due in part to high unemployment levels.

Yew indicated that both Devine and his task force chose to ignore the real concerns and needs of the people who stand to be affected. Yew said that the Devine government has consistently shown indifference to northerners through their three and a half years of government. "They've cut at funding for our education, health care and social service systems. unemployment and welfare caseloads said. "Even the Fresh Food Transportation Subsidy was cut."

The only bright spot in this entire controversial issue, at least insofar as the northerners are concerned would be that it is too late in the

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season to begin a spraying program and this gives them the much needed time to remuster their forces and plan a new attack before the spray planes lift off in Spring.

REGINA...Saskatchewan drivers are asked to be cautious whenever approaching a school bus from either direction on provincial highways as well as on rural and urban roads. In response to a recommendation of a 1983 School Bus Safety Review Committee, stop arms as well as red flashing lights have been installed on all school buses in the province. These devices are activated whenever a school bus stops to load or unload it's young passengers.

In compliance with a June amendment to the Vehicles Act, drivers approaching from either direction must come to a full stop before encountering a bus displaying these two warning devices. Drivers will remain at a full stop until the arm has been lowered and the red flashing lights have been extinguished. Failure to comply with this ruling will result in a \$250 fine which is an increase of \$200 over that imposed for the same offence during the last school term.

PLEASE DRIVERS.....Don't kill our kids!!!!

SASKATOON...Small Business Minister Andre Bissonette recently announced a contribution of \$6,950,000 to the Central Interior Trust Company, headquartered in Kamloops, B.C. and which is being formed under the auspices of the Central Interior Tribal Council of British Columbia. The company, which is to be licensed under the B.C. Trust Company's Act, will operate on commercial principles to provide a wide range of financial services.

Central Interior Trust Company has received overwhelming support from the local Aboriginal community. Through its realty mortgage program and loans under its economic development fund, it is anticipated that 1600 new jobs for Native people will be created over the next ten years. *Aboriginal New Breed/September/1985*

unemployment in the area typically ranges between 40 and 60 per cent.

OTTAWA...The appointment of a chairman and four other members to the Native Economic Development Board was announced recently.

Appointed as Chairman is Ken Thomas, a Native businessman from Regina. The other members are: Zebedee Nungak from Quebec, Noel Hutton from Newfoundland, Rachael Marshall from Nova Scotia and Anne Noonan from Ontario.

The five new appointees will fill existing vacancies on the 20-member board. The appointments are made by Order-in-Council and are for a two year term.

LARONGE...The president of a Vancouver mining company claims that his company's property in the heart of the LaRonge gold belt has the potential of creating another gold rush of sorts in Saskatchewan. If this is true, Donald Busby, President of Mahogany Mineral Resources Limited, says that his company will be building a massive complex on the site at a cost in excess of \$45 million and would create as many as six thousand jobs.

Busby said he wouldn't be surprised if his company invested over \$2.5 million in this venture by next June. He added that estimates are that the mine will begin producing as early as 1987.

There has yet been no indication from area politicians or community leaders on the impact Mohogany's plans might have on the immediate environment or it's people either economically or environmentally.

SASKATOON...The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research in Regina will receive a \$615 thousand grant to establish a scholarship program for Metis and non-Status Indian students. Small Business Minister Andre Bissonette announced recently. As well, Bissonette announced a \$2.6 million grant which will go to the Saskatchewan Indian Loan Co.Ltd. of Regina, an Indian financial institution which assists Native farmers in

Saskatchewan.

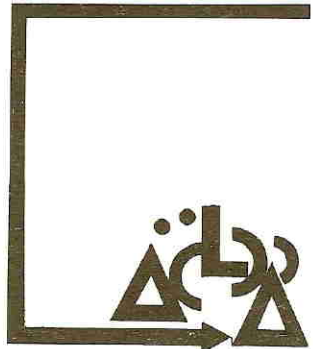
The money for both grants will be administered through the Native Economic Development Program which was established last year as a five year initiative aimed at helping Canada's Aboriginal people achieve economic self-reliance. It has already provided \$17.4 million in funds to 63 projects since last September.

VANVOUVER...The Assembly of First Nations newly elected National Chief, George Erasmus struggled unsuccessfully to prevent further divisions in that already troubled organization which represents all of Canada's Status Indian people following his defeat of the former National Chief, David Ahenkeew.

While Erasmus was making his call for unity to half the delegation which attended the last day of the west coast conference, another group was meeting in the same hotel discussing the possibility of forming yet another Indian organization.

Ahenkeew, who is from Saskatchewan, did little to help as he neither congratulated the new leader with the traditional handshake, nor did he attend the remainder of the conference once his defeat was official.

The new rift has Erasmus worried that the true losers in this latest round of disagreements will be the Indian people of Canada who desperately need to present a united front in ongoing government negotiations.



RECIPES

Naturally Grown Saskatchewan Wild Rice

Pure Saskatchewan wild rice is a premium product grown naturally in lakes and rivers in Northern Saskatchewan. It is a totally organic food, grown without the aid of chemical fertilizers, herbicides or insecticides, and it contains no artificial additives or flavours.

