

January 1987

Vol. 18 No. 1

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

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FREEDOM CHARTER*
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ORGANIZE*
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GRASS ROOTS*

\$2.00

Profile

More Than Native Art

By Jean-Paul Claude

As is often the case, true talent is last recognized in one's home community. And so it is with Edward Poitras, a Saskatchewan Native artist of great acclaim, outside of Saskatchewan.

Poitras has produced, studied and taught art across Canada since 1975 when he attended Manitou College in La Macaza, Quebec as an instructor and student. Following his stint in Quebec, he returned to Saskatchewan and was installed as the art instructor for the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon where he remained until 1978, when he was invited to serve as the art lecturer at the Native Studies Department of the University of Manitoba. Since that time, Poitras has lectured at many major art institutes across Canada including the Indian Art Department of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College at the University of Regina.

Along with his academic credits, Poitras has developed his own art to a point where it is recognized internationally as impressive, totally unique and highly sought after.

Poitras has participated in too many exhibitions to mention on the international art circuit. His work is well known and has been highly acclaimed by many well respected art critics. Poitras has participated in these exhibitions both as a joint participant and as an independent exhibitor. Some of the major shows where he has been invited to exhibit his work in recent years have been Montreal, Phoenix, Toronto, Brantford, Calgary, Ottawa and Regina.

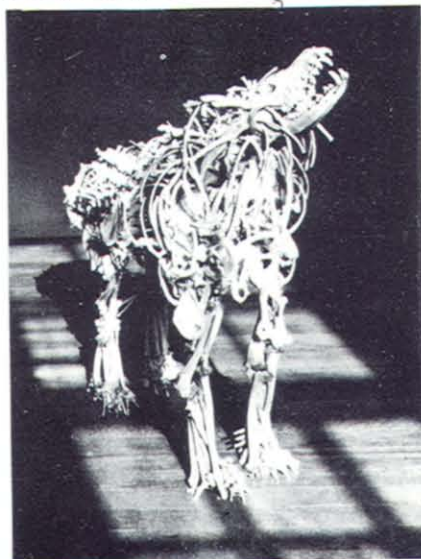
Poitras's work have also been exhibited at major national and international events such as The 1986 World's Fair in Vancouver as well as the recent Native Business Summit in Toronto.

Now that he is an independent and popular artist in his own right, Poitras does a good deal of commission work for various institutions and major commercial interests.



When the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation decided to build its new production centre in Regina, Poitras was commissioned to create a sculpture which would greet guests as they entered the building. 'Horses Descending', now hangs proudly in the entranceway of the impressive and modernistic building and is the first thing anyone sees as they enter and the last thing they see upon leaving. He was also one of only seven Canadian artists commissioned by the Canadian Government to represent the artistic achievements of this country to the world by producing a sculpture which was erected at the site of the 1986 Exposition in Vancouver earlier this year.

Though by no stretch of the imagination could I claim to be anything of an art critic, I have seen many works by Poitras. As the old saying goes, 'I may not know art but I know what I like' and I certainly do like most of what I have seen by



Coyote, 1986

this talented artist.

His work often leaves one feeling as if he has touched something beyond your own conscious state. One almost feels invaded in seeing some of our basic instincts of fear, fallibility and self-preservation expressed in such basic and unmasked terms.

Poitras uses various mediums in his work. Yellowed skeletal remains and ultra-modern and futuristic electronic components are quite often incorporated into the same piece offering the viewer an opportunity to experience the piece from various time perspectives.

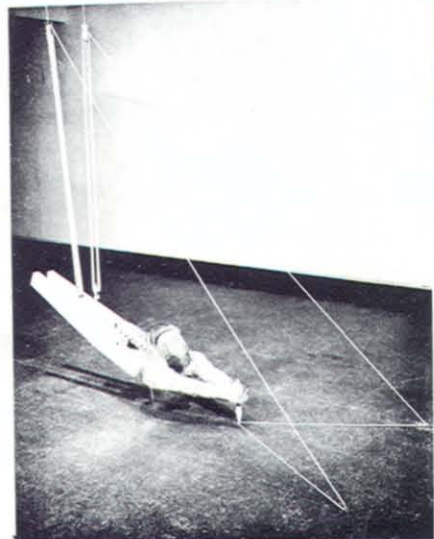
Whether you like Poitras's work or not you will most definitely be touched by it. It may leave you sad, happy, angry, frightened or offended, but it will never leave you bored or complacent.

You owe it to yourself to take the time to view the next exhibit in your area.

On that note, let me mention that the Norman McKenzie Art Gallery in Regina will be presenting an exhibition of Poitras's work from January 16 to March 8, 1987.

The exhibit will feature large scale installation sculptures, constructions, oil paintings, serigraphs and mixed media works by four of Canada's foremost artists of Native ancestry.

This promises to be one of the most prestigious showings of the season for the Saskatchewan art community and one would be well advised to include it on their 1987 list of things to do. □



Day Break Sentinel, 1983/84



NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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

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Freelance Articles and Photos:

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

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

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

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From The Desk of The Editor

As I watch a new year dawning in our history, I can't help but wonder what it will hold for our entire Canadian Native community. This year will be more monumental, especially for Canada's Metis population, than 1985 and the observance of the execution of Louis Riel by Canada's 1885, Conservative Government.

In April of this year, Native leaders from every corner of this great country, will travel to its capitol to meet with its non-Native leaders. They will be hoping to negotiate an end to a legal oppression that has existed since the first European explorer set foot on this great Native Nation.

It is somehow, ironic that in this history-making year, a Conservative government leads the country which arranged the overthrow of a legal Metis government and ordered the death of the great Metis leader and activist. It is doubly ironic that a Provincial Conservative party also governs the land which that leader sought to defend.

It is said that history often repeats itself. I pray that in this case, just the opposite is true. I pray that this time around, the Canadian Conservative Government and the Conservative Provincial Government will find the courage to admit the mistakes made so long ago by their ancient predecessors. I pray that this time around they will demonstrate the wisdom and courage

to right those same wrongs of long ago.

In this first issue of 1987, we present you with a number of articles which will serve to inform you of much of the preparation AMNSIS is involved with in anticipation of the April First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Issues. We urge you to read them, discuss them with your friends and seek out the answers you may have about these vital issues.

We will continue to prioritize coverage of these issues and concerns as well as those of other Aboriginal groups in the months ahead and leading to the April meetings. We will also be following our leaders to Ottawa in April and will attempt to provide you with the inside story of that history-making occasion.

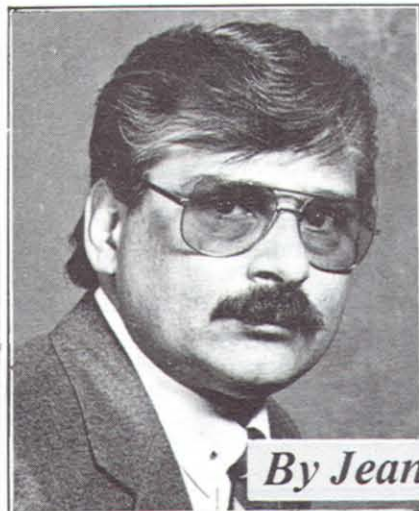
I urge you to spend the first part of this year, going to as many community constitutional meetings as possible. Learn the options. Understand the issues. Support your local and regional Native leaders. If there ever was a time for the entire Native community, to come together and project a unified voice to the Canadian and Provincial governments, this is that time.

1987 has the potential of being the most important year of your life. Whether that becomes the case or not, is entirely dependent on you.

As we pass beyond 1986, we maintain only the memories. We will remember our trials, failures and success. We will remember our pleasures and pain. We will remember our heartaches and our heartbreaks. There were good times and bad. Regardless of how 1986 served you, it is past. We cannot retrieve those experiences, but only learn from them.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations on a job well done on surviving the past year and I hope that all your memory-making experiences of 1987 are even more pleasant than those of the past year.

I especially hope that your **New Breed** is able to serve you more effectively than it ever has in the past.



By Jean-Paul Claude



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1987-A Big Year For AMNSIS

By Dona Desmarais
Executive Director/AMNSIS



Each year at this time we have the opportunity to send a message to you which we hope will convey our sincere warm wishes for a peaceful and prosperous New Year.

As we store away the memories of 1986 and prepare for renewal in 1987, there are many issues to reflect upon. This has been a tumultuous changing year for our membership, as we attempt to come to grips with the many issues that affect our lives.

It is also a historic time as we move closer to the final chapter in the fight for Self-Government and a land base. In April of 1987 at the First Minister's Conference we will conclude a five-year process which, if successful, will give us the opportunity once again to gain control over those factors which affect our lives. The Metis historically were a proud and prosperous nation with their own schools, churches, businesses and government. We believe given the opportunity we can once again become an industrious, thriving and integral part of the fabric that makes up the Mosaic of Saskatchewan.

The leadership of AMNSIS again looks to you for support during these critical times ahead. Before, as now, we are confident of your enduring faith and hope. We, in turn, will do our best to earn that hope and trust. □

We Resolve

By Ray Leibel



As we plunge head first into the New Year, the big question asked by all is "what is your New Year's Resolution for 1987?"

Having considered those made last year, I know we'll all want to make resolutions which will be a little easier to keep.

With this in mind, I asked a few people from around the office as well as some who were visiting, what they were resolving to do in 1987. I humbly offer them here for your inspection.

J-P.....I resolve not to resolve anything at all, except perhaps, to ask New Breed for a raise.

Joan.....I resolve to convince Yvonne and J-P to support a "smoke-free workplace."

Darlene.....I resolve to find a Bingo

partner so I won't have to stay at home alone every night.

Tom.....I resolve to talk to my wife about not having any more kids. I further resolve to keep a job for at least six months.

Barbara.....I resolve to lose two turkeys worth of weight.

Don.....I resolve to find both of those turkeys and more.

Jo-Ann.....I resolve to be Bernie's partner because I see muscles forming on her arms and I don't want that to happen to me. (see Bernie Amyotte's resolution below)

Bernie Amyotte... I resolve to invent a remote control bingo dabbler so I can eliminate the muscles forming on my arm.

Brian.....I resolve to discover where Micheal Jackson buys his gel.

Tina.....I resolve to learn how to type so I won't have to fake it anymore. (learning to spell wouldn't hurt either)

Ray.....I resolve to stay away from stereo stores, blondes, draft beer and jobs that don't pay real money.

Chris LaFontaine.....I resolve to break the world's record for the greatest number of New Breeds born to one family.

Ed Nofield.....I resolve to make a deal to people that they can't refuse, so I can convince them once and for all that I am not now, nor ever have been, a paid up member of the Mafia.

New Breed.....I resolve to offer J-P a fantastic raise.

By the time you read this article, I will have found a job that pays the real green stuff. As for my other three resolutions, well, let's just say that some things just aren't worth giving up.

Don't you agree? □

Letters



NEW BREED ARTICLE INACCURATE

Dear New Breed:

We are pleased with recent coverage by New Breed on initiatives to combat alcohol and drug abuse in the province. We believe an important component in reducing these problems is increased public awareness and action.

We must, however, take issue with an editorial that appears in the same issue. The editorial by Don Devine includes a number of inaccuracies. We would like to point out that the initiatives in no way look at only drugs, but stress alcohol as well. We are very familiar with the problems related to alcohol, and know that alcohol is by far the most common drug of use and abuse among all ages.

The editorial also suggests that these initiatives follow on the heels of recent federal and American expressions of concern. We point out that the programs are a follow-up to the Minister's Advisory Committee on Alcohol, Drugs, and Youth, a committee which first met in September, 1985. The Committee's report recommended a wide range of programs, including prevention, education, and treatment. The initiatives that were announced in September are broad in scope, as per the Committee's recommendations.

Saskatchewan Agencies have long been combatting alcohol and drug abuse in the province. The programs launched this fall fully acknowledge the past involvement and successes of many agencies and volunteers. The new initiatives build on these successes and the teamwork. The initiatives apply more resources.

The concern for alcohol and drug abuse is not new, nor is the response. What is gratifying is that public awareness has increased, and public commitment to do something about these problems has also increased.

On this theme of longterm commitment and past accomplishments, we acknowledge the fine work of the

Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Council Corporation, funded through SADAC since 1972. The new initiatives provide additional resources for treatment, counseling, and education work by the SNACC.

In launching these new programs, we have not said that the alcohol and drug abuse problem is "an epidemic" or that it has recently escalated. We have been very careful in pointing out that it is a problem that's been with us for many years. Many of the problem indicators have recently levelled off. However, this is no time to be complacent - rather, we can build on recent successes in health promotion (e.g., smoking) to significantly reduce alcohol and drug abuse.

