

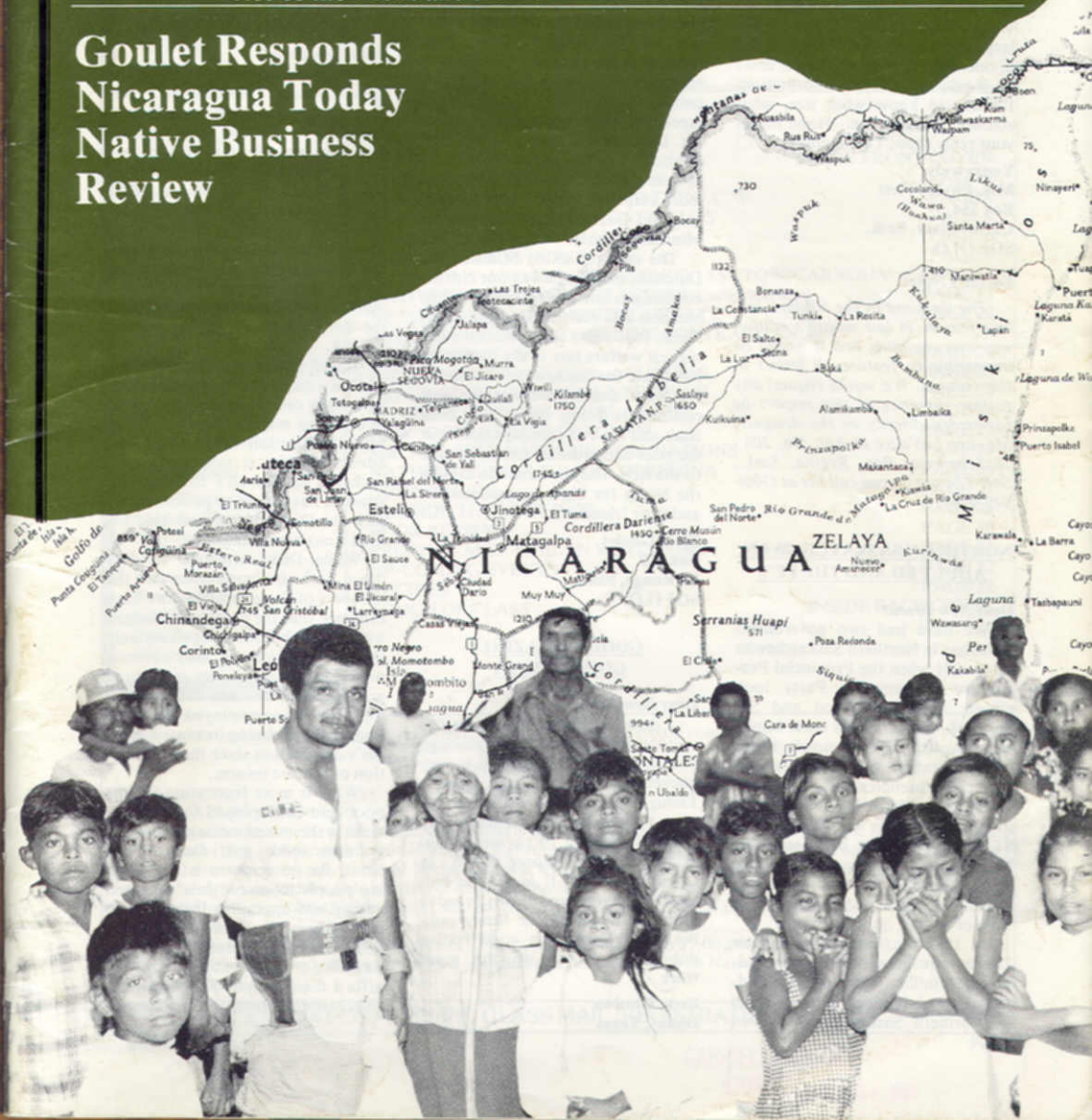
May 1986

Vol. 17 No. 5

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

**Goulet Responds
Nicaragua Today
Native Business
Review**



Letters

WANTS RIBBON JACKET

Dear New Breed:

I read your article on the ribbon jacket so I like to know more about it. What colour are they? Do you make large sizes like size 48. I'm interested in one. And how much does it cost? So if you can give me information, I'd like to know what size, what colours, and the cost. Hope to get your reply soon. Thank you! □

Yours truly

**Mrs. Phyllis Flett
Box 754
Carrot River, Sask.
SOE 0L0**

Editor's Note:

The response to the Ribbon Jackets feature in last month's edition was overwhelming and it would be impossible to feature all letters in this column. We would request any further inquiries in this respect be forwarded directly to the designer, Ms. Lee LaVallee at Apt. No. 208 - 18 Schemmer Bay, Regina, Sask., S4R 7Z4 or you can call her at (306)-949-9164.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN, ADULT ED AND THE PC'S

Dear New Breed:

We have had two government Ministers in Northern Saskatchewan since 1981 when the Provincial Progressive Conservative Party took power; George McLeod and Sid Dutchak. In both cases these Ministers showed more concern about adult education in their own southern constituencies than for the North. Mr. McLeod's first priority in adult education was to provide a \$1,200,000.00 grant increase to his home constituency in Meadow Lake. This was pretty straight forward. In the case of Sid Dutchak, it was, of course, quite different.

In 1982 the Saskatchewan New Democratic government had budgeted \$6 million towards the building of an adult education institution in Northern Saskatchewan. When

the PC's got a hold of the budget, disaster struck. The \$6 million was, all of a sudden, transferred to Prince Albert in the name of Northern education. This institute was later to be called the Northern Institute of Technology (NIT). This decision in the name of "Northern" education was slap in the face to the people of Northern Saskatchewan especially when they found out that Mr. Dutchak was simply using it for political purposes in the by-election at that time. The people were even more surprised when this same person, Sid Dutchak later became the Minister in charge of the North.

The example set by Minister Sid Dutchak, of giving away our Northern budgets and our resources to big business and for personal gain continues four years later. We have the highest welfare rate in the history of Northern Saskatchewan with fewer Northern and Native workers and contractors being hired. Sid Dutchak and the PC's simply take from the poor and ordinary people to give to the rich. They continue to exploit the North for big business interests and their friends. □

**Kieth Goulet
Box 229
La Ronge, Sask.
SOJ 1L0**

GOOD MAGAZINE: GOOD POETRY

Dear New Breed:

I spent the week here in Regina visiting friends. I looked through your magazine and found it is very interesting especially the poetry. Though I wasn't surprised to see work by Lyle Lee in your magazine. I have read a lot of his work published in Luna Bisonte Prods. in Columbus Ohio. It keeps the balance when you print down to earth literature along all the heavy politics. New Breed is a good Native publication. Keep up the good work. □

**Roxy Gordon
Dallas, Texas**



SUPPORTS OMBUDSMAN

Dear New Breed:

The recent uproar sparked by the Saskatchewan Ombudsman's Report has given us once again the opportunity to see this government's malicious attitude towards the poor and unemployed in this province. David Tickell, in releasing his 1985 report, brings to light some very serious facts concerning current practices within the Department of Social Services. He notes that there has been a 77 per cent increase in complaints against the department since the introduction of welfare reform in 1974.

Tickell has brought to public attention a number of particular cases which any caring person would treat in a serious manner. Social Services Minister Gordon Dirks, however, admits that he is not particularly bothered by Tickell's findings. Instead he has chosen to personally attack the Ombudsman and hide behind a morass of statistics.

While Dirks attempts to play down both the importance and the numbers of these incidents, we have evidence that the complaints lodged with the Ombudsman represent only the tip of the iceberg. Any community-based organization or church group that comes into contact with the poor and unemployed will attest to the overwhelming increase in people's desperation since the introduction of welfare reform.

What is most frustrating for the poor and unemployed in this province is the mixed messages the government sends out. On the one hand, the government is encouraging people to invest their time and energy into upgrading their skills to make them "job-ready". On the other hand the government is clearly unwilling to invest enough money to afford these people even a poverty level existence until they can become



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:

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

Freelance Articles and Photos:

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

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

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

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

CANADA POST SECOND CLASS MAIL, REGISTRATION NO. 4649

self-reliant. Women, in particular, are being encouraged to enter the field of small business as a solution to their poverty and unemployment. Yet when women most in need of a secure income attempt this, the government throws innumerable obstacles in their paths.

So much for this government's commitment to small business. So much for this government's commitment to the family.

Obviously the entire policy direction of the Department of Social Services needs to be reviewed and overhauled. We find it particularly reprehensible that all social assistance recipients are viewed by the minister as potential criminals, until proven innocent by the income verification unit, ie. "fraud squad." When it is virtually a crime in this province to be poor or unemployed, we know that some dangerous precedents are being set. Recent practices of the Department of Social Services, under the direction of Mr. Dirks, marks the abandonment of basic human decency as a guiding

principle of social policy. For this reason, we strongly support the Ombudsman's call for an independent review. □

Sincerely
Gwen Torgunrud
President
Saskatchewan Action Committee
Status of Women

STUDIES METIS HISTORY

Dear New Breed:

I am currently taking a course in Native Studies and we are getting into the Metis History. New Breed had a series of articles on the Metis History. I have the copies - November 1984, January, March and April of 1985. Is there any possible way I can get the copies I am missing. It would help me with my course. Please let me know as soon as possible. Thank you very much. □

Sincerely
Ms. Lila M. Fines
55-29th St. East
Prince Albert, Sask.
S6V 1Y3

WANTS TO WRITE

***Dear New Breed:**

I wish to become a reporter, for the community of Southend. That is, if you are not currently receiving correspondence, from this community.

As a new member of AMNSIS (Local No. 101), reading "New Breed" has given me insight, to what our objectives are.

Please send information on how to subscribe to "New Breed", (including prices and payment). It is fruitful reading! Thank you for your time! □

In Friendship
Peter H. Gorzen
The Bay
Southend, Saskatchewan
S0J 2L0



**Gabriel Dumont Institute of
Native Studies and Applied
Research**

Want To Be A Teacher?

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program is now receiving applications. SUNTEP, a four year Bachelor of Education Degree Program is administered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research and is affiliated with the University of Regina and the University of Saskatchewan. This is an affirmative action program serving Metis and Non-Status Indians.

If you would like more information regarding any of the programs in the following centres please contact the centre of your choice immediately:

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121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6
Phone: 1-800-667-9851
or 522-5691

SUNTEP Prince Albert
118 - 12th Street East
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 1B6
Phone: 764-1797

SUNTEP Saskatoon
12 McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0W0
Phone: 343-9595

Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan



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Metis and Non-Metis Indian students pursuing studies related to economic development are invited to apply for Napoleon Lafontaine Economic Development Scholarships.

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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

The Napoleon Lafontaine Economic Development Scholarship Program:
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121 Broadway Avenue East
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S4N 0Z6
Ph. (306) 522-5691 or 1-800-667-9851

FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

J-P: Back In The Saddle

I recently received a communique from Brian (Mulrone), asking if I could suggest anything which might lend itself to a solution to his government's present financial woes. After some serious considerations, it occurred to me that things had already gone too far and I was going to have to take a direct hand in the situation if anything was going to be done. It was that decision which led me to mail back my last pogi cheque along with the income tax for my first pay cheque. Yes....J-P is back in the New Breed Saddle. And I hope Brian appreciates everything I'm doing for him.

Much has changed around the ol' New Breed homestead since I last parked my pony here. A permanent and active board of directors has been established and in light of my brief dealings with them so far, I feel it is going to prove to be a fruitful working relationship in the months and years ahead, all to the benefit of you, our readership. I will also be activating an editorial board in the very near future. This was an initiative which began last summer and has just recently gotten the go ahead. The board members will represent a cross section of our society and professional community and will provide much needed direction in so far as the content and format of the New Breed are concerned.

The graduation season is upon us and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate all of the deserving graduates, their families and supporters as they begin to reap the benefits of their difficult studies to the satisfaction of their peers, family, friends and communities. We are all proud of you. New Breed is making every attempt to attend as many graduation exercises as we can, but unfortunately we will not



be able to make it to all of them. Please....forward any information and photos you can to the editor, and I will ensure that your graduation is acknowledged. All materials submitted will be returned upon publication.

Our own Ray (Crazy) Fox has just been elected the Prez of a new national communications organization. The National Aboriginal Communications Society (NNATCOM)



couldn't have chosen better and I'd like to express my own heart felt congratulations to Ray, who I know will do us all proud. See Ya at Batoche Ray!!!

Yes, Batoche is almost upon us and things are looking great. Parks Canada has completed their facilities and those were dedicated recently. A number of commemorative plaques were unveiled and will be on permanent display. Take a walk around the facilities, view the Metis museum on site and take in the short movie which will be shown throughout the tourist season. I'm sure you'll be impressed. And finally, the white infinity sign on a blue background, the Flag of the Metis Nation, has found a permanent home and will be flown year round at the same elevation and immediately to the left of the Red Ensign.

Take all this in when you come home to Batoche this year. And if you see a funny looking fella with a multi-pinned stetson, a camera or two around his neck and a microphone hanging conspicuously from his irregular frame, go on over and say hello; I'm always happy to meet any of our readers and supporters. Just check first and make sure that the tape recorder is turned off and the camera isn't loaded or you might find yourself in the next issue of New Breed. □

Staff Reporter Wanted

New Breed is presently accepting applications for the position of staff reporter. Applicant will possess a proven ability in journalism preferably with a degree from a recognized school of journalism. The successful applicant will be a self-starter with the ability to perform assigned tasks on schedule and with as little supervision as possible. Typing skills, a vehicle and valid drivers license and the ability to travel are essential. Applications will be accepted until midnight, June 15, 1986. Inquiries and applications may be forwarded to:

Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation
Suite 210-2505-11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6



Unions, Native People And The PC's

By Kieth Goulet

This letter is in response to Sid Dutchak's comments in the April issue of the New Breed. Mr. Dutchak seemed to get very upset by the suggestion that supportive alliances between Native organizations and labour unions were possible and may even be useful in our struggle to better the conditions of Native people. Since the Progressive Conservative Government, Minister Sid Dutchak, thinks this idea is nonsense, I will provide a Saskatchewan example of this support.

