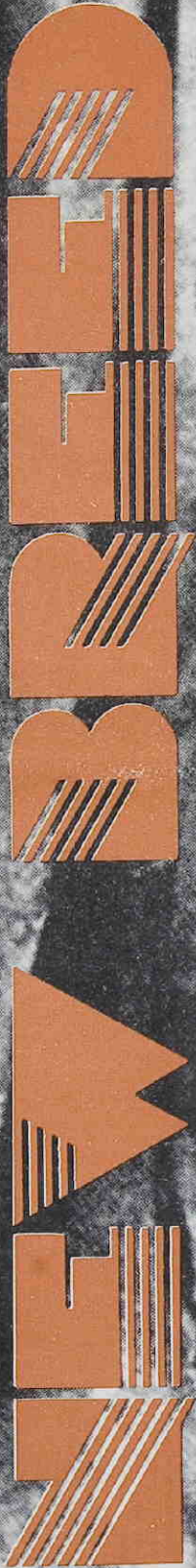


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Batoche '87



Vol. 18 No. 8
August/September 1987

Changes at New Breed

By Yvonne Nagy

During recent months New Breed has suffered some major set-backs and are now attempting to recuperate. Last year, funding for Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation (SNCC) was received from the Department of the Secretary of State (Federal) and the Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat (Provincial). However, provincial funding has ceased completely and we are presently operating on half of the funding which is re-

ceived from the Department of the Secretary of State. Due to this cut-back we have found it necessary to move into smaller office space, and we have had to lay off some of our staff. We are presently operating without the services of an editor and reporters which makes it difficult to get a paper out.

In order to cut costs we are now printing this issue in a tabloid format. An applications has been

submitted to Secretary of State for additional funding so that we may once again operate our office with full staffing, however a reply to this request has not been received as of this date.

The Board of Directors for SNCC consists of: President - Dominic LaFontaine, and board members - Edwin Pelletier, Edward Nofield, and Mary Pitawanakwat.

Joan Beatty has left Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation to take up employment elsewhere. Her services will be greatly missed. Joan was employed as Editor of New Breed from 1981 to 1984, she then served as Executive Director from 1984 to August 1987. She has been an asset to this Corporation and her absence is felt every day around this office. Good Luck Joan!

Jean-Paul Claude is now self-employed and New Breed wishes him every success in the future.

As for myself, Yvonne Nagy, I am presently employed by SNCC on a part-time basis.

Jo-Ann Amyotte, Tina La Rose, Richard Shepherd and myself will be attempting to get a paper out each month.

If any of our readers have articles which they would like to have published by the New Breed, please submit them to this office.

Pope Gets Rousing Welcome In L.A.

Los Angeles (Reuter) - Pope John Paul swept into America's movie capital on Tuesday with the style of a seasoned trouper, but he told media leaders that God will hold them responsible for any abuse of their power.

In a packed sixth day of his U.S. tour, the Pope also had an encounter with an armless young man who played a guitar with his toes, bringing tears to the pontiff's eyes.

Los Angeles is the biggest Roman Catholic diocese in the United States, and the city gave the Pope the warmest welcome of his tour.

Huge crowds greeted him with hundreds of balloons in the Vatican colors of yellow and white and 100,000 more attended an evening mass in a giant baseball stadium.

An emotional high point of the day was a meeting with 25-year-old Tony Melendez, a thalidomide victim who played guitar at a question-and-answer session with the pontiff and 8,000 young people.

The Pope jumped more than one metre down from a stage to embrace and kiss an overwhelmed Melendez, who said afterwards, "I was so much in awe I did not know what I was thinking."

"Tony, you are truly a courageous young man," the pontiff told him. "You are giving hope to all of us."

The Pope got a pop star's welcome from screaming, whooping and whistling teenagers at the question-and-answer session.

Their excited reception often seemed incongruous but he appeared to be enjoying himself and responded to their questions and acclaim with ease.

Later he turned more serious, giving a tough message to about 2,000 media executives and actors including Charlton Heston and Bob Hope.

He said the media must not promote pornography, violence or materialism. He told his audience they are subject to "a great measure of accountability - accountability to God, to the community and before the witness of history."

Earlier in the day, he told young people they should stick to their faith and morals despite popular culture and peer pressure.

Today, the Pope is scheduled to address about 300 bishops and hear reports from the prelates on the state of the church in the United States.

The speech is considered one of the most important the Pope will deliver on his 10-day U.S. tour.

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Letter

MEMBER CONCERNED ABOUT AMNSIS SEPARATION

Dear New Breed:

I'm writing in regards to the separation of the AMNSIS organization which occurred at the Annual Batoche Assembly on July 23 and 24, 1987.

I'm really concerned because my father was a Metis and my mother is a Non-Status. Where does that leave me?

I am quite confident that there are a lot of Metis and Non-Status individuals in the same category as me, that is why I'm against the separation of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

Since 1964, AMNSIS has been together until the separation in July, 1987. I as a member of AMNSIS was lead to believe that the leaders of AMNSIS would have concentrated on issues such as alcoholism, suicide rate, justice system, inadequate housing, racism, unemployment, land rights, education, and communications just to name a few.

I was dismayed that the separation of the AMNSIS organization was the foremost topic at the Batoche Assembly instead of dealing with the everyday problems that touch the hearts of every Metis and Non-Status person in Saskatchewan.

I feel that the leaders of AMNSIS have regressed back into the fur trading era, in which Aboriginal people were segregated into groups, and did not and still do not have the unity to address the real issues that confront the Metis and Non-Status today.

The leaders of AMNSIS were elected into office to try to resolve these issues with government not to impose dictatorship on the average Metis and Non-Status.

Are the leaders of AMNSIS aware that they are hurting the pride and dignity of the average Metis and Non-Status by forcing this separation without properly consulting the grass roots people? □

A Disillusioned Member
Richard Desjardin

NewBreed Journal Staff:

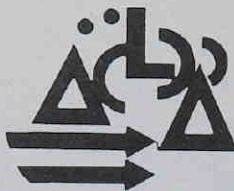
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New Breed is looking for community reporters. If you are interested please contact:

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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).

AMNSIS Faces Major Turning Point

Our organization is the last of a number of defence organizations created by the Metis after the bitter defeat of 1885. In the 1970's the Metis formally entered into an alliance with the Non-Status Indians. From the roots of this alliance we have built an organization with real credibility both within and outside of Saskatchewan, including at the international level. We are recognized everywhere as being at the top of the ladder when it comes to competently completing our work.

The people have in place a sound organization. It is now up to the people to decide what they want to do with it.

We now face a major turning point in our alliance of two distinct peoples. I welcome the debate on this subject-matter. The essence of self-determination is to make choices over those matters affecting our lives. Whether our alliance continues or is severed is a choice for the people to make.

This decision must be made. I am greatly troubled that over the last four years we have turned away from debating the issues. Instead we have debated why an Indian should be leading the Metis.

My leadership is not the issue.

The issues are a land base and self-government for the Metis.

The issues are the recognition of the rights of the Non-Status Indians as full-fledged Indians.

The issues are the underdevelopment of both peoples. Underdevelopment is our experience of poverty, hunger, disease, lack of housing and education. Underdevelopment is the inability of both peoples to realize their full potential because of their social and economic dependency on forces outside of themselves.

The issues are the racism and oppression against both peoples.

It is my dream to settle the issues. My dream has been shared by others who have passed on, like Ross Cummings, Robbie Fontaine, Clarence Trotchie, Jonas Favel and Lionel Deschambault.

Dreams never die: Just the dreamer.

Now is a critical time in which the Metis must take that path of destiny that will lead them to their dreams. A first step was the approval in principle of a new Metis Constitution at last year's Annual Assembly. I am not against people taking this step. My concern is that any new Constitution reflects the strong democratic principles upon which AMNSIS has been built - freely elected leadership chosen upon the basis of one person, one vote.

It is only through democratically-elected representatives that we can continue the struggle for Aboriginal rights. Our struggle has succeeded as much as it has only because we deliberately chose democracy as the foundation upon which to build our organization. I firmly believe that at this historic Assembly we will witness democracy in action when the people make their choice of a political organization or organizations best suited to support and fulfill their dreams.

My belief is that the wishes of the people are always carried out when we have sound political

AMNSIS Annual Assembly

**Batoche
July 23 and 24**



Jim Sinclair, AMNSIS President

leadership and strength at the community level. No clearer example of this can be seen than in the struggle of the people of the Southeast Area to obtain ownership of the Lebrét Farm.

The Lebrét Farm is a wonderful example of what can happen when people organize themselves, draw up their own plan of action, stick to their plan, support their leadership, respect each other and never falter in their struggle. Their success should serve as an inspiration to all of us.

We need the strength of our people at the local, regional and provincial levels. To be strong we must build upon the support and direction of our communities. Because of our community support, we have come a long way in the last 20 years. We will go a long way further.

This is something for which I do not take credit. The credit alone belongs to the people.

Now, as we assemble and meet as equals, we must not be afraid of the issues before us. I am confident in the inherent wisdom of the people. My role will not be to lead the debate about the future of the organization. Now will my role be to encourage you to choose one solution at the expense of another. The people will provide the leadership required to do what is right.

But now, more than ever, we need to rely on the strength of the people to battle the hypocrisy of the provincial government. At the last First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal/Constitutional Affairs, the Premier of Saskatchewan refused to sign any deal on Aboriginal self-government.

His reasons were two-fold.

Firstly, because all the details of self-government were not spelled out, he would not sign any deal.

Secondly, because the people of Saskatchewan

did not fully understand what self-government was all about, he would not sign any deal.

Then the Premier signed the Meech Lake Accord. No details were spelled out before the deal was signed. The people of Saskatchewan didn't understand what the Accord was all about before the deal was signed.

The Premier also stated that he wasn't opposed to entrenching Aboriginal self-government in the Constitution so long as he understood what it meant.

So, then, he cut off funding to AMNSIS so we couldn't spell out the details of self-government to him. He cut all funding to the New Breed so we couldn't tell our people about government failure to act. He refused to meet with our organization. The Premier is blindly attempting to silence the voice of our people by trying to destroy our organization and to prevent our people from learning of his failure to lead.

He will not succeed.

We will not weaken in the face of this hypocrisy. We will only come away from this Assembly stronger in our political will and resolve to settle the issues. What political body or bodies will represent our people is a grave and weighty matter to be decided upon by the people.

The time of my leadership is rapidly drawing to a close. I have remained faithful and committed throughout to the aspirations and the dreams of both the Metis and the Non-Status Indians. That spark of revolution for positive social change will always remain alive within me.

My dreams will never die.

Make your reasoned choice at this Assembly so that your dreams, and those of your children, will become a reality.

OCT 08 1987

Metis and Non-Status Indian Government

A painful realication to family ties

As many of you are aware, this has been a turbulent year for the Association. Foremost on all our minds was the failure to secure an Amendment to entrench our rights to Land and Self-Government at the FMC in March of 1987. There were many factors in why these discussions failed but the most significant factor was that we did not have the support of the majority of the Provincial Governments to endorse such an Amendment. Quickly on the heels of this historic blunder we learned of the 'Meech Lake Accord' which affords special distinct recognition to Quebec and formally brings Quebec into Confederation. We are uncertain how the Accord which essentially shifts many powers and decision-making on national social programming to the Provinces will affect us, but we sense this move will further erode our negotiating ability and we will again be fair game for the continued good will of changing governments and changing policy.

We then also learned of the drastic withdrawal of resources at both the Federal and Provincial levels for funding which would allow us to continue our constitutional negotiations nationally and provincially. In essence, the Tripartite Discussions have come to an abrupt end.

We recently learned that the Province of Saskatchewan will no longer continue to fund our Provincial Area Directors. This action further threatened the continued existence of our political institution by putting us in a precarious financial position. Compounding all of these problems, and they are problems, we are faced with our own internal struggles:

- a) to separate the political organization;
- b) northern issues vs. southern issues;
- c) brown bureaucracy vs. white bureaucracy;
- d) appointed leadership vs. elected leadership.

The question I put to you today is how do we work together on the solutions to these problems and what are these solutions?