Regarding alcohol advertising, Saskatchewan legislation places many restrictions on the types of ads that can be used to promote alcohol, especially "lifestyle ads." Saskatchewan legislation also requires broadcasters and publishers to pro-

SASKATCHEWAN TALENT SOUGHT

Dear New Breed:

I am writing to you to request your assistance on a project to collect songs written by Saskatchewan authors, artists and musicians. This includes songs written about Saskatchewan by artists from other places, and those by Saskatchewan artists who have moved to other provinces or abroad.

I am interested in all types of songs; published or unpublished. Songs written by professional musicians and those by us "regular folks" including: folksongs, labour songs, peace songs, women's songs, ballads, blues, ditties, rhymes, unique Saskatchewan variations of songs from other places; songs about our history, events; new tunes, old tunes; songs you'd sing in your livingroom and those best sung out behind the barn; even those which are best not sung at all!

I am interested in discovering what we are singing and writing about.

With your assistance, I hope to collect as many songs as possible in the next few months, via letter,

vide educational messages. SADAC, this spring, made submissions to the CRTC calling for stronger regulation at the national level. Canada Health and Welfare has endorsed the Saskatchewan approach to regulation and education.

Persons working in the alcohol and drug abuse field know full well that taxes and profits from alcohol sales do not compensate for the social health and economic costs of alcohol abuse. It is not anyone's interest to promote the sale of alcohol to the point where it causes problems with the individual, family, or community.

Again, we appreciate the coverage of the new initiatives in the New Breed. We also appreciate this opportunity to address some misconceptions about the program, their origin, and their intent. □

Yours sincerely
Saul Cohen, M.D.
Chairman
SADAC

phone, interview and tape. With the author's permission, this material will form the basis for a collection of Saskatchewan songs. I intend to use this material to complete my M.A. thesis in Canadian Plains Area Studies. The thesis will be a study of images and themes in the compositions of Prairie songs. When complete, the song collection will be placed in the Saskatchewan Archives.

If you can spare a few moments to share your work; to dust off your old song books, hum a few bars and assist with this process, please contact me at the following address and we can arrange a time to meet:

Jan Knowles Brian
No. 8 - 2206 Cornwall Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2K9

or
Call Collect to:
(306) 522-3874
(306) 757-1226

I appreciate your assistance and suggestions and look forward to hearing from you. □

Sincerely
Jan Knowles Brian

Lessons From South Africa

By Keith Turnbull

South Africa is often in the news. Much has been written in the press and reported on TV about the appalling situation of the people of that country, where a person's future is determined by his or her racial background. "Apartheid" has become a household word in Canada.

Apartheid is written in South African law, it is a brutal system which separates people into several "racial" groupings, all with different rights and privileges. If you are born white, you can work for higher wages, go to better schools, and be free to move throughout the country. The highest legislative bodies are reserved for these people of European Ancestry. If you are Asian or of mixed blood (coloured), you have considerably fewer rights. And, if you are identified as "black", you have virtually no rights as a citizen of the country. The vast majority of the population is black.

The South African Government is brutal, not only to its own population, but also to the countries on its borders. It wages war against Angola, Mozambique, Namibia (which it occupies in spite of a United Nations order to the contrary), Tanzania, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Most of the industry in South Africa is directly or indirectly controlled by large multinational corporations, the largest of which are centred in Britain and the United States. These companies, like all companies and government departments in South Africa, pay their black and "coloured" workers considerably less than white workers. According to government policy, President Reagan of the United States, and Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain are the strongest supporters of the South African Government.

These are well known facts about South Africa. What is not so well known is the struggle against this oppression. The organization at the forefront of this struggle is the African National Congress, the ANC. This is the organization of jailed leader Nelson Mandela. Other powerful organizations are the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions. All of these organizations work closely together.

The African National Congress (ANC), became active in the years following World War II, at a time when many nations were breaking their colonial ties. In 1955, it drafted its 'Freedom Charter'. An assembly of 3000 delegates, representing people from all walks of life, and all racial backgrounds joined together to democratically pass the Charter, which has been the guiding document for the South African liberation movement for over thirty years.

The Freedom Charter expresses the legitimate rights of all South Africans for equal rights, land, equality before the law, cultural development for all groups, language rights, housing, security, employment as well as peace and friendship between all nationalities.

It is worth noting that the African National Congress represents all tribes or "Nations", as well as Asians and people of mixed blood and progressive white people. Black people make up the majority within the ANC.

The ANC, over thirty years ago, decided that racism could not be fought with more racism, and its Freedom Charter calls for a "South Africa (that) belongs to all who live in it, black and white...the rights of the people are the same, regardless of race, colour or sex." It is not surprising that the South African Government has passed legislation making the ANC illegal. Above all, the South African government does not want a society of equals!

There can be no doubt that change will come to South Africa. The people are organized, and they know that their cause is just. Every day, they seek, and are finding, allies both within the country and throughout the world. Since the people cannot yet stand up to the army, which is one of the most modern in the world, organization and knowledge are the two main weapons used by the people's resistance.

Aboriginal people in Canada are keenly interested in the struggle against racism in South Africa. Canada also has its share of racist policies, even though it is not officially racist. The results of this structural racism in Canada can be the same as in South Africa. For example, the proportion of Aboriginal students completing high school in Saskatchewan may be no larger than the proportion of black people graduating in South Africa.

The Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of Peoples is also of interest to all people in Canada who believe in a society based upon the equality of all peoples, regardless of sex, race, religion or nationality, and where, in particular, Aboriginal cultures and languages are treated with the respect they deserve. Our own Canadian legislators could well study the Freedom Charter as they prepare for the First Minister's Conference with Aboriginal people, to be held in the spring of 1987.

The full text of the Freedom Charter follows.

The Freedom Charter

We, the People of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know:

that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of all the people;

that our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

that our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

that only a democratic state, based on the will of all the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white together—equals, countrymen and brothers—adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing neither strength nor courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

The People Shall Govern!

Every man and woman shall have the right to vote for and to stand as a candidate for all bodies which make laws;

All people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country;

The rights of the people shall be the same, regardless of race, colour or sex;

All bodies of minority rule, advisory boards, councils and authorities shall be replaced by democratic organs of self-government.

All National Groups Shall Have Equal Rights!

There shall be equal status in the bodies of state, in the courts and in the schools for all national groups and races;

All people shall have equal right to use their own languages, and to develop their own folk culture and customs;

All national groups shall be protected by law against insults to their race and national pride;

The preaching and practice of national, race or colour discrimination and contempt shall be a punishable crime;

All apartheid laws and practices shall be set aside.

The People Shall Share In The Country's Wealth!

The national wealth of our country, the heritage of all South Africans, shall be restored to the people;

The mineral wealth beneath the soil, the Banks and monopoly industry shall be transferred to the ownership of the people as a whole;

All other industry and trade shall be controlled to assist the well-being of the people;

All people shall have equal rights to trade where they choose, to manufacture and to enter all trades, crafts and professions.

The Land Shall Be Shared Among Those Who Work It!

Restrictions of land ownership on a racial basis shall be ended, and all the land redivided amongst those who work it, to banish famine and land hunger;

The state shall help the peasants with implements, seed, tractors and dams to save the soil and assist the tillers;

Freedom of movement shall be guaranteed to all who work on the land;

All shall have the right to occupy land wherever they choose;

People shall not be robbed of their cattle, and forced labour and farm prisons shall be abolished.

All Shall Be Equal Before The Law!

No one shall be imprisoned, deported or restricted without a fair trial;

No one shall be condemned by the order of any Government official;

The courts shall be representative of all the people;

Imprisonment shall be only for serious crimes against the people, and shall aim at re-education, not vengeance;

The police force and army shall be open to all on an equal basis and shall be the helpers and protectors of the people;

All laws which discriminate on grounds of race, colour or belief shall be repealed.

All Shall Enjoy Equal Human Rights!

The law shall guarantee to all their right to speak, to organize, to meet together, to publish, to preach, to worship and to educate their children;

The privacy of the house from police raids shall be protected by law;

All shall be free to travel without restriction from country-side to town, from province to province, and from South Africa abroad;

Pass Laws, permits and all other laws restricting these freedoms shall be abolished.

There Shall Be Work and Security!

All who work shall be free to form trade unions, to elect their officers and to make wage agreements with their employers;

The state shall recognize the right and duty of all to work, and to draw full unemployment benefits;

Men and women of all races shall receive equal pay for equal work;

There shall be a forty-hour working week, a national minimum wage, paid annual leave, and sick leave for all workers, and maternity leave on full pay for all working mothers;

Miners, domestic workers, farm workers and civil servants shall have the same rights as all others who work;

Child labour, compound labour, the tot system and contract labour shall be abolished.



South Africans in Protest

The Doors Of Learning And Of Culture Shall Be Opened!

The government shall discover, develop and encourage national talent for the enhancement of our cultural life;

All the cultural treasures of mankind shall be open to all, by free exchange of books, ideas and contact with other lands;

The aim of education shall be to teach the youth to love their people and their culture, to honour human brotherhood, liberty and peace;

Education shall be free, compulsory, universal and equal for all children;

Higher education and technical training shall be opened to all by means of state allowances and scholarships awarded on the basis of merit;

Adult illiteracy shall be ended by a mass state education plan;

Teachers shall have all the rights of other citizens;

The colour bar in cultural life, in sport and in education shall be abolished.

There Shall Be Houses, Security And Comfort!

All people shall have the right to live where they choose, to be decently housed, and to bring up their families in comfort and security;

Unused housing space to be made available to the people;

Rent and prices shall be lowered, food plentiful and no one shall go hungry;

A preventive health scheme shall be run by the state;

Free medical care and hospitalization shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children;

Slums shall be demolished, and new suburbs built where all have transport, roads, lighting, playing fields, creches and social centres;

The aged, the orphans, the disabled and the sick shall be cared for by the state;

Rest, leisure and recreation shall be the right of all; Fenced locations and ghettos shall be abolished, and laws which break up families shall be repealed.

There Shall Be Peace And Friendship!

South Africa shall be a fully independent state, which respects the rights and sovereignty of all nations;

South Africa shall strive to maintain world peace and the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation—not war;

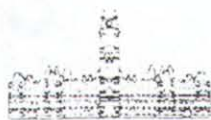
Peace and friendship amongst all our people shall be secured by upholding the equal rights, opportunities and status of all;

The people of the protectorates—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland shall be free to decide for themselves their own future;

The right of all the peoples of Africa to independence and self-government shall be recognized, and shall be the basis of close co-operation.

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here: "These Freedoms We Will Fight For, Side By Side, Throughout Our Lives, Until We Have Won Our Liberty."

Constitutional Update



The Constitution: What's In It For You?

By Clem Chartier

AMNSIS Constitutional Consultant

By April 17, 1987, the last of a series of four First Minister's Conferences (FMCs), addressing the rights of Aboriginal peoples will have been concluded. At this point in time it is uncertain as to what the outcome will be.

The last conference was in April of 1985. It was then that the Federal Government proposed an amendment with respect to the recognition of the right of the Aboriginal people of Canada to self-government. However, the proposed amendment also stated that the constitution would not apply until self-government agreements were negotiated and the agreements contained a declaration that the constitution applied to the agreement, along with provincial and federal legislation to the same effect.

The proposed amendment also stated that both levels of government were committed to negotiate the self-government agreements. These negotiations were to be with representatives of the Aboriginal peoples at the community or regional levels.

The government of Saskatchewan did not agree with that proposal until the commitment to negotiate was taken out. In the end, the Assembly of First Nations and the Inuit Committee on National Issues would not give their consent to the proposed amendment.

At a subsequent meeting of the ministers and Aboriginal leaders, in June of 1985, it was agreed that over the two years leading to FMC '87, the federal and provincial governments and interested Aboriginal representatives would enter into tri-

partite discussions for the purpose of concluding model self-government agreements or definitions of what was meant by Aboriginal self-government. This was decided upon so that at FMC '87, premiers and the Prime Minister wouldn't be in a position to plead ignorance as to what the representatives of the Aboriginal peoples meant by self-government.

The Metis National Council (MNC), has also remained active at the National multi-lateral level in pursuit of realizing the Metis peoples' objectives of securing a land base and self-government. The Council, as well as its provincial member organizations, have continued to be frustrated in their efforts, by the continuing buck passing, between the federal and provincial governments.

While the federal government recognizes that it has jurisdiction for Indians (both Status and non-Status) as well as the Inuit, it maintains that the provinces have jurisdiction and responsibility for the Metis. On the other hand, the provinces maintain that the federal government has the jurisdiction and responsibility for the Metis. The exception is the province of Alberta, which assumes jurisdiction for the Metis and would like to see a made in Alberta agreement with the Metis, leaving out the federal government.