During the process of settling land claims and establishing self-government, there will be increased opposition and racism from some groups in our society. Outrageous statements, half truths, misleading statements and outright lies will be used to fan the flames of hatred. These groups will fight against any alliance of ordinary people. But there are and will be public groups which support Native people's positions and who will stand up with us to fight against this racism. There are indications, that among others, these support groups will include church groups, women's groups and yes, unions. We also know from the constitutional process and the snail's pace of settling land claims that one of these support groups is not the PC party of Saskatchewan. Nowhere in their public documents do we find support for land claims and self-government by the PC party. Mr. Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMN-SIS) made this very point in the April, 1986 issue of the New Breed (p.16). On the other hand, it is clear from public documentation that both the New Democratic Party and

the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour (SFL), do in fact support Native self-government and land claims. I repeat, land claims and self-government are not publicly supported by the PC Party of Saskatchewan.

I will remind Mr. Dutchak that he should read some of the briefs presented by the SFL to his government. In 1984, an SFL brief clearly stated their support for Native people in two cases. First, the SFL reaffirmed its support and endorsement of the land claims process for Native people in Canada. The SFL expressed the opinion that the process of settling land claims in Saskatchewan should proceed at a faster pace. They were wondering why the PC government was stalling.

Secondly, the SFL also provided support for the 50% hiring clause of Native northerners in the Key Lake mining agreement in Northern Saskatchewan. The SFL felt that the PC government was trying to renege and not live up to the Native hiring clause in the agreement. Nobody could be sure because the PC's had done away with the monitoring committee composed of Native northerners and workers. This monitoring committee was to make sure that Native northerners were being hired and that northern businesses were benefiting. As well, the committee was to monitor worker's health and safety and the environmental impact of the mine. The Minister Sid Dutchak becomes excited and chatters like "Anigu-chas", the noisy squirrel when alliances between labour and Native people are discussed. But, he sure keeps quiet about the monitoring committee that is supposed to be checking into Native hiring in the Key Lake agreement.

The history of Aboriginal people in Canada shows that we will require public support for Aboriginal Rights and Human Rights. This road will not be an easy one. It will require an educational process in conjunction with the building of

supportive alliances from many groups. Public support through alliances will ensure that justice must be done in unity with Aboriginal people. □

Union Sensitive To Native Issues

By Ed Cowley
Business Manager
International Union of Operating Engineers
Local 870

In the April 1986 issue of your magazine, there was an article written by Sid Dutchak, the Honourable Minister of Northern Affairs. The article was titled "Alliance Between Native People and Unions Nonsense". It would appear that the Minister is concerned about the joint lobbying power these powerful groups would pose if such an alliance was formed.

Neither Native people or unions are strangers to oppression. We have jointly and separately fought the bigoted attitudes of the rich and powerful in our society. The governments of our time have never accepted responsibilities to live up to just and legitimate Native concerns. It would seem that the multi-national corporations have our politicians in their pocket. It would not seem reasonable that a government does not have enough money to continue a meager northern food supplement but has three hundred million dollars to give to the multi-national based oil companies each year.

The Honourable Minister goes on to say that unions do not care about Native people. I personally remember taking part in many boards of inquiry and committees that concerned Native interests. All of those meetings were sanctioned by our

general membership. Some of the areas that our union is on record as supporting are as follows:

- participation on the Interprovincial Association on Native employment
- Native self-government
- revenue sharing from all northern development
- Native hire on construction through the Outreach Program
- Native land claims
- establishment of a trade school located in the north
- pre-employment training
- on-the-job-training
- mortuary on spraying northern forests
- abandonment of plans to dam the Churchill River

As our membership is made up of a large percentage of Native people these concerns are very real to us.

Working people in Saskatchewan have spent the last three years fighting some of the highest unemployment we have experienced in our lifetime. Mr. Dutchak's government has passed labour legislation that has virtually destroyed the Trade Union Act. The present Labour Relations Board has made many decisions that have destroyed any clu-

sions of fairness. A worker is now powerless to exercise his rights under the Trade Union Act. Yet this government has the audacity to say unions are irresponsible.

Solving socio-economic problems for our membership is what unions are all about. Maybe we do not have all the answers, but we do know how to fight the oppression of anti-worker governments. The tradesmen and women of this province, be they Native or non-Native, understand all too clearly where the people who are working in Saskatchewan come from while they sit on welfare and unemployment. As we watch our heritage be destroyed by unresponsive governments controlled by the super rich multi-national corporations.

In closing, I am a union leader. If I have failed to recognize the unique social structure and challenges of Native people, the fault lies with being ill informed. This union is at least trying, which is more than I can say for Mr. Dutchak's government. The other thing I would like Mr. Dutchak to do is inform the N.D.P. that I am calling the shots with that party. I am sure they would find that statement amusing. Mr. Dutchak can not seem to get it through his mind that union membership decide union policy, not the union leaders. □

NEW BREED

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Non-Status Issues

Photo: New Breed File

Bonita Beatty at Constitutional Meeting



By Bonita Beatty

There has been much talk going on about the fate of the Non-Status within AMNSIS and what happens to those members who want to register under the New Indian Act and especially those who have or are in the process of registering. This report is to inform the AMNSIS members about the direction that AMNSIS is heading on the issue of the Non-Status members.

On November 20, 1985, the membership addressed the issue of separation between the Metis and Non-Status by giving an unanimous vote of confidence to the Board and Executive to keep the membership unified. The AMNSIS provincial elections of 1985, based on candidates platforms, provided a three year mandate to the successful candidates to work for the betterment of both of its' members.

The issue of separation came up again at the Constitutional meeting that was held on March 26th and 27th in Prince Albert. This was basically as a result of the confusion surrounding the effects of the amended Indian Act on some of the members within AMNSIS. For the first time, the Federal Laws of this land have been forced to deal with injustices caused through the discriminatory sections of the old Indian Act which caused many Indian people to lose their Aboriginal rights. The old Indian Act not only affected the Indian women and their children but it also affected the men who gave up their treaty rights because they wanted to work, or join the army and so forth. The reasoning behind the old Indian Act policy was that if the person could support him/herself outside the reserve, then he/she would cease to be an Indian.

The amended Indian Act has now made it possible for many Non-Status people to regain their treaty rights including those with AMN-

SIS. The reasons for reinstatement are varied ranging from the need to have an identity, to pay for university education, to hunt and fish freely, etc. The choice is simply left to the individual because many of the membership can fit into both the criteria set up by the Metis and the amended Indian Act.

The confusion within the AMNSIS membership is also from a result of lack of information surrounding the whole issue of the amended Indian Act. Recent meetings held in various areas have brought common problems to light. The membership do not know what is involved in registering, what happens after they register, what rights will they gain, and how they are going to fit in into the political structure of either AMNSIS or an existing Indian organization.

The implementation of Bill C-31 has caused for the need to quickly develop a vehicle of representation for the Non-Status members. They have been involved with AMNSIS for many years and now that they are registering, or have registered, or want to be registered, they still require the assistance of the organization they helped build up to help them formulate a position to better their way of life as part of the Aboriginal people.

At the Prince Albert meeting, the assembly supported a motion to establish an interim Non-Status committee. The committee will work at preparing a policy for the Non-Status Indians within AMNSIS.

The interim committee will consist of the Non-Status members of the AMNSIS board, all the AMNSIS Executive and at least one Non-Status representative from each area. The purpose of this committee will be to do the following:

- (1) explore options and policy analysis;
- (2) identify land and self-government issues;
- (3) assist in the creation of new bands and creation of membership codes;
- (4) determine funding arrangements and formulas;
- (5) ensure that the transition phase is set up to run smoothly and be as painless as possible to both the Metis and Non-Status.

Furthermore, the assembly passed a motion requesting AMNSIS to seek broader amendments to the Indian Act so that all Non-Status Indians who so desire can be reinstated.

In November 1985, Jim Sinclair met with the Minister for Indian Affairs, David Crombie, about the problems that were being encountered by those members who wanted to register or who had registered under the New Indian Act.

The Minister indicated that he was willing to help AMNSIS in trying to solve the problems that were being faced by the Non-Status membership because of the New Indian Act. He gave the organization a grant of \$100,050 to do the following:

- (1) Help those who wish to apply for their Indian status.
- (2) Develop an information package for the AMNSIS Locals and the Areas.
- (3) Maintain records of the registered Indians and provide information to the Minister regarding the progress of the project.
- (4) Develop a policy on the rights of the Non-Status and newly registered Indians on how they can begin working on achieving their right to self-determination.
- (5) Develop a plan for an orderly transition period which can take place within AMNSIS which will not hurt or setback the Metis constitutional negotiations and at the same time, help the Non-Status develop a position for themselves.

A working committee was organized within AMNSIS consisting of Jim Sinclair, Alvin Campeau, Allen Morin, Don Ross, Joan Beatty, and Rob Milen. The responsibility of the committee was to set up a temporary work plan to prepare for the Prince Albert meeting and to begin the ground work for creating a Non-Status policy within AMNSIS.

The workplan is as follows:

1. An information campaign in the AMNSIS communities be done to inform the membership of the Indian Act amendments, how to register, and to find out their ideas on how the Non-Status issue within AMNSIS should be dealt with.
2. Develop a format on how new bands could be created if that is the wish of the members.
3. Compile a data base for all those registered, were refused or want to apply for their status.

In February, I was hired to work as the Non-Status co-ordinator. The fieldwork is similar to the consultations that we did when I worked as the constitutional co-ordinator for the Metis. The immediate task at hand is to come up with a general policy that AMNSIS can use in their attempt to deal with the Non-Status issue.

The following is a list of recommendations that were given by the areas that I have met with:

East Central II (Melfort)

That the AMNSIS Executive and Board of Directors quickly develop policy outlining the political strategy and support the Metis will give to those AMNSIS members who become placed on the general list maintained by the Federal government so that those people can, if they so choose; form new bands, acquire a land base, achieve self-government and receive adequate funding to exercise fully their rights.

That the AMNSIS Executive and Board of Directors urgently seek broader amendments to the Indian Act, in that all Non-Status Indians can, if they so choose, acquire Status under the Indian Act.

South East Area

* AMNSIS press for wider amendments to the Indian act.

* The political representation of those who register on the general list must be ratified. AMNSIS has a moral responsibility (as a minimum) to represent those former members.

North East Area

The motions by East Central II on policy development be adopted. The Area also wanted land and self-government rights. They were concerned about the Metis land claims and the Indian Band governments.

Several communities in the North are in the process of trying to form new bands. This attempt to create new bands, as a result of the Indian Act amendment, raises totally new circumstances with respect to the traditional role of the Department of Indian Affairs. In meetings with the Indian Affairs offices in Regina, there is no policy on whether New Bands, if they are recognized by the Federal government, will receive any land or new funding. Therefore, if a new band is successfully formed and recognized by the governments, it will set a precedent for the rest of the country.

To date, we have gathered as much information as we can on the old Indian Act as well as the amended one. We are in the process of finalizing a format on how and what materials are necessary in trying to create a new band which will be recognized by the Federal government.

If you want more information, you can contact the AMNSIS main office in Regina at 1-800-667-5625.



ABORIGINAL QUESTION

In the 1986 Census of Population on June 3, all respondents will be asked, for the first time, if they consider themselves to be aboriginal. The word "aboriginal" refers to the descendants of a country's original inhabitants. In Canada these include status and non-status Indians, Inuit and Métis peoples. The new question on the 1986 Census seeks to obtain an accurate count and a current demographic picture of each of these groups.

SEEKING AN UPDATE IN THE 1986 CENSUS

The aboriginal peoples of Canada make up about two per cent of the total population. The 1981 Census recorded the aboriginal population at nearly 491,500. Almost 60 per cent of this number were status Indians, while the Métis accounted for 20 per cent, non-status Indians were recorded at 15 per cent and the Inuit at more than five per cent. The 1986 Census will provide updated information on all of these groups.

 **june 3**
census day

Canada



Brooklyn Rivera visits a war town village
Two Realities In Nicaragua

Nicaragua Revisited

By Clem Chartier

Central America, a region of conflict, where caught between the ideological forces of the left and the right, are the Indian peoples. Nowhere is the situation as complex as that faced by the Indian peoples of the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua. Some of us at Batoche last July, at the International Indigenous Youth Conference, heard the Indian side from the leader of the resistance, Mr. Brooklyn Rivera and from a young field commander, David Rodriguez. This resistance is spearheaded by the Indian movement, **Misurasata**.

History as usual has played a significant role in the current conflict. One reality is that a spine of mountains runs north-south through Nicaragua, separating the Pacific coast from the Atlantic Coast. The Spanish colonized that Pacific side and the English, the Atlantic. On the Pacific side the Ladino population speaks Spanish and on the Atlantic Coast, besides the Indian languages, English is spoken.

The Pacific side has the cities and almost the total population. This is similar to the situation of Saskatchewan south and Northern Saskatchewan. As a consequence of this, the ruthless right-wing military dictatorship of Somoza was mainly felt on the Pacific, while the Atlantic was opened to multi-national

corporate exploitation of resources. The Indian peoples were marginalized, but nevertheless, their isolation and neglect permitted their continued practice of their traditional way of life, without outside interference.

The Sandinista revolution was limited to the Pacific Coast and after the successful triumph of the revolution in July 1979, the new government in ignorance and misunderstanding felt that the Indigenous residents of the Atlantic Coast were now liberated and no longer had to be Indians. This of course was not accepted by the Indian peoples and nations of the Atlantic Coast and in November 1979 at an annual assembly of **Alpromiso**, the Indian organization had a name change to reflect the change of government and the revolution. Hence was born

New Breed/May/1986

Misurasata, meaning Miskitu, Sumo, Rama, Sandinista-working together.