As Vice-President and your elected representative, it has always been my position that we do not ask for our rights, we take our rights. We must act like a responsible government.

On the issue of the forming of two separate organizations, it is apparent that we are left with little or no option in this matter. Clearly, and unequivocally, our President has stated that the Metis are recognized in the Constitution as a distinct people and must form a strong provincial Metis Government to ensure our rights are negotiated and become an integral part of Canada's Constitution. This has been a painful realization to most of us because clearly these distinctions cut right through family lines. Many will argue that the transition to split has been too slow and are threatening to 'speed up' the process by taking away your right to vote and declaring an 'appointed' leadership. Beyond securing leadership they offer no solutions.

Our solution is to establish a political agenda which will enable your elected leadership to negotiate an orderly and equitable transition for the new Metis and Non-Status Indian Governments of Saskatchewan.

We have put before us what I believe is a three-fold agenda:

- 1) political,
- 2) bureaucratic and
- 3) financing

which is all encompassing.



Wayne McKenzie, AMNSIS Vice-President

The Political Agenda

1) Constitutional Bilateral Negotiations

We have been asked by the Provincial Government to again begin negotiations around 'models' of Self-Government. Initially, they see this process as a bilateral process which at some time will determine when the Federal Government becomes a participant. As we understand it, this is a six-member Caucus Committee chaired by the Minister, Grant Schmidt. The agenda or parameters of negotiations have as yet not been determined.

Concurrently, we are continuing discussions with Ray Hnatyshyn, Federal Justice Minister, to continue discussions on a federal bilateral basis. We have a meeting scheduled for August 4th to discuss in detail this process.

2) Enumeration

We must have concise and accurate data on the number of Metis and Non-Status Indians in our present organization in order to establish eligible voters' list. It will be our responsibility to secure financing and tender this package out to a bonded company which will complete the process within a time frame not to exceed 4-6 months.

3) Metis Government

We must implement those portions of the Metis Constitution and Bylaws which will enable us to move toward a legally-recognized organization with a final legal Constitution for our Metis Government. This will not be a government structure that is created and then handed down, but one that is designed by the people for the people. We will implement only those Articles and Bylaws of the Second Draft which will allow us to get underway.

4) Core Financing

Negotiate and conclude Core Funding for the new Metis and Non-Status Indian organizations beginning fiscal year 1988.

5) Conference on Metis Economy-Fall 1988

We will host a major conference on a Metis Economy to draw national attention to our economic agenda. Metis Self-Government can only be achieved through Metis self-sufficiency. We must build a strong Metis economy if we are to finance our own Metis Government.

6) Non-Status Indian Agenda

We will work together to secure a process and financing to negotiate their rights for the eventual protection of those rights.

- a) new Bands to accommodate General List Indians;
- b) land and Self-Government.

This six-point agenda would provide the political principles for a comprehensive work plan.

In conclusion, we are requesting the General Assembly to support their current elected Executive and Board Members by adopting this transitional process as outlined in my report for a period of up to one year, but no later than July, 1988. □

Treasurer's Report

They underestimated our conviction our commitment

I would like to welcome you all here to our 1987 Annual Assembly. It is good to see so many familiar faces and some new ones as well. This last fiscal year, 1986/87, has been a very difficult one for this Association. We have seen the constitutional process for an amendment to recognize Self-Government and a land base for Metis come to an end with no agreement in hand. March 26 and 27, 1987 will go down in our history books as two of the darkest and most disappointing days of meetings we have ever had. We saw five years of hard work fall on unwilling and unyielding political ears. Western Premiers, in particular, are not willing to work with Aboriginal people in an effort to bring a better future for our children. They do not care about the plight of Aboriginal people, nor do they represent our concerns to their Parliaments and Legislatures. They have proven once again that the only ones who have our interests in mind, who will provide meaningful representation for our people, is ourselves. It is because of this and many other reasons that we need and will one day achieve Self-Government. We will be the ones who will understand the problems our people face and who will have the courage to face these problems and bring solutions to them. The existing governments lack the motivation and the courage to address our problems and cannot stand the thought that we may be able to succeed where they have failed and will continue to fail. Although the last FMC ended in failure, we did not walk away with nothing. We, at least, left with our dignity as our President, Jim Sinclair, laid his cards on the table and told it like it was. Recent actions of the Provincial Government are clearly the actions of a vindictive and cowardly government who could not handle the truth being told to them. Mr. Devine did not even have the courage to meet with our Executive to discuss what he meant by coming back to Saskatchewan and "rolling up our sleeves and getting back to work as usual". Instead, he and his colleagues came back to Saskatchewan, rolled up their sleeves, and began cutting and slashing and trying to destroy what we have built up over the last twenty years. Clearly, the actions of empty-headed cowards who could not look us in the eye to give us their decision but rather took three months of deceit to make their final decision. This decision, to cut off all our provincial funding, is clearly a setback but I feel we are a strong enough organization to deal with this and, in the long run, could come out of this much stronger and more united than ever before.

I said when I began, this fiscal year was a very tough one for the Association, both politically and financially. As I said in my accompanying letter to the Audited Financial Statements I sent out to all Locals a month ago, our Association is in serious, Serious, financial trouble. I will first of all run through the statements account by account then give you an overview of our financial situation.

1. Administration

This account is funded by billings to our Federal Core, Constitutional Research and from an allocation from our provincial funding contract. It

has always been very difficult to balance our budget in this account because it is extremely difficult to convince government that more dollars are needed to cover administrative costs, costs that are largely fixed in nature, i.e. rent, telephones, office supplies, audit costs and the salaries which were kept at a minimal. The largest single factor leading to our \$(50,774) deficit in this account was the increased costs in professional services. This increase was due to the hiring of three constitutional fieldworkers for which we only received half the funding for from the Metis National Council. You will note that bank charges and interest increased by over \$10,000 last year. This is because of the overdrafts due to late funding and over-expenditures during the year.

2. Federal Core

This account is funded by the Federal Department of Secretary of State and also by an allocation from our provincial funding contract for costs associated to our Annual Assembly. The cause of the \$(31,504) deficit in this account was due to the fact that Secretary of State cut our funding to this account by 5% or \$38,000 last year. The main problem with this cut was that it did not come until the end of June 1986 and we had already budgeted for and were operating on a full budget based on correspondence from Secretary of State officials who indicated that we would be receiving the same level of funding as the previous year.

3. Community Development

This account was funded by the Provincial Department of Indian and Native Affairs and paid for our Area Directors' salaries and travel, as well as some legal and audit costs. This account operated close to its budget last year with a small deficit of \$(5,633) occurring. A note here that under our provincial funding contract our Area Directors were not paid as politicians but rather as Community Development Officers.

4. Back To Batoche

We did not operate this account last year as all operations associated with Batoche were amalgamated into a new account under the Batoche Centenary Corporation. The surplus of \$11,176 came from the old BCC account in Saskatoon and has been used to clear off debts associated with the 1985 celebrations. This account is now closed.

5. Tech Unit

We completely wound this account down the previous fiscal year. There were no transactions in this account. The account is now closed.

6. Native Economic Development Foundation

We completely wound this account down the previous fiscal year. There were no transactions in this account. This account is now closed.

7. Batoche Cultural Recreation Center

We completely wound this account down the previous fiscal year. There were no transactions in this account. The account is now closed.

8. Constitutional Research

This account was funded on a cost-shared basis by the Federal Department of Justice and the Provincial Department of Indian and Native Affairs. This account was used to pay for expenses associated with the Constitutional Amending Process. We ended the year with a surplus of \$19,915.



Jim Durocher, AMNSIS Treasurer

9. Economic and Employment Project

This was our old Special ARDA project where we had five economic development fieldworkers. The funding was a carry over or hold back after the project ended. The expenses were accounts payable at the end of the project. This account is now closed.

10. Non-Status Indians

This account was funded by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to enable our Association to assist Non-Status Indians to get reinstated and to develop positions of direction for Non-Status Indians. The reported \$(22,260) deficit was not actually a deficit in the last fiscal year but rather expenses that were picked up by deferred revenue from the previous year. This just means that while the funding was broken down equally over two years, \$50,025 each, the expenses did not occur equally. We were \$22,815 under in 1985/86 and \$(22,260) over in 1986/87. All in all, however, we actually still have \$505 in this bank account, \$100,050 - (72,285 + 27,210) - \$505.

11. Provincial Metis Women's Committee

This account is funded through the Metis National Council. We received \$15,000 from the MNC in 1986/87 and spent \$13,439 on expenses related to organizational meetings for our Provincial Metis Women's Committee. We had a small surplus of \$1,561 in this account at the end of the year.

Looking at our operations for just the 1986/87 fiscal year, things do not look that bad with an overall deficit of \$(79,470). The major factors contributing to this deficit are:

- 1) Federal Government's decision to cut back on funding of 5% or \$38,000 almost halfway through the fiscal year when we were already operating on a full budget;
- 2) the hiring of three Constitutional Fieldworkers for whom we did not get fully reimbursed from the MNC;
- 3) increase in legal costs associated with the Constitution and the Lebrét Farm transfer.

The problem is when we add this year's deficit of \$(79,470) to the 1985/86 Accumulated Deficit of \$(148,281). The reasons behind this accumulated deficit were:

- 1) deficit carry-over from 1984/85 - \$50,000
- 2) Batoche Centenary deficit - \$25,000
- 3) 1985 Elections and By-elections - \$75,000.

Secretary's Report



Allan Morin, AMNSIS Secretary

Much Achieved

Much Yet To Be Done

Assembly and providing information to, and keeping in contact with Locals and Local members.

During the year, I met with Area Boards and Locals to help them iron-out the small problems which cropped-up from time to time.

As a member of the federal/provincial/AMNSIS tripartite committee, and in separate meetings with politicians and officials, I lobbied on behalf of individuals and organizations - to overcome problems before things got out of hand. We had successes, but still, sometimes, the bureaucrats continued to play their games.

As a member of the Board of Gabriel Dumont Institute, I worked to help G.D.I. make their programs even better - and to make them available to more of our people, in their own communities. I met most of the staff, and many of the students ... and, as I attended the SUNTEP Graduation Ceremonies, I am sure I was as proud as the parents who were in attendance - and I am sure they join me in thanking the fine staff of G.D.I. - for ac-

complishing, in a few short years, what the federal and provincial governments have been unable to accomplish in over a century.

When the Canadian Constitution was returned to Canada in 1982, many of us thought that, finally, our right to full participation in Canadian society might be recognized.

Like most of you, I was a bit skeptical - we have once too often seen promises made, and broken.

We all knew that the Conference of First Ministers would be held in Ottawa, in the spring of 1987, to entrench our rights. So, in spite of our concerns, we all took this opportunity seriously ... at least the Metis and Non-Status Indians did. I travelled thousands of miles, to dozens of communities to talk with you ... to find out what kind of constitutional recognition you wanted us to work towards.

And you told me.

- You told me that we must have a land base and self-government.

- You told me that the Constitution must recognize that we are a society which is based in our families and our communities.

- You told me that we must have access to the opportunities available to all Canadians - while keeping our right to our culture, our language, our heritage and our dignity.

We stood for the principles you gave us. We spoke openly and honestly, with pride and dignity, but the Premiers would not listen - so, again, our rights have been ignored.

Because the Premiers wouldn't listen, the fight for a land base and self-government, to enable us to keep our traditional way of life, must continue.

- In the past few years, we have made great strides in meeting the needs of our people.

- We have helped our people and our communities to overcome problems through NAC programs.

- We have developed education programs which will reach our people - in their home communities - through Gabriel Dumont Institute.

- We have developed housing services in all areas of the province.

- We have started economic development programs which will be accessible to our communities - to enable people in our communities to again become self-sufficient.

We have achieved much ... but there is much yet to be done.

As we face government cut-backs - both for services to our people and to our organizations which develop and deliver these needed services - we must continue to work toward our goals for a better future.