Pure Saskatchewan wild rice is high in protein, low in fat, rich in B vitamins, and contributes potassium and phosphorous to the diet.

3½ oz. of raw grain contains 353 calories. Wild rice swells 3 to 4 times its volume when cooked, so a pound will yield nearly 30 servings. An average portion, served plain, contains only 70 calories.

Pure Saskatchewan wild rice is renowned for its high quality, its nutty flavour and its soft and chewy texture.

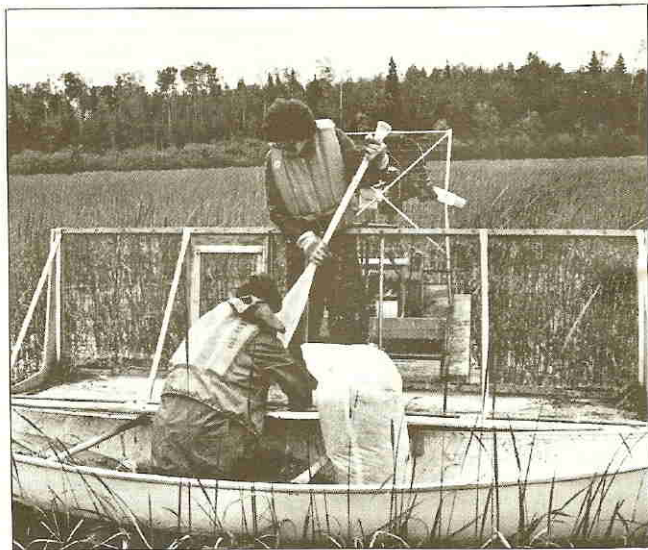
How To Cook Wild Rice

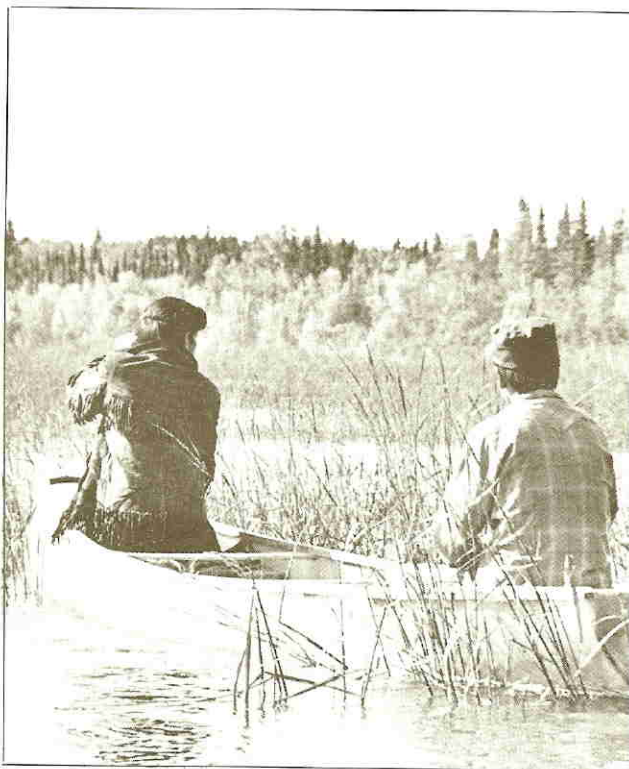
Heat 4 cups water with each cup of Washed Wild River stirring occasionally until it boils. Simmer until rice kernels burst and are tender, but chewy. Remove from heat and drain.

PORK CHOPS WITH WILD RICE

- 1 cup raw washed wild rice
- 1 tsp. salt
- salt and pepper
- 1 medium onion, chopped fine
- 1 green pepper, diced
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 can cream of mushroom soup
- 4 cups water
- 6 pork chops (¾ inch thick)
- 2 tbsps. cooking oil
- 1 cup celery, diced
- 14 oz. can mushrooms, undrained
- ¼ tsp. garlic salt
- 1 cup milk

Cook wild rice, drain, rinse in cold water and drain well. Season chops and brown in oil. Remove from heat. Mix together cooked rice, onion, celery, green pepper, mushrooms and salts. Turn into large





baking dish. Arrange chops on rice mixture. Add 2 tbsps. pan drippings. Combine soup and milk; pour over chops. Cover and bake in preheated 350 degree oven for one hour. (serves six)

BEEF STROGANOFF WITH WILD RICE

1 cup raw washed wild rice
1 tsp. salt
1 lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced
½ cup butter or margarine
1 cup cultured sour cream
2 tsp. worcestershire sauce
4 cups water
2 lbs. sirloin (or round steak)
2 large sweet onions, chopped
28 oz. cans tomato sauce
1 tsp. salt
dash pepper

Cook rice in salt water, Drain, rinse in cold water and drain well. Cut meat in very thin slices; brown in New Breed/September/1985

butter. Add mushrooms and onions; remove from heat. Combine tomato sauce, sour cream and seasonings; add to meat mixture. Cover and simmer for one hour. Serve over hot buttered wild rice. (serves six)

GOURMET WILD RICE 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.