Working Together

From 1979 to early 1981, **Misurasata** and the Sandinistas worked together relatively closely, however, there still existed conflicts at the policy level due to the lack of the Sandinista's knowledge or understanding of Indian cultures, traditions, way of life and decision making processes.

During this period **Misurasata** was working on a land-claims proposal, including some degree of autonomy (self-government). In early February 1981 the Sandinista security forces, on the basis of a draft land claims proposal, arrested the **Misurasata** leadership on the accusation that they were anti-revolutionary and separatists.

Further incidents that month led to armed confrontation and although the Indian leaders were released after about three weeks, the so-called mistakes led to three years of brutal repression by the Sandinistas against the Indian peoples in practically every village on the Atlantic Coast. The WCIP in March 1985 issued a Bogota Declaration, signed by its Executive Council describing this repression as a genocidal policy on the part of the Sandinista government.

The Dark Years

The years 1981, 1982 and 1983 were indeed the worst years for the Indian peoples, although the repres-

sion has continued through 1984, 1985 and 1986. Written documentation is available describing the conflict along the Rio Coco River which is the border between Nicaragua and Honduras. This includes mass relocation of the villagers to resettlement camps, the total destruction of the villages, human rights abuses, including death and several thousand Indians seeking refuge across the river in Honduras. There are currently about 30,000 Indian refugees in Honduras and 5,000 in Costa Rica, about 1/4 of their total population.

Other areas of the Indian territory were also severely affected. On my recent fact-finding mission to Nicaragua, I was able to record testimony by way of photographs and tape-recordings. In this connection I had a chance to visit nine Indian villages and meet with leaders from nineteen other villages. At public meetings, testimony was freely and openly given. Numerous personal and eyewitness accounts were related, including mass executions, disappearances, rapes, torturing, jailing, theft and destruction of personal property, destruction of crops and fruit trees and the slaughter of all livestock, including cows, horses, pigs and chickens. Testimony was also given about bombings, followed by invasion and repression. Numerous accounts were also given of the necessity of the villagers to flee and hide in the jungle, anywhere from one month to one and half years, coupled with starvation and death. The people also testified that

they didn't receive and still continue to be denied medical aid or any other form of humanitarian assistance. A common thread throughout all of these meetings were numerous expressions which reflected the deeply ingrained institutionalized terror experienced by the communities.

Sandinista Aerial Attack

At the end of our trip, as we were about to leave, the Sandinistas had located us and on January 21, 1986 sent three planes to attack the resistance leader Brooklyn Rivera. During the first rocket and machine gun attack on us in the village of Layasiksa, two civilians were wounded and one killed. Two hours later, feeling that it was safe to cross a small lake in order to seek refuge in a jungle river, 18-20 of us in a boat, while crossing, were again attacked by the three planes. In this attack, while we were in the water trying to escape, we ended up with three dead and five wounded. After this, there was an intensive sixteen day manhunt by the Sandinista forces. In the end, we were finally able to escape through the courageous acts of an Indian village which sneaked us past a Sandinista post guarding the exit to the ocean and after twenty two hours at sea arriving in San Andres, Columbia.

The Resistance Is A Total Commitment

An important observation of this fact-finding mission is the clear resolve of the Indian people to resist the government's attempts to subjugate them. Their commitment to the struggle is unshakable and their support to the warriors is overwhelmingly strong. It is also clear that the Indian peoples at all levels are part of the resistance, **Misurasata** and the people are one and the same.

It was also made very clear by the village leaders that their support for legitimate Indian rights is total and that they will never accept the government's autonomy project/plan. The government, they state, must negotiate with their leader Brooklyn Rivera and only in that way will peace ever be achieved. They view the autonomy project as another government play meant to satisfy

Clem Chartier with Native Freedom Fighters

Photo: Clem Chartier



their international supporters and that it does not reflect their true aspirations or recognize their inherent rights.

It must also be understood that the political direction comes from the village leaders and the elected political representatives and that the resistance fighters do not make the political decisions. Rather, they are responsible for the defense of the villages and Indian territory and do not act independently.

This is a marked difference from the armed group, **Misura/Kisan**, which is not community-based and

which carries out the orders of its self-appointed leaders who act on their own and who collaborate with the Contras and the United States, through the Contras. It is also clear in this case that the communities do not support them or accept any involvement with the Contras. The village leaders and **Misurasata** elected representatives believe that if an agreement recognizing Indian rights is concluded between the Sandinista's and **Misurasata**, that the fighters of **Misura/Kisan** will abandon their military leaders as they will be exposed for their personal ambi-

tions, which go beyond the achievement of Indian rights within the revolutionary process and sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Sandinista Autonomy Project

In October 1984 President Ortega finally agreed to enter into peace talks with **Misurasata**, openly acknowledging that they had made mistakes and errors and that the revolution was now prepared to recognize the legitimate and historic rights of the Indian peoples to land and autonomy, along with acknowledging that the **Misurasata** resistance was not counter-revolutionary, that is, they are not contras.

President Ortega also agreed to Mr. Rivera visiting the Atlantic Coast, which visit took place during the middle of October. This visit witnessed the massive support of Mr. Rivera's leadership and the demands for land rights and autonomy.

During the first day of the peace talks in December 1984 which took place in Columbia, South America, Ortega in Managua announced the creation of a National Autonomy Commission with a mandate to draft an Autonomy Statute for the Atlantic Coast. The person placed in charge of the Commission was the same person heading up the peace negotiations, which was also meant to arrive at a peace based on the recognition of land and autonomy. Immediately a conflict arose and the government's motives were and certainly remain suspect.

The peace talks broke down in May 1985 and numerous attempts by **Misurasata** and the WCIP to have the talks reopened all met with failure. However the autonomy project continues and will soon be unilaterally imposed on the Indian nations of the Atlantic Coast.

While the **Misurasata** negotiations at the peace talks were pressing for the recognition of legitimate Indian rights to land and autonomy based on original sovereignty and Aboriginal rights, the government's autonomy project is only willing to create public regional government, which is basically a decentralization of administration from Managua to the Atlantic Coast.

In this connection, in November 1985 Commandante Borge, who is in charge of the Peace Talks, the

Brooklyn Rivera instructs the troops

Photo: Clem Chartier



Autonomy Project and directing the war against the Indian peoples, stated that if the peace talks reopen, the government will never agree to have as an agenda item, "Indian autonomy", that they will only be willing to discuss regional autonomy. This in February 1986 was reinforced by Francis Campbell of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington, D.C. who stated in a taped interview that "there's no such thing as Indian territory in Nicaragua" and that "there is no such thing being contemplated as Indian sovereignty."

Support For Whom?

Misurasata has always kept a clear vision of the struggle and its objectives. There is no connection between this legitimate resistance, born out of self-defence against a genocidal policy and that of the contras. The resistance will continue until an acceptable solution is arrived at. For the Indian people and its organization Misurasata, too many lives have been lost and too much repression has been suffered for them to accept anything less than their legitimate rights. The continuing maligning of their struggle will not dissuade them in their resolve, nor will it help the revolution itself. In fact, in the long run it will prove a great disservice to the revolution.

The time has now come where the international community, including governments, non-governmental organizations, churches and human rights and aid agencies must decide if they are going to continue blindly supporting a government that is systematically repressing Indian peoples. They must decide whether they are going to place ideology before Indian rights and lives. The government of Nicaragua can no longer be solely romanticized as the popular revolutionary government of 1979. Government policies can and do change; we all know that.

We collectively have a duty to examine all of the factors involved. While it is true that the U.S. government has no right to act repressively against Nicaragua through its support of the contras, on the other hand, it is also true that the Sandinistas have no right to act repressively against the Indian peoples.

We should, however, all be clear that through a collective effort and a willingness to be honest, the Sandinista/Misurasata conflict can be resolved. Recognition of legitimate Indian rights surely is not incompatible with the goals of the revolution. If this partnership does not materialize, here, then it is doomed in

other areas of Latin America, including Guatemala and Chile.

The Sandinistas must be persuaded to participate in the peace talks with Misurasata and to abandon its unilateral imposition of public regional government upon the Indian nations of the Atlantic Coast. □



Rivera and Chartier welcomed to another village

Photo: Clem Chartier

Villagers and children face the daily cold realities of war

Photo: Clem Chartier



Part II

Autonomy And The Atlantic Coast Of Nicaragua

By Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz

A brief review of the emerging critique demonstrates the kind of changes likely to occur.

Hazel Lau, is a founding director of Misurasata, who did not leave Nicaragua with other Misurasata leaders in 1981. Since the national elections she has been a member of the Nicaraguan National Assembly from the northern part of the Atlantic Coast, where a majority of the Miskitu population is located. Ms. Lau has stated:

We Miskitus associate autonomy with three concrete demands: the return to the Rio Coco, the unity of the family, and a lucid government policy which allows room to respond to the historical, social and economic demands of the Indian people within a framework of respect.

The satisfaction of these three demands depends upon the peace process. We Miskitus cannot conceive of real autonomy without reaching settlement with the armed forces of Misura and Misurasata.

There is no division or confusion among the Indigenous people; we have already defined what we want: self-government, rights for our customs and languages, and most of all, peace.

Misatan is an organization of Miskitus formed in June 1984, primarily to find means to a peaceful solution to the armed conflict in the northern Atlantic Coast region. The organization has been very important in the process of cease-fire negotiations with armed opposition groups

operating inside the region. One of the organization's leaders, Mary Bushey, focuses also on the importance of resolving the conflict between the armed groups, Misura and Misurasata, and the Nicaraguan government:

We have brought the document of basic concerns [the autonomy document] for the consultations to the armed rebels and many of them approve of its contents. Their main worry is which army will operate in the zone. They propose that government troops there be made up by the people from the region. Misura and Misurasata, made up of experienced combatants, familiar with the zone, would be willing to unite to form special contingents of the Nicaraguan army. They don't want to be under the control of arrogant officers from the Pacific.

Rebel combatants, mainly Miskitus, claim that their authority comes from the people, and that the government has to come to trust that the people know what is best for themselves, and to trust the leaders chosen by the people: As one rebel commander puts it, "That is the central problem. We may reach a satisfactory resolution with the government, but the FSLN must understand that there will always be a problem until it yields powers." In general, people in the region have expressed concern that policies made in Managua will not visualize or will be insensitive to the priorities of the Atlantic Coast. A Misura commander states:

For example, we make concrete proposals...when we make a proposal, they [the government officials] are horrified. They say: 'But don't you see the consequences that would have on such and such area? You are only thinking about your own interests, but we have to think about Miskitu interests and also the interests of the Revolution'. They still underestimate us. They think that we can't see beyond our noses...they think we are confused and lack political development. But they're the ones who need political development...It's not that the Sandinistas do not want to respond to our demands, it's that they don't completely understand the problematic situation of the Coast. It's hard for them to understand, because the truth is, the problem the Coast people have is the FSLN.

The Misatan leader, Mary Bushey, raises the question of central planning and the question of priorities, providing a concrete example regarding economic development:

...the Miskitus say that they are living almost completely on state charity, that the government even gives them free food. Whatever the reason, it humiliates them. The Miskitus are a proud and self-sufficient people. The communities ask that instead of subsidizing them, the government provide them with some means of production. In one coastal community, a group of fishermen said that they needed fish hooks. The Fishing Institute [IMPESCA] has always told them that fish hooks are imported and that there is no foreign currency because of the economic embargo. The fishermen have protested to us: 'We hear that those Ministers each have two or three cars that cost many thousands of dollars each. Yet they say they can't buy us fish hooks. Do hooks cost that much?'

Buyer, Sellers meet at unique Business Summit

June 23-27
From The Summit

By Tony Belcourt

People everywhere are excited by the potential of the Native Business Summit. They see the great benefits that are apparent by taking part in this bold new venture.

On one coast of Canada, an Indian Band owns prime vacant land in downtown Halifax. On the opposite coast, Indian Bands have experience in developing their lands. Throughout Canada (and in other countries as well), business people with expertise and capital are looking for new ventures in commercial and industrial real estate developments. We will bring them together at the Native Business Summit.

Across Canada, Indian, Inuit and Metis trappers are looking for new markets and better prices. In San Francisco, an Indian group is looking for a supply of furs for their products. We will bring them together at the

Native Business Summit.

In Toronto a Native person wants to franchise her successful business to other locations. Native Development corporations and individuals elsewhere are looking for new ideas to create economic development. We will bring them together at the Native Business Summit.

Our goals for the Summit are simple: We want to create awareness about our achievements and accomplishments. We want to examine and discover new ideas. We want to identify new markets, new sources of capital, new business partners. We want to do more business. We want to launch a new era in economic development.

While the goals may be simple, attaining them is not always easy. The Native Business Summit was created as a means to facilitate our re-

quirements.

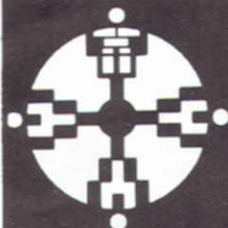
The Summit is a week-long series of events designed to showcase our products, our resources, our capabilities and our talents. It's a place to display opportunities and explore new deals. The Summit is a forum for exchange.

The response to the Summit has been one of enthusiasm with the many I have met with across Canada — Chiefs, Band Councilors, Native business executives, economic development personnel, senior government officials, Ministers, non-Native business leaders, entrepreneurs and corporate executives. Interest in the Summit is more than national. It includes the U.S., circumpolar, European and Pacific markets.

We have extended an open invitation to participate in this unique and historic event. Those who are looking

for the kind of opportunity and benefit presented by the Summit will not want to miss it.

A.E. (Tony) Belcourt, Summit Chairman and Producer, is Vice-President of both Seneca Communications Inc., based in Caughnawaga, Quebec, and Ottawa, Seneca specializes in communications consulting and video production and is also in the telecommunications business including the installation of a tele-video and lower power broadcasting facilities. A Metis of Cree origin, Mr. Belcourt has been active for some 20 years in projects to enhance the Native Community through business and public affairs.