To achieve our goal - to regain control over our own lives ... our own future ... our own destiny - we must continue to work together:

- to strengthen our communities

- to ensure that our communities regain control of our land base and resources

- to regain control of the programs and services we need to build our future - by developing new locally-controlled self-government. □

During the past year, I have continued to carry out my responsibilities for on-going functions of AMNSIS - arranging and reporting on regular and special Board meetings, planning for the Annual

Jim Durocher's Report Continued

Whereas most of these expenditures were necessary, i.e. legal costs, Batoche 1985 activities and our elections and other factors, we had no control over, i.e. Federal Government cut back, we are now facing the consequences. If you look at page 4 of the Audited Statements - The Combined Statement of Changes in Financial Position - we look at the last three lines to give us the bottom line of our situation. Our net cash decrease for the 1986/87 fiscal year was \$(128,864). Add this to the cash deficiency at the beginning of the year \$(69,605) and we get our cash position at the end of the year, March 31, \$(198,469) cash flow shortage. This was overall bank overdraft at the end of March 1987. This reflects the reality of our financial situation.

In my previous correspondence to you, I stated that we must address this very serious situation with serious actions. We must take steps to ensure the survival of the organization. Our bank has already made its move. They have taken one-half of our federal funding for this year to cover the overdrafts at the end of March 1987. The remaining one-half was spent on normal operations to the end of June. This leaves the Association with nothing left to operate on until the end of September. Budgets had been prepared which attempted to maintain at least some sort of presence in our communities. The budgets required a bank overdraft of \$50,000 to balance. The bank has declined this request. We are attempting to get an early release of the remaining 50% of our federal funding. We have been forced to lay off all staff and Area Directors due to our deficit and the provincial cut of all funding to our Association. These are very difficult times. The severity of the situation calls for some drastic action. Some of these very difficult decisions have already been made, i.e. lay offs, but others that were necessary remain. We will be scaling down our operations considerably over the next few months, perhaps weeks. I feel that more is still required. The largest single expense for the Association is salaries and then travel expenses. The only remaining people on salary or expenses are the Executive. In order

to balance the remainder of our budget this year, the Executive will have to take a salary and/or travel reduction. Our Auditors are saying this, our bank is saying this and I have been saying this. We cannot act as if the problem does not really exist. It does and when the bank started bouncing our cheques the reality really hit home. In order for the organization to survive, the Executive is going to have to make short-term sacrifices to ensure long-term survival. Next year is a different ballgame. We will begin negotiations for next year now. We will attempt to get our provincial contract reinstated. Perhaps there will be some new directions, some changes to it, but we will fight to get the Province back on track. We will try to persuade the Federal Government to assist us more this year and perhaps totally fund our operations this and next year. We have argued that the Metis are a federal responsibility so perhaps we can convince them that more resources are required to ensure an effective democratic voice for our people.

In conclusion, I cannot predict what will happen, nor can I honestly say that there will be any improvements or any saviors in the near future. What has to happen is that we have to put personal gain and ego aside and deal with our financial situation realistically and responsibly. We must do what we have to do to ensure that our organization survives. We may lose some people along the way because they cannot or choose not to face the facts but those that will remain will be here for the right reasons. I am counting on the support and understanding of the membership to help carry this organization through this crisis. I am convinced that if we can pull together now and get over the hurdles that are in front of us, we can emerge a stronger organization. The governments of this country may be trying to destroy us and what we have accomplished over the last twenty years, but I think they underestimate the spirit and determination of our people. They underestimate our conviction, our commitment to achieve what they say we can't or shouldn't have - that being a voice which speaks for our people when and where it wants. This is our Association - our Self-Government. □

New Breed Part Of Cut Spree

By Joan Beatty

One of the longest enduring Native publications in Saskatchewan (SNCC) has been severely crippled when it became part of the massive cutting spree being imposed on the poor and the Native people of this province. The New Breed magazine, which has been publishing for over 17 years, received official notification a week after the budget speech was given. The delay of telling SNCC of the total budget cut of \$96,500, almost four months after the fiscal year ended, showed total disregard on the hardship it caused in staff layoffs and possible deficit situations. There was no wind down period allowed.

Saskatchewan's Aboriginal People, have always believed in the vital need for communication institutions that are controlled by themselves. This belief caused battles with governments in the past and I imagine will continue into the future until Aboriginal People achieve some form of self-determination.

For years, Saskatchewan's Aboriginal people did not have access to government funding, federally and provincially, even after the National Native Communications Program was established. Governments said the communication societies were too closely linked to the political organizations. In 1982, SNCC physically and structurally moved its operations from the AMNSIS offices. It incorporated under a separate society, known as the Saskatchewan Native Communications Society, with a board of directors consisting of AMNSIS Board of Directors and other representative Native groups. This was satisfactory to the federal and SNCC received \$100,000 from Secretary of State, still below levels allocated to other groups in Canada.

The provincial government, also finally convinced of the need for an alternative Native press, also provided another \$100,000. In 1982. However, when the Progressive Conservative government got into power and the funds were reduced by five per cent. Today, SNCC continues to receive federal funding from Secretary of State.

The basis of SNCC's continued existence will be from the federal grant from Secretary of State which has established a national Native communications program, understanding and accepting the need for alternative news outlets for Canada's Aboriginal People. The federal government has seen the need for Native people to communicate to their people in the best way they see fit. They understand that the regular news media does not provide the kind of information exchange that is necessary for the survival of a people; in this case, the Aboriginal People.

Saskatchewan was one of the leaders in Native Communication but it has been forced back ten years with the cuts to all Aboriginal Communications groups in this province. There is virtually no Native programming of any kind done by Native



Joan Beatty

people in this province, with the exception of Northern Saskatchewan.

Although the cuts were not totally surprising in light of the massive cuts to third party organizations, including the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), many people have said SNCC was caught in the same slash of the knife aimed at AMNSIS. This came after a public scathing attack on Premier Grant Devine on national television during the First Minister's Conference on Aboriginal Issues by Jim Sinclair, AMNSIS President. This came more evident when Devine refused to talk to Sinclair at another meeting of the provincial premiers in Humboldt.

Maybe another basis for their decision, was because 'it was our turn'. In 1982, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians received total budget cuts forcing the demise of the Saskatchewan Indian magazine, which was the voice of the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

Finally, my involvement with the NDP may be attributed to the budget cuts since even provincial government staff with similar last names with people in the NDP party were terminated. The only Native people you see in government offices today are those who are PC organizers during the last provincial election.

Whatever the reason, none of them should be a basis for cutting one of the only sources of communication Native people had in this province. □

Sights and sounds of Batoche

By Tina La Rose

Batoche - Each year a small piece of land north of Saskatoon is engulfed by Metis and Non-Status Indians and those who come for curious reasons to participate in the Batoche annual assembly and Heritage days. The assembly, of course is a time where political agreements are made or unmade. A time where the seriousness of an organization unfolds. Young people who attend the assembly are eagerly watching their peers for directions, and the elders are there encouraging the young to openly voice their concerns and in a sense training them for it is they, the new generation that will one day replace them. It is a time where traditional dress is seen and the delicious aroma of bannock and soup fills the air.

Welcoming smiles, handshakes, old friends reminiscing and new friends come together to celebrate and remember what took place on these very grounds of Batoche.

In the big tent an old time favorite is seen and heard. The wooden floor placed in the tent shakes, as if some enormous tremor shook the grounds, only it isn't mother nature up to her old tricks, it is only people doing their favorite fancy footwork known as the jig. Their feet move as if they were as light as a feather, and bounce from the floor as if they were a ball. For myself, the jig is a dream I should like to fulfill, but one knows it takes time and constant practise to become a professional dancer as seen each year at Batoche.

What I particularly enjoy is the young dancers. They come out of the woodwork and perform a show that cannot be matched by another event. Their moves are filled with confidence that would take an older person years to acquire.

Another favorite is the square dancing and the colorful costumes that seem to become more dynamic each year. Men gracefully swing their partners in their circle of friendship making the audience gleam with delight and clap vigorously giving them their approval.

This year like every year, the jiggling, square-dance competitions and the talent show is the big event for the Heritage days. Speaking of talent, it seems like more and more are coming out to participate. Songs sung at the talent show get the audience to become quiet and with the last note sung-cheers and yelling of delight fills the air. I'm sure those judging the events have a much harder task then they probably anticipate. At night, dances from well known Native talent is heard for miles around making the big tent look like an over stuffed balloon ready to pop. Those are just on lookers, for those floors never feel a quiet moment.

Laughing, people swaying to the music, or stomping their feet just makes one wish it would never end.

On a more serious and quieter note the reverence of the crowd is seen walking down the pavement to the graveyard. An almost eerie feeling passes through you as you step on the sacred grounds. It is like you can almost hear the battle cries of those involved. People gather around the gravestones telling young ones and friends who they were.

By the next day only scraps of paper blowing in the wind are reminders that just yesterday many people occupied these grounds. Once again the small piece of land is peaceful and alone. □

North American Indigenous Peoples Organization Meeting - Vancouver June 10, 11, 12, 1987

New regional group unfolds

By Lorna LaPlante

It has long been evident that there is a lack of organization for Indigenous people at the North American regional level. This was painfully obvious at the International Indigenous Youth Conference at Batoche in 1985. Practically every region of the world was represented, and the host North American region had to quickly find delegates at the last moment from the Batoche '85 celebrations. Fortunately Ray Laliberte and Kevin Daniels of AMNSIS youth were in attendance at the conference to fill the spot assured for North America. All of this last minute confusion would have been avoided, not to mention the embarrassment felt by the North Americans with some soundest organizations and individuals.

After the Batoche '85 conference, many individuals and organizations recognized the need for the formation of an Indigenous Peoples organization at the North American level. However, due to lack of time and resources, nobody took the initiative until the fall of 1986. At this time, George Manuel, grand chief and founder of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) called a meeting to discuss such an initiative. Interested volunteers established a mailing list to get input from across North America to help decide how to facilitate the formation of the new regional organization. A mailing list consisted of our seventy interested organizations and individuals.

It was felt that an organizing conference should be held. Saskatoon was chosen for the co-ordination center for the conference because of its central location and because all the organizing had been done there to date. A committee of volunteers appointed Clem Chartier, then president of WCIP, Linda Lock, professor at the University of Saskatchewan and Lorna LaPlante, university student, to co-ordinate the conference.

The people and organization on the mailing list felt that it would be expedient to hold the conference in Vancouver in June of 1987, as there would be worldwide representation at the International Education Conference for Indigenous Peoples being held there at that time. The committee organized a Vancouver meeting for June 10, 11, 12. The conference agenda contained mainly discussion of Indigenous issues and possible formats the new organization might take. Also, a panel discussion of Indian representatives from Central America was planned.

The three day meeting was attended by our fifty delegates. Some of the delegates were representing Native organizations and others were there on their own behalf. Many issues of concern to Indigenous Peoples in North America were discussed, including: Indigenous philosophy, self-determination, peace issues. Environmental issues and our position in relation to Indigenous Peoples in other regions of the world.

The panel of Central American speakers presented the delegation with a picture of the political and social struggle faced daily by their people. The delegates agreed that there is a great need for aid



Clem Chartier, Katherine Morrisseau, Allan Morin

and support to Indigenous peoples in Central America and other war torn regions. The Indian peoples are caught in between government and guerilla factions and face genocide. The wholesale slaughter of innocent people by both leftist and rightist forces must be stopped by political

pressure from with Central American and outside as well.

It was the general consensus that the formation of a North American Indigenous Peoples Organization is essential by lobbying and communication purposes. The delegation committed themselves to organizing further to create a larger interest group and to forming a communications network amongst those present. A meeting was scheduled for October 7, 8, 9, 1987 to coincide with the Commonwealth conference in Vancouver. This meeting will be a discussion of further directions of the North American Indigenous Peoples Organization and report on developments of the past summer.

It is expected that there will be considerable growth of the group. The members have committed themselves to meet regularly. A meeting is tentatively scheduled for May 1988 in Winnipeg. Any interested groups or individuals are welcome to attend meetings or contact the North American Indigenous Peoples Organization at Box 168 in Saskatoon.

On the International level, there is some agreement for the establishment of the North American regional organization. The group does not fall under the wing of WCIP, however there is support from within that organization as well as United Nations and other international groups.