WILD RICE AND GROUND BEEF CASSEROLE

1 cup washed uncooked wild rice
14 oz. can mushrooms, undrained
1 can cream of celery soup
½ cup each diced celery and onion
¼ cup parmesan cheese (for topping)
1 lb. lean ground beef (do not brown)
1 can cream of mushroom soup
1 soup can water
1 tsp. salt, a dash pepper
Blend all ingredients, except cheese, together in 2 qt. casserole. Top with Parmesan cheese. Cover and bake at 325 degrees for 2 hours. (Makes 10 servings)

BAKED WILD RICE PUDDING

To 4 cups cooked Wild Rice, add 3 cups milk, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup raisins, ¼ tsp. salt, vanilla. Dot with 2 tbsps. butter after placing in a buttered baking dish. Bake in slow oven one hour.

NUTTY WILD RICE BREAD

¼ cup butter, softened
2 eggs
½ cup chopped pecans
1 tsp. baking powder
¼ tsp. ground cloves
¾ cup milk
¼ cup honey
1 ½ cups cooked wild rice
1 ¼ cups whole wheat flour
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. ground mace

Heat oven to 325 degrees, cream butter and honey in large mixing bowl. Beat in eggs, one at a time until smooth. Stir in rice and nuts. Mix flour, baking powder, salt, cloves and mace in small bowl. Stir flour mixture ½ at a time, alternating with milk, into egg mixture until combined. Pour into well greased 8 x 3 x 2½ inch loaf pan. Bake until wooden pick in centre is withdrawn clean; 55 to 60 minutes. Remove from pan; cool completely. (Makes one loaf)

Credit Mercer River Rice Ltd.
P.O. Box 1846
LaRonge, Sask.
SOJ 1L0

POETRY

NO PEACE

*In this day and age
We live in a city of rage
We have no choice but to turn the page.
On all hope of peace because its lost
And we have to live our life at any cost.
I wonder what spurs these violent lives.
Livin' in the street and fightin' with knives.
Even across the seas its just the same
People fightin' and killin' so they won't have to take the
blame.
On all this killin' and bloodshed and no peace.
They don't even have respect for the deceased.
I like to walk the streets at night
Thinking to myself "I'll be alright".
But I can't walk through this town.
Without being constantly pushed around.
But as the city gets rougher
I have to get tougher.
I love this world I'm living on
But what good is it to us if the peace is gone?*

By Marcel Ewenin

LET THEM LIVE

*The tears in my eyes, I shed not for you
The pain in my heart, Aches not for you.
The hurt is for those innocents,
Who never had the chance to touch and know the world.
Someone took it upon himself to rip the life from them
Limbs askew, torn from fragile bodies,
Cries never heard, love never felt,
Mother's tenderness never found.
Man is promised the gift of life,
From the first breath he takes.
We learn to love, to hate, to give and take,
All the ways of the world.
Some of us learn the ways of God above,
He gave us life from his love.
Some of us have learned to kill life we have no right to take
A decision only God should make.
And the world turns and turns, as presidents, chiefs,
leaders of men are cruelly put to their death.
With no defense, no crime, no say,
The beauty of life stolen away.
We deny them the gift God-given, and the promise that is
not ours alone.
Who are we to sit in judgement of innocent lives
Who have not even asked to be conceived.
Let them live, they may be the ones who will discover
world peace.
Let them live, those innocents
Who could promise us a tomorrow.*

By Emily Major

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ELDERS

*They're old, so very old
Scarred with toil, gnarled with age
They've reaped and sowed
They've known love, taught to hate
They've battled for their livelihood.
They've given, they've taken
They're our grand ones.
Who's stories we've heard
Who's wisdom we've learned not to doubt
Who's knowledge we've practiced
And now store, as times are new.
Time becomes a welcoming
When they may finally rest.
Yet they live in you
And live in me.
Their past became our future
As ours will be for the ones ahead.*

By Emily Major

BUFFALO

*Yesterday you roamed so free
You were feared and respected too
You gave life to Manitou's people
By giving your own.
And now they've captured you
And caged you as they come to stare.
If they only knew you only want to be free.
As I look at your silhouette high on the hill top
I pray, that of those who have survived
You will forgive us for becoming civilized,
And insisting you come along.*

By Emily Major

DO NOT RUSH TO BE OLD

*Hush child, do not cry,
Tomorrow comes another day,
Bright and new with blue colored skies
Do not rush to be old
Keep your youth and innocence.
When you grow up to be a man
The boundaries are not marked
Only you will know
When childhood is yours no more.
There is a world of discovery
All marked with time,
Each stage you pass is different
Not all is as you once dreamed.
And you will know to say
To those you have conceived
Hush child, do not cry
Tomorrow comes another day
Bright and new with blue colored skies
Do not rush to be old.*