An order to overcome this problem has been thrown at us since the first FMC in 1983. Along with the need to address the issue of land, the MNC was able to convince the government to set-up a Metis working-



group at the official multi-lateral level. This group met in Edmonton in August of 1986, and the agenda in subsequent meetings has had specific Metis items on jurisdiction and land.

With respect to the jurisdiction problem, the MNC has proposed that the issue be set aside and that the proposed Constitutional Amendment allow that both the federal and the provincial government parties to self-government agreements can pass the necessary legislation within their jurisdictions for the implementation of the self-government agreements.

While stating that the Metis right to land should also be placed into the Constitution by amendment, the MNC has proposed that both the federal and provincial governments would be responsible to provide the Metis with a land and resource base on the basis of a formula to be negotiated in each province.

The governments however, are not as willing to talk about land rights as they are with respect to self-government. In fact, the official legal position of the federal government is that the Metis right to land was extinguished or done away with by the Half-Breed Land Grant and scrip process in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The federal Cabinet is currently revising its land claims policy and again is excluding the Metis. It should be noted however, that a report prepared for the government during its review of the land policy, recommended that some sort of process be set in place to rectify past injustices suffered by the Metis with respect to land.

Because of this attitude by the governments, in late 1985, the Manitoba Metis Federation hired Thomas Berger to re-activate the land claims case based on the Manitoba Act of 1870. This had first been initiated in 1981. The Metis Association of Alberta in November of 1986, has joined this court action.

The objectives of this case is to get recognition of the Metis peoples' existing rights to land. If the governments agree to an out of court settlement or to a political agreement at FMC '87, the court challenge will not have to proceed. In this sense, the court challenge is meant to complement the political activity within the Constitutional process which currently is only addressing self-government in a serious way, while giving the land issue only polite discussion.

AMNSIS in the meantime, is continuing to use the political forums available, in terms of arriving at the recognition of land rights. In this connection, within the tripartite process, the government of Saskatchewan expressed a willingness to look at three tracts of land to be used as models. This process has not proceeded to date as the AMNSIS summit in March, 1986, placed it on hold until AMNSIS put in place a land claims process which addresses the land needs (rights), of the Metis on a provincial basis. In response to this, the AMNSIS Board is currently adopting a provincial land claims policy which will enable the organization to enter into the tripartite discussions with respect to the three tracts of land to be used for the purpose of models. This should proceed prior to FMC '87. As progress is made, other communities or tracts of land can be brought on stream. AMNSIS is also lobbying the provincial government to place the Metis Farms on the agenda along with the three tracts of land.

It is these land issues, along with consultations stemming from FMC '85, which are the basis of the community meetings which began in the fall of 1986 by the AMNSIS Executive and resource people. These continuing consultation meetings are necessary so that our membership and communities are prepared to show support for the entrenchment of our rights if called upon. In addition,

we must all be prepared for the possibility of an amendment being set in place. While the MNC, and in our case AMNSIS, must continue playing an active political and facilitator role in these negotiations, the actual decisions with respect to rights must be made at the grass-roots level.

Early indications suggest that the federal government, along with a substantial number of provincial governments, will push for the proposed self-government amendment offered by them in 1985. This time however, it appears that the commitment to negotiate may form part

of that amendment. While currently being receptive to placing land rights in the Constitution amendment, there are early indications that governments this time around, are willing to include land on the list of subject matters that would be on the table for discussion under the "scope" of the negotiations.

These indicators will become clearer as we approach the actual 1987 conference. At this point, there is no certainty as to the outcome. Those certainties will only become evident as the Conference unfolds before us on national television next spring. □

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Dumont Institute To Hold Annual Cultural Conference

By Keith Turnbull

The Annual Cultural/Educational Conference of the Gabriel Dumont Institute will be held at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon, Thursday, February 5 - Saturday, February 7, 1987.

The theme of this year's conference is "The Growth of a People" and will focus on culture as living, growing and blossoming in the future.

The conference will begin with registration and a talent show the evening of Thursday, February 5th. On Friday morning, February 6th, a general workshop will be held on "Education and Self-government - how to get involved". Workshops held in the afternoon will include:

Fundraising for Cultural Development.

Cree Literacy (and language retention).

Cultural Arts Concepts.

Survival in the Classroom and Beyond.

Guest Speaker at the Friday evening banquet will be the Honorable Nick Sibbeston, Leader of the Government of the Northwest Territories, and Minister of Culture and Languages.

The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on Saturday, February 7th, at 9:30 a.m. The main topic on the agenda will be a new, expanded mandate of the Institute, and self-government, as it relates to the upcoming Constitutional talks.

If you are interested in being a delegate to the conference, contact your Area's Representative to the GDI Board.

For more information regarding conference details, please contact



either Erma Taylor or Keith Turnbull at the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

For further information regarding these and other initiatives of the Gabriel Dumont Institute, contact the Institute at:

121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6

or call

(306) 522-5691

or toll free

1-800-667-9851

Dumont Institute Expands Student Body

By Keith Turnbull

The Gabriel Dumont Institute has established six new training programs with an enrollment of 140

students, as part of its STEP program. This brings the total number of STEP students in all centres to 175.

Six month preparatory programs, designed to give students the skills to continue their studies, are operating in Buffalo Narrows (Science Skills); Meadow Lake (Social Work/Counselling Preparation); Archerwill (Social Work/Human Justice); and Cumberland House (Social Work Preparation).

Full length programs, two years in length, began in Fort Qu'Appelle (Business Administration); and Saskatoon (Early Childhood Development). Other full length programs continue in Ile-a-la-Crosse (Social Work Certificate) and Esterhazy (Radio and TV Electronics).

The Gabriel Dumont Institute Board has decided upon these programs in order to make the best possible use of the limited funding available from the Federal Government. New programs were underway by November 12, 1986.

Board Chairperson, Alice Setka, commended AMNSIS, the Dumont Board members, and the Institute's staff on its accomplishment. "I know of no other educational institution in the province which could have moved so quickly, in so many locations, to set up programs such as these in a matter of weeks." She went on to remind students that their responsibility was not only to themselves, but to Aboriginal people as a whole, for their success would provide the basis for future growth.

The STEP and SUNTEP pro-



Meeting of Step Co-ordinators

L-R - Gordon Lobe, John Murray, Myrna Martyniuk, Greg Kotowich, Terry McPhail, Melona Palmer



L-R - Donavon Young, Dennis Poudrier

grams, together provide the Gabriel Dumont Institute with a body of over 325 students. To date, 146 students have successfully completed GDI programs of study.

For more information contact:

Theresa MacPhail
Director, STEP
Gabriel Dumont Institute

Ile-a-la-Crosse Sets Up Blockade



By Tom Twist

Ile-a-la-Crosse - Metis leaders near Ile-a-la-Crosse agreed to drop a blockade following a recent meeting with provincial cabinet ministers.

Ile-a-la-Crosse Mayor, Napoleon Gardiner said that he is hopeful concerns of area residents will get serious consideration from the government.

The blockade began in early December when about 100 of the Metis village's 1200 residents blocked a road to prevent logging trucks from leaving the area. The residents wanted to make the government aware of their concerns regarding logging, land claims and other issues.

Gardiner said as long as they don't attempt to move the logs, the road will be open and the contractor can move his equipment.

The protest against logging and alleged government tyranny in Northwestern Saskatchewan, quickly spread as three other communities joined the protest. About 30 trappers from Jans Bay, Cole Bay and Canoe Narrows set up camp, vowing to prevent pulp trucks from using the road between Meadow Lake

Provincial Park and Cole Bay.

Mayor Mike Blackmon of Jans Bay, agreed with Gardiner that the underlying issue of the protest was that Northern municipalities were not being consulted about developments going on around them.

Residents of this Northern area, who fear Saskatchewan Forest Product Ltd. was infringing on land they believed was theirs, wanted the logs to be cut in local sawmills and used on local housing. They also wanted assurances that they will have a reserve forest for their own use and for hunting and trapping. They also want to be consulted on future forestry leases.

A wide range of issues were discussed at a meeting of the provincial government, a number of cabinet ministers and the Northern leaders. During that meeting, Gardiner stated that the forestry issue is only the tip of the iceberg. He said it has become the focal point of a number of grievances, including lack of economic development in an area of high unemployment.

Tourism and Small Business

Minister, Graham Taylor, stated that the communities' problems are ones that will take time to solve but thinks the recent meeting was a start.

Colin Maxwell, Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources, said that an arrangement is being worked out between his department and the community to assure a sufficient forestry reserve for residents. He said officials of his department will continue to meet with Gardiner and other community residents to reach an agreement.

"After 200 years of struggle in Northern Saskatchewan, it's tough to feel satisfied when you come for a one hour meeting," Gardiner said. "They (the ministers) have promised to be more consultative with us."

A number of matters remain to be resolved in the general situation at Ile-a-la-Crosse and neighboring communities. Those future developments will be reported in upcoming issues of the **New Breed**, as they occur. □

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Community Constitutional Meetings Are They Working?

By Jean-Paul Claude



Tyrone Fisher: Professional Therapist

"I believe that this meeting was basically successful in that the speakers clarified, for me anyways, what the amendment question is all about and what they are looking for to be included in that amendment. I feel this was a long time coming and the information, as stated tonight, should have been presented a long time ago.

"I am still somewhat confused as to the difference between an amendment and an accord. I think for most people, the whole question of the constitution, an accord and an amendment don't mean a whole h--- of a lot, but I believe that as these meetings continue, the general community will come to a basic understanding of the issues at stake here.

"I think the message has to be stated pretty basic in order to ensure that people understand and maintain their interest. I think that is a problem in this whole area. People are not understanding and I think when you don't understand something, then you don't take much of an interest.

"I think this is where the whole process is breaking down because the message is not presented in the simplest of terms. As I mentioned, for most people, the legalities of this whole issue means nothing unless you're actually involved in the politics or constitutional negotiations."

Doreen Gabriel: AMNSIS Member

"Although I think the meeting tonight was very good, I still believe it's hard for many of the people to understand what is going on here. I mean there is so much to take in at one meeting and some of the information is pretty complicated. It certainly helps in this kind of a meeting when there is enough time allowed for the speakers to explain and answers questions from those still confused.

"I understand that an accord is simply a handshake while an amendment is a law. I understand why an amendment is so important and I'm prepared to go out into my community and get the message across to as many people as possible. I support what AMNSIS is doing

Regina - During the past year, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), initiated a major informational campaign in an effort to inform its entire provincial membership of the constitutional process in which it is presently involved.

An AMNSIS representative, recently explained that the greatest asset in ensuring they are prepared to effectively negotiate with the Federal and Provincial Governments in April 1987, during the final First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Issues, is to be fully informed as to what the grassroots AMNSIS membership wants to gain as a result of those negotiations.

In an effort to gain that grassroots direction, AMNSIS has, and continues to host, constitutional information meetings in as many communities as possible throughout the province.

Wayne McKenzie, AMNSIS Vice-President, recently told us that the most important message they want to communicate to the membership is the difference between a Constitutional Accord and a Constitutional Amendment. Those who have followed the Constitutional debates will recall, that although final decisions could not be made, certain matters were agreed on in principle and they were presented in the form of an accord. These matters are not legally binding and can be changed at any time with the stroke of the government's bureaucratic pen. On the other hand, if those decisions had been agreed to in the form of an amendment to the constitution, then they could only be changed by mutual agreement of all parties responsible for that amendment.

"I believe I have the understand-

ing of our people," McKenzie said, "of what they are supporting. I believe they understand that by amendment means that those decisions are protected by law and nobody can change them other than the seven provinces, the Federal government and the Aboriginal Peoples, themselves. With an amendment, there can never be any overnight deals which will change it's provisions."

Materials presented during these community meetings have included an overall strategy for the 1987 negotiations as well as some long term objectives in terms of options available to the Aboriginal people for which AMNSIS is responsible, when and if the basic rights of self-government and a land base are provided for within the terms of the Canadian Constitution.

For the most part, these materials are written in highly legal and technical terms and leave those grassroots people trying to understand them, in need of an interpreter. This has been a major problem in all of these meetings, where presentations made in an effort to inform, have not been made in simple, down to earth terms, where the common man or woman on the street or trapline is able to understand them to an extent which would allow them to participate in those discussions as fully as they might otherwise do.

New Breed attended a number of these community information meetings recently and many people in attendance voiced similar concerns.

After one of these meetings held recently in Regina, New Breed asked some of those in attendance for their reactions to the information presented.



Wayne McKenzie, AMNSIS Vice-Pres. addresses community constitutional meeting.

and I want to work towards getting full community support for those ideas.