NATIVE BUSINESS SUMMIT REVIEW

TORONTO, CANADA

MAY, 1986

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1

Business Conferences Highlight Native Summit

Four separate business conferences, keyed to building growth in major sectors of the Native economy, are featured during the Summit.

"Each conference will focus on a major area of Native business concern and each is designed to attract top Native and non-Native business and government representatives", says Program Director Richard Brant.

"We're aiming for the best and the response has been very encouraging," Brant adds. "However, this isn't just for the elite. The special programs and speakers we've put together will be invaluable to those starting up new enterprises or simply wanting to im-

prove the businesses they're already operating."

The four areas are: housing and real estate development, Native business development, resources and economic development and finance and trade.

NATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Brant says that for most Native people business means small business and all of the challenges associated with it.

Conference sessions under Native business development will address development opportunities which exist through Native purchasing power,

special marketing advantages presented by public interest in Native culture and history and the business advantages of Native human and resource capital.

Special sessions are scheduled on light manufacturing, retail and wholesale businesses, the service industries, tourism, communications and professional services.

Brant says there are special opportunities in the whole area of marketing Native goods and services to both domestic and international markets.

"There is a special need for more companies in the marketing area to bring buyer and seller together. The

conference will focus on these opportunities as well as highlight the great potential of the Native consumer market," he added.

HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

Brant says the housing and real estate conference will examine both new opportunities in the field and the major obstacles to future development.

"We will be examining the very dynamic and exciting area of recent growth of industrial, commercial and recreational development — both urban and rural.

"There is a whole range of financial advantages to developing on Indian, Inuit and Metis lands. The conference will consider these and other possible incentives.

"As well, proposals for a Native mortgage company and new types of mortgages and investment in-

struments will be pursued. Much Native land lends itself to development for tourism and leisure as well as having strong industrial development capacity.

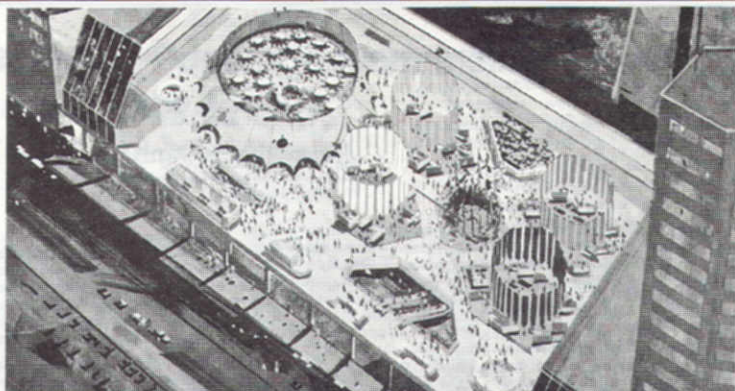
"On the residential side, an enormous business opportunity has gone untapped. Native housing needs can be met by Native business developing creative ways to serve the market. These will be explored," said the program Chairman.

RESOURCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The role of Native development corporations is emerging as only one key factor in resource development and the conference will demonstrate this diversity.

For example, the conference will address the question of how community, industrial and corporate Native firms can do more of the business flowing from their own resources. It will examine ways to strengthen the traditional economy as well as entering into new developments through expanding production and marketing methods.

"Resource development is not just mega projects. It also means using new technology to build and expand a family farm, for example, and applying better harvesting and marketing methods in traditional industries like wild rice, ranching, reforestation, and fishing," Brant added.



Artist's conception of Native Business Summit at Metro Convention Centre June 23-27

FINANCE AND TRADE

"Native people are North America's first traders," Brant explains. "That's why our conference on International Finance and Trade is relevant here."

Financing businesses and increasing domestic and foreign trade are the central topics of the Summit on June 26 and 27. An international panel of experts in trade and commerce from government and private sectors will be involved. So, too, will be Canadian, American and circumpolar aboriginal

people who are already active in these fields and have plans for expansion.

The conference will draw attention to alternative sources of capital and will examine present and potential Native financial institutions. It will examine Native advantages in trade, review potential markets and identify ways of breaking into those markets.

"This conference will be of interest to people in many countries around the world who are being invited through External Affairs. We are especially anxious to discuss Pacific Rim and European markets and busi-

ness opportunities in addition to increasing trade with our traditional circumpolar and U.S. neighbours," Brant concluded.

Richard Brant, Conference Program Director for the Summit, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Brant and Brant Native Development Consultants Ltd., located on the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve near Deseronto, Ontario. Mr. Brant is a lawyer and has authored several major papers on Native economic development and self government.

Major Trade Show and Exhibition Will Showcase Native Achievement

From the very beginning, the Summit's Trade Show has been a popular feature attracting exhibitors from all across Canada and beyond.

"With two full months to go before the doors open to the Summit, about 70 per cent of the trade show was already booked. The response has been tremendous," said Trade Show Director, Rosemary McCaerney.

"Native and non-Native business people alike are realizing that the Summit is the place to be," McCaerney added. "The trade show will be a showcase of Native business accomplishment and a preview of tomorrow's success stories."

McCaerney said it is possible additional space may be available to meet last minute requests but her advice to all interested exhibitors is to book now to avoid disappointment.

The trade show will provide a forum for outlets for Native producers from every sector of the economy where they can meet buyers and other customers.

Small, medium and large businesses from every Native group have booked exhibit space at the trade show.

For example, National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation will be there with a wide array of its outstanding products looking for new customers and new domestic and international markets.

The Federal Business Development Bank is also among the exhibitors and will provide information and advice on financial assistance available to small businesses.

People in the travel industry will have the opportunity to meet tourist outfitters from many parts of the

country to explore new opportunities for both Canadians and visitors from the United States and overseas.

"The trade show will offer everything from canoes to computer programming. The field is wide open and the opportunities are unlimited," said McCaerney.

"The show is being arranged to provide a dramatic backdrop to show Native business to its best advantage. The industrial, retail and financial sectors will be complimented by highly visual fashion and art shows.

"The overall effect will be an environment where Native and non-Native business people can come together to make things happen," said McCaerney.

Native businesses can explore potential customers, sources of funds, business associations and joint ven-

ture partners. At the same time, the trade show will provide Native businesses with exposure to new ideas, products and services to help them improve their own businesses.

The trade show's general focus will be in many of the same business areas as the parallel conference, chiefly, housing and real estate development, resource industries development, financial services, recreation and tourism, business services and light manufacturing.

Rosemary McCaerney, Summit Trade Director, is a Toronto lawyer and vice-president of Kanchar, an international consulting company in the trade field. She is also a faculty member of the Case Western Reserve University School of Law in Ohio and an instructor at the University of Saskatchewan Native Law Centre in Saskatoon.



Native
Business
Summit

Sommet
des entreprises
autochtones

Tony Belcourt, chairman of the Native Business Summit and vice-president of Seneca Communications presents Murray Koffler, a founding director of NBS with one of the first Summit posters at a recent CCNB conference in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Native Business Summit Symbol Represents Future

The Native Business Summit Foundation's symbol and inspiration, like the Summit itself, is rooted in Native traditions and comes from the Medicine Wheel, a unique design rich in history and meaning. The origin is Plains Indians, but the values are common to all cultures.

Traditionally the Medicine Wheel is shown in the form of objects, usually stones, arranged in a circle to represent the entire universe, including the family, friends, the animal kingdom, governments, philosophies, and even entire nations. To reflect the traditions

of the Inuit, the symbol was modified to include an Inuksuk.

The North is represented by the colour white symbolizing wisdom; the South side, representing truth and innocence, is green; the Western point, coloured red, refers to looking inward, or introspection; and the yellow colours of the East represent looking outward, or illumination.

Often used as an instrument for teaching or as a guide for a visiting guest, it is a symbol deeply rooted in the past and is now serving to lead us into the 21st Century.

Largest Native Exhibition Slated For Summit Week

By Juanita Rennie

TORONTO — One of the largest Indian and Inuit art exhibitions ever to be held under one roof will take place at the upcoming Native Business Summit (NBS) at Toronto's Metro Convention Centre, June 23-27 inclusive. It will feature major collections of contemporary and traditional works

special exposition area will feature the work of emerging artists and paintings and sculptures will be available for sale, either through the artists themselves or their representatives," says Houle.

"It is an excellent opportunity for the artists to exhibit their work to a large, international audience," says Houle.

On site painting and sculpting will also be an added feature as well as advice, suggestions and counsel from established artists Houle prefers to call, "Creative Elders".

For the buyer, the message is simple and direct: Art produced by Native painters and sculptors is a sound financial investment.

For example, says Houle, the collection owned by the Department of Indian Affairs in Ottawa is worth at least \$1 Million while the National Museum of Man owns a "virtually priceless" collection of Indian and Inuit art.

For the novice, it is a chance to experience, visually, how some of the artists express their feelings concerning their unique and diverse tribal cultures and values through the use of contemporary and traditional art.

Houle is quick to point out that "New Beginnings" is not concerned with the philosophical and academic arguments regarding traditional and contemporary Indian art". He personally believes a lot of contemporary Native art derives its inspiration from traditional art. "They compliment each other," he says.

"Visions", an exhibit of contemporary Native photography, will be yet another feature of the art exhibition.

"This exhibition," says Houle, "is a stunning entrance by Native photographers onto the Canadian visual arts scene. Behind the camera is a Native person. It is us, looking at ourselves."

The photography exhibit is organized by the Native Indian and Inuit Photographers Association which represents nearly 50 Native photographers.

"New Beginnings" is the Summit's recognition of the contribution of artists and artisans to the Native community.

When the Summit says, "New Beginnings", it is saying that Native people can organize and mount a pro-

gram for the arts and demonstrate proficiency as professionals in the field to a national and international audience.

"For the emerging artist," he concludes, "New Beginnings means there is a future. For the Creative Elders, it is our way of honouring them."

Robert Houle is a Saulteaux Indian who was born on the Sandy Bay Reserve, approximately 100 miles south of Winnipeg, Manitoba. He is the oldest of 14 children. His work has been featured in exhibitions in the United States, Canada, Switzerland and the Netherlands.



Robert Houle

by established Native artists, says Robert Houle, a former curator for the National Museum of Man coordinating the project.

Houle, 39-year-old consultant curator and successful artist in his own right, is currently putting together the various collections and their sponsors which will constitute the exhibition entitled "New Beginnings".

"New Beginnings will have something for everyone," says Houle.

"Besides the major exhibition, a



OHSWEKEN, ONTARIO — "Share our Success", the theme of Ontario's exhibit at the Native Business Summit, is designed to provide a representative sampling of the diversified business enterprises to be found in Ontario's Indian communities.

Wellington Staats, Former Chief councillor of the Six Nations Indian Band and currently Chairman of the Economic Development Board for the Chiefs of Ontario, says the Ontario location will be a meeting place and information centre for Summit

Continued on Page 20



Native
Business
Summit

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

1986

METRO TORONTO CONVENTION CENTRE
JUNE 23 - 27, 1986

MONDAY, JUNE 23

08:30 Registration

09:00 Exhibitors set up for Exhibition and Trade Show

16:30 Official opening ceremonies

18:30 All Show Opening

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

09:00 OPENING SESSION FOR ALL DELEGATES (THEATRE)

Master of Ceremonies: (To Be Announced)

Prayer: Rufus Goodfinkler

Opening ceremony

1. Welcome to Delegates

Summit Chairman: A. E. (Tony) Belcourt

2. Opening Address

Native Business Summit Foundation Chairman: Roy Louis

Key Note Address on the State of the Native Economy

Key Note Speaker: Hon. Barbara McDougall, P.C., M.P.

Minister of State (Finance), Government of Canada

10:30 Coffee

Key Note Address on the Scope of Native Business

Key Note Speaker: Billy Diamond, President, Air Creebec

Special Quest Speaker: Hon. Donald Macdonald

Royal Commission on the Economy

AFTERNOON — Concurrent Conferences

14:00 HOUSING AND REAL ESTATE

Chairperson: (To Be Announced)

Co-Chairperson: Lawrence Gladue,

Native Council of Canada

PLENARY ONE

Theme: Residential Development —

"A Billion Dollar Business"

1. Rural and Reserve Housing — "The Business of Native Housing"

Guest Speaker: George Anderson, C.M.H.C.

2. Urban Native Housing — "Doing Business While Serving a Need"

Guest Speaker: Clare Brant, Wgwmw Corporation

3. Technology — "Profiting from Innovation"

Guest Speaker: (To Be Announced)

15:00 PLENARY TWO

Theme: Commercial, Industrial and Recreational

Real Estate

Development — "Prime Land with Prime Opportunity"

1. Commercial Development — "Commercial Opportunities Abound"

Guest Speaker: Brian Hobbs, Guaranty Trust Co.

14:00 NATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Chairperson: Murray Koffler, Chairman,

Shoppers' Drug Mart

Co-Chairperson: Steven Brant, Peace Hills Trust Co.

PLENARY ONE

Theme: Product Opportunities —

"Toward Economic Revitalization"

1. Retail & Wholesale Business Opportunities — "The Increasing Buying Power of the Native Market"

Guest Speaker: Bill Lyall, Arctic Co-Operatives Ltd.

2. Manufacturing Opportunities — "The Rise in Native Productivity"

Guest Speaker: Larry Ned,

Sumas Clay Products Ltd.

3. Marketing Opportunities — "The Growing Demand for Native-Made Products"

Guest Speaker: Checker Cottler,

Corporation for American Indian Development

15:00 PLENARY TWO

Theme: Service Opportunities — "Toward an Economic Partnership"

1. Service Industries Opportunities — "The Unexploited

14:00 RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Chairperson: Hon. Nick Sibbeston, M.L.A.,

Government Leader, Government of N.W.T.

Co-Chairperson: Neil Greg, Makivik Corporation

PLENARY ONE

Theme: Renewable Resources Opportunities — "Renewable Sources of Opportunity"

1. Fisheries Opportunities — "The Dynamic Nature of Fishing Production"

Guest Speaker: (To Be Announced)

2. Agricultural Opportunities — "A New Perspective on Agriculture"

Guest Speaker: Bob Pasco, Western Indian

Agriculture Corp.