There was some discussion on the matter at the WCIP annual assembly in Lima Peru July 11-16, 1987. At that time Clem Chartier's term as WCIP president was over and he declined to seek re-election. He will continue to work with the North American Indigenous Peoples Organization and the Metis people of Saskatchewan. □

Financial Assistance To Metis and Non-Status Indians

Mr. Wayne McKenzie, Vice President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan and Chairman of the Metis Economic Development Foundation of Saskatchewan Inc. today announced financial assistance totaling \$226,250.00 to Metis and Non-Status Indian individuals and groups from across the province.

The financial assistance is for a variety of small business activities and sector initiatives which the Metis and Non-Status Indians have identified as potential for development.

Mr. Wayne McKenzie stated that the Foundation is the catalyst to lead the Metis and Non-Status Indians into new and innovative economic development initiatives which will ultimately enable the Metis and Non-Status Indians to reach their primary goal of self-sufficiency.

Mr. McKenzie also indicated that the Foundation is operational and that the Foundation has identified and approved projects and sector initiatives. The approved projects were under the Foundation's three programs: Planning and Research, Human Resource Development and Women's Programming.

The Foundation's Board of Directors is made up of members from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan which is the sole owner of the Foundation. The Foundation's mandate is to identify and initiate economic development opportunities for Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

For further information contact:
Mr. Ray Hamilton
Executive Director

METIS

Entering a new phase in the nations rebirth

By Clem Chartier

BACKGROUND

During the 1960's when the Metis began to rejuvenate their organization which became known as the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, a decision was made to accept membership from Indian peoples who had been stripped of their rights under the Indian Act. Although the Metis in the early and mid-1900's were organized for the purpose of pursuing their land rights, in the second part of the century there was also a need to organize for better social and economic conditions. This in fact became a prominent factor in the 1960's and 70's and the Association of the Metis and Non-Status Indians revolved around those basic needs. When it came to employment, housing or education it mattered not if one was Metis or Non-Status Indian. Both were equally denied these most essential benefits and services.

As a consequence of this expanded membership the name of the organization was changed in 1976 to reflect this development. Be that as it may, when dealing with issues of land rights or Aboriginal rights research, the organization's focus and emphasis remained on the Metis. In this connection, beginning 1976 the organization spent about seven years researching Metis history and land claims.

When the Canadian constitutional process began to directly involve the Aboriginal Peoples, the organization struggled to have the Metis included as part of the Aboriginal Peoples. With the successful conclusion of that initiative the organization continued, and has continued to this day, to push for the recognition of the rights of the Metis for constitutional protection.

CANADIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS

In 1982 the Canadian Constitution recognized some of the rights of the Aboriginal Peoples, which includes the Indian, Inuit and Metis Peoples and had directed the Prime Minister to invite representatives of those peoples to attend conferences for the purpose of negotiating entrenchment of the definition of those rights, along with other rights which may be agreed upon, for entrenchment. As a consequence, the Metis had to clearly define their rights, based on their existence as an Aboriginal People.

Because the organization at the national level was a member of the Native Council of Canada, which included Status and Non-Status Indians and Metis, it became impossible for the Metis to put forward their rights in a manner which was deemed necessary. As a consequence of this, the Metis of Western Canada as provincially based organizations decided to form their own national representative organization. As a result the Metis

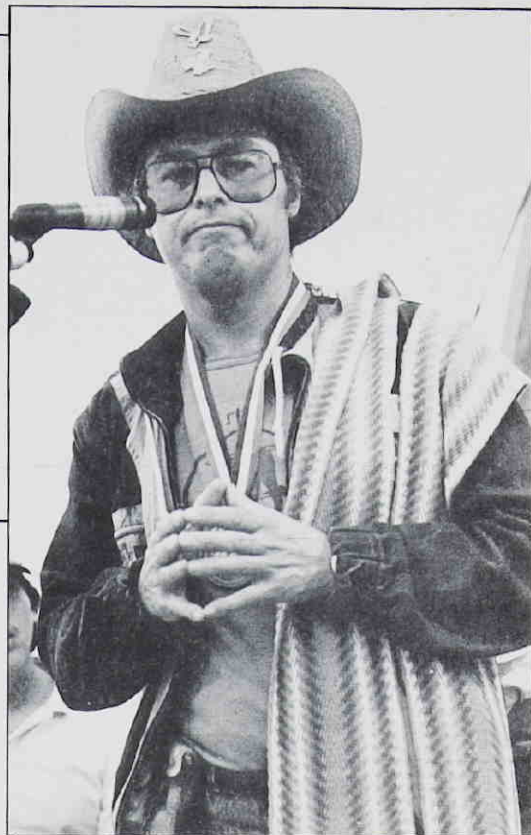
National Council came into being as the sole spokesman for the Metis of the Metis Nation which exists in Western Canada. Through political discussion and court action, the Metis acquired their own seating at the First Minister's Conferences on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters. This therefore witnessed the political evolution at the national level of a Metis only organization or voice for the Metis Nation. This set off a lengthy debate within The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) over the need for a similar evolution to take place at the provincial level, especially since the national body is made up of its provincial counterparts, and its purpose was to represent only the members of the Metis Nation.

AMNSIS 1987 ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

After four years of debating the issue of reverting back to a Metis only organization, for the purpose of pursuing Metis political rights to land and self-government, a decision to this effect was finally arrived at during the 1987 AMNSIS General Assembly.

By resolution and by-law change a five person Metis Constitution Committee was created for the purpose of drafting a Metis only constitution. The Committee was established and its members elected in conformity with AMNSIS By-Law No. 11. The Committee is composed of three members of the AMNSIS Board and two members at large. No elections were held for the Board representatives, as only the following three members accepted their nominations: Vice-President Wayne McKenzie, Provincial Secretary Allan Morin and Area Director Morley Norton. There were several members at large nominated. Clem Chartier and Ray Hamilton were elected by the Assembly to represent them on the Committee.

The Committee, which is responsible to the General Assembly and the AMNSIS Board, is to consult the membership at the local and area levels with respect to the Metis Constitution, Metis self-



Clem Chartier
Addressing Annual Assembly at Batoche

government as it relates to our institutional structure and are to prepare a Metis only voters list through an enumeration of our membership.

The resolution furthers calls for a Metis only Constitution Conference at which time the revised Metis Constitution and the issue of Metis self-government and structures will be decided upon. The resolution also calls for Metis only elections to be held by May 30, 1988. The resolution and by-law change also stipulate that as of the February Constitution Conference and the May 1988 Metis election that the current Metis and Non-Status Indian political association shall cease to exist. In the interim, the current leadership of AMNSIS remains in place. The by-law change further specifies that the revised Metis Constitution adopted in February 1987 shall replace the current AMNSIS by-laws and Constitution. Provision will be made in February 1988 to extend the mandate of the current leadership until the day of the vote for the new Metis leadership in May 1988.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

Since the General Assembly the Committee has met on two occasions and preliminary discussions have taken place with respect to the potential activities of the Committee. It is proposed that the Committee will travel to communities to consult with the membership. In addition the locals will be involved in Area meetings so that a larger discussion with more representative points of views and exchanges can be made with respect to self-government and the revised Metis Constitution.

The Committee will also begin taking action with respect to the proposed enumeration of the AMNSIS membership and the subsequent preparation of the Metis only voters list for the Metis only election to be held in May 1988. The Committee will have to ensure that the February 1988 Metis Constitution Conference will adopt rules or regulations with respect to the May elections, a-

long with the other necessary provisions.

The Committee will organize the February 1988 Metis Constitution Conference which will deal with the Metis political and administrative structures as they relate to self-government generally. It will be necessary to deal at length with the issue of self-government as this is the major reason for the need of the Metis to restructure our political organization. In this connection, in order to have meaningful Metis self-government we need a specific Metis voice which can articulate Metis desires and positions, along with identifying the People who will be the recipients of Metis rights.

MEMBERSHIP PARTICIPATION IS IMPORTANT

For the work of the Committee to succeed it is important that the total membership, either individually or through their locals participate in determining the future of the Metis in Saskatchewan and within the Metis Nation as a whole. Active involvement in the consultations/hearings is encouraged. The Committee will also accept written letters, briefs or position papers which should be sent to the Provincial Secretary, Allan Morin at the AMNSIS office in Regina.

As we are basically re-writing our Constitution any views you may have with respect to the potential structures, locally, by area or region and provincially would be helpful. The issue of decentralization should also be addressed, as well as the administrative structure of Metis self-government. We should also be in a position to adopt our organizational colors, in addition to a flag. At the present time we are using the flag of the Metis Nation and should consider having one for our Metis organization which would be used alongside the National flag.

Some of these areas have been covered by the Constitution of the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan which was introduced at the 1986 AMNSIS General Assembly and adopted in principle. By resolution at the 1987 General Assembly, that document, along with proposed Constitution changes deposited with the Provincial Secretary for the 1987 Assembly are to be taken into account by the Committee.

As we are one of the major participants within the Metis Nation as represented by the Metis National Council, our new Constitution must address whether we want to remain part of that body and if so, in what capacity. The new Metis Constitution must set out to what extent the Metis National Council will represent our interests, along with the structure of that Council. In this connection, the Manitoba Metis Federation in June of this year has formed a committee from their Board to examine their continuing participation in the Metis National Council, along with the role and mandate the Metis National Council should have.

PROPOSED TRANSITION PROCESS FAIR AND WORKABLE

While the decision taken by the General Assembly may be criticized by some of our members and by non-Aboriginal Peoples, this form of political evolution is necessary in order to address in a direct manner the specific rights being sought by the Metis and Non-Status Indians respectively. This transition period, which contains a very fair and workable process enables both the Metis and Non-Status Indian leadership sufficient time to work out the necessary financial and other arrangements with the federal and provincial governments. Additionally, it gives both peoples time to re-organize politically and structurally. As encouraged by the General Assembly resolution which put this process into place, it is hoped that the Non-Status Indian membership will undertake

similar activities, including a founding meeting in early 1988.

We would also keep in mind that in the short term the new political organization that we adopt in February 1988 may merely be a vehicle or a means for achieving our rights to a land base and self-government, along with other social, economic and civil rights. Once our organization, by itself and through the Metis National Council, successfully negotiates those rights, it will then be the responsibility of the Metis People at the community or regional levels, based on their option, to negotiate the specifics of those rights. This could include

land and resources, the form and content of self-government, along with the membership within that landbase. This membership could include other Aboriginal Peoples, such as the Non-Status Indians who currently live in Metis communities. These units of self-government, whether on a landbase or in an urban setting, would then determine the form of self-government necessary at the provincial and Metis Nation levels. In essence, there should be a process of gradually building our institutions of self-government from the bottom-up, not from the top-down. □

Questionnaire assists Dumont Institute programming

By Donovan Young

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, in its position as the official educational and cultural arm of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, is continuing to deliver educational programs to Native communities throughout Saskatchewan.

In an effort to focus our attention on those education areas most wanted by Saskatchewan Native people, we conducted a survey in the spring of 1987.

A Community Needs Questionnaire was sent out to different communities throughout Saskatchewan. A total of thirty-seven communities responded. From the thirty-seven communities there were 211 individual responses.

We wanted to know if the responses were different between Northern and Southern Saskatchewan, so we used the 53rd parallel as a dividing line between north and south.

The Questionnaire had four major parts to it:

- A. Education Level;
- B. Community Training Needs;
- C. Future Directions for GDI;
- D. Importance of Native Studies.

The results of B, C and D are interesting and give us an accurate sense of direction.

Community Training Needs: In both the North and the South, the level of training seen as most needed was the university level. The two areas of training most often identified by respondents as priorities were economic and social development.

Future Directions For the Gabriel Dumont Institute: Again, the responses from North and South were virtually identical. Regarding the location of GDI programs, respondents overwhelmingly indicated that programs should be delivered in the community. Emphasis was primarily on university programs, with the development of an elementary/secondary school system for Natives also ranking high in people's preferences. As before, respondents placed economic and social development high on the list of educational programs to be delivered.

Native Studies: In both the North and the South, individuals indicated a strong desire to see Native Studies continuing to be a part of all GDI programs. (97% in the North, 91% in the South.) The delivery of Native Studies within the existing

school system was seen as the best way to ensure that Native youth have access to Native Studies.