"If AMNSIS can go to Ottawa in spring with the support they are asking for, then I believe they can bring home for us a constitutional amendment which will provide for us something we have never had; self-government and a land base.

"I don't understand SNEDCO or SNEDFO or how they figure into the constitutional package.

"I believe while AMNSIS is doing their job in getting the message out to the people, the locals are falling short of the mark. I believe it is the responsibility of the local to make sure that we, the local members are fully informed and I don't believe they are doing that job.

"In order to ensure that AMNSIS is successful in Ottawa, I think the locals have to communicate more effectively with their members. I think that is very important. AMNSIS needs our support and unless the locals inform their members and help them understand the issues, that support just won't be there.

"If AMNSIS is going to be ready in spring, it's going to take a lot of hard work and I'm certainly willing to do my share. I hope that the Metis people in this city and in this province are willing to do their share as well. If we are all willing to work, then AMNSIS will be ready."

Paula Casemore: SUNTEP Graduate

"I came to this meeting to find out what the constitution was all about and what was really going on. I came with a lot of questions and for the most part, I have a better understanding of the issues now than before I arrived.

"I understand what AMNSIS is trying to accomplish in Ottawa although I'm still somewhat confused as to the difference between an amendment and an accord. AMNSIS is going to have to work a lot harder to make sure that the people understand the issues.

I think with a lot of hard work, AMNSIS is not only going to be ready, but I sincerely believe they are going to be successful in Ottawa."

Darcy Pelletier: SUNTEP Student-Third Year

"I found out about this meeting from Ed Nofield, our Area Director, who came to Gabriel Institute today to invite us. I decided to come because I wanted to find out what was happening as far as the constitutional talks were concerned and AMNSIS' involvement in that process to date.

"I don't believe AMNSIS has done a very good job so far in informing the membership about the constitutional issues. I don't think a whole lot of people fully under-

stand what is meant by self-government and a land base.

"I don't believe AMNSIS has done a very good job so far in informing the membership about the constitutional issues. I don't think a whole lot of people fully understand what is meant by self-government and a land base.

"In order to turn this situation around, AMNSIS is going to have to do a lot more work at the community and local level. The general public has to be fully informed about what they are up against here and exactly how important it is for them to get their rights entrenched in the constitution.

"Besides informing the people, AMNSIS is going to have to move the provincial government so they can be convinced to change their vote at the meeting in spring. I think if AMNSIS can effectively inform the membership, the membership can in turn, put the pressure that is needed on local and municipal governments throughout the province. This local government support will, in turn, convince the provincial government that the province wants them to move on this issue. The whole answer is in effective communication by AMNSIS at the local level. What they have started here is a good start, but only a start. They are going to have to continue this initiative as vigorously as possible if they want to get the job done.

"I don't know if there is enough time left to do all that is needed but they have no choice. If they want to be successful they are going to need local support. In order to get that support they are going to have to make the grassroots people understand as fully as possible, the issues and what is at stake."

Maureen Lorenz: Acting Director, Regina Native Women Resource Centre

"The biggest question I had before attending this meeting, and one question I hoped to find an answer for is what AMNSIS is doing for the Non-Status Indian members in respect to the constitution, their rights and their future.

"I think that the Non-Status In-

dians, as full and supportive members of AMNSIS, should be given equal time and equal attention and I don't believe that AMNSIS is doing that right now.

"AMNSIS seems to be operating now as if the Non-Status were already out of their jurisdiction. Nothing is being said or done about those who will not be able to regain their Status.

"I don't fully understand what AMNSIS is willing to give up or what they really want to get. Maybe they are giving up more than they are going to come home with.

"I don't think these meetings are effective in answering these basic questions for people or helping them understand what is really going on. I don't think there is enough discussion in smaller groups where people can ask the questions and exchange their ideas.

"Some things I want to know and other people are asking is if AMNSIS is successful in winning self-government, what is going to happen to our family allowances? What is going to happen to our Unemployment Insurance and Canada Pensions? What is going to happen to old age pensions, our veterans pensions or widows pensions if we are Metis? Will our gaining self-government have any implications on these programs? Will they be redistributed again, creating more divisions?

"These are important questions for a lot of people. They want answers to these questions and AMNSIS isn't even talking about them.

"The Metis people have earned the rights and privileges of these social programs and I think there should be some assurances that they won't be lost with AMNSIS' bid for self-government.

"I think AMNSIS is going to have to pull the people together by spring. If they can do that, then Grant Devine is going to have to pay attention to the numbers. He is going to have to take note of the people parked on his doorstep.

"AMNSIS has a big job ahead of them and they better get it done. To be honest, I must say that the Metis have always worked best under pressure, they have had to. I think they

can pull it all together. There is a lot of people counting on them."

I began by telling you that AMNSIS is hosting their community meetings so they can get some grassroots feedback. Well, what we have presented here is real grassroots feedback.

There seems to be a lot of concerns about some very basic and vital issues; issues which AMNSIS is going to have to address. To be fair, there is also a tremendous amount of trust and support being placed in their hands. That will have to be honoured and maintained as well.

Can they do it? Can they convince their membership that they have their best interests at heart? Can they convince their non-Status members that they have not been

forgotten in the interests of their Metis brothers and sisters? Can they convince the Devine government that the Saskatchewan electorate is behind them? Can they turn the tide on over a hundred years of government and bureaucratic oppression?

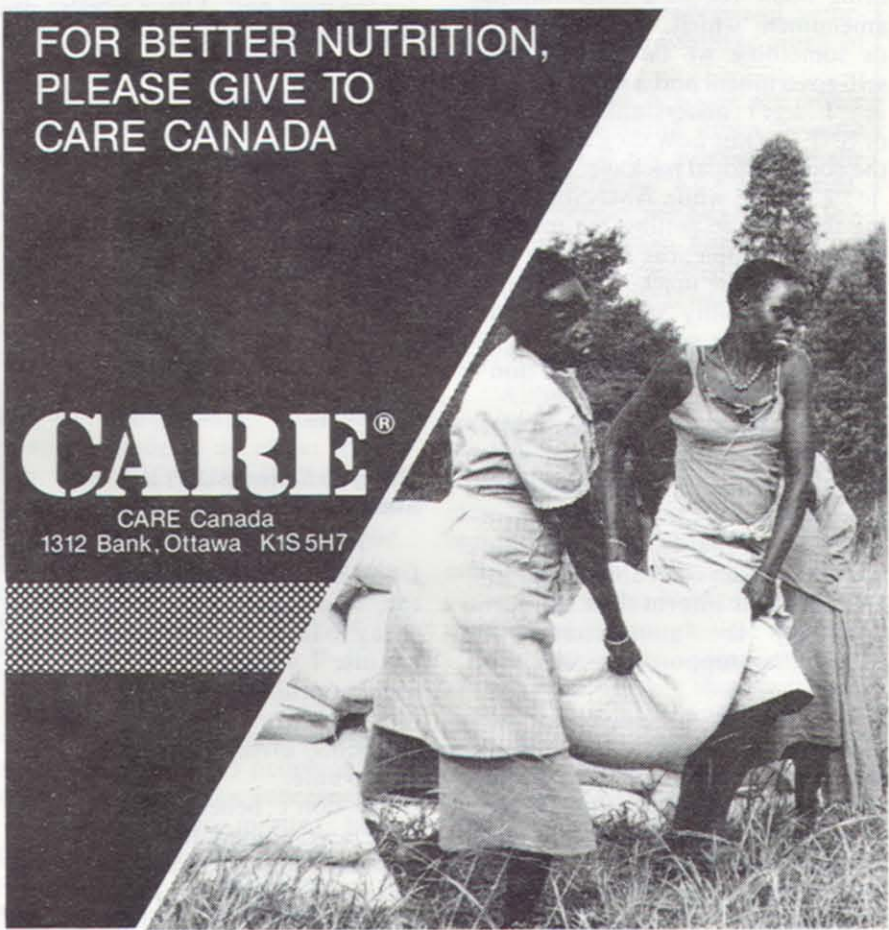
These are questions that only AMNSIS can answer and they are going to be answered with deeds rather than words. The time for words is almost over. It's time for action and AMNSIS has made a commitment to its membership to answer all these questions with the leadership placed in their hands by the memberships trust and support.

I think they might start by answering some of these vital concerns in a way which the entire membership will understand. □

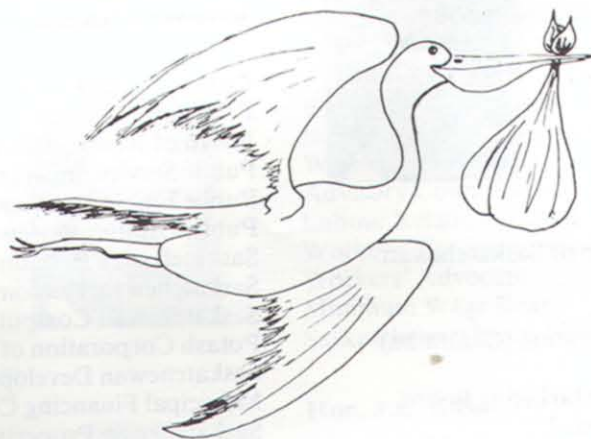
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New Breed 1986 Baby Book



IT'S A BOY!!!

Hi, my name is Christopher Raymond Luce. I was born Saturday, October 18, 1986 at 9:52 a.m. and I weighed 7 lbs. 8½ ozs. My proud parents are Mavis LeDoux and Raymond Luce from Regina.

IT'S A BOY!!!

Hi my name is Tyler Curtis Santer. I was born July 15, 1986, Tuesday at 3:30 p.m. and I weighed 8 lbs, 2 ozs. My proud parents are Trina Santer and Bert Frieson from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Jason Maurice Pritchard. I was born August 3, 1986, Sunday at 4:30 p.m. and I weighed 7 lbs, 10½ ozs. My proud parents are Vicki and Ambrose Pritchard from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Kapiolani Kalea Lafontaine. I was born December 7, 1986, Sunday at 2:20 p.m. and I weighed 9 lbs, 15 ozs. My proud parents are Loni and Chris Lafontaine from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Alexa Rae Sparvier. I was born November 22, 1986, Saturday at 4:15 p.m. and I weighed 8 lbs. My proud parents are Kim Sinclair and Darrell Sparvier from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Alisha Lanace Asapace. I was born December 3, 1986 Wednesday at 2:40 p.m. and I weighed 8 lbs, 13 ozs. I also was 21 inches long. My proud parents are Cynthia Cappel and Randall Asapace from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Sara Dawn Gosselin. I was born June 12, 1986, Thursday at 4:46 a.m. and I weighed 6 lbs, 5 ozs. I also was 21 inches long. My proud parent is Louise Gosselin from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Sara Marie Nagy. I was born July 22, 1986 Tuesday at 4:55 p.m. and I weighed 6 lbs, 8 ozs. My proud parents are Shelly and Guy Nagy from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Deserae Dawn Michelle Nagy. I was born August 26, 1986, Tuesday at 4:21 p.m. and I weighed 9 lbs, 3 ozs. My proud parents are Lisa Thompson and Evan Nagy from B.C.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Kerri Lynn Low. I was born September 30, 1986, Tuesday at 11 a.m. and I weighed 6 lbs, 10 ozs. My proud parents are Donna and Tim Low from Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.



EDITOR'S NOTE:

We would like to continue a regular page for announcements which would be of interest to our community membership. We can only do this if you send us information to use for this purpose. So, if you want your special celebrations, announcements or whatever announced, free of charge, send it to us by the 20th of each month. Please make them brief.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi, My name is Jesse LaVallee. I was born on Thursday, December 11, 1986. I weighed 7 lbs. 14 ozs. My proud parents are Lee LaVallee and Brian Sinclair. I live in Prince Albert.

IT'S A BOY!!!

Hi my name is William John Alexander Fayant. I was born May 21, 1986, Wednesday at 3:31 p.m. and I weighed 7 lbs, 11 ozs., I was also 20 inches long. My proud parents are Isabel and Bill Fayant from Regina.

IT'S A BABY!!!

Hi I'm not born yet. I'm due in June sometimes. My proud parents are Tina La Rose and Les Laframboise from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Christina Marie Flett. I was born in 1986. My proud parents are Lorna and Gerry Flett. We live in Prince Albert.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Raeanne Paula Lynn Pritchard. I was born June 1, 1986 Sunday at 9:52 p.m. and I weighed 8 lbs, 11½ ozs. My proud parents are Darlene LeDoux and Raymond Pritchard from Regina.

IT'S A GIRL!!!