3. Forestry Resources Opportunities — "A New Era in Forestry Production"

Guest Speaker: Ed John, Tanizal Lumber Company

4. Traditional Economic Opportunities — "Enhancing the Value of Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Within a Worldwide Wage Economy"

Guest Speaker: Mark R. Goidon, Makivik Corporation

<p>16:30 BREAK FOR: EXHIBITION AND TRADE SHOW/BUSINESS EXCHANGE</p> <p>Guest Speaker: Peter Hebb, Guaranty Trust (See...)</p> <p>2. Industrial Development — "Room to Grow"</p> <p>3. Recreational Development — "Undiscovered Playgrounds"</p> <p>Guest Speaker: Wellington Staats Ontario Regional Liaison Council</p>	<p>15:20 PLENARY TWO</p> <p>Theme: Non-Renewable Resources Opportunities — "Joint Venturing in Canada's Future"</p> <p>1. Oil & Gas Opportunities — "Profiting from Native Partnership in the Oil & Gas Industry"</p> <p>Guest Speaker: (To Be Announced)</p> <p>2. Energy Development Opportunities — "Profiting from Native Partnership in Energy Development"</p> <p>Guest Speaker: Hon. Wilton Parastuk, M.L.A., Minister of Energy and Mines, Government of Manitoba</p>	<p>19:30 WELCOMING BANQUET</p> <p>Special Guest: Hon. David Peterson, Premier of Ontario</p>
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

<p>09:00 CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS BEGIN — (Concurrent)</p> <p>HOUSING & REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: The Broad Range of Commercial Development Opportunities on Native Lands</p> <p>Topics: Retail Complexes, Residential Complexes, Office Complexes, Waterfront Developments, Hotels, Legal Restrictions, Incentives, Tax Advantages, Etc.</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP — Native Lands</p> <p>Theme: Vast Availability Of Ideal Industrial Sites On Native Lands</p> <p>Topics: Industrial Parks, Manufacturing Plants, Locations to Markets, Costs of Labour, Legal Restrictions, Incentives, Tax Advantages, Etc.</p> <p>RURAL & RESERVE HOUSING WORKSHOP —</p> <p>Theme: Creating Business Out Of Rural & Reserve Housing</p> <p>Topics: Community Housing Programs, Private Non-Profit Housing, Individually Mortgaged Housing, Material Needs of Rural and Reserve Native Communities, Housing Supply Sources, Labour & Training Needs, Etc.</p> <p>URBAN NATIVE HOUSING WORKSHOP —</p> <p>Theme: Meeting the Housing Needs of Urban Natives Through the Creation of Related Businesses</p> <p>Topics: Private Non-Profit Housing, Community Non-Profit Housing, Individually Mortgaged Housing, Material Needs of Urban Native Communities, Housing Supply Sources, Labour & Training Needs, Building Restrictions, Etc.</p>	<p>09:00 CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS BEGIN — (Concurrent)</p> <p>NATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT — (Concurrent) RETAIL & WHOLESAL OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: Creating Business Around the Buying Power of Natives</p> <p>Topics: Community, Individual, and Corporate Buying Power, Merchandising, Franchising, Supplying Native Communities, Necessity Stores, Variety Stores, Etc.</p> <p>MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP —</p> <p>Theme: Harnessing Native Creativity</p> <p>Topics: On-Reserve Manufacturing, Manufacturing in rural Communities, Native Labour, Legal Advantages, Incentives, Tax Advantages, Etc.</p> <p>SERVICE INDUSTRY OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: The Broad Range of Native Services Opportunities</p> <p>Topics: "Mega-Project" Support, Native Contractors, Skilled Native Operators, Native Journeymen-Tradesmen, Commercial Transportation (Air, Land and Sea), Etc.</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS (PRINT MEDIA) OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: Meeting the Information Needs of Native Communities</p> <p>Topics: Native Newspapers, Newsletters, and Publications, Networking, Advertising, Specialized Journalism, Etc.</p>	<p>09:00 CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS BEGIN — (Concurrent)</p> <p>RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FISHING OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP —</p> <p>Theme: The Broad Economic Potential of Native Fishing</p> <p>Topics: Commercial Fishing, Sport Fishing, Hatcheries, Roe on Keip Operations, Aquaculture, Salmon Ranching, Habitat Management, Fish Marketing, Fishing Camps, Etc.</p> <p>OIL & GAS OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP —</p> <p>Theme: New Opportunities in the Oil & Gas Industry</p> <p>Topics: Production, Exploration, Technology, Services, Human Resources, Joint Ventures, Extraction Operations, Etc.</p> <p>AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: The Broad Economic Potential of Native Agriculture</p> <p>Topics: Market Gardening, Northern Greenhouse Production, Wild Rice Production & Marketing, The Family Farm, New Production Methods, Irrigation, Innovations, Markets, Services, Etc.</p> <p>TRADITIONAL ECONOMY WORKSHOP</p> <p>Theme: Maximizing the Economic Potential of the Traditional Native Economy Through Entrepreneurial Development</p> <p>Topics: Research & Development of Alternative Wildlife Markets, Cooperative Forms of Local Economic Development, Resource Management, Traditional Economic Values, Human Resource Management, Appropriate Technology, Etc.</p>
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AFTERNOON — Concurrent Conferences

<p>14:00 HOUSING & REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS CONTINUE — (Concurrent)</p> <p>HOUSING FINANCING WORKSHOP Theme: Exploring Available Means of Financing Housing Developers in Native Communities Topic: Federal Programs, CMHC Programs, Provincial Programs, Federal-Provincial Programs, Private Financing Schemes, Private-Government Financing Schemes, New Alternatives, Etc.</p> <p>RECREATIONAL LAND DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP Theme: Vast Availability of Ideal Recreational Real Estate on Native Lands Topics: Theme Parks, Resort Development, Leisure & Sport Facilities, Tourism Related Opportunities, Legal Restrictions, Incentives, Tax Advantages, Etc.</p> <p>HOUSING TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP Theme: Housing Methods & Innovations That Can Lead to Business Opportunities and Profits Topics: Design & Materials, Methods, Innovations, Specifications & Standards, Insulations Techniques, Energy Efficiency Devices, Etc.</p>	<p>14:00 NATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS CONTINUE — (Concurrent)</p> <p>MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: The Market Potential of Native-Made Products Topics: Marketing Native Products, Native Product Appeal, New/Unexplored Markets, International Markets, Art & Design Markets, Crafts Markets, Etc.</p> <p>SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP Theme: Turning Minimal Opportunity Into Big Profits Topics: Capitalizing on Location, Lower Labour Costs, Tax Advantages, Special Government Assistance Programs, Etc.</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS/ELECTRONIC OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: Linking Native Communities to the Future Topics: Native Satellite Networks, Native Cable Networks, Northern and Remote Telecommunications Opportunities, Information Systems for Native Communities, Computer Facilities for Native Communities, Etc.</p> <p>PROFESSIONAL SERVICES WORKSHOP Theme: The Emergence of the Professional Native Sector Topics: Native Executives, Native Experts & Specialists, Native Business Leaders, Native Consultants, Native Managers, Architects, Doctors, Lawyers, Bankers, Etc.</p>	<p>14:00 RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS CONTINUE — (Concurrent)</p> <p>FORESTRY RESOURCES OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: New Opportunities in the Forestry Industry Topics: Small vs. Large Operations, Reforestation for Profit, Secondary Production, Services, Human Resources, Etc.</p> <p>WILDLIFE RESOURCES OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: New Opportunities Centered on Wildlife Harvesting Topics: Hunting & Tourist Camps, Wilderness Tourism, Wildlife Branding, New Markets for Wildlife Products, Etc.</p> <p>MINING OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: New Opportunities Centered on Resource Sharing Topics: Joint Venturing, Partnerships in Exploration and Development, Technology Services, Human Resources, Etc.</p> <p>WATER RESOURCE OPPORTUNITIES WORKSHOP Theme: The Potential for Water Resource Development on Native Lands Topics: Hydro-Electric Development, Fresh Water Export, Irrigation, Water Generated Energy Alternatives, Etc.</p>
<p>16:00 BREAK FOR EXHIBITION AND TRADE SHOW/BUSINESS EXCHANGE</p>		

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

<p>09:00 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON FINANCE AND TRADE — (Theatre)</p> <p>Chairperson: (To Be Announced) Co-Chairperson: Ewan Cottrell, Goldwest Resources Ltd.</p>	<p>11:00 PLENARY THREE</p> <p>Theme: Native Advantages in Business and Trade Guest Speaker: (To Be Announced)</p>	
<p>09:25 PLENARY ONE</p> <p>Theme: Native Capital Formation Guest Speaker: Ron Jamieson, Imperial Securities Ltd.</p>	<p>11:25 PLENARY FOUR</p> <p>Theme: Financing New Business and Expansion Guest Speaker: Joe Regan, Royal Bank of Canada</p>	
<p>09:40 PLENARY TWO</p> <p>Theme: Opportunities in International Trade Guest Speaker: Frank Hughes, Pamela Kerr Forester</p>	<p>11:50 Break for Lunch</p>	
<p>10:15 Coffee</p>	<p>12:00 LUNCHEON</p> <p>Special Guest Speaker: Hon. Joseph Meitzfeld, Minister of Trade, Traffic and Commerce, Greenland Home Rule</p>	

AFTERNOON

14:00 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & FINANCE WORKSHOPS BEGIN — (Concurrent)

A REVIEW OF POTENTIAL MARKETS WORKSHOP (I)

Theme: An examination of potential new markets.

Topics: European Economic Community, United States, and Circumpolar Nations.

FINANCING NEW BUSINESS & EXPANSION WORKSHOP

Theme: Exploring the elements of financing new business development and expansion, and a review of the institutions and government assistance available to support Native business.

Topics: Debt financing from chartered banks, obtaining venture capital, raising equity, joint ventures and consortiums, Federal and Provincial funding programs.

14:00 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & FINANCE WORKSHOPS CONTINUE — (Concurrent)

BREAKING IN TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE WORKSHOP

Theme: Practical advice on how to break into international trade.

Topics: Conducting market surveys and analysis, obtaining local representation, licensing arrangements, getting help from foreign and domestic governments.

NATIVE ADVANTAGES IN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & TRADE WORKSHOP

Theme: An examination of the present and potential advantages open to status Indians in business competitiveness and international trade.

Topics: The implications of the Jay Treaty in Canada/U.S. trade by Indian businesses, special taxation advantages open to Indians and on-Reserve businesses, the potential for free trade zones, etc.

NATIVE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WORKSHOP

Theme: An examination of present and potential Native financial institutions and the services they could provide Native business in start-up, expansion, and trade.

Topics: Native banks, native equity corporations, development corporations, etc.

16:00 BREAK FOR: EXHIBITION AND TRADE SHOW/BUSINESS EXCHANGE

19:30 N.B.S. BANQUET

FRIDAY, JUNE 27

09:00 INTERNATIONAL TRADE & FINANCE WORKSHOPS CONTINUE — (Concurrent)

TRADE IN THE NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR WORKSHOP

Theme: A review of the potential for growth and trade in the non-renewable and manufacturing sectors. An analysis of trends, developments and mechanisms.

Topics: Petroleum, mining, manufacturing.

TRADE IN THE RENEWABLE RESOURCES WORKSHOP

Theme: A review of the potential for growth and trade in the renewable resources sector. An analysis of trends, developments and mechanisms.

Topics: Fishing, wildlife harvesting, agriculture, furs, forestry, aquaculture, etc.

REVIEW OF POTENTIAL MARKETS WORKSHOP (II)

Theme: A review of international markets open to Native business.

Topics: Third World markets, the Pacific Rim markets, and market in the Contadora Countries, and the circumpolar nations.

TRADE IN THE GOODS AND SERVICES SECTOR WORKSHOP

Theme: A review of the potential for growth and trade in goods and services. An analysis of trends, developments and mechanisms.

Topics: Arts and crafts, tourism, culture, etc.

CASE STUDIES IN DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

Theme: An examination of success stories in Native business development and trade as a vehicle to understand problems, solutions, assistance programs, and workable approaches.

Topics: West Coast fisheries, financial institutions, joint ventures, businesses engaged in international trade.

12:00 LUNCHEON AND CONFERENCE WRAP-UP

Special Guest: (To Be Announced)

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delegates and the general public.

"The door to Ontario's Display is open," Staats said. "Come and enjoy our hospitality, visit Indian business people, enjoy our fashion shows and audio visual presentations, and get the facts and the contacts you need to share in our success."

A display of Indian artifacts will remind the visitor Indian trade began 5,000 years ago and has evolved into a dynamic business community today.

Tourism, industrial parks, fashion, arts and crafts, mineral development, cultural exhibits and agriculture — these are some of the exhibits guaranteed to generate interest in the

opportunities to be found in Indian business.

The visitor to Ontario's display will find an even broader range of expertise available listed in the updated Indian Business directory available at the Ontario Information Booth.

The hospitable Ontario Display with its soaring roof topped with four symbolic red circles, will showcase diversified Ontario Indian business enterprise from wilderness hunting and fishing camps to wild rice production and manufacturing.

Two-day fashion shows will present the work of creative Indian designers. Traditional skills and contemporary design are combined in exciting hand-beaded silk gowns, a body-

skimming leather wedding dress, and sheepskin fashions for men and women.

In the craft display, intricate quill baskets, classic pottery and stone carvings will be included in a spectrum of important pieces of Indian crafts and fine art.

The writer, Juanita Rennie, is a Native of Batchawana Bay, Ontario, and a graduate of the program in Journalism for Native people at the University of Western Ontario. She is former editor of the Ontario Indian and is the author of several articles and research projects on Native people.

Across Canada

Roy Louis



EDMONTON, ALBERTA — "The Summit is a focus of what we have accomplished as North America's original traders and our potential as leaders in the creation of prosperity for our people and all of society. We are dedicated to using our energy and our enterprise to create new markets for our products, to build new ventures with the national and international community, to create new jobs, new training and new economic development opportunities".