An interesting fact is that the educational programming being delivered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute at present corresponds closely to the identified community needs as shown by the questionnaire.

At this time, nine educational programs are either underway or are scheduled to begin soon.

Three of these are continuations of existing programs. Business Administration in Fort Qu'Appelle, Early Childhood Development Program in Saskatoon and Social Work Preparation Program in Meadow Lake began during 1986 and are continuing.

Of the six new programs, two are funded through the Gabriel Dumont Institute's funding (directly from the federal government) and four are funded by the Canadian Jobs Strategy. New two-year programs in Native Social Work in Cumberland House and Native Human Justice in Prince Albert will enroll a total of forty-five students. In Yorkton a thirty-nine week Job Readiness Training Program has begun. An Academic Twelve Program is underway in Regina. A fifty-two week northern Pre-Nursing Program is being delivered in Ile-a-la-Crosse. In Esterhazy, Radio-Television Electronics is scheduled to begin in September.

At present, the Gabriel Dumont Institute has applied for funding to the Native Economic Development Program for a Native Management Studies Program. Another new initiative is our negotiations with officials at the Pinegrove Correctional Centre to offer employment-related training to inmates. We have also been dealing with the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission, trying to obtain funding for Native-specific alcohol and drug abuse preventative materials.

The future directions taken by the Gabriel Dumont Institute are based upon the identified needs and wishes of the Saskatchewan Native community. So that the Institute proceeds in directions most beneficial to Native people, input and suggestions are always welcomed.

Persons interested in knowing more about any of our presently operating programs or more about the Community Needs Questionnaire may get information by writing or phoning the Research and Development department of the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Regina. □

On The Stage Of Batoche



By Tina La Rose

Batoche - This year the annual Back to Batoche Days offered another overwhelming successful talent show, and as usual, young and old participated in this event. The audience that gathered to watch this spectacular show filled the air with their approval as each competitor performed popular country favorites that kept the feet stomping and hands clapping.

Many people are realizing that this annual event is a good source for recruiting new talent, to go on to become like the big names from whom their piece of work was chosen from. Sunshine Records in Winnipeg offer ten free recording hours to one that is picked. From there the winners limit, is endless.

Participants in this event know that the hard task of practising for perfection is worth it when they hear the delight from the audience. The judging is another hard task that takes careful thought, for the talent seen under the big top is no easy chore to single out.

This year's winner in the major category was Scott Lawrence, a seven year old from Slave Lake,

He sang the song, "Guitar and Cadillacs," and the crowd went hysterical. For a tiny tot, he sure had alot of talent in him. He not only entered in the talent show but the fiddling as well that granted him the novice award.

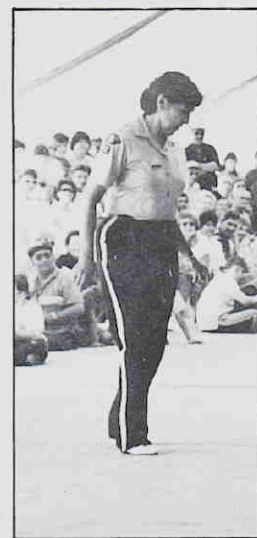
In the adult competition Tekarra Robert Gibson, came in first when he sang a love song to his wife. Putting his heart into the song is what made him a winner. You could have heard a pin drop, for the silence that fell over the crowd as Tekarra sang was breathtaking.

For those of you who missed this spectacular event on the stage of Batoche make sure to attend next year. The talent you will see will be longed remembered and talked of and sure to keep bringing you back year after year. And for anyone out there that feels the, have something to offer this show make sure to contact the New Breed office for further details.

Till next year we at New Breed are waiting to hear from you!!

*See Back To Batoche event winners for further details.

BA



ATOCHE '87



Norman Durocher Jr.

“Mr. Batoche”

By Tina La Rose

As you walk through the doors of the Native Employment Centre in Regina, a young man greets you with a pleasant smile and leads you off to his over-flowing desk. At one glance around you can tell this young man is deep into his activities of locating and placing other Native people in the work force.

Although the Native Employment Centre is only blessed with this fine individual who has a pleasant personality and displays an eager willingness, for a short time, he has other commitments that await him each September.

For the past two years the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies sees Norman Durocher Jr. diligently working at his studies to one day become the teacher he wants to be. “Teaching is the way to keep our culture alive in our communities,” stressed Norman Jr.

He has been involved with a square dancing group in the city and can be seen at most Native functions performing. “I’m proud of who I am



and striving to become. As a teacher I will be able to reach the younger generation and keep the circle of our culture alive,” added Norman.

Upon first meeting Norman Jr., the title of Mr. Batoche can easily be seen as to why he was chosen. Each year a Native person is picked for what they have contributed over the year for other Native people and their communities, Norman Jr. has filled both requirements.

Being Metis, attending school, volunteering his

services to the Riel Local and being equally active in his Metis culture, yes one can say this young man does deserve this title. And as for Norman Jr. he sums it up by saying, “As a Aboriginal person, I will always strive for the betterment of our organization that our elders and ancestors have struggled for. Their struggles and courage have justifiably become mine, and through that knowledge I too want to keep that spirit alive for the new generation.” □

Back to Batoche ‘87

EVENT WINNERS



FIDDLING:

Open

- 1st - Gary Lepine, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- 2nd - Henry Gardiepy, Duck Lake, Sask.
- 3rd - Gilbert Anderson, Edmonton, Alberta

Novice

- Scott Lawrence, Slave Lake, Alberta
- Randy Hamilton, Saskatoon, Sask.
- Lee Kuppenbender, Saskatoon, Sask.

JIGGING:

Women's Senior

- 1st - Theresa Desjarlais
- 2nd - Carol Badger
- 3rd - Georgina Pelletier

Women's Intermediate

- 1st - Melinda Willer
- 2nd - Elaine Sutherland
- 3rd - Rene Thomas

Women's Novice

- 1st - Jaye Thomas
- 2nd - Laurie Chaboyer
- 3rd - Amy Settee

JIGGING:

Men's Senior

- 1st - Vern Boucher
- 2nd - Gary Lepine
- 3rd - Raymond Shumi

Page 14

Men's Intermediate

- 1st - Stewart Greyeyes
- 2nd - Mitch Willer
- 3rd - Jason Burns

Men's Novice

- 1st - Sandy Fiddler
- 2nd - Steven Fiddler
- 3rd - Justin Burns

SQUARE DANCING:

Novice

Cumberland Metis Dancers

Intermediate

- 1st - Junior Creeland Dancers
- 2nd - Cote Cloggers
- 3rd - Chief Beardy Memorial Dancers Jrs.

Senior

- 1st - Chief Beardy Memorial Dancers, Duck Lake, Sask.
- 2nd - Creeland Dancers
- 3rd - Red River Wheelers, Edmonton, Alberta

BANNOCK BAKING:

Old Pros

- 1st - George Lafleur
- 2nd - Ruth Morin
- 3rd - Dave Umpherville
- 4th - D. Carriere

First Timers

- 1st - Melissa Boyer
- 2nd - Robert Boyer

HORSESHOE:

Ladies

- 1st - Delores Mario
- 2nd - Melissa Head

Men's

- 1st - Clifford Marion
- 2nd - George Marion

TALENT SHOW:

Juniors

- 1st - Scott Lawrence, Slave Lake, Alberta
- 2nd - Lorena Gardiepy, North Battleford, Sask.
- 3rd - Carl Shott, Caslan, Alberta

Adult

- 1st - Tekarra Robert Gibson
- 2nd - Julie Gardiner-Greyeyes, Prince Albert, Sask.
- 3rd - Lenny Lawrence and Shelley Dion, Slave Lake, Alberta

BUCKSKIN PARADE:

- 1st - George Lafleur, Sled Lake
- 2nd - Marius Bouvier, Green Lake, Sask.
- 3rd - Lionel Cheverfil, Pine Falls, Man.

SLO PITCH:

- 1st - La Ronge Tribes
- 2nd - SIMFC
- 3rd - Prince Albert Royals

Men's Fastball

- 1st - Beauval Royals
- 2nd - Muskeg Lake
- 3rd - Canoe Lake Commandores

Women's Fastball

- 1st - Prince Albert Royals
- 2nd - Gordon's
- 3rd - Regina Raiders

Canadian Job Strategy For Gabriel Dumont Institute

Today, Western Region III of AMNSIS and Gabriel Dumont Institute announced a Canadian Job Strategy funded project to provide students with an integrated combination of academic grade twelve, employment related skills and work experience. This project is a follow-up to a research project by Western Region III which identified the needs for employment with the Co-op Refinery and Upgrader in Regina.

Mr. Ed Nofield, area director for AMNSIS Western Region III, said, "This is a new educational program which will expand the opportunities for our people. The program is designed to provide Aboriginal students, who previously left high school, with an academic grade twelve."

The program will concentrate on preparing Aboriginal students for writing Department of Education examinations in Chemistry 30, Physics 30, Algebra 30 and, in some cases, English 30. Upon successful completion of the program, students will be eligible for further education and work placements which would otherwise be unattainable.

Jack Miller, Human Resources Manager for the Co-op Refinery and Upgrader said, "The Co-op Refinery is demonstrating its commitment to the project by providing work placement on the job training for students and by keeping students informed of job opportunities as they arise."

Mr. Jacques, Director General of the Canada Employment Centre, said that, "The twenty students in the course are sponsored through the Canada Jobs Strategy program of Employment and Immigration Canada as part of a project to prepare Aboriginal students for employment with the Refinery and Upgrader and other positions requiring grade twelve maths and sciences. This project provides an example of the success of the CJS program in Saskatchewan."

The Gabriel Dumont Institute which is delivering the program believes that such community participation will help secure employment and educational success for these Aboriginal students.

Christopher LaFontaine made it clear that there are no guarantees for jobs, unlike the now terminated Affirmative Action Program. This program provided the students with the academic requirements needed to complete for specific positions.

There is no cost to the students. They receive \$4.50 per hour while in the program. Funding for the operation of the program is from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Canadian Jobs Strategy.

Targetted employers include the Co-op Refinery, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, Saskatchewan Telecommunications and similar occupational areas which require an academic grade twelve.

Sara Hamilton, acting supervisor of CEIC's Program Delivery Unit added that similar programs are in place in Esterhazy, Ile-a-la-Crosse and Yorkton.

In Esterhazy, an STI accredited Radio/Television Electronics Program will begin on September 21. The Northern Pre-Nursing Program in Ile-a-la-Crosse will prepare participants for careers in the health field. Yorkton's Job Readiness Training Program emphasizes lift skills, upgrading and work placements in an attempt to secure long

range, meaningful employment for Native persons.

CEIC has been very cooperative with GDI in attempts to secure employment for Saskatchewan Natives. □

New Approach To Canadian Law Schools

Saskatoon - Over the next two and one-half years, a new approach to improving language and study skills will be developed for Native students interested in studying law. If successful, it will increase the number of Native students admitted to, and graduating from, Canadian law schools.

The Native Law Centre at the University of Saskatchewan will develop and test the new approach with support from the Law School Admission Council. The Council, headquartered in Newtown Pennsylvania, is providing more than \$160,000 in Canadian funds under its LSAC Minority Enrollment Challenge Grant Program. The program helps law schools which are members of the Council develop measures aimed at recruiting, enrolling and retaining minority applicants and students.

Don Purich, director of the Native Law Centre, is co-ordinating development of the new approach and Ruth Thompson, research associate, is the principal investigator. Input has been received from a number of Canadian law schools, and faculty of the College of Law at the U of S will help with the work.

Under the project, materials and methods will be developed to make language and study skills the key focus of the Centre's summer Program of Legal Studies for Native People. This pre-law program, established in 1973, identifies students capable of succeeding in law school while introducing them to legal studies. Materials will also be developed for use in tutorial programs in law schools in both Canada and the United States.

Mr. Purich said that deficiencies in language and study skills often hamper the academic performance of Native students.

"Because of these deficiencies, about one-third of the students in the summer program are unable to complete law school even though they have the intellectual ability. Others who finish law school fail to achieve a high level of academic performance," he said.

As now organized, the summer program focuses more on legal subject matter than on skills needed to study law, providing students with a small headstart on some of the material covered in the first semester of law school.