Hi my name is Shalane Jean Beatty. I was born September 10, 1986 Wednesday at 7:16 p.m. and I weighed 8 lbs. My proud parents are Dorothy and Steven Beatty from Deschambault Lake, Saskatchewan.

Hon. D.G. Devine

Premier
 Minister of Agriculture
 President of the Executive
 Council
 Planning and Priorities
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 Crown Investments
 Corporation (Vice-Chairman)
 Electoral Office
 Agricultural Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan
 Horse Racing Commission
 Milk Control Board
 Saskatchewan Grain Car Corporation (Chairman)
 Farm Land Security Board
 Saskatchewan Pork Producers Marketing Board
 Saskatchewan Lands Appeal Board
 Saskatchewan Sheep and Wool Marketing Commission
 Saskatchewan Beef Stabilization Board
 Prairie Agricultural Machinery Institute

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 Deputy Premier
 Planning and Priorities
 Committee (Member)
 Crown Investments Corporation
 (Member)
 Saskatchewan Power Corporation
 Agricultural Development Corporation
 SaskExpo '86 Corporation (Chairman)
 Provincial Ombudsman

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 General
 Minister of Economic Development
 and Trade
 Planning and Priorities Committee
 (Member)
 Treasury Board (Member)
 Crown Investments Corporation (Member)
 Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission
 Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
 Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan
 Surface Rights Arbitration Board
 Public and Private Rights Board
 Saskatchewan Police Commission
 Saskatchewan Securities Commission
 Saskatchewan Farm Ownership Board
 SaskExpo '86 Corporation (Vice-Chairman)
 Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation

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 Minister of Revenue and Financial
 Services
 Minister of Telephones
 Planning and Priorities Committee
 (Member)
 Treasury Board (Chairman)



Crown Investments Corporation (Member)
 Provincial Auditor
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 Public Utilities Review Commission
 Saskatchewan Pension Plan
 Saskatchewan Telecommunications
 Saskatchewan Computer Utility Corporation
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 Saskatchewan Development Fund (Vice-Chairman)
 Municipal Financing Corporation (Chairman)
 Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation

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 Saskatchewan Government Printing Company
 (Chairman)

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 Commercial Affairs
 Minister of Co-operation and
 Co-operative Development
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 Rent Appeal Commission
 Provincial Mediation Board
 Agricultural Implements Board
 Saskatchewan Government Insurance (Vice-Chairman)

**Hon. N.H. Hardy**

Minister of Rural Development
 Legislative Review Committee
 (Vice-Chairman)
 Board of Examiners
 Municipal Employees Superannuation
 Commission
 Saskatchewan Crop Insurance
 Corporation
 Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (Vice-Chairman)
 Saskatchewan Water Corporation (Vice-Chairman)
 Municipal Financing Corporation (Member)



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Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug
Abuse Commission
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Minister of Culture and Recreation
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Saskatchewan Arts Board
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Highway Traffic Board
Saskatchewan Transportation
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(Chairman)
Saskatchewan Assessment
Management Agency
Local Government Board
Provincial Planning Appeals Board
Wakamow Valley Authority
Wascana Centre Authority



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Saskatchewan Research Council
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Minister of the Environment
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(Chairman)
Water Appeal Board
Saskatchewan Water Corporation
(Chairman)
Municipal Financing Corporation
(Member)



Poetry

THE EYE OF GOD

*Sway song
Chants of the old
Breaths of ancestors
Whispers the shore
Rays of memories
Pass in time
Grandfather speaks
of yesterday
The legend moonlight hunts*

*Oh, morning
My spirit draws near you
The rain clears the air
and my heart feels
the sun
Long ago the waves
were saltier
and the people strong.
Simon Danes*

I'M FREE AGAIN

*The time has come it seemed so long
I've paid my dues for what I've
done wrong
The doors are open without no locks
I can once again go for walks
I'm Free again*

*They can hold me no longer with
their bars and chains
What did they think they could
gain?
Living no longer in a broken down
cell
no more nights going through hell.
I'm Free again*

*No more hard looks and stares
Free of their faces and cold glares
To hear no more bad words of me
I can look back and laugh for I am
free
I'm Free again*

*I stand tall and proud as I walk
through the doors
High in the sky an eagle does soar
I feel that my spirit is up that high
I feel the warm wind and let out a
sigh
I'm Free again...*

Sharon Ouellette

I MISS YOU

*I sit alone in the still of the night
Dreaming of you by the firelight
I reach out to hold you tight
But I find I am alone in the darkness
of the night
Oh how I miss you*

*I see you standing tall and proud
But we are separated by these walls
But the day will come have no fear
And once again I will hold you near
Oh how I miss you*

*I wonder day by day if your alright
Hoping you will make it through
these lonely nights
And then I hear your voice on the
phone
And I softly let out a moan
Oh how I miss you*

*The time will come and I will be free
And we can once again do as we
please
So together our spirits must be
strong
And the time won't seem so long
For us to hold each other in our
arms
And say these words Oh How I
Missed You.*

Sharon Ouellette

Natives Not Allowed More Than Inferior Housing

By Darlene Ledoux



Regina - The Gabriel Housing Corporation was established in 1980 by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), in an effort to address the deplorable housing options available to Natives in that city.

The program under which Gabriel Housing operates is administered by the Canadian Housing and Mortgage Corporation (CMHC), for the Federal Government and Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (Sask. Housing), for the Provincial Government. Under the terms of the program, Gabriel Housing is responsible for purchasing, managing and maintaining a set number of residential, rental housing units within guidelines set down and enforced by both administrative agencies.

One of those guidelines is that Gabriel Housing purchase 'moderate' residential housing units within a given budget.

In early December, Gabriel Housing submitted the units it was proposing to purchase for final approval. That is when the problem occurred.

Jack Klein, Provincial Minister responsible for Sask. Housing refused the bulk of Gabriel's proposal because as he stated, the units presented for approval were too elaborate with many features which could not be considered moderate.

The problem seemed to be one of definition in that Jack Klein, in reviewing Gabriel Housing purchase proposals noticed the extra features included with some of the units and determined that they extended his interpretation of 'moderate' and on that basis, he decided to disallow them.

The elaborate features which Klein was referring to were the gar-

ages, fireplaces and built in appliances which some of the units contained.

What is interesting to note however, is that the extras which Klein was referring to were contained in previously owned units and were not reflected in the purchase prices of the units in such a way as would increase their cost beyond the allowable amount. All units submitted for approval were within the guidelines and budget limitations set down by both CMHC and Sask. Housing.

While selecting houses Gabriel Housing quite responsibly, set out to get the most for the money available to them. They did a lot of smart shopping and finally selected those units which were most serviceable, attractive and convenient in terms of location and internal systems.

It is of great credit to Gabriel Housing Management that they were able to secure units with, in some cases, garages, in others fireplaces and still in others built in appliances with the same budget which

should have provided only empty, square box units in the least desirable neighborhoods of the city.

In attempting to get a better understanding of the situation, New Breed recently spoke with Mr. Ray Hamilton, Manager of Gabriel Housing who told us that his people did a careful and exhaustive search in selecting the forty units which were submitted. "We looked at 150 units," Ray Hamilton, Gabriel Housings General Manager explained. "Out of those 150 units, there were only forty that we felt were good buys. All forty of these units were below the dollars allowed to us."

Hamilton further explained that out of the forty units which they submitted for approval, twenty-two were rejected for one reason or another while another ten were placed in a state of limbo while being re-examined and re-considered. In effect, only eight of the forty units submitted for purchase approval were found acceptable by Klein and his department.

Hamilton stated that Gabriel has an allocation of 43 units which were required to be approved by December 15. With the situation he was facing at that time, he was not at all hopeful that they could accomplish that mandate.

If Gabriel Housing was unable to gain approval for those 43 allocations by the deadline date then they would be reallocated to other housing groups around the province and



Ray Hamilton, General Manager of Gabriel Housing

would be lost to Gabriel Housing and the people for whom it exists to serve, forever.

In 1981, just after Gabriel Housing was incorporated, representatives of the corporation were quite upset that houses were turned down because of these amenities. It was not however, clearly stated that they couldn't purchase them. At that time Sask. Housing and CMHC were in agreement that if the units were good buys and if there wasn't anything wrong with them we could buy them. That's been a practice over the past five years until now.

The way it was formally dealt with was by a process which involved a tripartite committee made up of representatives of CMHC, SHC and AMNSIS. They would discuss the unit in detail to determine if it was a good buy, whatever the committee decided that was procedure which would be followed. Units were often turned down through the same procedure.

The present housing market does not provide many choices for Gabriel, given dollars they have to work with and the type of units they are required to purchase. They don't want to invest in sub-standard hous-

ing. Gabriel is responsible for maintaining the units once they are purchased and they don't have that kind of money. For that reason, when they buy a house they have to be sure that the house is as maintenance free as possible. With the present restrictions, such as only so many units per block, no amenities and everything else, the market does not present too many options.

Suggestions were made which would indicate that because the Native vote seemed to reflect Anti-Devine elements during the last Provincial election, the government might be creating undue pressure for these groups.

In response to a question as to whether problems being experienced by Gabriel Housing have any political implications, Hamilton suggested if that were the case, it would be an unfortunate turn of events.

"I believe everyone has a right to vote as they please," Hamilton stated, "I don't believe that the way people vote should have a bearing on what services are allowed to them. I would hope that our Canadian civilization would be above that sort of practice." □

tee for Native self-government. Our portfolio is the health end, not just alcohol and drugs," Stu Herman, Consultant at SNACC said.

"We've also lent a hand to a lot of communities such as Cumberland House", stated Joyce Racette, Assistant Executive Director of SNACC added. "If they needed help with funding, they'd come to us and we would go to the government on their behalf."

There are four new out patient centres designated for in Buffalo Narrows, Creighton, Meadow Lake and La Ronge in Northern Saskatchewan through the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC). SNACC has had a lot of input into the establishment of these programs.

"The Summer Youth Camp was quite a success. If funding is available we plan on expanding the program by having one camp in the North and one in the South. We hope to take the youth from the North to the South camp and the youth from the South to the North," said Herman.

The former Native Alcohol Centre (NAC) at 329 College East in Regina was shut down in May of 1986.

"The basement walls were collapsing and for the health and safety of the clients and staff it was necessary to close the centre," Lloyd Schoenthal, Director of NAC, told us.

However, the effects of the shutdown of NAC did not create that many problems.

"Clients have been referred to other centres, but it's kind of hard as other centres also have waiting lists. As far as staffing it's working out fine," Racette commented.

"We have been able to keep our staff on. They have been helping out the Crisis Centre, alleviating a lot of alcohol and drug problems through their programs. They have also been helping out in other treatment centres. They have been able to do a lot of follow-up and referrals and a lot of other things that they were unable to do at NAC because of staff limitations. The NAC staff have also gone through an extensive SADAC training module for counselling and addiction skills. People



SNACC's Future Filled With Sober Hope

By Tom Twist

Regina - The Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Council Corporation (SNACC), has had another successful year in their programs and activities and the future looks even brighter.

In addition to their regular programs which include treatment cen-

tres in Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Regina, an out-patient centre in Prince Albert and the core office in Regina, SNACC has been involved in a number of other activities and programs.

"SNACC has spent a lot of time working on the Tripartite Commit-



Joyce Racette
Assistant Executive Director, SNACC

from the Saskatchewan Alcohol Commission came and gave lectures. We are also setting up a film library," Schoenthal stated.

SNACC is presently in negotiations for the funding of a new treatment centre, which makes the future looks very promising.

"With a new centre we will be able to help a lot of people with room for 30 clients. Our plans are for 15 youth and 15 adults with different programs. Who will come together in certain lectures and programs. That will also mean expanding our staff," Racette said.

SNACC is presently trying to raise funds for furniture and for landscaping a new centre.

"We are trying to raise \$100,000. We are approaching companies and businesses and we have a young man Larry Ellison, helping in that department. NAC is a worthwhile cause, a lot of people are helped, through our program. So, we are looking for donations and would appreciate any help that we can get," Racette added.

SNACC will also be involved in a prevention education program for youth in the schools.

"One of the things that came out of the Task Force on Alcohol, Drugs and Youth was that we have to gear our program more to education and prevention among adolescents. That means our program will be going into the school system from kindergarten to grade 12. Our fieldworkers will be spending a lot of time in the schools with Native students to try and turn them around before the addiction problem



Stu Herman, Consultant, SNACC

becomes so great that they have to go to a treatment centre," Herman explained. "The program will eventually be implemented throughout the province. Initially it is geared to certain schools on a trial basis in Saskatoon, Regina and rural areas. If we can attain our goals that we have set for youth through the schools and through our own programs, that will be a great step," Herman stated.

