

# NEW BREED

November 1981

Volume 12, No. 11 \$1.50

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



Native People Excluded from Consultation  
Geneva Conference  
Native Womens' Conference  
Economic Development

**Keweetin Achimowina**

Interview with DNS Minister

Northern Profiles

Disengaging of DNS

Norsask Native Outreach

# Letters

## IS OUR WATER KILLING US?

Dear New Breed:

Water - our life substance, what we human people depend on above anything else on Earth, may be killing us.

Many times we hear in the news about water shortages in other parts of the world due to droughts and contamination by chemical and other industry. We shake our heads sadly and thank God that our water is so pure, clean and safe to drink.

At least, that's the way it was. Now, with acid rain caused by industry in Alberta, many of our pure, clean northern lakes are dead or dying. They no longer yield fish, a major source of income and food for many people. In fact, the water is no longer safe to drink.

Acid rain is not all we have to deal with. A very real threat to our water, and to our lives, is a pollution that is irreversible, contamination from the uranium industry. Uranium is radioactive. Radiation is carcinogenic - meaning it causes cancer and mutates the cells in our body causing deformities. There are reports of deformed fish and moose coming from Wollaston Lake and Beaverlodge, where uranium mines have been operating for several years now.

Uranium cannot be mined without polluting water downstream. At an open meeting in La Ronge at the end of July, 1981, the Gulf vice-president in charge of the Rabbit Lake mine would not drink a water sample offered to him that was taken four miles downstream from the mine. He recommended that no one drink the water (which flows into Wollaston Lake).

Government water samples from Beaverlodge Lake (which drains into Lake Athabasca) show that levels of uranium and radium are so high that people should not drink the water.

The government and corporations are unable to get rid of wastes, which remain radioactive for thousands of years, so are left out in the open air,

polluting the surrounding country. Already in northern Saskatchewan there are 15 million tons of solid waste.

In the late 50's and early 60's, millions of tons of solid and liquid wastes were dumped directly into Lake Athabasca from the uranium mines around Uranium City. How much more has been dumped into our lakes since then?

The effects of contamination are kept hidden from the public. The corporations and the government benefit by millions of dollars while the people are given a few token jobs and are left with an environment that will kill them. Isn't it time we sought out the truth and put an end to corporate and government rip-off and destruction?

We cannot live without water!

A challenge to non-believers - go without water for a few days, then imagine a world where there is no water safe to drink.

Think about it!

Adele Ratt  
La Ronge, Sask.

## APPRECIATES BOOK REVIEWS

Dear New Breed:

Your magazine is a valuable addition to our library. We have increasing numbers of Native students and our program has increased emphasis at the Grade 9 level on culture and history of Indians and Metis, both prehistorical and historical. We have, as well, an option offered at Grade 12 that examines the writing of Native and Metis. I particularly appreciate the book reviews since it helps in book selection for the library.

Jean Hayden  
Bedford Road Collegiate  
Saskatoon, Sask.



## DNS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR RESPONDS TO CRITICISMS

Dear New Breed:

I would like to respond to the article published in your September issue under "Opinions". The article was written by Gerry Parsons and concerned the operations of the DNS Economic Development Branch.

The Branch has been successful in rapidly increasing the participation of northern residents in northern business. We have been able to provide northerners with low interest loans and management support which, in most cases, would not have been available from other sources. As a result, the pre-DNS trend of business development being dominated by non-northerners has been dramatically changed in the Northern Administration District. This has been achieved with the guidance and authority of a District Loans Committee comprised of six members, four of whom are "northerners".

In addition to the provision of loans, the Branch is also working closely with many groups and communities to identify and develop new job-creating economic development projects.

Contrary to what may have been implied in the letter to the editor, the provision of funds by the Branch for northern business development has not declined but has increased each year since the loan fund was established. Because of the growing number of northern enterprises and the large sums of public money involved, it is essential that we provide greater and more effective professional staff support in developing and assisting northern business projects.

Because of the economic expansion being experienced throughout Saskatchewan, many Saskatchewan companies and organizations are competing for qualified business support personnel. Both DNS and the Department of Industry and Commerce are experiencing difficulty in recruiting such personnel. Indeed, this spring,



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## Apology

New Breed extends apologies to Margaret Lees for her poetry which appeared in our October issue. We gave incorrect credit to her poems "No Man's Land" and "Incongruity". Also, "No Man's land" was printed out of context. These pieces have since been corrected and appear in this issue, page 40.