"If we change the emphasis to the teaching of skills rather than the teaching of law, the headstart will last throughout law school rather than only through the first semester. At the same time, the program will still provide a basis for screening students for subsequent legal studies."

Mr. Purich stated that the standard remedial English and communications courses, and programs in English as a second language, do not provide the required skills. He said they fail to appropriately address the background and circumstances of Native students and the specific demands of legal studies.

"We're therefore developing our own course based on research into methods and materials in light of the special needs of Native students. The

course will be tested in the summer program and in the College of Law's Native tutorial program, and revised as needed for future use. We'll also refine our methods of evaluating students and develop a training course for tutors and a faculty orientation session."

He went on to note that Canada has fewer than 100 Native law graduates and only 50 Native students are enrolled in law school.

"If the Native peoples--Indian, Inuit and Metis--were proportionately represented, there would be some 1,400 Native lawyers and 400 Native law students. More Native law graduates and higher academic achievement would benefit the Native population and Canadian society as a whole," he said. □

Native Recipients Of Roger Carter Scholarships

Saskatoon - Larry Chartrand, of the Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement, Alberta, and Martha Montour, of Kahnawake, Quebec, are the first recipients of the recently established Roger Carter Scholarships. The scholarships, worth \$250 each, were awarded in Victoria at the annual assembly of the Native Law Students Association. They honor Professor Roger Carter, the first director of the Native Law Centre at the University of Saskatchewan.

The scholarships are for Native students entering second - or third-year law. Recipients are selected on the basis of academic record and contribution, both past and expected, to the advancement of Native people and their communities in Canada. The selection committee consists of two representatives of the Native Law Students Association, two Native lawyers, and the director of the Native Law Centre.

Mr. Chartrand has been active with the Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement, with the Metis Association of Alberta, and with the Aboriginal newspaper, Windspeaker. Last spring, he completed first-year law at Osgoode Hall.

Ms. Montour is in the third year of a four-year combined common law - civil law program at McGill University. Before entering law, she practised nursing, including five years on her own reserve.

Individuals, corporations and private foundations provided the funds for the Roger Carter Scholarships, which will be awarded annually.

Professor Carter directed the Native Law Centre from its establishment in 1975 until 1981. He was also one of the founders of the annual Program of Legal Studies for Native People, which started in 1973. An affirmative action program, it provides Native students with the opportunity to enter law in circumstances in which they might not otherwise qualify.

Professor Carter has been on the faculty of the College of Law at the U of S since 1964, and was dean of the College from 1969 to 1974. Before joining the University, he practised law in Saskatchewan.

He chaired a provincial commission on legal aid, which resulted in the establishment of a Saskatchewan-wide system of community legal service clinics. He also chaired a provincial commission on no-fault accident insurance.

In 1958, Professor Carter was made a Queen's Counsel. In 1981, he received an honorary doctor of law degree from Queen's University. □

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Health
and Welfare
Canada

Santé et
Bien-être social
Canada

Canada

Police Program

Feature

Proves Successful

By Bonita Beatty

On May 11, 1987, a new initiative was undertaken by the Regina Cultural Division of the Regina City Police. For the first time in Canada, a City Police department employed Native University students to work for them. This summer pilot project is nearing its August 28th completion date and according to the police supervisors and the students, the initiative has been a success. Sergeant Mark Eisenzimmer commented that "the supervisors in the different areas were happy with the students working for them. The public relations were improved because the people who worked here were good representatives of the Native community thereby creating a more positive image for Native people."

Most of the students indicated that the work was both a learning and enjoyable experience. Francine Ward worked with the training section of the library. She stated that "although working in the administration section sheltered me from working with public, I got a chance to go on a ride-along with Sergeant Sharon Fettes. I used to see the police patrolling and I thought they were just driving but I learned that they are always on the alert for possible trouble. There is also alot of stress in being a police officer. My father was a policeman in New Brunswick and I remember staying up nights wondering whether he was coming home. However, in spite of all this, I am considering putting in an application with the City Police in the future. Some members have expressed that more Native people should be employed in the force, especially Native women. I think that the Native population would be more responsive if there's more Native police officers." Francine's immediate plans for the fall are to continue her Fine Arts studies at the University of Regina.

Brenda Charette was assigned to the Youth Division which she says, "gave me an opportunity to see the other side of the coin. Having worked in Dale's House (a group home), I saw the kids with the social workers but here, I saw the kids with the police. I observed the kids in the courtrooms and the vicious circle they're in because they're the same ones getting charged over and over again. It gave me an appreciation of the amount of paperwork and red tape that the police have to do. On the other hand, the police get to see Native people working within the police station which gives them a better view of Native people." Brenda indicated that she did not encounter discrimination because she said, "a friendly attitude usually generates a friendly response. There's a lot of bad attitudes around that can only be changed by education and these attitudes will change if the issues are dealt with and not just the color of people." Brenda plans to continue her social work studies at the University of Regina.

Doris Ironstar, assigned to the Cultural Unit, found her work "interesting because everyday was a rewarding experience. I met many people from nearly every ethnic group and different organizations that Cultural deals with. Several times we went to the reserves within the Touchwood File Hills district along with a Native police officer. We did presentations on what the Cultural Department was and emphasized the great need for Native officers within the city police." Doris pointed out that a position within the Cultural Relations Department will be available in January.



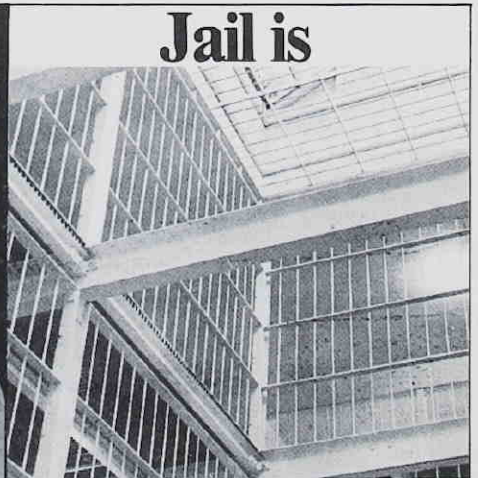
Regina Cultural Division of the Regina City Police

She said, "Natives are stereotyped and are afraid to come out with serious problems because they feel they may be discriminated by the police. The worker can help the Natives and other ethnic groups with these problems. As well, other ethnic groups will realize that Natives do have a positive side." In the future, Doris plans to apply to the RCMP, but in the interim, she wants to return to the University of Regina.

Personally, I was assigned to the Crime Prevention Unit. Like Fran, my initial opinions of police were fairly negative. I knew, from statistics and comments made by Native people, that public relations between the two groups were poor. Consequently, I was prepared to face discrimination but I was equally determined to be fair and to try to understand their (the police) situation. My view of the police improved as the summer went on because I got to know them as people with their own problems and hangups. The officers in the unit were always willing to help with different projects. I was interested in the serious Native youth problem in Regina and my ideas to deal with it were encouraged especially by my supervisor Sergeant Hank Lamer, Staff Sergeant Harold Layman and

Inspector Veresh. I found the department open to new ideas such as working with the social agencies that try to help kids who live on the streets and by trying to get to know these kids and their situation. The work required to build understanding and trust between the Native youth and the police is immense, but it is my hope that the efforts will be continued. In closing, I plan to work in policing in the future, but for the interim, I will be going to Law School in Saskatoon.

In summary, the students and the developers of the program, Sergeant Mark Eisenzimmer and Constable Brett Taylor, believe that initiatives such as this summer project, should continue because of the positive results that have come out of it. According to Eisenzimmer, "police work deals with people in negative situations and an overwhelming number deals with Native people in negative situations. Therefore, police officers tend to have a negative view of Native people. However, by placing these Native people here, they see that not all Native people are like the ones they deal with." The students also expressed their hopes that similar initiatives be implemented in the other cities in Saskatchewan.



Jail is

not the Answer

Georgina Pelletier - A Lady With Determination

By Joan Beatty

In today's society, more and more women are being given the opportunity to determine and set their goals as to whether they want to be housewives, professionals, or both. Many of them are leading successful personal and professional lives and one of these women is forty six year old Georgina Pelletier, originally from the Keseekeoose Reserve near Kamsack, Saskatchewan. Through determination and alot of hard work, she has reached her dream of what she has always wanted to be: a police officer.

Georgina graduated from the Indian Special Constable Program on July 1986, a sixteen week intensive training program at the RCMP training depot in Regina, especially designed to encourage the participation of Native people in the police force.

"I always wanted to be a police officer", says Georgina. "But because of the responsibility of raising four daughters and not being able to get immediately into the program, I worked at the Department of Social Services, as a receptionist, virtually typing my life away for eight and half years."

Finally, the Yorkton Friendship Centre had an opening for a Native Court worker where Georgina immediately applied. She got the job and worked for the next three and half years. "I met alot of people and I got to work in the area I was interested in," she says.

Next came the opportunity to work with the Department of Justice in Regina, co-ordinating the Fine Options Program, a job she stayed with until she got accepted into the Indian Special Constable Program. By that time, her kids had grown up and in fact, one of them had been accepted into the regular RCMP training program. "I couldn't get into that program because I was too old," she laughs, but that didn't deter her from applying for the Special Constable Program.

Today, she has two daughters in the police force and a third one has applied to get into the training program.

Georgina says she found the training relatively easy although she had been concerned about the physical aspects of it. "But I was jogging and weight lifting at the same time so it didn't turn out too bad," she says. There was initial concern that she may have problems taking direction from instructors, and eventually, superiors younger than her but she says she has had no problems. "I may be one of the oldest female graduates of the program but there are quite a few men that are older who have gone through the program," she says, adding that there doesn't seem to be a problem in this area.

Georgina is currently stationed in Melfort, Saskatchewan, and admits it can get lonely sometimes but blames that mostly on herself. "You don't really have much time to socialize when you are working on night shift, and when I do have some time off, I am off to see my daughters and two grandchildren," she says, smiling. "It's not the fact that you are not invited out by the members wives, it's just that I haven't made the time to go out and meet more people on an informal basis," she says.



Asked about whether she has ever encountered any difficulties when it came to dealing with her own people as a police officer, she states that she tries to deal with people on an equal basis, whether they are Native or Non-Native. "Much of our work is good public relations. If you are going to treat people badly, acting like you are better than them, or treating them in an overly authoritative manner when it is not necessary, you're going to run into problems."

She believes that people should be treated equally and fairly in all situations. "Irregardless of where I am or where I worked, I have always treated people with the same kind of respect. I treat them all the same and that's the key to my success in getting along with people and getting my job done. I don't pay attention to whether they are Native or not or the fact that I am Native."

She says because she was born and raised on a reserve, she understands the many problems fac-

ing Native people. At the same time, she has also learned to live and work successfully in the White society. She encountered one case of discrimination against her when she was trying to get housing in Regina. "But so much of your success depends on your own attitude and on whether you get along with others," she says.

Georgina strongly recommends the Indian Special Constable Program, particularly to young Native people who want to meet people, receive good training and good money, and to be able to travel. She also encourages those not so young not to give up. "I always wanted to be a police officer and I never gave up on that goal. I have reached it and I am where I always wanted to be. Others can fulfill their dreams, too," she says.

Georgina showed true sportsman and skill when she gamefully joined in the jiggging competitions at the recent Back to Batoche Days. □



National Native Advisory Council On Alcohol And Drug Abuse Academic Sponsorship Field Research Program

Purpose

The Academic Sponsorship Field Research Program (ASFRP) complements the work being done through the Research and Development Component of the National Native Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse by enabling Native graduate level students to seek unique and innovative means through which Native people at the community level can address the problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

Who Can Apply

Academic Sponsorship Field Research Program is available to any Native student enrolled in a graduate level university program in Canada whose course of study is in the field of Native addictions research.

Proof of Native ancestry is required in the form of a valid Indian Status card or a letter from an official of a recognized Native organization.

What You Should Know

Support from the Academic Sponsorship Field Research Program can be obtained to offset the costs of the research you plan to undertake.

Funds are awarded by the National Native Advisory Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in conjunction with Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada and would be administered by the university you are attending.