"Unless we can impress upon the community to get involved in the alcohol and drug prevention program then we are not getting anywhere. It's time the community picked up



Lloyd Schoenthal, Director, NAC

the slack."

"We would also like to thank SADAC for the co-operation and help that they have given us over the past year, especially the Board of Directors of SADAC for assisting us in obtaining a new treatment centre and helping with the new youth program," Herman concluded.

With the building of a new treatment centre and the expanded programs that SNACC will be implementing, the future of SNACC, its staff and the many people that will be helped looks brighter for a happy and sober way of life. □

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AMNSIS Incorporates Economic Development Foundation

By Brian Sinclair



Saskatoon - On November 25, 1986, the offices of the Metis Economic Development Foundation (MEDF), officially opened its doors for business. AMNSIS had received \$3.6 million from the Native Economic Development Program (NEDP), to set up and promote the establishment of Native owned and controlled, financial and economic institutions. AMNSIS has established MEDFO to satisfy the requirements of NEDP, and has created a five year operational projection for MEDFO.

Incorporated as a non-profit corporation under the Saskatchewan Corporations Act, MEDFO, will be the vehicle by which the Saskatchewan Metis community will develop a strong economy. The Foundation will own all of the Saskatchewan Native Economic Development Corporation (SNEDCO) shares.

SNEDCO is basically the business side of the Metis economic strategy. It will be involved in getting businesses started and creating a business-like thrust to its activities. Gerry Gallant, AMNSIS consultant in Economic Development explained. "Very simply put, SNEDCO is the strong kind of dollars and cents business side, where as MEDFO will be more orientated towards services, training, resource development, and support to the developmental side of things."

MEDFO was designed as a development and support institution geared to the Metis and Non-Status Indian people of the province. The Foundation is governed by a board of fifteen directors. Of these, eleven are representatives of the AMNSIS Regions and the other four who have met established selection criteria have been appointed by the

AMNSIS Board. The ultimate goal of this entire initiative is one of promoting Native development and assisting Metis and Non-Status Indian people to access economic development opportunities and resources.

The overall objectives of the MEDFO services and programs include the following:

a) promoting the use of economic development capital in ways which will encourage independence and self-sufficiency;

b) encouraging the establishment of Native institutional structures which are self-determining and self-governing;

c) increasing Native participation in the economy through employment, establishment of Native enterprises and joint ventures with the non-Native business community;

d) increasing Native participation in the economy through promoting direct ownership, individually and collectively, by Native people;

e) creating a new economic development system that will address Native economic development needs in a holistic manner;

f) creating the capacity to undertake systematic planning to integrate local, regional and provincial initiatives;

g) to establish the capacity to carry out research to identify economic development opportunities;

h) to carry out activities designed to obtain public and private sector support for Native economic development initiatives;

i) to mobilize capital savings by Native people in support of Native economic development;

j) to deliver needed professional and technical services to Native entrepreneurs and corporations;

k) to promote the creation of Native-controlled financial institutions;

l) to create the capacity to undertake strategic investments.

Some of the programming MEDFO plans to undertake includes the following:

FIELD WORKER PROGRAM

The field services will first focus on assisting area committees to establish their Regional development Corporation which will be responsible for regional economic development. The second priority will be to assist Native communities to develop proposals for economic enterprises in strategic development sectors. The field workers will act as advocates for potentially successful enterprises, including carrying out negotiations with SNEDCO regarding assistance that SNEDCO can provide. As well, field workers will be able to utilize the planning, research and human resource development and other programs of the Foundation in support of developing and implementing individual enterprises and community economic development initiatives.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

It is proposed that there be a research and planning program which will be capitalized with \$6 million to be spent over a period of five years. This sum will be used to promote and help sustain Native economic self-sufficiency. The fund will also assist in financing opportunities identification studies. It will also be to utilize and finance certain feasibility studies and the preparation of business plans related to SNEDCO strategic investment initiatives.

As well, a portion of the fund will be used to partially finance regional and community-based planning and research activities or, on request, to carry out such activities on behalf of regional boards or community corporations. It is not intended that this fund will finance all the costs related to the above, but the fund will be used to lever funds from other sources.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

It is proposed to capitalize the human resource development training program to the extent of \$900 thousand to be spent over a period of five years. These funds will be used to support and promote training relative to Native economic development. The intention is to use the fund over a three year period to help finance training activities such as preparatory training, community based entrepreneurial and management training and short term and intensive workshops and seminars in business management and administration. MEDFO might offer some of these training programs itself but in general will contract the training with suitable outside training institutions, private institutes, Dumont Institute or the Community Colleges.

WOMEN'S PROGRAMMING

It is planned to establish a special fund to promote the advancement of Native women in economic development. This fund will be capitalized with \$350 thousand. It will be used to foster the economic and social well being of Saskatchewan Native women.

The precise activities and programs, including the content, have not yet been indentified and developed. This will be done in consulta-

tion with Native women at the community and regional level. However, in general, the plan will develop a program which will promote business and economic involvement by Native women in the Native economy. Some of the funding for the women's program in year one will be used to hold workshops to develop the plan for womens' programming.

TECHNICAL SERVICE

An additional program which will be put in place will be a professional technical resource bank. This will consist of volunteer or paid consultants who can assist field workers and specific expertise and evaluation of various economic development activities and initiatives which they are planning to undertake.

In the initial stages, it is planned that all services will be delivered by MEDFO. The planning, research, human resource development and women programming will be delivered through contractual arrangements with consultants who will be contracted to carry out specific projects. However, MEDFO will also develop a human resource development plan to bring Native people into the foundation. The objectives will be to train them to eventually undertake various positions in the Foundation, including middle and senior management positions.

In regard to field services, in the initial three years, it is planned that field services will be delivered by the Foundation under the direction of the Director of field services. However, as the network of the Regional Development Corporation is established and as they acquire the capacity to begin to take on various administrative activities, including the field development activities. Arrangements will be worked out to develop field staff to these corporations.

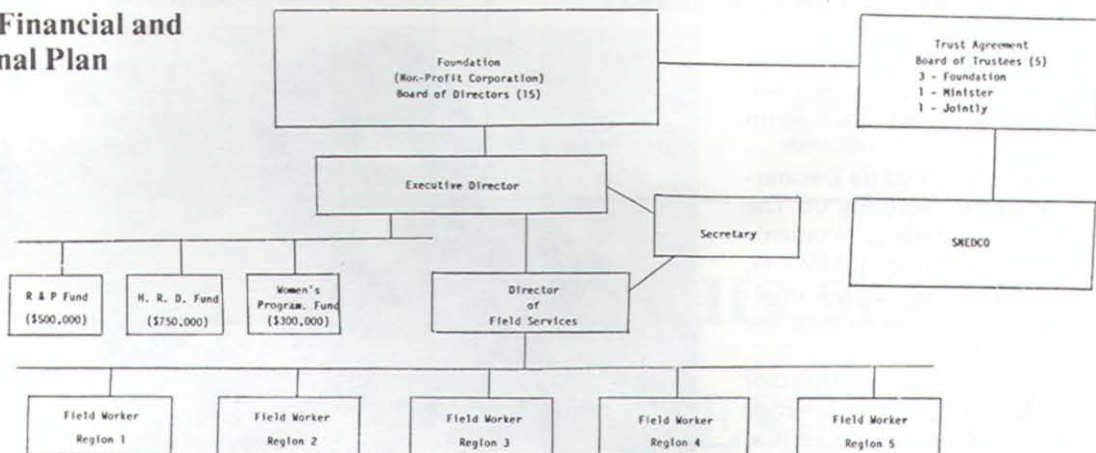
At this time, there is only one such regional corporation in existence.

The sole intention of this article is to give you a basic insight in respect to the Foundation and its primary functions. It is relatively in its infancy and there are other areas of the Foundation at this time which have yet to be addressed.

It is only beginning to realize its great potential to promote Metis and Non-Status Indian self-sufficiency in economic development. "It is a matter of people identifying who their field worker is in their area, and contacting them and to communicate and understand what can happen," Gerry Gallant explained.

Follow-up articles will be necessary once the Foundation initiates its programming and services and you can be certain that **New Breed** will provide them as they become available. □

Foundation Financial and Organizational Plan



NOTE: 1. The plan is to have a Joint Foundation/SNEDCO field office probably in Prince Albert. Secretarial staff person will be shared with SNEDCO.

2. In Regina office Field Worker staff will use SNEDCO Secretarial Pool.

Provincial Metis Women's Committee Hold First Meeting

By Barbara McCombie

Saskatoon - The newly formed Provincial Metis Women's Committee recently held their first meeting at the Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn at Saskatoon. Twenty-two women from Sintaluta to Uranium City attended the meeting.

Dona Desmarais, Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), Executive Secretary, commented that one of the main reasons for the meeting was, "to begin to set the focus, I think, on constitutional issues, because that should be a primary concern to this Metis women's group."

"AMNSIS has scheduled a Provincial Constitutional Meeting for March 1987, while the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Issues, is set for April 1987. The women's committee plans to be prepared, with their homework done, by holding a constitutional conference of their own, in February, 1987."

"You've got to incorporate," Desmarais told the women. "You'll have to devise a plan as to how you want to spend your money. You will also need to designate an interim executive."

The women followed up Desmarais' suggestions by agreeing on The Saskatchewan Metis Women's Committee Incorporated (SMWCI), as the legal name for their new organization and thereby beginning the process of incorporation.

Ron Rivard, Executive Director of the Metis National Council (MNC), spoke to the 22 women present who had each been elected to represent the 11 AMNSIS areas, two from each area. The MNC has contributed \$15 thousand to AMNSIS which will be placed in the coffers of

the Metis women's group. Those organizational monies were used to fund this initial gathering.

Ms. Desmarais explained that SMWCI, is a sub-committee of AMNSIS and will develop mutually agreed upon amendments before attending the April Conference.

Mr. Rivard reiterated that the women present were chosen by their individual locals as community representatives. With that support, he suggested that a woman could be selected from the existing group to go to Ottawa next April.

February 27 and 28, 1987 in Saskatoon was agreed upon as the date and location for the Founding Conference on Metis Women's Issues.

Bernice Hammersmith of Prince Albert, was chosen as the Interim Conference Committee Chairperson while, Marlene Hansen of Buffalo Narrows was chosen Vice-Chairman. Carolyn Wright of Carragana was named Treasurer, and Charlene Dumont of Yorkton was chosen as Secretary.

"One of our main objectives will be to bring the Metis women to a central location where they can discuss their future plans," Hammersmith commented. "We will try to work with AMNSIS to make sure that the position of the Metis women is known." Hammersmith added that she wants to see Metis women receive more credit and opportunities to express their feelings on issues that have a direct impact on them.

Hammersmith further suggested that if social and constitutional changes which affect Metis women are going to be made, then Metis women will finally have a public vehicle to voice their concerns on those issues. "They were going to do it in spite of us. They will now do it with us. We are going to make sure that happens", Hammersmith stated.

"We'll have to lobby for more money," Hammersmith continued. "The new committee will need funds to set up the February Conference. We will need to prepare position papers that will be formulated from Metis community feedback. We will also require funds to accommodate the work of the four women elected to the interim conference planning committee."

Some of the issues of immediate concern will be Native Economic Development, establishment of the Metis women's committee as a publicly recognized group, and the preparation of their statement of Metis women's views on the constitution in respect to the rights of Aboriginal people at the First Ministers' Conference in April 1987.

SMWCI was promised \$5 thousand by the Saskatchewan Native Economic Development Foundation to aid them in organizing the planned February conference. Chairman Hammersmith was hopeful that more funds could be made available for the continuing advancement of Metis women in Saskatchewan. □



L-R - Bernice Hammersmith, Chairman SMWCI, Dona Desmarais, Executive Director AMNSIS

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What's Ahead

● **Nova Scotia** - The Metis National Council will be meeting with justice ministers from the 10 provinces and Ray Hnatyshyn, Attorney-General of Canada and Minister of Justice in Halifax, Nova Scotia on January 21 and 22, 1987. The meeting, one of the preliminary meetings leading up to the First Minister's Conference in April, 1987, is being held to discuss the issues on the amendment to a land base and self-government.

● **Saskatoon** - The Annual Cultural/Education Conference of the Gabriel Dumont Institute will be held at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon, Thursday, February 5-Saturday, February 7, 1987. The Annual Meeting of the Institute will be held on Saturday, February 7, 1987. For more information concerning conference details contact Erma Taylor or Keith Turnbull at the Gabriel Dumont Institute, 121 Broadway Avenue East, Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 0Z6. Phone (306) 522-5691.

There will be a Native Fashion Show in Saskatoon on February 16, 1987. Any designer interested in showing their creations please contact Ernie Lavally at 244-8347.