## Correction

In our October issue, the photos on pages 38 and 39 should appear under the heading "Saskatoon Folk Fest".

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**NOTE:** All articles must be signed, however, your name will be withheld if requested.

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.

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# NEW BREED

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## Achimowins by Joan Beatty

In this issue of *New Breed*, we try to zoom in on northern development and some of the effects it has had on the north and its people. We have done many profiles on northern individuals who are working for government or who have contributed in some way to the development of the north and its people. We also talk to Northern Minister Jerry Hammersmith. Rod Durocher, vice-president for AMNSIS also offers his comments.

Apart from that, we also have our regular features which include Cree News, Book Reviews, Constitutional Update, Provincial and Area News, Uranium Series, etc.

I guess one of the fun things that happened this month was the "roast" for Jim Sinclair, president of our organization. This is the first time something like this has ever happened and like Clarence Trotchie, president of the Saskatoon Local said, more of these kinds of things should happen where some of our leaders are recognized by their own people. From what I can gather, Jim was "attacked" in all areas, from his sex life to his lack of fishing skills. The funny part is you usually can't get a word in edgewise when he's around, but he didn't say too much to defend himself this time. Anyway, the roasters had a field day!

I had the opportunity to attend the Saskatchewan Native Women's annual conference in Prince Albert. It was a good turn out and it looks like the women are starting to really organize again. One workshop I attended zeroed in on the history of the women's movement and organization and how women and Native people fit into the rest of society. It was a good political awareness workshop and it would be nice if all organizations had the opportunity and the time to have similar workshops. Maybe then we would start getting together as Native people and realize who the real enemy is.

Thanksgiving just went by not too long ago. I had the opportunity to go home for the long weekend. Instead of having the traditional turkey like everyone else, we had some moose meat. It was a real nice treat.

Once again I would like to remind everyone about our recipe column and how we would like to have your input. We feature recipes every month, in English and Cree, that are submitted to us from different individuals. These can be traditional or just your favorite recipes. We would like to compile them all at the end of the year and give copies of them to all those who participate.

We are also in the process of compiling a 1982 calendar which will feature Metis communities from throughout Saskatchewan. The calendar should be ready for the Christmas season and we hope you will buy some for your friends. Look for further information inside the magazine.

Also, I would like once again to mention our mailing list. If you or your Local is not receiving the magazine, please write to us and let us know along with your full address. Everyone who is a member of AMNSIS Locals receives the magazine free.

We welcome your comments and suggestions. If there are things you do or don't like about the paper or maybe things you would like to see included in the magazine, let us know.

If there are happenings you would like covered in your area or would like to submit an article, please give me a call and I'll be glad to give you a hand. □



# EDITORIAL

by Joan Beatty

Prior to 1972, northern Saskatchewan was virtually unknown and virtually on its own. While southern Saskatchewan flourished under its world renowned wheat fields, the north and its people were getting left further and further behind in terms of political and economic development. The population consisted of one-third Treaty Indian, one-third Metis and Non-Status and one-third white. The majority of the Native population was in outlying and isolated communities, depending on the trapping and fishing industry for their living. It became harder to exist off the land and more people became dependent on store bought supplies. The average income of a trapper in 1971 was \$333. The average yearly income of a fisherman was \$1,364.

Thirty-five percent of the population became dependent on welfare. Medical care, sewer and water systems, electricity, transportation and communications were practically nonexistent.

Northern people were not involved in any kind of decision making in terms of their communities. Several government departments like the Department of Natural Resources, Education, Health and Welfare, Mineral Resources and Municipal Services, were doing some work in the north but in isolation of each other; most of all, in isolation of the northern people.

It was becoming more and more embarrassing to governments as northern Saskatchewan became one of the most studied regions in Canada. Archaeologists, geologists, sociologists and scientists came away shaking their heads. More and more northern people began to resent the guinea-pig treatment they were receiving and became more and more vocal about their social and economic conditions.



To try and deal with the immense disparity in the quality of life between the north and south the concept of a single agency came into being. On May 1, 1972, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) was created through a proclamation of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Northern people were excited as they were told they would have the services enjoyed by every other Canadian and that they would have a say in their own affairs.