For further information and a copy of the Research and Development Applicant's Handbook, write to:

Academic Sponsorship Field Research Program
National Native Advisory Council
on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
177 Nepean Street, Suite 202
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 0B4
(613) 230-0402

Profile

Allan Blakeney resigns as leader

By Joan Beatty

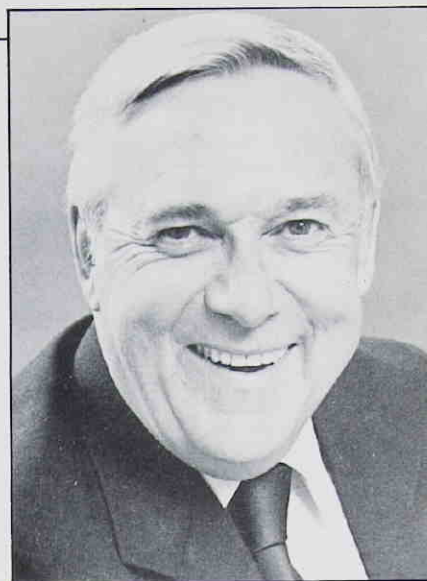
After many years of public service, one of the most articulate and respected leaders in Canada announced he was stepping down as leader of the New Democratic Party in Saskatchewan. Former Premier Allan Blakeney and now leader of the Opposition said he will continue to be the MLA for the Elphinstone Constituency in Regina amidst speculation that he has also been approached to run in the next federal election.

During the AMNSIS Annual Assembly held at Batoche recently, Mr. Blakeney dropped in for a visit, saying he always likes to stop in every year. During the introduction, AMNSIS President, Jim Sinclair, said he has appreciated the leadership provided by Mr. Blakeney throughout the years. "Even though we have had our differences in the

past, particularly when you were in government and we used to demonstrate against you, we were still able to accomplish many things together". Sinclair said he was disappointed that these demonstrations seemed to stop as soon as the New Democrats went out of power.

Mr. Blakeney said he appreciated the opportunity to come and visit once again and to extend his greetings to everyone. He agreed with Sinclair's comments in that they didn't always see eye to eye but that this was all part of progress. He also stated that the Party would continue to support the aims and goals of the Metis and Non-Status people in their fight for self-determination.

The following is a short autobiography of Allan Blakeney.



He was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1960 and has been re-elected in each successive election. He served as Minister of Education, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Health prior to 1964.

In July, 1970, Mr. Blakeney became leader of the Saskatchewan New Democratic Party. He became premier of the province following the election in June, 1971. Mr. Blakeney was re-elected in the general elections of 1975, 1979, 1982 and 1986 and is currently leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Born September 7, 1925, at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, he was educated at Bridgewater High School, Dalhousie University and Oxford University. In 1947 he was a Nova Scotia Rhodes Scholar.

Mr. Blakeney came to Saskatchewan in 1950 to become secretary and legal adviser to Saskatchewan Crown Corporations. He subsequently became chairman of the Securities Commission. He has also practised law in Regina, between 1958 and 1960 and from 1964 to 1970.

He was a key figure in establishment of Regina's Wascana Centre Authority and the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus (now known as the University of Regina). While he served as Minister of Health, he established a committee to plan what was to become the Plains Health Centre. He was responsible for guiding Medicare through its formative years.

Mr. Blakeney has been a director of numerous co-operative organizations, and has been active in many other community organizations. In April, 1982, he was appointed a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Mr. Blakeney and his wife, the former Anne Gorham of Victoria, were married in 1959 and they have four children. □

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Mobile Learning Centres For The North

The Battlefords-Meadow Lake - John Gormley, M.P. (The Battlefords - Meadow Lake) today announced, on behalf of Employment and Immigration Minister Benoit Bouchard the allocation of \$1,763,450 to support the development of mobile learning centres to help train 800 Aboriginals in northwestern Saskatchewan. This three-year project is funded under the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS).

The Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technology (SIIT) and the Meadow Lake Tribal Council will use the funds to develop three mobiles that

will reach inhabitants on 10 reserves in remote and semi-remote regions.

"This proposal will bring training to people in areas where it has been unavailable previously due to the remoteness of these reserves," said Mr. Gormley.

The staff of each mobile learning centre will first provide residents with counselling in several areas, including careers and life skills once this phase is completed, training will be provided in entrepreneurship, management/administrative skills and trades.

The unit will contain state of the art equipment, including computers, video cassette recorders, and a circulating library of career information and U-learn tapes.

"This project is unique in it combines a variety of education methods that can be used in any rural community in Canada which does not have access to training facilities. It can also respond to the

training needs of a changing labour market," added Mr. Gormley.

The project is being funded under the Innovations program of CJS. Innovations encourages new ways to generate growth in the Canadian labour market. It funds ideas that explore creative solutions designed to keep the labour market up-to-date and effective. □

Sexist Comments From Cabinet Unacceptable

Regina - "Lorne Hepworth's recent remarks in the Legislature that the NDP acted as sugar daddies in providing education programs to women is totally unacceptable," said Colleen Meyer, Saskatchewan Action Committee President.

"Traditionally the term 'sugar daddy' refers to a man who grants favours in return for sexual service," explained Meyer. "Hepworth seems to be suggesting that women in this province are willing to sell themselves for the favour of being granted an education."

"Women are tired of this government's verbal abuse," Meyer said. "Unfortunately this recent comment is only one in a series of insulting remarks by cabinet ministers. These remarks reflect the government's general attitude towards women and its total disregard for women's rights".

"We don't need favours from this or any other government," Meyer stated. "Access to education and jobs are basic human rights." □

Romanow Treats American Proposal With Cautious Optimism

Regina - Saskatchewan New Democrat critic for International Trade, Roy Romanow, said recently the proposal from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to phase out farm subsidies by the year 2000 should be looked upon with cautious optimism.

"First and foremost, I would say that any liberalization of trade is a good thing, particularly for a trading nation such as Canada," the Saskatoon Riversdale MLA said.

"Saskatchewan farm families have been badly victimized by the recent world grain price war, and anything that will end the subsidy madness in the United States and Europe has to be welcomed," he said.

"At the same time, we have some concerns about how far the proposal goes, and what is to be included in the package.

"For instance, would the Americans consider the Canadian Wheat Board, and other marketing boards, as programs of subsidization?

"What about crop insurance? Would it, too, be something that Canada would have to give up?" he asked.

"While welcoming liberalized trade, the Canadian farmer still believes in the necessity of orderly marketing and insurance against bad times.

"Before we embrace this plan fully, we have to know more about the proposed components," Romanow concluded. □

What is an Indian

They say he is a person who doesn't work,
But gets a monthly cheque from the government.
Others say that he's lazy.
Still, others say that he's a man who got a raw deal from the government,
Therefore he deserves what he can get from the government.
Also, others say that he's a drunkard
Who'll never amount to anything,
So therefore, the government should terminate him
And let him make his own way in the White Man's society.
Myself, I do not see an Indian in the same light
As any of these people.
I see the Indian as a group as people
All different in their ways,
But held together
By a common bond
Called Culture.

—Paul A. Oretga, Two Worlds.

If you have an interest in the concerns of the Aboriginal people of Canada, then make it a point to listen to the Native Perspective on CBC television weekdays at 7:00 a.m.

The Native Perspective is a production of the Aboriginal Radio and Television Society of Alberta, and is heard throughout Alberta on the CBC-TV network Monday to Friday, starting at 7:00 a.m.

Recipes

BARBECUED SALMON STEAKS WITH SMOKY SAUCE

2 lbs. salmon steak - soaked for 3 minutes in salted cold water
 ½ c. catsup
 3 tbsp. lemon juice
 2 tbsp. each liquid smoke, vinegar
 1 tsp. each salt, grated onion, Worcestershire sauce
 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
 ¼ c. corn oil
 ¼ tsp. paprika
 3 drops tabasco

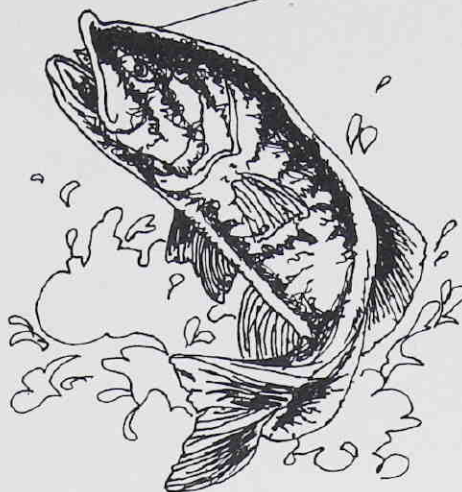
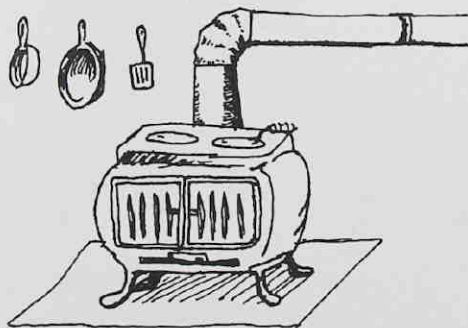
Combine all ingredients except salmon steaks and blend thoroughly. Marinate fish in sauce for 30 minutes. Place fish on foil wrap and place on grill. This will prevent fish from sticking to grill and from falling through grill when it is done. Grill over moderately hot coals for about 10 minutes; baste with sauce. Turn and brush with remaining sauce. Grill for 5 minutes longer or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Serves 6. □



SASKATCHEWAN FISH STEAKS

2 fish steaks
 1 cup milk
 2 mild onions, sliced
 ¼ cup flour
 1 tbsp. fat
 2 slices bacon
 ½ tsp. salt
 Pepper

Combine pepper, salt, flour and sprinkle over fish. Place on bottom of greased shallow pan. Add milk and bake in hot oven (425 deg.) 10 minutes. Brown onions in fat. Place onions and bacon on top of fish and bake another 10 to 12 minutes, or until fish is tender. □



WHOLE FISH IN FOIL

1 clove garlic, minced
 1 tsp. each oregano, salt
 ½ tsp. each basil, thyme
 ¼ c. chopped onion
 dash freshly ground pepper
 ½ c. corn oil
 ¼ c. lemon juice
 4 to 5 lb. whole fish, dressed and head removed.

Mix garlic, oregano, salt, basil, thyme and pepper. Stir in corn oil, lemon juice and onions; set aside. Tear off 1 sheet of extra-heavy foil wrap twice the length of the fish plus 3 inches. Place fish on foil.

Pour marinade over fish. Bring extending half of foil over fish and seal the 3 sides with double folds. Refrigerate about 1 hour.

Place on grill about 5 inches from heat and cook, turning once or twice until fish flakes easily with fork, 45 minutes to 1 hour. Serves 6. □

BAKED NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN WHITEFISH

Fill fish with stuffing of fine bread crumbs, a little butter, and a little finely chopped onion. Sew up the fish, sprinkle with butter, pepper and salt. Dredge with flour and bake one hour, basting often. Serve with parsley or egg sauce. □

TROUT AND TOMATO JELLY RING

1 cup cooked trout
 2 cups tomato juice
 1 tsp. grated onion
 ½ tsp. salt
 1 cup chopped celery
 2 tbsp. water
 ¼ tsp. paprika
 ½ bay leaf
 2 tbsp. sugar
 1 tbsp. gelatin



Cook tomato juice, onion, bay leaf for 5 minutes, then remove bay leaf. Soak gelatin in cold water for several minutes, then add tomato mixture. Allow to cool until it congeals slightly. Flake trout and add celery. Pour into ring mould and let set. Garnish. Serve with mayonaise in centre of mould. □

PUZZLE ANSWERS

1) Man Overboard 2) Sandbox 3) 30 below zero 4) He's beside himself 5) Just between you and me 6) Backwards glance 7) Circles under the eyes 8) Life after death 9) Neon light 10) Reading between the lines 11) Six feet under ground 12) High Chair 13) Bi-level 14) Mothball 15) Tricycle 16) Mixed up kid 17) Ring around the Rosie 18) Scrambled eggs 19) I understand 20) See-thru blouse 21) Sidewalk 22) Space program 23) Misunderstanding between friends 24) The plot thickens

What's Ahead?