The second Annual Native Art Auction will be held February 22, 1987 in Saskatoon. Any artist interested in submitting their work may do so. Further information can be obtained from Ernie Lavally at 244-8347.

Saskatchewan Native Recreation will be sponsoring two hockey tournaments in Saskatoon at the Saskatoon Arena. The tournaments will have 12 senior teams and 10 old-

timers teams. The first tournament will be held on January 24 and 25, 1987 and the second on January 31 and February 1, 1987. Further information can be obtained from Claude Petit, AMNSIS Recreation Director at 806 Victoria Avenue, Regina or phone (306) 525-6721.

On January 14-16, 1987, there will be a boxing tournament at Centennial Auditorium in Saskatoon as part of Saskatoon Sport-A-Cultural-Spectacular-87. Approximately 125 boxers will be participating with teams from Saskatchewan, the host, Manitoba, Alberta, B.C. and the United States.

● **Prince Albert** - The Prince Albert Friendship Centre will be hosting their 3rd Annual Hockey Tournament at the Prince Albert Complex on January 16, 17, 18, 1987. There is a 12 team limit. Further information is available by phoning (306) 764-3431.

● **Regina** - 'Who's Charter is it Anyway?' a workshop organized by the Charter Committee of the University of Regina, School of Justice will be held at the U or R on February 13th and 14th.

The workshop will focus on the debate over the usefulness of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ordinary Canadians and will feature Roy Romanow as its keynote speaker.

All are invited to attend and further details can be obtained by contacting Mary Gianoli during regular business hours at (306) 584-4776 in Regina. □



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To Your Health



Good Living Habits



By Barbara McCombie

The Mind

(Third of Four Parts)

This is New Breed's third installment in our four part series, Good Living Habits. We have received some wise advice on habits for the body from a general physician, a dentist and a massage therapist. In this issue, we are examining the mind with the aid of a psychologist, a youth worker and a college professor.

III. THE MIND

Dr. Gary Bell is a psychologist at the Mental Health Clinic in Regina. He claims that mental health is having a "pretty practical down-to-earth" attitude towards life. "Our biggest enemy is our self-image. When we devalue ourselves, the mountain before us is bigger than we can handle or, at least, it seems that way."

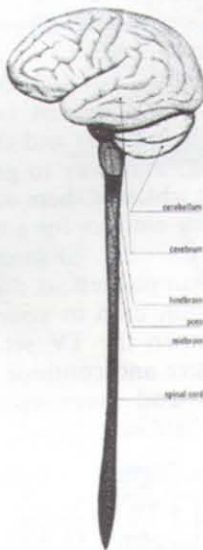
Dr. Bell said that when we accumulate a group of negative concepts of our self-image such as "I'm a loser...I'm not competent", tomorrow's problems are too threatening. We judge ourselves too harshly. We don't even try anymore. He considers that there is some sort of 'primary pivot' in each of us. Either we feel challenged or we feel threatened. When our self-image is low, we tend to feel overwhelmed and emotionally unequipped to handle life's problems. Sometimes we drink instead of cope. Whereas, when we feel good about ourselves, we feel challenged and rise to the occasion.

"Love yourself," said the good doctor. Try to build your self-confidence. Stop dwelling on past failures. Concentrate on things you are good and capable of doing. Join a club or become a volunteer. You

may be amazed at what hidden talents you may have to offer and what a warm sense of belonging you may receive.

Ted Garrison is a youth worker with the Saskatchewan Department of Social Services. He deals with teenagers who have a multitude of problems. Ted tries to help them identify their problems and guide them into better choices.

He said that he is working with teenagers who have basic struggles such as their need for food, clothing and shelter. It would be presumptuous to suddenly shake them and tell them to stop drinking, smoking and



shooting drugs and "start thinking of the meaning of life". He said he does not approach them about deep subjects until they have stabilized a little more and he has had a chance to get to know them better. He often requests that they write an essay. "Be a philosopher. What do you think life is all about?" This helps the youths to think for themselves



and perhaps ventilate some of their anger and confusion.

Margi Hollingshead is an assistant professor of psychology and counselling at Canadian Bible College in Regina. When she is counselling someone, she tries to examine them in five basic areas; physical, emotional, intellectual, social and spiritual. Perhaps the person seeking help has a lack of intellectual stimulation. It can lead to discontent and boredom. Or their emotional health is suffering. They may be repressing emotions, denying problems exist and exhibiting double behaviour. There could be possible depression and feelings of suicide. She would ask, "Are you eating well? How is your studying or job? Are you bored to tears?" If she can pinpoint the symptoms, she will guide the person to the area causing the trouble. Once the source is identified, then she makes suggestions to the person to aid them back to recovery.

How are you doing? Are you feeling good about life or are things getting you down? If you have read this article and you think that it is impossible to pick yourself up, dust yourself off and start over again, consider getting help. Talk to someone you trust and respect in regards to sharing your personal problems. If it is more than your friend can handle, perhaps you should seek professional counselling. See your family doctor, clergyman or someone who can recommend a good counsellor. You will be surprised how life can look brighter when someone points out the sun behind the clouds.

Make sure to look for our February issue when we complete our series with Part IV, The Soul. □

Sports Scene

by Tom Twist

NHL Leafs Smash A Losing Tradition



There have been a number of surprises in the National Hockey League to date this year, and without a doubt, the biggest of these has got to be the Toronto Maple Leafs.

In their division, the Leafs are battling for first place and strangely enough, they have not been allowing opposing teams to score too many goals on them. Perhaps they were so embarrassed at reading my last report in the **New Breed** that they were goaded into pulling their sloppy socks up and giving the fans a little more of their money's worth. I don't know what it was that shook them up this year but whatever it is, they should can it and sell it. They'd make more than they have been in ticket sales over the past few years.

For awhile it looked like a much improved Winnipeg Jets team would be battling the Edmonton Oilers for first place in their division, but they have slipped a little lately and are now competing with The Calgary Flames. The Oilers are finding it very difficult to beat the Flames again this year as the rivalry between these two teams becomes more intense each time they meet.

No surprise at all that the Vancouver Canucks are in last place in their division. The Los Angeles Kings are starting to pull away from the Canucks, so it looks like they will have no one to compete with for last place. As of mid-December only the Buffalo Sabres, which is one shock too many, have a worse record than the Canucks.

It's also no surprise at all that the Montreal Canadiens and the Quebec Nordiques are continuing to lock arms in the NHL's popular French Connection. These two teams how-

ever, are going to have to continue looking over their shoulders if they don't want to fade into the ever-increasing shadows of the Boston Bruins or Hartford Whalers who are within four points of each of those two teams who want to write a 101 amendment to the NHL rule book and become the one official team of Quebec.

There's no doubt that some of you are more than delighted with the way things are beginning to take shape out there on the blue lines of the nation. Others of you are equally as disappointed while you cry in your low-cal beer.

Regardless of how it looks at this point, the season is just beginning and both the winners and the losers have a long, long way to go before they decide which of them will get to trade in their empties for a bottle of Made in Canada, Shampoo and Shower Champagne. So don't pull your hair out, cash in your season ticket or pawn the TV set in yet. Hang in there and continue to tune in to each and every episode of "Hockey Night in....?....." □



The Cats Steal The Cup

The Hamilton Tiger Cats are the 1986 Grey Cup Champions??? That's right you pig skin lovers. The

underdog Tiger Cats defeated the Edmonton Eskimos 39 to 15 in a game that left fans in Vancouver and across the country in shock and disbelief. It also made a lot of betters broke, a few a little richer and the bookmakers a lot richer as almost everyone had bet on the sure winning Eskimos.

The highly favored and much loved Eskies, with the best record in the Canadian Football League this year, were unable to cope with a hyped up Hamilton defence that forced the CFL igloo dwellers to turn over the ball ten times and pick their quarterback up from the ground where the Tigercats had set him on his end, with ball in hand ten times as well. By halftime the Cats had captured twenty-nine points while the Eskies, as far as the scoreboard was concerned, hadn't come out of the dressing room yet. Most of those points were developed through turnovers.

The Hamilton defence excelled from the opening whistle to the final gun. While only carrying the ball across the end zone three times, the rest of their history making points came off the talented toe of Paul Osbaldiston, who outdid himself while tying a Grey Cup record of six field goals.

The Ticats racked up 36 points before allowing the Eskies to grace the scoreboard with proof of their attendance, let alone participation in the national football final.

After paying their dues as losing contenders in the last three Grey Cup challenges, Hamilton fans and the entire country were proud, and rightly so, of a team who came from way behind to advance and emerge as deserving victors in the challenge of Canadian Football Champions.

More than 39 thousand fans came out to watch the season final and before the game end gun had sounded, most of those fans were cheering for the Hamilton underdogs.

Almost smacks of an old Saskatchewan tradition, doesn't it? □

Rams Bring Home The Bacon While Riders Feast on Moldy Humble Pie

For a record 10th straight year it has been a disappointing and dismal season filled with frustration for the Rider Priders (fans), as their still (I think), favorite team, again failed to win the right to represent their supporters in the game of the season, the Grey Cup.

The Riders crawled out of the season with a humiliating 42 to 14 defeat at the hands of the Edmonton Eskimos and finished in a not surprising, last place.

I guess old habits are hard to break as the old saying, "maybe next year", seems to be becoming more of an excuse than a motto for the Green and White. One can't help but wonder how long it will be before 'Rider Pride' gives the Riders a ride, right out of town on a rusty rail.

Enough of losers. Let's talk about winners.

There is one team in particular, which makes its fans' hearts glow with pride every time it walks onto the field. A team with a history of winning, which doesn't know how to pronounce the words lose or quit let alone know the meaning of them. Though the team members aren't Riders, their fans are certainly Regina Priders. I speak of none other than the source of prairie pride, the Regina Rams.

Traditionally, the Rams have always had to face a team which was breathing down their necks. And just as traditionally, they have risen to the occasion when it really counted and blown that team away.

The Ram rooters got five dollars worth of satisfaction for every dollar they spent to watch their beloved

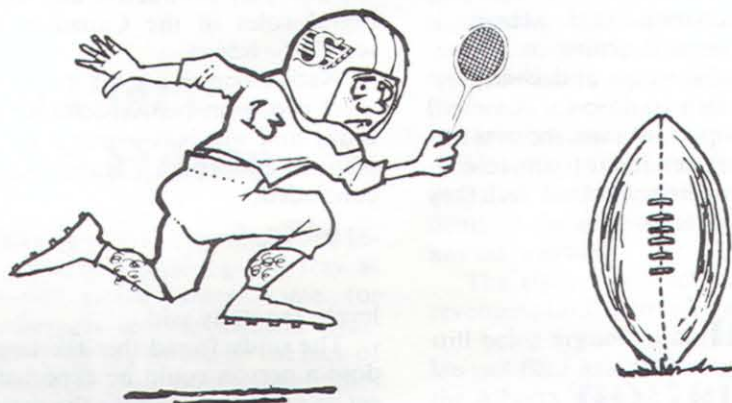
Rams take the Richmond Raiders on a dizzying spin on their Prairie merry-go-round as they stole the pigskin and hung onto it so they could once again, bring home the bacon.

The Raiders weren't going to let the Regina's Pride take the crown without a fight and managed to capture twenty-eight hard won points. And though they made a respectable showing, the spit and polish performance of a better team showed 'em how it was done as they almost doubled their score and ended the game with a convincing win of forty-five to the Raiders twenty-eight, making them the top contenders in the Western Division. From there they continued their prideful tradition by trouncing the Ottawa Sooners with a deafening win of fifty-eight to twelve on November

15 to take the Armadale Cup and stand undefeated as the Canadian Junior Football League Champs.

The Riders would do well to buy a season ticket for the entire team to all the Rams' games. Maybe they could get a discount, if not for buying in bulk then as a student group. As a matter of fact, all Rams practices and games ought to be incorporated as part of the regular Rider training camp. Who knows! Maybe some of that winning spirit and athletic knowhow would rub off. And even if it didn't, they'd know how it was done and might understand when the Rider Priders turn in their green and white pennants to join the ranks of the Ram Rooters. A winning team.

Great Job fellas. We knew we could count on you. See you in the winners circle next year. □



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News Briefs

Provincial

P.A. Natives Not Equal

Prince Albert - "Prince Albert is a very hard place to live, especially if you're an Indian," said Bernice Hammersmith, an education consultant from Prince Albert. Hammersmith was one of four guest speakers at a recent public meeting of the Saskatchewan Women's Advisory Council.

Hammersmith said school is "the barrier to learning to appreciate Indian heritage and character...The written tradition was viewed as more important than the oral tradition. They set about trying to civilize us in their schools. I feel they failed miserably.