The wheel of establishing the bureaucracy of DNS was put in motion as southern experts were brought in to tell the northern people what to do. Trailers were brought in for the civil servants' homes and offices as a government town sprang up virtually overnight in La Ronge.

It has been a decade now since DNS was formed. Although the quality and levels of health and social

services, academic education, and the building of structures like community halls and schools has greatly improved in the north, much remains to be done.

Northern people want more time to think, to ensure correct decisions are made. In the meantime, DNS seemingly continues to grow more powerful, almost to the extent of another Indian Affairs. Northern people are getting more and more frustrated with the insensitivity shown to the people by the Department that was created to deal with them. They were told they would be involved in decision making and be heard. That is still not happening. In the meantime, the uranium industry is going full steam ahead as northern people continue to argue for the need of training in the north so that they can at least benefit through jobs.

The more vocal groups, like the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), are demanding settlement of aboriginal rights and land claims before further non-renewable resource developments take place. They also want a share in the revenue coming in from northern Saskatchewan; not in the form of welfare dollars, but through sound economic re-investments for their people. It's them that have the most to lose. By 1990, they will comprise 40% of the population in northern Saskatchewan.

The government's response has been police harassment and the laying of charges against the Metis leaders of Saskatchewan. The government says they want co-operative relationships with the Native people and that they are prepared to work with them. Yet, no solid kind of commitment has come through to improve the economic, social, and political situation of the Native people in the north. □

## OPINIONS



*Third in a Series  
by Maisie Shiell*

In this past decade super-rich uranium deposits have been discovered in northern Saskatchewan. If we bear in mind the following:

- 1) uranium and its derivatives are radioactive,
  - 2) the kinds of uranium high ore grades are being found for the first time world wide, and
  - 3) our growing uranium industry necessitates huge experiments with innovative technologies for protecting both the workers and the environment from radiation;
- we have to ask whether we are not going too far too fast at this time with this dangerous industry.

There have been a number of incidents at uranium mine sites recently that should be discussed in this context:

- The 10,000 gallon spill of tailings (radioactive waste) at the Gulf Rabbit Lake mine in late September just as the company is applying to "extend" its operations to include the "rich" mine lying under Wollaston Lake called Collins Bay "B" Zone.
- The recent revelation of how the mine at Cluff Lake, from its extremely rich "D" orebody, is dealing with its "radium residue", a highly dangerous radioactive waste. This temporary method of waste disposal has not been examined by the public at the inquiry, nor was it reported in the Environment Impact Study document (about which the public is invited to make comments).

● The court case against the Key Lake Mining Corporation, a company which is 50% owned by the crown corporation Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC). The Key Lake company defied government regulations by continuing to dewater without the necessary license. This illegal dewatering (draining) at Key Lake is especially worrisome since the federal body, Environment Canada, this summer conveyed doubts about the whole dewatering scheme. These doubts were expressed in a letter to me. As planned at present, in Environment Canada's opinion, this dewatering process may contaminate both ground and surface water.

At this time, I wonder whether it is possible to mine such rich ore safely. I have come to this conclusion partly because it appears that the only ways to handle the dangerously radioactive waste from this previously undiscovered ore in northern Saskatchewan are through huge experiments at each new mine. On top of this there are the uncertainties of the dewatering and the obvious rush by both government and company to push ahead.

The Cluff Lake mine provides a classic example of this experimentation with waste management. At the Cluff Lake inquiry the public was told that a special new way would be used to deal with the radium residue, which is the most highly radioactive part of the waste, and that this would be buried in underground vaults. The final report assured us how safe it would be in these underground vaults—even safer than in the original ore!

But as it turned out the Federal Atomic Energy Control Board refused to grant a license for the vaults. Instead the Cluff Lake Mining Corporation which consists of the French company Amok and SMDC (Saskatchewan's crown corporation) are storing the radioactive waste in concrete barrels in a shed on the site. From the barrels, gamma radiation is being emitted constantly at the rate of 10-15 millirems per hour. (I have not yet been able to ascertain the alpha and beta emission rates.)

I am told this is a temporary measure while scientists work on a plan for a permanent solution. This prompts me to ask: before we allowed this super-rich mine to go ahead, shouldn't we have had, under strict controls, all the necessary technology



for dealing with this extremely dangerous radioactive waste? Why are we in such a desperate hurry? Are we not risking the life and health of future generations by acting in this rather irresponsible way?