Saskatoon - Interested in Standard or Emergency First aid courses? Classes for September through to December start shortly at 325-20th St. E., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Phone 244-2136 during office hours.

Saskatoon - The Child and Youth Core Workers of Saskatchewan Inc., announce their 1987 conference at the Parktown Motor Hotel, Saskatoon Saskatchewan, September 24, 25, and 26th. The number to call for the specifics is (306) 382-8998, ask for Doris Colson.

Regina - The Regina Rainbow Youth Centre, located at 1806 Albert St., is offering a variety of programs for youth 11-19 years of age. This includes an Improved Theatre, art, self image, and a newspaper. All interested youth welcome! For further information contact John Dufort 757-9743.

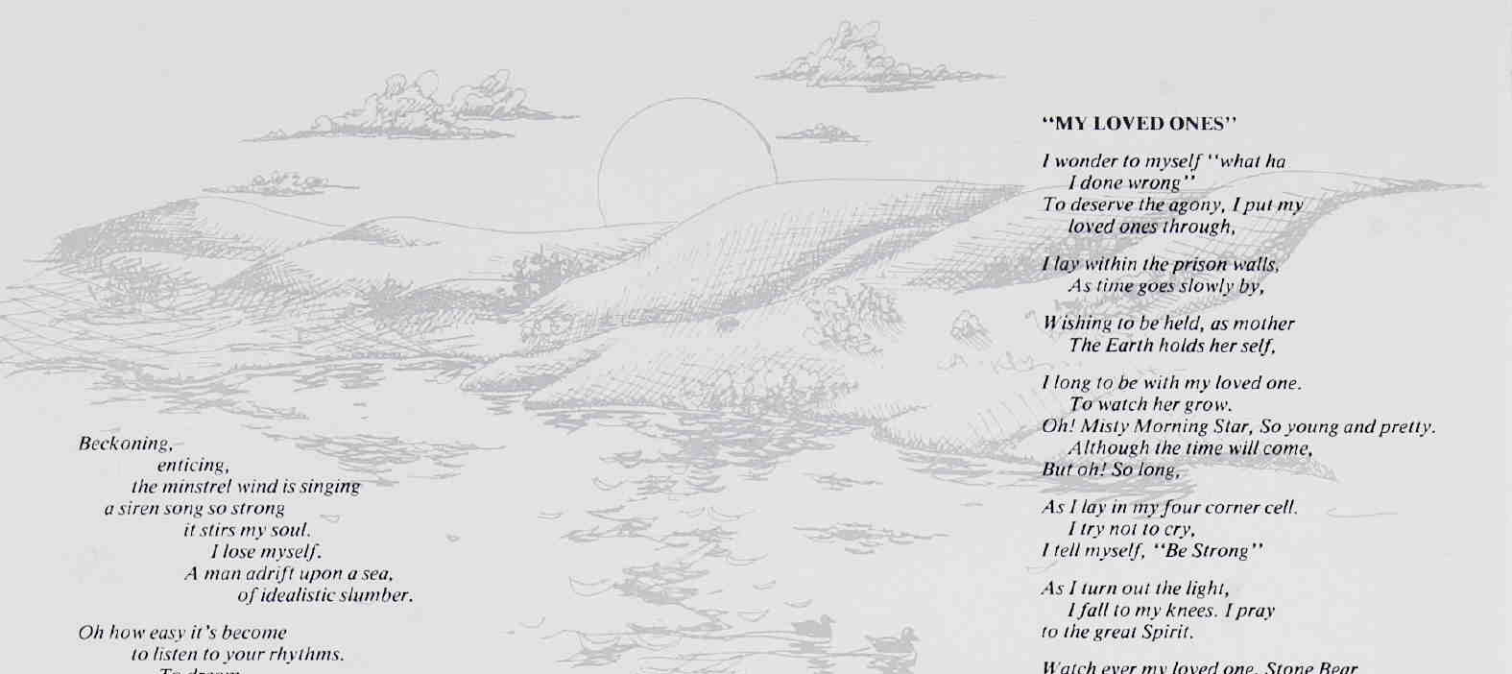
Regina - Haultain School has openings for children for the Eastview playschool. To register or for more detailed information call Allison Ellard at 924-0014.

Regina - The City of Regina Parks and Recreation department is holding the Regina Children's Festival on October 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at the Wascana park festival site. For more information call 569-7087.

Calgary - The 3rd annual International Aboriginal Child conference will be held at the Calgary Convention Centre on October 7, 8, 9, 10th of 1987. The theme will be Aboriginal Children, The Link To Our Survival. For further information call (403) 423-2141.

Regina - The 4th annual Wasakaw Pism Conference will be at the Regina General Hospital Auditorium, October 7, 8, 9, with limited registration: deadline September 18, 1987. Featuring the C. Weed Band, Shannon Two Feathers and Pamela Ahenakew. For more information phone 359-4628 or 359-6432.

Regina - The Regina Fieldhouse is ready to go! Tennis, badminton, crafts and games for preschoolers, Fitness classes for mom! Register at the control centre in lobby or call the Regina Fieldhouse Complex Programmer 569-7159. Qualified fitness instructors needed. □




Beckoning,
enticing,
the minstrel wind is singing
a siren song so strong
it stirs my soul.
I lose myself.
A man adrift upon a sea,
of idealistic slumber.

Oh how easy it's become
to listen to your rhythms.
To dream.
To touch the flowers of my youth
before the garden burned
and the wounds of life
were etched unto this body.

So breath upon me gently,
caress me minstrel wind.
The Crimson stains of yesterday
hold lessons I have learned from.
I do not shun reality
or life,
But I need this space,
your minstrel songs
so I may find some of my own.
So some day
I may sing,
in the pureness of true light.

By Jeff Desjarlais

RAPE OF A FAIR LAND



it was a pleasant land and peaceful - no fences
home of the Cree
the land was filled with plenty
maize fields green and shining
Manitous blessing invoked
the hovering hawk screamed at noon
and the fox prowled by night
forest children played
on the sun splashed earth
and Indian queens braided their lustrous locks
colorful teepees rose beneath aged elms
and towering maples
ghost dance and sun dance enlivened the days
and you could hear the beat of drums at sunset
the men built birch canoes for sailing
and caught fish in lake and river
bronzed bodies gleaming
they trod the forest trails
trailing the fleet footed deer
thru woodland ways
bows bent - bone tipped arrows ready for action
crows gossiped in the tree tops - black marauders
singing the blessing of the corn fields
the pennants of their dwellings
fluttered in the breeze
and when starry night fell
Nepahwin - spirit of sleep
closed the doors of the lodges
now they cast no shadow
and the silence of the far places
mirrors their betrayal
a legacy of despair is left
with the shadow of the wolf overall
yes, it was a pleasant land and peaceful
before the white man came.

By Bert Wilson

"MY LOVED ONES"

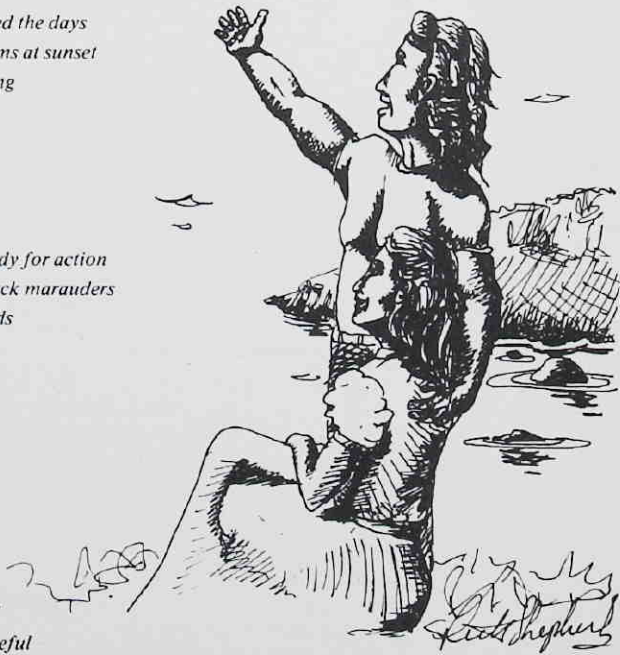
I wonder to myself "what ha
I done wrong"
To deserve the agony, I put my
loved ones through,
I lay within the prison walls,
As time goes slowly by,
Wishing to be held, as mother
The Earth holds her self,
I long to be with my loved one.
To watch her grow.
Oh! Misty Morning Star, So young and pretty.
Although the time will come,
But oh! So long,

As I lay in my four corner cell.
I try not to cry,
I tell myself, "Be Strong"

As I turn out the light,
I fall to my knees. I pray
to the great Spirit.

Watch ever my loved one, Stone Bear
Within the prison walls.
Give him strength and courage.
For the future years to come.

By Jessie Cote



Popular Styles with a Native appeal

By Tina La Rose

Regina - Native designers came together recently at the Sheraton Centre to present their "styles" with a flaming hot, spectacular fashion presentation. The Native designers showing their works were Gerri Manyfingers, Carol Starlight and Neyo Native Development Projects.

The commentator for the show was Irene Fraser, one of the persons responsible for initiating the idea. Approximately three years ago Irene presented her ideas to Ernest Lavallee and Val Arnault, who thought this was an ideal way to expose contemporary Native designers to the public.

Originally it was felt four shows would do just the trick to promote such workable art. Thus Neyo Native Development Project was packaged and presented on stage.

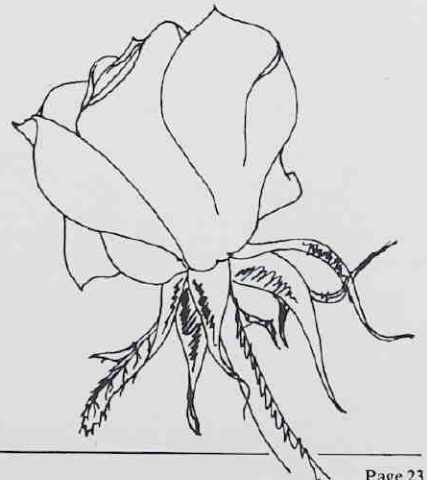
With an overwhelming success from the first showing it was then decided more presentations should be shown. For the shows special appeal are the eye-catching styles, as well as fabrics and colors from the casual day wear to the elegant evening wear for all seasons.

Modeling the fashionable art were local Native people who have been trained from a modeling agency out of Saskatoon. The show was successful

for both the artists and the young impressionable new models.

From the floor the spectators were delighted and impressed for the garments shown were contemporary, highlighted with a touch of Native appeal.

Presently Neyo Native Development Projects are busily planning their next show to be held in the next couple of months. If you are interested in spending a worthwhile evening out on the town or may be you need new ideas for your Christmas shopping list then this show, I'm sure, will inspire that certain gift for that special someone. ☐



Neyo Native Development Projects

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Ernest LaValley
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Neyo Native Development Projects Ltd.,
426 Simon Fraser Cres., Saskatoon

- to promote and encourage the talents of Native Artists through sales and shows.
- to be the vehicle for projects which develop the pride and confidence of Native People.

Hawk Entertainment

The month of October will be exciting times for the Winnipeg entertainment scene. C-Weed will launch his "solo" career with a three week appearance at D.J.'s Saloon at 64 Keewatin Street.

Errol Ranville veteran song writer, entertainer and promoter who has provided leadership and innovations to Winnipeg's Market is C-Weed.

C-Weed has surrounded himself with a group of friends who consist of a powerhouse back-up band. This band is a segment of the allstar back-up band that performed for Manitoba's prestigious M.A.C.A. Awards Show at the Westin Inn in March. Craig Fotheringham, Errol's long time friend and producer, on keyboards and guitar; Tom Dutiaume on lead guitar and back-up vocals; Gord Raffey on bass guitar; Doug Yule on drums. This allstar cast, by themselves will make an attraction evening of entertainment. The D.J.'s Cabaret crowd will enjoy many of the Errol Ranville originals which have made country music charts across Canada as well as be introduced to songs from his first "solo album" A Tribute to Southern Rock, due for release in early October.

NEW BREED

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