By Emily Major

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NATIVE BROTHERHOOD

*We've got to begin our planning now
Establishment's getting out of hand
We've got to start doing something now
Time is running like the grains of sand
It's time to rise
And give them a big surprise
Native Brotherhood
We can do much good
With Native Brotherhood
It's a society
We're a family
We're throughout the land
An inter-tribal band
We have the guidance
We know what's true
It's inside of me
It's inside of you
We know now what needs to be done
So come on people let's get it on
You know the way
To a brighter day
We have to sacrifice
Maybe we'll have to do everything twice
Native Brotherhood
It's the way for us
Native Brotherhood
Something we can trust
Solidarity
Our philosophy
The flowering tree
Made from you and me
Native Brotherhood
Into something good
Native Brotherhood
Spirit sacred with us always
Showing each of us the way
We can find a place of shelter
For our people till the coming of the new day
In Native Brotherhood
We've got the organization
All we need is more participation
We have the revelation
About our Nation
And the solution
May be in Revolution
Share a part in this resolution
Join in the cultural evolution
You don't want to be
A part of the problem
Come on!
Come and participate
Come and celebrate
Come and try to relate
And above all communicate
And don't forget to pray and meditate
Don't hesitate
Tomorrow it may be too late
In Native Brotherhood
Come and give us a hand
In keeping strong our band
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*Native Brotherhood
I feel you know you should
Help keep alive
The Native Brotherhood.
By V. Fourwinds*

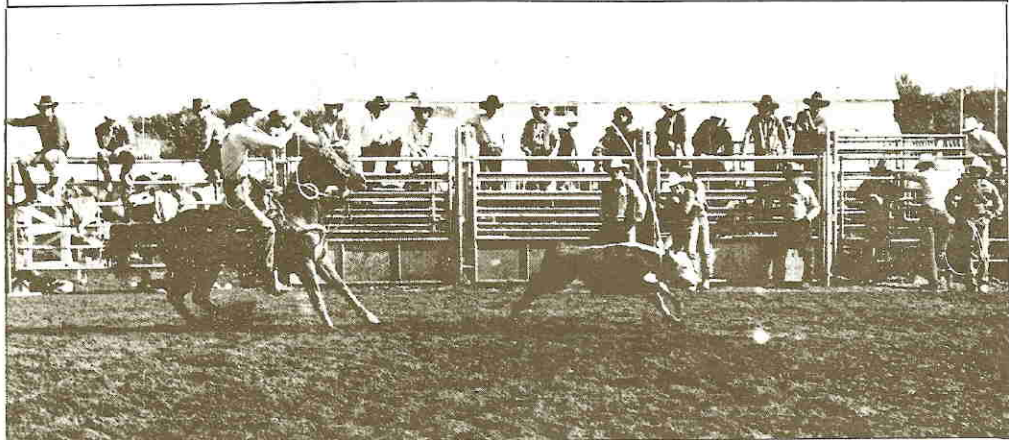
Native Fashion Legend Gone

by Melrose R. Moilliet

A month before Blanch MacDonald died of cancer on June 8th, 1985 at the age of fifty-one, she received the Y.W.C.A. Women of Distinction Award, Business and Professional Category, over seventy other nominees. Letters of congratulations poured in from Iona Campagnolo, Pat Carney, May Brown, Mike Harcourt, and many other friends from every part of Canada. "You have touched and inspired so many people in deep ways - the ways of dignity and self-respect. Your life has value and deep meaning, ongoing in all these people" said one woman at the ceremony Blanche was unable to attend. "Blanche has not only been active in the front line of life, but has quietly sat in the back-rooms encouraging women to take a stand" said another.

Blanche was born in a town called Faust, on the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta in 1934. Being part Cree and part French in northern Alberta in the 1930's meant not being accepted as an equal by either community, Native or non-Native. She was labelled "a half-breed". Blanche writes in her recollections that to her this meant that she and her brothers and sisters were special, and being special, had to excel in everything they did. Her former highschool principal in Alaska said "I think Blanche stood out because she was a real player and participant when the majority of us are satisfied to be spectators." Founder of the Blanche MacDonald School Individual Development and Modelling in 1960 with a staff of two, she propelled her schools and colleges into a staff of thirty-five today, with revenues of \$1 million annually.

She was my friend. We worked and played together, shared secrets, triumphs, and utter disaster. It was Blanche MacDonald, the composite person, not the legend, that I loved. Blanche was many things to many people, there were many distinctive parts; some put them together while others sliced her into pieces. Her gift to family, friends, students was her innate belief in the ability of each individual to excel in some special unique way. Through self knowledge and appreciation, everyone could soar to the limitless heights of the eagle. □



The Batoche '85 Rodeo July 19, 20, 21

by Lorna LaPlante and Roxanne Miller

The Batoche '85 Rodeo was recently held in conjunction with "Back to Batoche Days", in Batoche, Saskatchewan. Many favorable comments were received about the quality of the rodeo and interest was shown in seeing it become an annual event.