Two other proposals to develop rich mines have also come before the public for review. The government approved Key Lake proposal introduces a "new and innovative" way of dealing with radioactive waste. This particular technology has been used with other non-radioactive substances in other climates. Using this technology for dealing with uranium waste in Saskatchewan's climate, however, cannot be called anything other than a colossal and potentially dangerous experiment!

The second proposal—for Collins Bay—introduces yet another "innovative" technology. In this case it is proposed to store the waste in a mined-out pit. The technology for this has not been thoroughly discussed in public because up till now there has been no public inquiry, and at this time the odds look as if Bowerman will officially decide against having one, early in the new year. [Ted Bowerman, Saskatchewan Minister of Environment]

How successful these experiments will prove to be may only be judged by people living 50 or 100 years from now—but then it may be too late to correct any critical mistakes!

There is yet another reason to question the "safety and wisdom" of what we are doing. We need merely look more closely at the large "dewatering operations" that are necessary at these new rich mine sites because they lay under extensive bodies of water.

One conclusion I reached at the Key Lake inquiry was this: no uranium mine in the world has ever had to undertake dewatering operations on such a large scale as are being undertaken here. An even more alarming conclusion: the hydrologists who have studied the Key Lake dewatering plan are not in agreement about the potential spread of radiation and other poisonous metals into the environment resulting from this process. And this dewatering operation, which was already commenced illegally, has now been given an official go-ahead—even before the case came up! Environment Canada has recently sent me some disturbing information about the dewatering process (see letter).

Ms. M. Shiell  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
Dear Ms. Shiell:

July 27, 1981

Re: Key Lake Environmental Assessment

In response to your question concerning the hydrogeological aspects of the assessment, Dr. K.U. Weyer who is very familiar with the Key Lake area has provided the following answers: (I have paraphrased the questions for reference)

**1. The Hydrogeochemistry**

Q. Are you satisfied that neither uranium nor its derivatives will become mobilized?

A. No.

Q. Are you satisfied that neither arsenic or nickel will become mobilized?

A. No.

Q. Do you consider mineral redissolution will be a problem?

A. It could, do not have data available to answer with yes or no.

Q. Is it important to measure the oxidation that has taken place at the ore body?

A. One would have to know in order to make a fair assessment of future development.

**2. Ground Water Flow**

Q. Is Key Lake a recharge area?

A. Part of the lake is. Some of the lake bottom is a discharge area of more local flow systems. The available data do not allow me to conclude what happens to deeper flow systems.

Q. Can you explain why Key Lake sediment does not have a high radionuclide content?

A. Not really.

Q. Are you satisfied that seepage from the Delmann pit will not contaminate deeper ground water if it is not pumped out fast enough?

A. It will probably not seep into the sub-surface.

Q. Has your hypothesis regarding the underground "troughs" been disproved since you have seen the data?

A. No.

Q. Do you foresee any problem of contamination of ground water or surface water as a consequence of the dewatering?

A. Yes.

i) Mobilization of Ni, As and possibly radionuclides and others due to oxidation and dissolution of minerals and amorphous material.

ii) Discharge of higher mineralized deeper ground water probably containing Ni, As, radionuclides and other elements.

**3. Capacity for Treating Water**

Q. Are you satisfied that the dewatering cone of depression as predicted by the company is correct?

A. No.

**4. Mathematical Model**

Q. Do you believe that the assumption and concepts of the data being fed into the model are technically sound?

A. No.

Q. Would a 3-Dimensional model be preferable?

A. What we need are more and reliable field data.

If you have any further questions we would be pleased to discuss them.

Yours sincerely,

G.E. Grisak

A/Chief

For all these reasons, the dewatering at Key Lake should at least be stopped temporarily until the scientists can come to some agreement about it.

Other than the building of a dyke, the dewatering aspects of the Collins Bay proposal have not yet been publicly discussed. If the government decides to hold no inquiry about this mine, no public discussion of this issue will ever take place either.