Roy Louis, is Chairman of the Native Business Summit Foundation. Mr. Louis, a Cree member of the Samson Indian Band of Hobbema, Alberta, is Chairman of the Board and Executive Committee of Peace Hills Trust, Canada's only Native financial institution with assets in excess of \$110 million and a loan and mortgage portfolio of \$49 million stretching from Manitoba to B.C. Peace Hills Trust has branches in Hobbema and Edmonton and is wholly-owned by the Samson Indian Band.

A Band councillor, businessman and rancher, Mr. Louis is also a Director of the Native Venture Capital Corp. of Alberta.

Martin Connell



TORONTO, ONTARIO — "The Summit provides a tremendous chance for the Native and non-Native business communities to share the almost unlimited opportunities that are available through the exchange of ideas, expertise, talents and new market potential. It's a unique business opportunity that should not be missed."

Martin Connell, Vice Chairman of the NBS Board, is Chairman of the

Board of Directors and principal shareholder of Conwest Explorations Ltd. Based in Toronto, the company has significant oil and gas production and exploration interests in Western Canada as well as mining interests in Ontario and the high Arctic. The company has assets in excess of \$140 million. He is also active in several business, political and charitable organizations.

Mark R. Gordon



KUUJUAUQ, QUEBEC — "The Summit is designed to put Native people on the map. We have the businesses and the potential. We want the world to know about it and the Summit is the vehicle to do it. It will mark an historic step for the Native economy of Canada."

Mark R. Gordon is first vice-chairman of the Native Business Summit Foundation. Mr. Gordon is president of the Makivik Corporation and has been involved with Aboriginal rights issues since 1972 when he became the Chief negotiator for the Northern Quebec Inuit Association regarding the James Bay and northern Quebec land claims dispute.

Born in Kuujuaq (Old Fort Chimo), Quebec, Mr. Gordon has also served as executive director of the Inuit Tapiscat of Canada (1977), director on the interim board of the Northern Quebec Inuit Association; coordinator for the Inuit Committee on National Issues; vice-president of Makivik Corp; president of Sanak Maintenance and treasurer of Air Inuit Ltd.

Lester B. Lafond



SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN — "The Summit will showcase Native business from across Canada

but at the same time it will provide a place where business can be transacted and where partnerships can be struck among Native people and with non-Natives as well.

The Summit provides a ground floor opportunity to tap new markets and new business. Our message to all business people across Canada is that this is an opportunity you can't afford to miss."

Lester B. Lafond, Secretary of the Native Business Summit Foundation, also holds several executive positions in the financial and investment business community that provide assistance to Canadian Native businesses. He is currently president of the D.C. Venture Capital Corporation, Vice-president of D.C. Financial Corporation and President of Lafond Enterprises Ltd.

Ron Jamieson



OHSEWEN, ONTARIO — "There is certainly no shortage of outstanding Native and non-Native people willing to share their expertise and experience with others. But even these highly successful members of the business Community can benefit immensely by making new contacts and exploring such potential areas as joint ventures and new international markets."

Ron Jamieson, Treasurer of the NBS Board, is a division manager with Imperial Securities Ltd. where he and his staff of registered representatives manage the marketing of various investment vehicles with assets in excess of \$1/2-billion.

A member of the Six Nations Indian Band, Mr. Jamieson's community service activities include past chairman of the Community Planning Committee and Community Economic Development Committee of Ohsewen.



Native Business Summit Review published by:

Native Business Summit Foundation of Canada
Fondation canadienne du Sommet des entreprises autochtones

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Building Your Working Future!

When the Northern Institute of Technology in Prince Albert opens its doors in September, it will be the newest, technical training facility in Western Canada!

Built by your government to ensure Saskatchewan people have training facilities second to none, the Northern Institute offers much more than just a scenic location, bright new shops, labs, seminar rooms and resource centre. We're offering you access to unique training opportunities ... some not available anywhere else in Saskatchewan.

We'll prepare you for jobs in Saskatchewan

Our 35 courses reflect the opportunity available in Saskatchewan. You won't have to leave the province to gain the skills required by our employers. Study programs such as Forestry, Fisheries, Parks Management, Early Childhood Development and many more. Some programs, such as Marine and Small Engine Repair and Chemical Dependency Worker, are totally new to the province.

By monitoring technological advances and working closely with business and industry, we're making sure you receive the most up-to-date training possible — training that allows you to work at rewarding jobs, right here in Saskatchewan.

We take your lifestyle and learning needs into consideration

The Northern Institute of Technology uses the self-paced, "competency-based" learning (CBL) system. This means that training materials are prepared in small segments called "modules" — each module being a stand-alone teaching unit. The flexibility of the CBL system allows you to work at your own pace, to concentrate on areas where skill-building is required, to combine learning with employment, or to train on the job.

All you need is a desire to learn

As long as you're 17 or older, you're eligible to enrol.

When you do register, we'll carry out some preliminary testing to make sure you receive the training you'll need for your chosen field of study. We may also give credit for skills and experience you already have.

Register early!

Some programs start September 3, so act now! Courses will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

Write, phone or complete the coupon below and we'll provide more information about courses, tuition fees and registration procedures. We can also arrange for a meeting between you and one of our career counsellors.

Why not give us a call today to find out how we can help you "build your working future".

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Area of interest _____

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Age: _____

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P.O. Box 3003
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 6G1
Telephone (306) 953-2494

Native Upgrader Project Update

By Dale Pelletier

As of March 10, 1986 the Native Upgrader Employment Project has been in operation collecting the names of Native Peoples with a construction background and interest in working at the Federated Coop Upgrader Site.

The project is sponsored by Ed Nofield, Area Director for AMNSIS Western Region III and funded by Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Qualified Native trades people and Native workers interested in trades training are being asked to register for possible job and training opportunities.

Comparisons of the unemployment rate and participation rate in the labour market between Native and Non-Native reveals a provincial tragedy and demonstrates the need for programs of this nature.

Unemployment Rate:

Non-Native - 8.7%

Native - 32%

Participation Rate:

Non-Native - 65.5%

Native - 49.1%

*Figures from Saskatchewan Labour (1986) and Gabriel Dumont Institute study (1981).

Present high unemployment statistics lend themselves to Native poverty, poor housing, low life expectancy, high alcoholism rates, the highest representation in Canada's prisons, children in care of institutions and the lowest level of education in Canada.

The problems are clear the solution is an up-hill struggle for social and economic benefits.

In order to negotiate job opportunities for Native people one must first have a basis to negotiate plus

Labour-Management co-determination is required to accomplish any form of employment equity. Discussions with the province, developers and the unions have been ongoing in order to analyse the labour market and identify appropriate training.

To date no decision has been made to determine whether the Upgrader will be closed-shop or open-shop. Talks with the building trades have left avenues open for Native workers to become involved with the union hiring halls and apprenticeship training programs if the site is unionized.

To properly assess the success of any affirmative action initiative, monitoring the participants within the program must be done on an on-

going basis both on site and while in training.

These measures are being designed to utilize the human resources of the Native Community to their fullest potential. This all adds up to economic benefits to the community as a whole and promotes the idea of Aboriginal social advancement.

For more information contact Native Upgrader Project, No. 203-1808 Smith Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, Phone 781-6996 or 757-5055. □

Editor's Note:

Dale Pelletier is the Co-ordinator for the Native Upgrader Employment Project.



Edwin Pelletier

Photo: New Breed File

Jobs Needed

By Tina La Rose

At the recent meeting of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) in Prince Albert, the delegates broke off into workshops to discuss such issues as land and self-government, economic development and the Non-Status position.

In one of the workshops, Edwin Pelletier, AMNSIS Area Director for Eastern Region IIA stressed the lack of jobs in his area. "Jobs are inaccessible even with a subsidy of 85% by the government. Most businesses won't hire because of the colour of the skins."

One member spoke of how he obtained his journeyman status in his field yet it took him three years before he got a decent job.

Land and the Non-Status issues were also discussed briefly but most people felt they needed more time to go over the paper work provided in their kits. "The organizers should send these information packages out sooner instead of in this two hour preparation," said Pelletier.

In conclusion Pelletier said they, "admired the South East Area for obtaining the Lebré Metis Farm. He also said that he would like to get information from the South East Area on how they started negotiating for the farm and signing of the lease. □

Andrew Welcomes Pipeline Contract And Expansion

Regina - Economic Development and Trade Minister Bob Andrew recently welcomed the decision by Interprovincial Pipe Line Ltd. to a-

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ward two-thirds of a \$55 million building materials contract to IPS-CO Inc. in Regina.

It is the first such contract to be awarded following Interprovincial's plans for a \$292 million, third-phase pipeline expansion between Regina and Gretna, Manitoba.

Andrew said the contract will create jobs in the steel industry and result in economic benefits for the

province.

Out of the \$292 million project, which is subject to National Energy Board approval, Interprovincial will be spending \$235 million in Western Canada. Saskatchewan will see \$115 million of that investment.

The expansion of the pipeline is expected to begin in June and be completed by the end of the year. □

Native Women's Week - A Success

By Vi Sanderson

Regina Mayor, Mr. Larry Schneider, recently proclaimed April 26 to May 3, 1986 as Regina Native Women's Association Week. This well known organization was recognized for its continuing efforts to promote cultural awareness of the Native community as well as their tireless efforts in supporting Native women and their families. Numerous concerned individuals, businesses, church and service organizations and community groups participated in making the week's observance a success.

The week began with an inspirational graduation exercise for Regina Native students. This event has become an annual event and is held to acknowledge the accomplishments and dedicated perseverance of Regina's Native student community.

Next came an open house at the Regina Native Women's Associa-



tion (RNWA), main office, Native Girl's Treatment Centre as well as the Residence Resource Centre where refreshments were served to all visitors. A Craft and Bake sale at the Regina Friendship Centre was followed by a fun-for-all Children's Carnival at the Tekakwitha Wickiup at 1279 Retalack Street in Regina.

To wrap-up this special week, the RNWA hosted a Family Fun Night which was attended by well over two hundred people. The evening was concluded with a splash of local entertainment which included a fashion show, a Hawaiian dance and the joyful sounds of family music by Chris and Lonnie Lafontaine and family which was highlighted by a solo by their young son.

The weeks celebration was a total success which was appreciated and will be remembered by many who felt that it was too long coming. □

ECDP Gets Last Minute Reprieve

By Jean-Paul Claude

Saskatoon - At a recent graduation of SUNTEP's Early Childhood Development Program (ECDP), David

Goldsmith, Programs Manager with Employment and Immigration Canada, announced that his department has taken steps to ensure that the much needed ECD program is continued to include at least one more intake of students for the full two year course of study. The program, which is designed to train child care professionals, was one which had been sought after for

some time as there was a demonstrated and desperate need for professionals in this vital field.

Through the exhaustive and cooperative efforts of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Regina, Kelsy Institute in Saskatoon, as well as the federal and provincial governments through their respective agencies and departments, an arrangement to deliver just such a program and have it certified was arrived at two years ago and was included in the provisions of the STEP II agreement which New Breed reported at that time.

Then, the provisions were to allow only one intake of students. However, since that time, it has become increasingly evident that the need for child care workers of the nature trained through this program was much greater than had been envisioned and those demonstrated needs could not be fully met with the one program which was then in attendance.

Guests from AMNSIS, Gabriel Dumont Institute, Kelsy Institute as well as EDCP, enthusiastically welcomed the news to continue the program.

Goldsmith indicated that the intake for this extension should be completed by August or September of this year. Those interested in enrolling are urged to contact Ms. Terri McPhail at the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Regina as soon as possible as it is expected that the available class spaces will be filled quickly. □

Mother's Day Greeting

It is too seldom that we take the time to acknowledge the eternal gifts offered so freely and lovingly to us by Mother. And so it is, with the innocence and tenderness of a child who has known those gifts, that the New Breed extends to you, mothers of the earth, our most sincere, heartfelt and belated greetings for Mother's Day 1986 and forever. □

“Stand UP” And Be Counted “In”



June 3

census day

By Gloria Shorting

Regina - Alice Setka, information officer for Statistics Canada, was in Regina recently to get Native people more aware of the importance of being identified.

Statistics Canada has ordered a Canada wide Census to be taken on June 3rd, 1986, of all people living in Canada. Ms. Setka in addressing a meeting on Friday the 21st day of March, at the Riel Local head office, said "How do we get the message out to the Aboriginal people? We must locate and increase our peoples awareness of how important it is to register, and be identified."

She said she had some problems with the Media, because they will not publicize the information until the day before Census Day. Ms. Setka says she is open to all recommendations and suggestions, that could help us to get the message out.

Ms. Setka has proposed a process by which to resolve the Media problem. She first wants to locate and identify Native Organizations, and have them agree to assist in providing the information to the Aboriginal people. The groups she has identified so far include: Riel Local, Native Communications, Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Commis-

sion, Salvation Army, Friendship Center, Regina Native Women's Association, Gabriel Housing Corporation, and Namerind Housing Corporation.

Census Representatives will be hired to assist Native people with filling out the forms, and providing necessary information. People interested in this job must be registered with Canada Manpower, and fill out a special form for Statistics Canada. Training is provided for this job. There is a specified number to be hired, but the exact number is not known at this time.

There will be a meeting for people from these various representative organizations scheduled for April or May, at the Regina Friendship Center.

Ms. Setka may be contacted through the Dumont Institute in Regina. If you have any recommendations or suggestions, concerning getting the message out, please get in contact with her. □

Student Receives Scholarship

By Velma Woloshin

Saskatoon - Marlene Brisebois, a student of the Gabriel Dumont Institute Early Childhood Development Program in Saskatoon recently won the Advance Education and Manpower Achievement Award for her overall academic performance in Year I of the program. A \$415.00 scholarship accompanied the award. Marlene is currently continuing Year II studies in Early Childhood Development.

The program is certified by Kelsey Institute, whose Early Childhood Development Program Head, Louise Cassidy chose the award recipients from the student body.