The fact that the rodeo was exclusively Native made it unique. Performances were opened each day by Rocky Woodward's award winning song, "When the Sun Sets Over Batoche". The rodeo which was sanctioned by the Saskatchewan Indian Rodeo Cowboys Association, hosted Herbie Chisan of Hobbema, Alberta as the Professional Bullfighter while LaPlante Bros. Rodeo Company provided the bucking stock.

The Rodeo Events were won by the following:

Saddle Bronc Riding - Lloyd Trotchie of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Calf Roping - Frank Reiss of Hobbema, Alberta.

Bare Back Riding - Larry Oakes of Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

Bull Riding - Arthur LaPlante of Cochin, Saskatchewan.

Team Roping - Robert Lavallee, Rocky Ridsdale.

All Round Cowboy - Don Morin of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

Barrel Racing - Carol Ross of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan.

The local events were probably the most fun. Six and under, goat-tipping attracted a total of 43 cowboys who each won a dollar. The goat-tipping champion was Shawn

Blackstar of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

The Rescue Race was a re-enactment of a cowboy rescuing a maiden. It was the closing event of each day and all involved had a lot of fun despite some mishaps due to slipping saddles. Our thanks to those special participants.

The Rodeo Committee would like to thank the following organizations for their donations of the Trophy Buckles:

The Metis National Council,
Saskatchewan Native Women,
The Manitoba Metis Federation,
The Louis Riel Metis Association of British Columbia,
The Alberta Metis Association,
The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan,
and the Batoche Centenary Corporation.

Buckle presentations were made by Corrine Henry from Prince Albert, who was selected as Miss Batoche '85 Rodeo Queen. 1st runner-up in that contest was Sara Louttit of Uranium City, while Cindy McNab of Punnichy came in second. Lee Lavallee won special recognition as the best dressed contestant.

Special thanks also go the following for their support:

Rodeo Announcers - Ray Whitstone of Onion Lake, Saskatchewan, and Howard Walker of Kinistino, Sask.
Saskatchewan Native Communications for the Sound Equipment.

Saskatoon Native Friendship Centre and Norris Petit for the Food Booth.

Mary Morin and Tim Low for their support.

As well as Lawrence and his crew from Prince Albert for constructing the rodeo grounds.

"Back to Batoche 1985", Rodeo Committee would like to thank all the contestants and spectators for their support and participation in making this event a success. □

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PROFILES

CLAUDE PETIT

by Jean-Paul Claude

When first meeting Claude Petit, Recreational Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), you would almost certainly be intimidated by this man's immense stature and overbearing nature. However, those who are counted among his closest friends will readily admit that this giant of a man is really just a big, over-stuffed teddy bear.

It is true. Beneath the muscle-bound, steel barrelled chest that undoubtedly sets this man out in a crowd, beats a heart which is made up of a combination of the purest gold and the softest marshmallows known to man. Don't tell him I said so, but despite his thundering roar and needle-sharp claws, Claude Petit is really just a big pussycat.

Claude hails from the historic town of Duck Lake, Saskatchewan, where he still lives and operates a popular sporting goods store. And although he has lived and worked in some of the largest metropolitan centres of the world, Claude still retains that small town, easy going attitude that most of us divorce when we begin to deal with overbearing employers, insensitive social workers and unfeeling government bureaucrats.

Claude has accomplished more already than most of us even dream about in a lifetime, and he says he has much more to do. His unrealized dream is to establish a stable and accredited recreation program within the Metis community. Although he has already dedicated ten years towards this goal, Claude said that until a community of sporting officials can be trained and certified, the recreational program he envisions will not be truly established. His priority at this time is to make that officiating body a reality.

Claude feels that parents need to be more sensitive to their children's talents and potential. They must learn to encourage the development of these future leaders both in the field of education and sports. "It really frustrates me when I remember all the young and promising Native athletes who I have passed on my way who have now abandoned their sports careers before realizing their full potential," Claude says. "Many give up, simply because they lack either encouragement from parents and peers or because they do not have access to necessary equipment or facilities." Claude adds that he identifies with these problems as his present endeavours are often hampered by a lack of understanding and appreciation as well as a shortage of adequate funds.

Claude's exploits and credits read like a romantic, swashbuckling novel. Where most men are content in merely facing the challenges set before them by fate, Claude faces those challenges with an almost reckless daring and then seeks out further challenges that will test his endurance and stamina to a limit that would do most others in.

Among those credits are those of a World War II veteran of Canada's famous paratroop unit, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Army Heavy-
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weight boxing champion, British Army Heavyweight Boxing Champion, Edmonton Golden Gloves Heavyweight Champion, Montana Heavyweight Golden Gloves Champion, successful business executive, Personal Development Coach, Sports Promoter, Organizer of World Class Sporting and Cultural Events, Recreational Consultant and Recreational Director.