The underlying reason for my concern is RADIATION, which damages cells in all living beings both externally and internally. This cell-damage includes genes, and so genetically affects future generations. Many radioactive isotopes have "half-lives" (remaining radioactive) for thousands of years! Radium, for instance, has a half-life of 1,600 years—if this radioactive isotope gets into a plant it may then be transmitted to fishes, birds, insects, or animals, and eventually to humans.

Studies at the Beaverlodge operation and at the Dubyna mine site document data showing that even at

relatively low grade mines near Uranium City, the transmission of radioactivity to living creatures is already occurring.

While the world races ahead to develop nuclear energy, Saskatchewan is pushing ahead too, to a goal of 11,000 metric tonnes per year by 1990. This indeed is 10% of what the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is predicting for the whole Western World.

Many uncertainties remain about the potential effects of the radiation being released into the earth and into the atmosphere as a result of all this technological activity, including mining.

We must stop and ask ourselves: What are our values, our priorities? How do we feel about future generations? Are we seriously examining other alternatives to nuclear energy? Are we hiding certain truths from ourselves? Admittedly this is all still open to serious questioning, but is it right for our government to be pushing ahead at full speed? □



## CONSTITUTIONAL UPDATE

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*"We heard he was getting pressure from the oil companies and provinces to delete the section dealing with Native groups..."*

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**Regina** - The Native Council of Canada (NCC) and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) are continuing their lobbying in Ottawa to try and get changes in the proposed Constitutional package guaranteeing Native rights.

According to Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS and the Chief Negotiator for NCC on the constitutional issue, the package as it stands does not provide for guarantees of specific Native rights; there is no enforcement procedure set out to protect against breaches of these rights, and there is no mechanism laid out to provide for full Native involvement in the constitutional process. "We want a document from the government committing themselves to a process and a political solution to the whole area of aboriginal rights and land claims," Sinclair said. "One other commitment we're trying to get from government is the Native consent clause. This means government cannot make changes to the constitution without consent of the Native people," he said.

During a whole week of meetings in Ottawa with the New Democratic Party, the Conservative Party, government officials and Native groups, Sinclair said they heard the Prime Minister was not prepared to make additional changes to the constitution but would be willing to delete sections of the constitution. "We

heard he was getting pressure from the oil companies and provinces to delete the section dealing with Native groups," Sinclair said. "But if he's going to be using Native people in the negotiating process, he was never serious about settling anything in the first place."

In a telegram to the Prime Minister in early October, the NCC asked for a meeting to discuss the following concerns and alternatives:

- Provision: no aspect of the Constitution Act directly affecting rights and privileges of Native people will be made without our consent
- A negotiating mechanism for Metis and Non-Status Indians claims
- Removal of discriminatory provisions of the Indian Act and compensation for loss of rights
- That the definition of aboriginal peoples of Canada contained in the proposed Constitution Act, 1931, will extend to Section 91.24 of the British North America Act
- Provision of funds to participate in the suggested negotiating processes as well as enable the NCC to conduct a realistic communications program.

As *New Breed* goes into print, the NCC Board and representatives from AMNSIS are again in Ottawa as the First Ministers Conference takes place to discuss the proposed constitution. Sinclair was invited to go with Premier Allen Blakeney's delegation. The latest word is that AMNSIS is not happy with what's happening. There has been, so far, no discussion of the aboriginal rights and land claims issues of Native people.





## CONSTITUTIONAL UPDATE

REGINA - On November 5, 1981, Prime Minister Trudeau and the ten premiers patted each other on the back, agreeing to "an honourable bargain for Canada" and patriated the constitution with a new amending formula and charter of rights.

However, Native leaders were shocked that Native rights had been bargained away by the federal government. Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), who had been asked to accompany Premier Allan Blakeney to Ottawa, said he realized what was happening when the Prime Minister refused to meet with the Native Council of Canada. "It even became more obvious when Blakeney wouldn't talk to me even though he had asked me to go along with him," Sinclair said.

Indian and Metis leaders from across Canada and the Territories have returned to Ottawa to continue the negotiations with the federal government.

The following articles appeared in the November 6th issue of the Regina *Leader Post*.

## Deletion of Native rights a 'disgrace' — Allmand

OTTAWA - Warren Allmand, former Liberal cabinet minister, promised he will vote against the constitutional compromise unless Native rights are put back into the package.

Allmand and Native leaders expressed shock and disbelief upon learning the federal government had apparently bargained away those rights in exchange for an agreement with most provinces.