Marlene is originally from Ile-la-Croix, Saskatchewan. Upon completion of her Year II studies, she hopes to find employment working with Special Needs children. □



Marlene Brisebois (R) accepts achievement award

New Scholarship Program

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research recently announced the establishment of a scholarship program for Metis and Non-Status Indian students of economic development. The program is designed to assist Aboriginal peoples to gain the knowledge and skills required to participate more fully in the economic life of Saskatchewan.

The Nap Lafontaine Economic Development Scholarship Program is available to Metis and Non-Status Indian students who have resided in Saskatchewan for five years, and who are either enrolled or about to enroll in an area related to economic development in a recognized educational institution in Canada.

Several different scholarships will be offered, beginning in the Autumn of 1986. They include:

- Entrance scholarships of up to \$300 each;
- Undergraduate scholarships of up to \$500 each;
- Loan Remission scholarships, to cover 50% of outstanding student loans, to a maximum of \$3,000;
- Graduate scholarships of up to \$2,000 per year for students in masters or doctoral programs.

As well, graduation scholarships will be provided to students graduating from Gabriel Dumont Institute courses related to economic development. Special scholarships may also be awarded from time to time as funds permit.

A total of about 50 awards will be offered annually in all categories.

The Nap Lafontaine Scholarship Program is funded through a capital endowment from the Native Economic Development Program of the Department of Regional and Industrial Expansion (DRIE).

Scholarship information and application forms are available at high

schools and post-secondary educational institutes in Saskatchewan, through any program or office of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), and by writing or phoning Kieth Turnbull at:

Gabriel Dumont Institute
121 Broadway Avenue East
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 0Z6
(306522-5691 or (toll free)
1-800-667-9851

Native Scholarship Program For The Arts

By Keith Turnbull

The Sask. Trust for sport, culture and recreation, and the cultural arm of AMNSIS, the Gabriel Dumont Institute, are pleased to announce the establishment of a Na-

tive Scholarship Program for the Arts.

A grant of \$5,000 will be made to AMNSIS, by Sask. Trust to be administered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

The scholarship program will provide awards to Metis and Non-Status Indians to attend the Saskatchewan School of the Arts, University fine arts programs and other recognized arts schools and arts workshops in Saskatchewan.

Eight scholarships worth \$300 each will be provided to students attending the Saskatchewan School of the Arts; four scholarships of \$300 each to students attending University fine arts programs, and four awards to people attending other recognized writers workshops.

For more information, or to apply for scholarships, write to:

Native Scholarships for the Arts
C/O Communications Unit
Gabriel Dumont Institute
121 Broadway Ave. E.
Regina, Sask.
S4N 0Z6

Mr. And Mrs. Batoche Nominations

Regina - The Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Commission (SNAC), has been selected to sponsor the 1986 edition of the annual Mr. and Mrs. Batoche contest which is a regular feature of Metis Heritage Days held in Batoche each year as a cultural awareness festival for Metis and other Native groups from Saskatchewan, Canada and the United States.

SNAC Director, Mr. Ken Sinclair reported that this year's competition has already gotten off the ground as information sheets were delivered to each Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians (AMNSIS) local directing them to submit entrants from within their respective

areas for this prestigious competition.

Sinclair said that the winners will be chosen for their overall contribution to the aims and aspirations of the Saskatchewan Native community. He added that he expects a healthy response to the call for nominations and an especially difficult task for the judges who have yet to be selected. Although there has yet been no announcement or prizes the winners will be honoured guests at Batoche during heritage days as is traditional.

Past winners of this competition have been chosen for a wide array of contributions ranging from preserving the Native culture to educating our youth and instilling in them the pride of their culture.

For further information regarding this contest or nominating procedures you are asked to contact SNAC at 1166 Broad Street, 522-3681 in Regina, during regular business hours. □

Native Business Summit In Regina

By Tina La Rose

Regina - A recent reception at the Assinibola Club in Regina saw many Native and non-Native business men come together to hear the Chairman of the Native Business Summit Foundation of Canada, Tony Belcourt, discuss the objectives and goals of the Summit. "We want to create a whole new era in economic development for Native people. We want to change the atmosphere and opinion that people have of Native people," Belcourt explained.

Formed last fall, the Native Business Foundation of Canada will attempt to bring Native and non-Native business leaders and professionals together to share expertise at every level. "We have to dispel the myths and create new attitudes," Belcourt said. He said the Foundation will be holding a Business Summit in June (refer to Up-coming Events for time), at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre where business leaders as well as Federal Provincial and prominent Foreign Governments will be in attendance. "It's geared to bring people together to discuss how one person's needs can be another opportunity," Belcourt said in a recent interview.

Costing near \$1 million, the organizers expect to accommodate at least one thousand delegates and one hundred display booths, not including those from foreign countries. Delegates and visitors can look forward to conferences dealing with housing, real estate, finance, trade, small business, and resources, as well as an exposition, trade show, art gallery, trading post and a film festival.

The Summit will give the White Bear Indian Band the chance to see how their nine-hundred lot cottage development stacks up against others.



The symbol of the Native Business Summit Foundation of Canada is a stylized Medicine Wheel which is rooted in Native tradition and it's unique design is rich in history and meaning. It originated with the Plains Indians, but it's values are common to all cultures.

Traditionally, the Medicine Wheel is shown in the form of objects, usually stones, arranged in a circle to represent the entire universe, including the family, friends, the animal kingdom, governments, philosophies, and even entire na-

tions. The North is represented by the colour white symbolizing wisdom, the South side represents truth and innocence and is green, the Western point which is coloured red, refers to looking inward, or introspection and the yellow colour of the East represent looking outward, or illumination.

Belcourt concluded by stating he is well aware that many people view the Summit with apprehension, fearing it will turn into a forum for conflict and confrontation, "It's not going to be that kind of event," he said. "If confrontation does take place it will be unfortunate. I don't expect any."

Belcourt is currently visiting several provinces to promote the Business Summit in hopes that provinces will send Native Businesses to the Summit and assist Metis Entrepreneurs to set up businesses. □

Health Minister Releases Report

Regina - Health Minister Graham Taylor recently released the report of the Advisory Committee on Alcohol, Drugs and Youth.

Taylor appointed the committee in August, 1985, to examine alcohol and drug abuse by Saskatchewan youth, and to identify gaps in current programs with a view to setting priorities for new direction.

The 13-member committee included representatives from the RCMP, Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation, Rainbow Youth Centre, Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Council Corporation, PRIDE, Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, the provincial departments of health, social services and education, and two high school students. The committee was chaired by Bill Davis, a private citizen from

Weyburn who is active in community drug education programs.

In response to the recommendations by the committee, the health minister announced the following immediate initiatives:

- a youth project team within Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission to develop and co-ordinate prevention, intervention and treatment services for adolescents;

- an inter-agency committee with senior representatives from Social Services, Education, Justice, Health and SADAC to co-ordinate development of policies, procedures and resources related to alcohol and drug education, intervention and treatment;

- a five-year plan to be developed by SADAC, in consultation with the inter-agency committee, to address implementation of committee recommendations in the areas of education, training, legislation and media, as well as treatment services.

Taylor also agreed with committee recommendations that Native people be fully involved in developing services directed to Native youth. □

News Briefs

Wascana Institute To Increase Native Enrolment

Regina - A special program aimed at increasing enrolment of students of Indian ancestry at the Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences in Regina has been approved by the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission.

Wascana Institute Principal Ray

Meyer said the initiative will create an atmosphere of acceptance of Native people and should encourage a greater number of them to enrol.

"It has been our experience that many Native people did not feel our training programs are accessible to them. This program will change that situation. Training places will be made available to Native students in all 20 competency-based learning programs offered by Wascana Institute."

The objective of the program is to increase the number of Native people receiving training in skilled trades and technical areas. Additional counselling services will be provided to assist Native students.

Wildlife Ministers Meet

Regina - Parks and Renewable Resources Minister Colin Maxwell recently reported a wildlife conference in Ottawa has concluded that essential wildlife research and management programs must be maintained at present levels.

Maxwell, other provincial wildlife ministers, and representatives from federal wildlife agencies and several non-governmental wildlife organizations met May 7 and 8 to discuss regional and national issues and to identify ways to improve the management of Canada's vital wildlife resource.

"We also agreed that new initiatives, such as the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, should be a high priority requiring increased participation by all sectors involved in wildlife management," Maxwell said.

The Saskatchewan Government recently endorsed the 15-year, \$1.5 billion international plan, which calls for more than one million acres of Saskatchewan wetlands to be preserved and upgraded.

Participants at the meeting also agreed that options for raising additional revenues for wildlife management projects, including user-pay concepts, should continue to be more fully developed and evaluated.

Community College Students To Be Recognized

Regina - The Regina Plains Community College is holding an Achievement Ceremony at the Centre of the Arts this June for students graduating from a full time pre-trades, pre-employment, upgrading or career planning program over the last year.

If you are such a graduate and have not already been notified, the College would like to include you on their mailing list. Please contact the College at 569-3811.

For more information please contact:

Gail Derwores
Information Officer
Regina Plains Community College
2708 - 12th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4T 1J2
Phone 569-3811

Student Aid Changes

Regina - Recently-announced changes to the student aid program will be of benefit to single parents, the majority being women, Pat Smith, minister responsible for the Status of Women, said recently.

Single parents will, for the first time, be included under the Special Incentive Program which offers bursaries for people with special needs. This program offers up to \$110 per week to eligible full-time

students in addition to support available from the Canada Student Loan Program and provincial bursary programs.

The government projects that up to 1,000 single parents will take advantage of the program in 1986.

The new Saskatchewan Supplementary Loan Program will offer additional loans of up to \$3,000 per year at six per cent interest rate. □



Rainbow Trout

Fort Qu'Appelle - Angling prospects for rainbow trout in Saskatchewan are looking up thanks to the 1986 stocking program being carried out by Saskatchewan Parks and Renewable Resources' fish culture station at Fort Qu'Appelle.

The station plans to stock a total of 400,000 rainbow trout fingerlings in 1986. To date, 56,000 have been stocked in 11 Saskatchewan water bodies, including popular angling lakes such as Berna Lake, Zeden Lake and Sealey Lake. Stocking started in early April. □

Outside The Province



C-Weed Band pose for promo shot

C-Weed Band Celebrates 10 Years In The Canadian Music Industry

Winnipeg - Winnipeg's C-Weed Band has enjoyed a few months off the road lately, but they have not slowed down their work schedules. The popular country rock group has "holed up" in Winnipeg to spend more time with the business aspect of their career. In the meantime, the C-Weed band passed a milestone in their career as entertainers - 10 years of continuous operation as a group as of January, 1986. After 10 years of operating at a pace that would overwhelm a lot of small businesses in Canada, the C-Weed Band needed to take care of such business matters as banking and accounting systems, administrative support systems, directional management and planning for the future.

Two of the most visible results are a business administration agreement with the Henning family of the Downs Motor Inn (Ma Henning and family) and the formation of Hawk Entertainment as the management agency for the Group. "We feel that with business guidance and tutelage from the Downs people, Hawk Entertainment, which we own and

operate ourselves, would be the most viable management system for the Canadian market," said Errol Ranville, C-Weeds leader and general manager. "But in order to seriously attack the U.S. and other international markets, we obviously needed to arrange management with a world known management firm with a track record for success."

The C-Weed Band popularity has continuously increased in the Canadian market with hit singles such as "Magic in the Music", "Bringing Home the Good Times" and the major success of their album, "Going The Distance" and their latest national album release, "Live at Ma's". All of this success is backed by the C-Weed Bands distribution agreement with R.C.A. Canada, and the groups massive following among Canada's Native people. With all their business affairs coming together and their continuing desire to work hard at their career(s), it remains a matter of time before the C-Weed Band become another Canadian success story on a world wide basis.

There is a good possibility, C-Weed will again be performing at Back To Batoche Days, scheduled for July 25, 26, 27, 1986. Watch for more details in upcoming issues of New Breed! □

Transfer Of Indian Health Care

Ottawa - Health and Welfare Minister Jake Epp has announced that Indian leaders and representatives of the Medical Services Branch of his Department will initiate discussions on the transfer of responsibility for the provision of health care to community control.

Mr. Epp said that the federal government is firmly committed to the concept of transfer and that an earlier moratorium on transfers has been lifted.

"The transfer of the provision of health care to Indian control reflects not only the desire of Indian people for self-government, but also recognizes that when people have a stake in programs provided for their health and well-being, they become more involved and responsive to the purpose and intent of those programs," the Minister said. □

Outside The Province

Ray Fox First NNATCOM President

By Jean-Paul Claude

Vancouver - A founding conference was well attended here recently to establish a national Aboriginal communications organization. Twenty-one Native communications groups met for four days in what will be remembered as an historic occasion in the journal of Natives for Native initiatives.

The new National Aboriginal Communications Society (NNATCOM), is a result of many years of exhaustive efforts by Native communications professionals across Canada who have survived unbelievable odds to demand the respect and acknowledgement of their non-Native peers.

Ray Fox, a former audio/visual director of SNCC and presently serving as director of radio with the Aboriginal Radio and Television Society (ARTS), was elected as NNATCOM's first president. Fox attributed the finally established national organization to the, "individuals who persevered with the concept and had the commitment towards that objective. Without these individuals who had firm courage, commitment and the vision to pursue such a dream, this creation of a national communications group would not have transpired."

Fox suggested that although the workload of the new executive will seem awesome, the assured co-operation of the nations independent Native communications organizations' talents and resources will lessen the work considerably.

The other members of NNATCOM's executive elected in Vancouver were, Vice-President Rosemarie Kuptana (president of Inuit Broadcasting Corporation), Secretary Ron Nadeau (general manager of Manitoba Native Communication Incorporated and Mikisew Broadcasting), and Treasurer Bert Crowfoot (general manager of Aboriginal Multi



Ray Fox (Centre) joins Joan Beatty to talk to conference participant

Media Society of Alberta and Aboriginal Radio and television Society).