As impressive as these credits may seem, they are dwarfed by his greatest attribute which is most certainly the fatherly attitude he maintains for today's often misunderstood youth. Claude says that the only problem he sees in the universal youth is that no one has the courage to believe in them. "These kids aren't bad, they just want to be noticed," he says. "They need to know that you are aware of them and that you believe they can succeed."

In concluding his statements, Claude offered a challenge to all adults and especially parents to take a moment to really look at their kids and see what they could be with a little understanding and acceptance. Then encourage them to develop those talents that no one has a right to deprive them of.

In conclusion let me say that the Metis community and the Canadian Mosaic as a whole are richer by far for the Claude Petits of this world, for they are, if nothing else, the courage behind the unrealized dreams of tomorrow's leaders; our youth. □

WINNERS CIRCLE

Batoche wouldn't be Batoche without the full slate of competitions that have become synonymous with this annual Metis celebrations. With competitions there are the obvious winners and this year's Back to Batoche Days had more happy winners than ever before due to the increase number of contests and purses which were substantially more generous than in previous years. As well as the always exciting sports events and popular talent competitions, there were various contests and raffles which were sponsored by individuals, Metis locals and commercial interests. It seemed as if everyone who came to Batoche left with a winners smile on their face and though we'd like to record them here that would be quite impossible, due to our limited space and budget. Instead, we will present the names of the winners in the major competitions as well as the talented winners in SNCC's Children of Batoche Contest who will be receiving their beautiful prizes in the very near future.

It should be noted that in respect to the Children of Batoche Contest, few of the entries complied with the guidelines AS SET DOWN BY THE ORGANIZERS AND APPROVED BY THE JUDGING COMMITTEE. The judges, never the less, were very much impressed with the effort and talent demonstrated in all of the entries. In order to compensate for this slight deviation from the rules, the judges, in their wisdom, have altered the guidelines and categories to some extent in order to accommodate as many entries as possible. They have made their decisions in respect

COMPETITIONS:

OPEN FIDDLING:

- 1st: Art Bird
- 2nd: Riel Aubichon
- 3rd: Ken Desmarais

NOVICE:

- 1st: Richard Lafferty
- 2nd: Emma Guy
- 3rd: Sterling Brass

MEN'S JIGGING:

- 1st: Jack Boucher
- 2nd: Allan Boucher
- 3rd: Ken Desmarais

WOMEN'S JIGGING:

- 1st: Caroline Miller
- 2nd: Donna Cote
- 3rd: Myrtle L' Hirondelle

BOY'S JIGGING:

- 1st: Beamer Morrison
- 2nd: Stewart Greyeyes
- 3rd: Mitchell Miller

GIRL'S JIGGING:

- 1st: Christina Soloway
- 2nd: Trish McKay
- 3rd: Jean Lepine

16 AND OVER TALENT:

- 1st: Phil Boyer
- 2nd: Doug Moran
- 3rd: Maurice Villeneuve

15 AND UNDER TALENT:

- 1st: Karen St. Jean
- 2nd: Lorrie Church
- 3rd: Lorna Gardipy

BANNOCK BAKING: JUNIORS

- 1st: George Lafleur
- 2nd: Rose Boyer
- 3rd: Delilah Carrier

BANNOCK BAKING: JUNIOR

- 1st: Lisa Carrier
- 2nd: Larry Piche
- 3rd: Melissa Boyer

SQUARE DANCE: SENIORS

- 1st: Kikino Northern Lights
- 2nd: Cote Cloggers
- 3rd: Red River Wheelers

SQUARE DANCE: JUNIORS

- 1st: Gabriel Dancers
- 2nd: Elizabeth Petit Settlers
- 3rd: Elizabeth Junior Settlers

6 KM - MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY RUN

- 1st - John Sandberg - Thompson, Man.
- 2nd - Corey Campeau - Archerwill, Sask.
- 3rd - Perry Campeau - Carragana, Sask.

10 KM - WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY RUN

- 1st - Bernice Beatty - Deschambeau Lake, Sask.
- 2nd - Elleen Powless - Yellowknife, N.W.T.
- 3rd - Lisa Belanger - Ile a la Crosse, Sask.

TUG OF WAR

- Men's:
- 1st - Alberta M.A.A. Team
- 2nd - Jans Bay Mad Trappers

Women's:

- 1st - Jans Bay Orioles
- 2nd - Red Pheasant Diggers

SLO PITCH - A SIDE

- 1st - P. A. Bingo Warriors
- 2nd Gable - Beardy's Flyers

SLO PITCH - B SIDE

- 1st - Drift Pile All Stars
- 2nd - Red Pheasant Red Sox's

WOMEN'S FASTBALL - A SIDE

- 1st - YFC Cote Ladyhawks
- 2nd - Gordon's Ladies
- 3rd - Goodfish Lake Barettes
- 4th - S.I.C.C. Steelers

WOMEN'S FASTBALL - B SIDE

- 1st - Regina Raiders
- 2nd - P.A. Free Spirit
- 3rd - Cote Supremes

MEN'S FASTBALL - A SIDE

- 1st - Highway 36 Raiders
- 2nd - Bouvier Bros.
- 3rd - Eagle Lake Dynamoes

MEN'S FASTBALL - B SIDE

- 1st - Gordon's Hawks
- 2nd - Confederation Bingo
- 3rd - James Smith Cougars

6 KM - WOMEN'S CROSS COUNTRY RUN

- 1st - Janet Strongarm - Quinton, Sask.
- 2nd Laverne Sandberg - Thompson, Man.
- 3rd - Elvie Stonechild - Regina, Sask.