High Radiation Levels Not Harmful

Prince Albert - According to a recent study by Environment Canada people in the North who live near uranium mines should not worry about the risks to their health by the increased levels of radiation in the environment.

The study, An Assessment of Radiological Impact of Uranium Mining in Northern Saskatchewan, found there was "negligible" combined impact from the three operating mines studied, including Rabbit Lake Mine, Cluff Lake Mine and Key Lake Mine.

The mines are "spaced too far apart" for their combined emission to increase radiation levels significantly above natural or background

"They had us convinced we were failures...They almost convinced us the problem with Indians is that they are Indians," she stated.

Programs such as SUNTEP and Gabriel Dumont Institute are training teachers for Indians in urban centres. Band control of schools has increased the number of high school graduates said Hammersmith.

"Education has to be run by Indians for Indians in your institutions. It has to be both us and them. We can play productive and meaningful roles in the Canadian system," she added.

Native women are the most powerful people in Native communities today and will play a major role in Native education, Hammersmith concluded. □

levels, the study said.

The study found that the largest dose a person could be expected to get was about 3% above the national average.

Further studies, some of which are already underway, on the effects of mines on plants and fish were recommended. □

Forestry Training For Natives

Meadow Lake - Professional Native forestry crews are being trained under the auspices of the National Indian Forestry Institute (NIFI), in Meadow Lake.

The Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC), received a grant of \$331,454 for forestry projects from the federal government. Of that amount, \$265,399 will be received as a grant under the Job Development

Program of the Canadian Jobs Strategy while the remaining \$66,055 will be generated from project revenues and a cash contribution from MLTC.

The purpose of the project is to develop professional forestry crews capable of managing band forest resources through the implementation of existing forest management plans.

Three 10 member crews from Buffalo River, Canoe Lake and Waterhen Lake reserves are undergoing training at NIFI in a three phase program. □

New Youth Centre For Regina

Regina - The Salvation Army recently announced that they expect to be opening the doors to a new Youth centre in February.

The residence at 766 Angus Street, will house a dozen 16 and 17 year old males who are in conflict with the law. Programs offered will be similar to those offered to adult males including support and counselling services to families.

Keith Hecker of Maple Creek has been hired as executive director and will be responsible for hiring staff and developing policy. □

Big Money For Little Businessmen

Regina - The Department of Indian Affairs, recently announced that ap-

proximately \$315,000 of a national total of 1.3 million has been set aside for the Saskatchewan region of that department, for a project to develop entrepreneurial skills among young Natives in Saskatchewan. The Department is looking for 20 young entrepreneurs with good ideas.

The program includes recruiting people whose ideas and skills make it likely that they will succeed, then modest capital funding with follow-up support during the first year of operation.

If the program is successful, the federal government is looking at expanding it in future years. □

Out of Province

Islanders Fight Loggers

Vancouver, B.C. - The recent dispute between the Kwakwilt Indian band and the owner of Deer Island has been put on hold by the B.C. Supreme Court, as the federal government may aid the Indians in their fight against logging interests on the island. A negotiator for the Indian Affairs Department has recommended Ottawa purchase the island from the owner and turn it over to the Kwakwilt reserve.

The Indians have been occupying the island, claiming that it is a burial ground that was in use up until 1905. They are laying claim to the island under an 1851 Treaty.

The owner is seeking to prevent Indians from interfering with his logging plans.

The band's claim has been bolstered by the finding of a coffin on the island. Professor Philip Hobler, an archeologist says the finding is part of an Indian gravesite dating back to at least 1870. He and an assistant will continue to look for more gravesites on the 68-hectare island. □

Pope To Ft. Simpson Again

Fort Simpson, N.W.T. - The Pope plans on visiting Fort Simpson, N.W.T., on a brief stopover on his visit to the United States. He was forced to miss the visit on his last trip because of bad weather. No firm date has been set, federal officials said.

When the Pope reaffirmed his desire to visit Fort Simpson, the Vatican indicated he might also visit Batoche, but that stop has not been confirmed. □

No Place Like Home

Winnipeg - Each year, about 500 Inuit arrive in Winnipeg and stay at Ublivik, a temporary home for Northerners seeking medical treatment. They are forced by the lack of facilities in their own communities to go to Winnipeg or Churchill, Manitoba. Some come as far as 3,000 kilometers, from places such as Repulse Bay, Eskimo Point and Whale Cove.

Ublivik, which means "I'm here for awhile for a reason", owned and operated by the Northwest Territories government is a medical boarding house.

Many of the Inuit come to Winnipeg bringing with them their traditional parkas and embroidered seal-skin boots which create a sharp contrast with the world of elevators, cars and bright city lights in which they suddenly find themselves.

Many of the residents are there for cancer treatment, surgery or psychiatric help, however 15% are pregnant women who have been deemed high risk.

Although it is a good place to stay, with a kitchen to prepare their own meals and no rules except a liquor ban, most of these risk preg-

nancy women would rather stay in the North and have their babies.

The Keewatin Inuit Association is lobbying the Northwest Territories Government and Ottawa for a birthing centre in the Keewatin region that would be staffed by trained Inuit midwives. □

Oil Agreement For Metis

Elizabeth Settlement, Alta. - A heavy oil agreement was recently signed by leaders of the Metis hamlet of Elizabeth Settlement and Amoco Canada Petroleum Co. Ltd.

"The agreement with Amoco gives the Metis wide ranging power concerning employment environmental and social issues stemming from the heavy oil project", Archie Collins, chairman of the Elizabeth Settlement council said.

However, Collins added that the deal does not mean that the 500 residents of the settlement will share in any oil revenues.

The right to collect oil and gas revenues, similar to Indian bands, is still being argued in a nine-year old lawsuit filed against the province by the Alberta Federation of Metis Settlements.

Collins said the new agreement also fails to satisfy a request from the Metis Association of Alberta for talks with the province to achieve some form of self-government.

The agreement includes a \$195,000 payment by Amoco to compensate for disruption caused by future road building and well sites. It provides \$50,000 to buy land to replace that which Amoco will occupy and \$25,000 to establish a study-oriented regional development impact office.

The company also promised to spend \$25,000 a year to keep the office operating as long as Amoco is in the area. □



From The New Breed Kitchen

Every year at this time, after the company has left and the kids are gone back to school, we are stuck with the same old problem. What to do with all the leftovers from the holiday. You cooked your heart out to prepare a feast for a king but the kings were not as hungry as you expected and you're left with $\frac{3}{4}$ of a turkey, two pounds of dressing, a half roaster of cabbage rolls, fourteen dozen perogies, as well as a wide array of other items which are only prepared at this time of year. On top of that you have a dozen or so containers of the most calorie laden pastries a dieter ever saw.

Turkey Revisited

Researched by Yvonne Nagy

TURKEY CURRY

1 cup mushrooms
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup minced onion
1 large apple, peeled and diced
3 cups cooked turkey, cut in pieces
6 tablespoons fat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons flour
1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons curry powder
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups turkey stock and top milk or cream

Saute mushrooms, onion, apple and turkey in fat until the onion and apple are tender, 10 to 15 minutes. If fresh mushrooms are used, saute several minutes before adding other ingredients. Remove from heat, add salt, flour and curry powder, and stir thoroughly. Add liquid and cook until thickened. Set over hot water, cover and cook 15 minutes longer to blend the flavors. Add more seasoning, if desired. Serve with hot boiled rice cooked with little or no salt.

The question now, is how to get the family to eat it all without getting bored and thinking you're feeding them the same thing every day. The pastries, cabbage rolls and perogies are no problem as they seem to be a treat anytime and always taste better with each rewarming. The turkey and dressing however are another matter.

New Breed sent Yvonne to our kitchen with all our leftover turkey and dressing in hand and asked her to prepare us something different which would not remind us of the tons of turkey we'd already eaten over the holidays. We think she outdid herself and we think you'll agree once you taste these scrumptious creations she came up with.

Put on your aprons and warm up the oven, then stand back for some of the most favourable compliments your likely to get as you prepare these wonders from the New Breed Kitchen.



FILLETS OF TURKEY WITH RICE

Fillets of turkey breast
1 egg, slightly beaten
2 tablespoons water
Bread crumbs
3 cups turkey or chicken stock
1 cup cooked rice
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon onion juice
1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons butter
1 tablespoon grated cheese

Pepper

6 tablespoons oil or melted fat

Skin the breast of a cooked turkey and separate into fillets about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and as uniform as possible. Beat the egg and add water. Dip the fillets into egg, then into crumbs, again into egg and into the crumbs. Chill. Heat stock with rice, onion juice and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; cover and simmer until the stock is absorbed.

When the rice is tender, add butter and cheese; season with remaining salt and pepper. Cook the fillets slowly in oil until brown. Heap rice on a hot platter and arrange the fillets around it. Serves 6.



MEAT CROQUETTES

1 tablespoon fat
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
2 cups finely ground cooked meat
1 tablespoon chopped onion
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon minced parsley
Fine dry bread crumbs
1 egg

Melt fat, add flour and blend. Add milk and cook until very thick, stirring constantly. Add meat, onion, seasonings and parsley. Chill thoroughly. Form into cylinders, pyramids or patties. Dip into crumbs, then into slightly beaten egg mixed with 2 tablespoons water and into crumbs again. Chill. Fry in hot deep fat (380°F.) until brown. Serves 4.

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Consider The Cowichan

By Tina La Rose



Want something practical yet warm and durable, something that would outlast any other knitted garment? If so, New Breed has a sensational idea for you, the Cowichan Indian Sweater.

The sweater is imported from the Cowichan Trading Company in Victoria, and is produced by the Cowichan Tribe of Southern British Columbia. They gather the wool of the B.C.'s Mountain Goat, a handful at a time, from the bushes on the

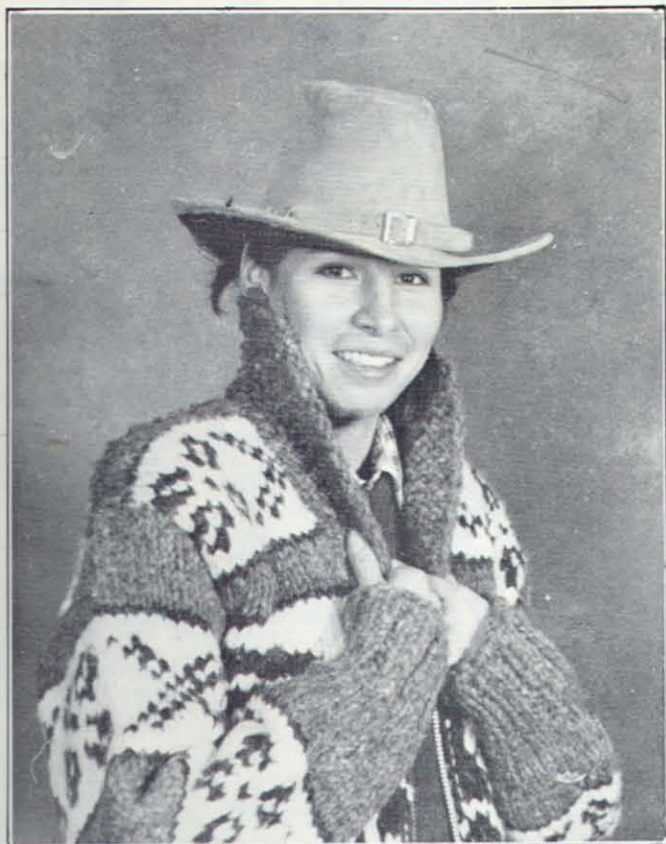
mountain slopes where the goats have passed catching their wool in the brambles. Once gathered and cleaned, it has traditionally been woven into beautiful blankets. It is from this time honoured art that the beautiful Cowichan Indian Sweater of today originated.

Once the Cowichan Indians had learned the art of knitting from the missionaries and a small supply of wool was obtained from the settlers, they combined their newly learned skills with the arts of their ancestors and created themselves crude but durable and warm garments, such as those modeled by New Breed editorial assistant Darlene Ledoux.

By simply using the natural grey, white and black wool to create their patterns, the natural oil of the wool which would be destroyed by a dyeing process, gave their sweaters a water repellent quality.

Since each sweater is hand-made, no two designs will be alike. Each Cowichan sweater is beautifully designed with the distinct and traditional quality which helped to make them a unique and world renowned favorite.

So, you can't decide what to buy that special someone this winter? Consider the Cowichan Sweater. It's sure to be a winner and so will you for choosing it. □



Fashion Credit:
The Indian Trader
Regina, Saskatoon,
Prince Albert

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