NNATCOM's stated objectives are: (1) To establish a national organization of Aboriginal communications societies for the purpose of reflecting the common needs and concerns of member societies; (2) To develop and promote Aboriginal media through services that may include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) facilitating the exchange of information and programs among members; (b) establishing a national Aboriginal communications library, print, radio, television and film, audio/visual and other mediums of expression that reflect the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada; (c) facilitating markets of Aboriginal produced print, audio and visual mediums for the primary benefit of its members; (d) facilitating radio, television and print access by members to public and private distribution systems and technology; (d) and/or any other services, as may be required from time to time consistent with the common needs and concerns of member societies. (3) To be non-partisan; (4) To preserve and promote and enhance the development and growth of Aboriginal languages and cultures in Canada, (5) To promote and develop the training and employment opportunities for Aboriginal people in the communications field in Canada; (6) To carry out such other matters as may be required, from time to time, to ensure the objectives of the

society are met.

Although, the magnitude of these objectives are overwhelming, Fox stated that they will be fulfilled with the co-operation of all member societies because they reflect the needs and concerns of those same, twenty-one member societies, who will each be represented by one member on the NNATCOM board of governors. In addition, Fox indicated that working mechanisms have been established to provide continual monitoring and consultations between the member organizations and the national body. Fox said that such a close association will be paramount to NNATCOM's planning an ongoing course of action based on the desires and directions of its members.

The 21 member groups also approved an operational manual which Fox said will become, "the heart and soul of NNATCOM." The manual includes strategies for immediate and long range operational plans. These plans will take Aboriginal communications in this country from, "Smoke Signals to Satellites", as one conference participant observed in his optimistic enthusiasm. From Smoke Signals to Satellites was a phrase of the now defunct Alberta Native Communications Society (ANCS) and is fast becoming the theme of the New Breed of Native communicators who have the brand of foresight and perseverance that has made NNATCOM a reality. □

Book Review

Metis Development And The Canadian West

This series of five booklets was undertaken as a co-operative venture between the Department of Education and the Gabriel Dumont Institute. The intent of the series is to document Metis contributions to the settlement and development of the Canadian West, and to challenge stereotypical images of the Metis that have been presented. The most important aspect of this series is that it will be circulated and used in the Grade XII classrooms of Saskatchewan written from the Metis perspective.

A brief overview of the series are as follows:

● **Book 1: Contrasting Worlds** is an overview of the Canadian West from the 1600's to the early 1870's when many of the Metis moved from the Red River area to Saskatchewan.

● **Book 2: Changing Times** is an examination of the governing bodies

and the laws which were in effect in the Canadian West between 1821 and 1875.

● **Book 3: Petitioning for Rights** is a study of the period between 1872 and 1883 which focuses on attempts by the Metis to obtain title to the lands on which they lived.

● **Book 4: Conflicting Plans** is an examination of the conflict between the Metis' attempts to gain legal ownership of their lands and the federal government's national policy and plans for a railway.

● **Book 5: Ending an Era** is an examination of the resistance battles, Riel's trial, the political situation and the immediate aftermath of the resistance.

This series will be available in early April and can be obtained from Gabriel Dumont Institute. □

By Calvin Racette
Curriculum Developer, G.D.I.

Caputo, Philip, *A Rumor of War*, New York, Ballentine, 1977, reprinted 1984.

By Keith Turnbull

"A Rumor of War" is the personal account of Lieutenant Philip Caputo, who as a young American officer, landed in Danang, Vietnam, in 1965, in the very early stages of the American intervention. At this time, the war was considered to be a "splendid little war", in which the U.S. Marines were sent in to give "limited defensive protection" to the regular South Vietnamese Army. The South Vietnamese government was a corrupt dictatorship, unable to gain any support from its own population, its army unable to defeat the popular National Liberation Front. The role of the American Armed Forces expanded rapidly, as the American government took an ever larger role in propping up the unpopular government.

Within a few years, hundreds of thousands of U.S. soldiers were fighting - and dying - in a country where they were, by and large, considered by the population as invaders.

The author returned to Vietnam in 1975, in time to see the National

Liberation Front (known as the Vietcong) and the North Vietnamese Army win the war and take control of their own country. The United States had come in as "conquering heroes in 1965, and, by 1975, they beat a hasty, undignified exit."

Caputo graphically illustrates the horrors of the war, where "success" was determined not on battles won, but on numbers of Vietcong killed. The definition of "Vietcong" was contained in the unwritten command: "If they are Vietnamese and run, they are Vietcong". Regardless of age, sex or political ideology, if people were in the way of the American forces, they could be counted in the famous "body count", conducted daily, and tallied up by officers to check on the progress of the war.

The author describes how the war took an enormous toll on the lives of the people involved, both Vietnamese and American. The people of Vietnam were most affected, of course, as the U.S. dropped more bombs on their country during the war than were dropped by all sides

during the second world war. But he shows also how the war dehumanized the young men fighting for the American Forces -- young men who were playing basketball, dating, going to church picnics, and then, a year later, were shooting women and children without any human concern.

Caputo describes the brutality and stupidity of war, but he never really comes to an understanding of the role of the United States as an invasion force. He somehow views Vietnam as an extension of America, unable to come to grips with the fact that Vietnam is a sovereign nation, and not a part of the U.S.A. His main criticisms refer to how the war was fought, and not whether or not it should have been fought in the first place.

He never asks who benefitted from the war. Clearly, the big weapons and military machine manufacturers made enormous profits. So too did high ranking military personnel and various people in the political system. This military - Industrial Complex benefitted hugely, but did anyone else? What about the men, women and children of Vietnam? Or the hundreds of thousands of American youths, who were killed or disabled for life? What of the mothers and fathers of these young casualties? And what about the reduced expenditures on social programs in the U.S.A. and around the world, the result of the gigantic waste of resources spent on weapons systems?

In spite of its limitations, the book is important for developing an understanding of the foreign policy of the United States, and its self proclaimed role as "the world's policeman." This is especially important at a time when the United States has just invaded Libya, and is actively supporting an invasion in Nicaragua.

In the modern era, military adventures can rapidly escalate into nuclear war, where all life will be the loser. Future "Vietnam's", whether they be in Libya, Nicaragua or elsewhere must be avoided if the Human Race is to live in peace and prosperity. "A Rumor of War" contains a valuable lesson to those who are intent on military solutions to problems which can best be solved through dialogue. □

Profile

Mrs. Evelyn Whiteford

By Vi Sanderson

A very well known lady to many people, this kind, understanding, unselfish woman was born in 1914 at Lake Pelletier, Saskatchewan (about 30 miles south of Stewart, Saskatchewan). Her parents moved to Turtle Lake in 1917 and she grew up there with her five brothers and three sisters. Since that time, she has lost two brothers and one sister.

Mrs. Whiteford's parents made a living by working on farms, picking rocks and pitching hay. As well, they lived in the bush cutting logs and in the summer they would work at commercial fishing. "We never got a chance to go to school. We never lived near any schools, but I went to school once in Poplar, Montana in 1923. I was 9 years old, but I got lonesome for my family and I came home," she smiled.

A look of reminiscence veiled her eyes as she remembered her past home, the old log cabin with a sod roof, beds made out of small round logs, hay mattresses and 100 pound flour sacks for windows. "We lived a better life in those days than we do now," she said.

Mrs. Whiteford got married in 1942. She has two sons and six daughters, 39 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. In 1959, they moved to Lloydminster, then to Scott where they have lived for the past 12 years. She has been involved with the Metis Society since 1935. "The membership used to raise money by holding dances in order to send some of our people to go to meetings in Ottawa. We had no grants at that time for anything. We all had to pitch in to help our Locals. Times were very different in those days," she said.

She has been a board of director for Prairie West Community College for three years and three years

with the Dumont Institute. She has now retired because of too much travelling. "But I still work closely with Dave Ross, our Area Director. He seems to be pretty good," she said.

Mrs. Whiteford has a very important message she wants to give to everyone whose parents and grandparents are still alive: To all the children, or grandchildren who may have parents or grandparents in nursing homes or hospitals, to everyone whose parents are now old and useless, whose parents are getting senile, to those who have parents who are an embarrassment to family or friends: "Do we have the right to ignore our parents just because they have become old or forgetful or sick, to shut them out of our lives except for the dutiful Christmas or Birthday card, the once a year visit? Should we expect total strangers to give our parents all the love and care they need? Certainly, it may be impossible to have them with us all the time, due to ill health, financial, marital or other problems, but does that mean we should forget about them altogether? We may say we didn't ask to be born, but they loved life enough to give us ours. Don't we owe them something for that? So let's not just send a card or a letter. Let's make a visit, let's make many visits. Remember, they didn't leave us in our time of need. Don't leave caring all to strangers. We give love to children and grandchildren. Now we need your love."

The Whitefords are looking forward to packing up their trailer and going to Simlax where they plan to camp for the spring and trap muskrats and beaver. As well they plan on going to Batoche this year by wagon train from Green Lake. □



Mrs. Evelyn Whiteford with sister Annie Ross

Up-Coming Events

- ** Fitnik '86' - June 1st in Wascana Park, Regina, 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
- ** Second Annual All Native Football Tournament, June 27, 28, 29, 1986, Mount Pleasant Park, Regina, Sask.
- ** Canadian Indian/Native Studies Association 1986 Learned Societies Conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 7, 1986.
- ** 18th Annual Regina Folk Festival to be held from June 13-15, 1986 in Victoria Park, Downtown, Regina. Free Admission.
- ** Bazaar - One of Regina's Premier Arts Events. Saturday, June 21 - 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. in front of MacKenzie Art Gallery - Free Admission and something for everyone of every age.

- ** The Native Business Summit Foundation of Canada will be holding a Conference, Exhibitions and a Trade Show at the Metro Toronto Convention Centre on June 23-27, 1986. For further information contact Native Business Summit, phone 1-800-387-0680.
- ** Chief's Christian Indian Conference July 3-7, 1986 at Flagstaff Arizona. For more information contact, Chief Inc., Box 3700, Arizona 85069 - (602) 995-0664.
- ** Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) will be holding their Annual Assembly at Batoche on July 24, 25, 1986. Batoche Heritage Days to follow, July 26, 27, 1986.
- ** An Indian Gospel Singing Festival, August 1-3, 1986 at Beaver Lake Camp, North of Dryden, Ontario.
- ** Fourth Annual Indian Education General Assembly, August 11, 12, 13, 1986, Nelson House, Manitoba.

- ** Mokakit Indian Education Research Association Conference, October 17, 18, 19, 1986, University of Winnipeg.
- ** 18th Annual Algonquian Conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 24, 25, 26, 1986.
- ** Regina Native Alcohol Centre has open A.A. meetings every Monday and Wednesday at 6:00 p.m. and Friday at 2:00 p.m.
- ** Regina Friendship Centre has A.A. meetings every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.
- ** Young Native Christians between the ages of 18-30 are invited to be a part of the Pavilion of Promise on the Expo 86' grounds in Vancouver. If you have a good Christian testimony contact Mr. Frank Fund at (604) 668-8100.
- ** Big Valley Rodeo, June 19-22, Jamboree, July 18-20, Round-up August 14-17, Craven, Saskatchewan.

RECIPES

WILD GREENS

Bracken or Brake-Fern
Dandelion
Lamb's Quarters or
Pigweed
Scurvy Grass
Sourdock
Strawberry Blight or
Red Flowing Pigweed
Wild Mustard

1. Choose only tender young leaves.
2. Wash well, rinse, then cook in a small amount of water just until tender.
3. Drain and serve with butter, salt and pepper.

Variations:

Use the tender young leaves as salad greens. They should be clean, cold and crisp. □

ROAST PARTRIDGE

4 partridges
4 strips bacon
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
1 cup slightly soured cream
4 slices hot buttered toast

1. Skin and draw partridge. Wash thoroughly and pat dry.
2. Rub partridge inside and out with salt and pepper.
3. Fasten long strips of bacon over partridge breasts and place in uncovered roaster. Roast at 350° F. for 30 minutes.
4. When partridge are a rich brown, pour the cream over them and let the cream bubble up in the pan for a minute.
5. Place each partridge on a slice of hot buttered toast, pour gravy over and serve hot. Serves 4. □

SALMON LOAF

½ cup chopped carrots
½ cup chopped celery
½ cup onions
1 cup sweet relish
2 eggs
1 tsp. poultry seasoning
1 tsp. thyme
½ tsp. salt
(You may want to adjust this to taste)
12 slices bread (cubed)
½ cup milk
1 quart salmon (cooked)
(About two large cans)
1 can tomatoe sauce (8 oz.)
use for topping

Mix well. Make into two loaves. Pour tomatoe sauce on top. Bake for 45 minutes at 400°F. □

FRIED GROUSE AND ONIONS

- 1 grouse (cut in pieces)
½ cup melted butter
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
½ cup thinly sliced onions
1 tablespoon flour
1½ cups milk
1. Skin and draw grouse, cut in serving pieces and soak overnight in a weak solution of salted water.
 2. Drain well, then roll each piece in flour.
 3. Heat butter in a heavy fry pan and saute grouse pieces until golden brown and tender. Sprinkle with salt and pepper.
 4. As each piece is cooked, take it from the pan and keep in a warm oven.
 5. After the grouse is done, add the sliced onions to the fat in the pan and cook until translucent.
 6. Stir in the flour and blend well.
 7. Add the milk and bring to a boil, stirring constantly.
 8. Arrange grouse on a hot platter and pour the onion sauce over it. Serves 2-3. □

Touch Of
Class



Photo: Fantastic Photo

Something Old Something New

The beautiful and intricate designs and workmanship illustrated in these fashionable items are the culmination of the talents of a group of women from Deschambault Lake. Kate McKay, Florence Ballentyne, Clara Beatty, Jean Beatty, Bernice Beatty, Jeannie Ballantyne and Sophie Sewap, all well known for their fine work created these masterpieces while involved in a three month Winter Works Program.

The items modelled by our own Tina are available for sale along with many others of varied design, colour and sizes. For more information on these and other items, send your inquiries to the New Breed to the attention of Joan. □



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