10 KM - MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY RUN

- 1st - Lionel McKenzie - Cumberland House, Sask.
- 2nd - Ed Sandberg - Thompson, Man.

PAINTINGS FROM CUMBERLAND:

- 1st: Aaron McAuley
- 2nd: Tanya Flett
- 3rd: Rosalie Mitchell

HIDES (SCULPTURAL IN NATURE)

- 1st: 'Canada Goose' by Terry Carrier

INTEGRATED STORIES AND DRAWINGS:

- 1st: Story and Drawing by Margaret Buck
- 2nd: Jan Micheal Lucier - "My Native Forefathers!"

Marketplace

One of the most common requests at the New Breed office is for copies of past issues of our magazine and posters.

To accommodate these numerous requests we are establishing a special marketing program whereby all of these items as well as a number of special interest items and services will be available to all our readers by mail.

To order any of the items in this section, simply check off the desired items, add up the total cost at the bottom of the page (subtracting your discount when applicable). Then remove this page and mail it along with your money order or certified cheque to:

New Breed Marketplace, No. 210 - 2505-11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6.

Please allow four (4) weeks for delivery.

*If you prefer not to damage your magazine, simply list the requested articles on a plain piece of paper and follow the same procedure.

New Breed Magazine - Back Issues

Pre 1980 - SOLD OUT

1980 - Volume 11

February/March No. 2.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
July/August No. 3 (Special)..*	\$3.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
September No. 4.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
October No. 5.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
October No. 5.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
November No. 6.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
December No. 7.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

1981 - Volume 12

January No. 1.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
February No. 2.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
March No. 3.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
April No. 4.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
May No. 5.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
June No. 6.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
July No. 7 (Special).....*	\$3.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
August No. 8.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
September No. 9.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
October No. 10.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
November No. 11.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
December No. 12.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

1982 - Volume 13

January No. 1.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
February No. 2.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
March No. 3.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
April No. 4.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
May/June No. 5.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
July/August No. 6 (Special)..*	\$3.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
September No. 9.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
October No. 10.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
November No. 11.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
December No. 12.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

SPECIAL SOUVENIR

BATOCHÉ '85 PRESS PASS

Print/Radio or Video.....\$3.00

10% discount on all prepaid orders over \$10.00

Please allow four (4) weeks for delivery

All quoted prices are inclusive of handling and mailing charges

Let us remind you that all materials found within the pages of the New Breed Magazine or New Breed Posters are protected by Canadian Copyright Laws and cannot be used for any commercial or reprint purposes whatsoever without the express and written consent of the New Breed Editor.

New Breed/September/1985

1983 - Volume 14

January No. 1.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
February/March No. 2.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
June No. 6.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
July No. 7 (Special).....*	\$3.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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October No. 10.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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1984 - Volume 15

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April No. 4.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
May No. 5.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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August No. 8.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
September No. 9.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
October No. 10.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
November No. 11.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
December No. 12.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

1985 - Volume 16

January No. 1.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
February No. 2.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
Marcy No. 3.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>
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NEW BREED POSTERS

Grandmother's Eyes.....	\$2.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Whetamatowin.....	\$3.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
(Edwards).....	\$3.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Riel.....	\$2.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Riel-Batoche 1985.....	\$2.50 <input type="checkbox"/>

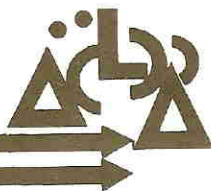
MERCHANDISE

New Breed Buttons.....	\$1.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
Metis Flag Stickers.....	\$1.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

1885 - 1985 COMMEMORATIVE ITEMS

Batoche '85 Lighters.....	\$2.50 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Batoche '85 Buttons.....	\$2.00 <input type="checkbox"/>

The Saskatchewan Native Communications (Wehtamatowin) Corporation



Requires the Following:

Editor of New Breed

Qualifications:

- graduation from a recognized school of journalism or equivalent experience and training.
- training background in the areas of Native Studies, English, Business Administration or Sociology are desirable.
- evidence of demonstrated experience in research and preparation of news and feature stories, articles, publications, professional papers and for writing experience in other relevant areas, as well as background in art/graphics and photography are essential.
- the candidate should have a minimum of 2 years supervisory and/or administrative experience.
- knowledge of proof reading, editing, and layout techniques are required.
- oral and written command of the English language.
- knowledge of the Cree language.
- experience in planning and organizational ability essential.
- experience in planning, organizing, and presenting training workshops for staff.
- the candidate should have a good knowledge of Native history and culture.
- the candidate should be aware of the Native political scene.
- the candidate should be knowledgeable of governmental structures.
- preference will be given to persons of Native ancestry.

Duties:

- participates in overall decision making as part of the the senior management team.
- supervises staff in the Print Division.
- prepares annual budgets for scheduled activities and special projects in the Print Division.
- advises Executive Director of required technical and support services.
- heads regular divisional staff meetings.
- assists in production activities of the division.
- Editor-in-chief for all scheduled publications New Breed, News Letter.
- writes/selects editorials.
- edits/re-writes news and features.
- attends press conferences.
- prepares news releases for in-house and general release.
- assists in special projects.
- edits drafts of articles prepared by reporting staff and those of community reports and freelancers, to prepare them for publication, ensures proofs are done of typeset material before being initialled for layout.
- responsible for the overall format of the publication to ensure a balance coverage of all relevant issues.
- plans with the layout person a standard format of the publication.
- ensures that deadlines are met, by both reporters and contributors, to ensure a regular publication of the New Breed.
- establish rates for typesetting and layout rates consistent with other businesses locally.
- holds a storyboard meeting with reporters and New Breed staff every month.
- supervises and directs the work of staff by giving work assignments, setting deadlines, and directs work produced.

- holds regular staff meetings to review production and general operation of the paper.

- in conjunctions with other staff of Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation, AMNSIS, S.N.C.C. Board, etc. identify Native issues and include these as regular and special features for the year.

- establish a network of community reporters throughout the province along with ensuring minimum coverage is done of Native news from outside the province.

- updates own knowledge in the areas of news media and publications through extensive reading and professional workshops and/or conventions or listening to news magazine radio shows, i.e. CBC morning radio show, the journal, etc.

- assists in the ongoing development and revision of the objective and the editorial policy of the publication.

- assists in the development of personnel and financial policies.

- handles public relations for the paper generally and specifically deals with other media, government departments and liaises with the AMNSIS network and its Board.

- evaluates the communication program related to New Breed and reports to the Executive Director through the Department Heads meeting and in a monthly written report to be submitted at the end of the month.

- trains new personnel on the job and holds inservice workshops and seminars.

- evaluates staff and reports such to the Executive Director.

- assists in the recruitment and selection of staff.

- plans and administers the New Breed budget in conjunction with the Executive Director.

- assists in the planning and submission of proposals related to the New Breed and in cases, of the Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation.

- negotiates contracts with printers and suppliers.

- responsible for the recruitment of a professional editorial advisory board which will consist of professionals involved in the print media.

- will convene and chair the editorial committee on a regular monthly basis, reporting such to the Executive Director and keeping a minute book of the meetings.

- will participate in the weekly Department Heads meetings, reporting on the New Breed activities, problem areas, progress of specific projects, etc.

- responsible to ensure that an efficient photo file system is in place.

- will attend meetings as requested by the Executive Director.

- performs such other duties as are mutually agreeable.

Additional information is available by writing to the address below or phoning (306)-525-9501.

Send your application form and/ or resume to:

Assistant Editor/Reporter

Qualifications:

- graduation from a recognized school of journalism or equivalent experience and training.

- training background in the areas of Native Studies, English, Business Administration or Sociology are desirable.

- evidence of demonstrated experience in research and preparation of news and feature stories, articles, publications, professional papers and for writing experience in other relevant areas, as well as background in art/graphics and photography are essential.

- the candidate should have a minimum of 2 years supervisory and/or administrative experience.

- knowledge of proof reading, editing, and layout techniques are required.

- oral and written command of the English language.

- knowledge of the Cree language.

- experience in planning and organizational ability essential.

- experience in planning, organizing, and presenting training workshops for staff.

- the candidate should have a good knowledge of Native history and culture.

- the candidate should be aware of the Native political scene.

- the candidate should be knowledgeable of governmental structures.

- preference will be given to persons of Native ancestry.

Duties:

- Participate in overall decision making as part of the senior management team.

- assists in the preparation of scheduled activities and special projects in the Print Division.

- assists in production activities.

- assists in the selection and writing of editorials.

- assists in the editing and proofing of news articles.

- assists in the ongoing development and revision of the objectives and the editorial policy of New Breed.

- assists in the development of personnel and financial policies.

- assists in the overall planning and evaluation of the communications program, particularly in reference to the print division.

- will attend meetings, press conferences, etc. as assigned by the Editor.

- perform such other duties as are mutually agreeable.

Executive Director

S.N.C.C.

210-2505-11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0K6



Epilepsy Canada
2099 Alexandre-DeSève
P.O. Box/C.P. 1560
Station/Succursale C
Montréal H2L 4K8
(514) 876-7455

it's not what you think

Prejudice: The major problem experienced by persons with epilepsy today. About 2% of the Canadian population has epilepsy. And, approximately 80% of these persons can lead normal lives in the mainstream of society. Right across Canada, associations are available to help persons with epilepsy. Why not become a member?