"If that is dropped and there is no replacement, I am voting against the resolution," said Allmand, former Indian affairs minister.

Among other things, the agreement drops the key clause in Trudeau's original package that would have guaranteed aboriginal and treaty rights.

Allmand congratulated Trudeau and the premiers for reaching agreement but added: "To me, to forget this group of people and to set them aside is disgraceful - a black mark against Canada around the world."

A government spokesman said the move was made because of Native opposition here and in London, where intensive lobbying had gone on against the Native rights' clause which "affirmed and recognized" aboriginal rights.

The confusion caused by Native leaders speaking for and against the clause prompted Ottawa to agree with "some unidentified premiers" to drop it. Natives will be invited to define their rights in future federal-provincial constitutional conferences.

A clause guaranteeing leaders of the country's 1.3 million Natives a seat at future constitutional talks remains - gesture they quickly denounced as meaningless.

Allmand blamed status Indians - those who receive benefits under the Indian Act - for the confusion which ultimately gave Ottawa an excuse to act.

"Some political leaders were saying look, we don't like the clauses and neither do the Indians - so drop it," he said.

Reports circulated earlier this week that several provinces, led by British Columbia with possible backing from New Brunswick and Alberta, were pushing to have aboriginal rights removed. □

## Trudeau says seven premiers at fault for Native rights loss

OTTAWA - Prime Minister Trudeau today blamed seven premiers for the deletion of aboriginal rights from the constitution.

He told the Commons he wanted to keep the rights in the package.

Trudeau mentioned seven premiers. But sources have said the agreement was drawn up primarily by representatives of six provinces.

These were premiers Brian Peckford of Newfoundland, Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan, John Buchanan of Nova Scotia and Angus MacLean of Prince Edward Island and officials from Alberta and British Columbia.

Trudeau gave no names. But he rejected a New Democrat's claim that only Blakeney supported Native rights.

Unconfirmed reports circulated during the four-day first ministers' meeting said Premier Bill Bennett of British Columbia had been instructed by his cabinet to seek the exclusion of aboriginal rights.

Trudeau said he found it difficult to accept the idea of dropping the section that guaranteed Native people that their rights would be respected. □

## INTERVIEW

Joan Beatty, Editor of *New Breed*, recently interviewed Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan. This is a first in a series of interviews with Mr. Hammersmith.

**Jerry Hammersmith:**

- was born and raised on a farm in rural Saskatchewan
- attended high school in Melfort, Saskatchewan
- university at the University of Saskatchewan
- is married with three children: a girl and two boys, 11, 7, & 4
- worked in the NWT in 1962
- was elected to the Legislature in October, 1968
- became Cabinet Minister in June 1979.

**Beatty:** *Why did you accept the position of DNS Minister?*

**Hammersmith:** First of all, it was offered to me. My main interest in politics generally and personally are in the north. Over the years I have developed some ideas about the kinds of things that could happen to assure northern people themselves play an increasingly important role in their own political, social, and economic development. I hope with my experience and knowledge of the north and my contact with the people, I can assist in that process. I accepted it as a challenge.

**Beatty:** *Have you ever regretted that decision?*

**Hammersmith:** No, other than the normal kinds of self doubt that I have occasionally. By necessity you have to set aside a lot of personal considerations because you do, to some extent, become public property. But in terms of the north and in terms of the job, I have no regrets and I have, if anything, more enthusiasm and more optimism than I had three years ago.

**Beatty:** *I heard that you were quite involved in the Ile-a-la-Crosse takeover of the local school board. I don't know if you used confrontation tactics at that time. Have you seen yourself changing now that you're within the government instead of looking from the outside?*

**Hammersmith:** No. I don't think that I've changed at all. I don't think I ever was an advocate of confrontation tactics. Because of the kinds of changes we were trying to initiate and the kinds of issues that were paramount nine years ago, confrontation inevitably resulted. Nine or ten years ago the process of shifting the power base in the north was just beginning. That power base was shifting from outside institutions and outside people to local people. Ile-a-la-Crosse school was one of the things at the vanguard of that kind of shift.

But I would say that in ten years the north has changed dramatically. In 1973-74 there were only two schools in northern Saskatchewan under the jurisdiction of the elected school boards and they were in the predominantly white communities of Uranium City and Creighton. All other schools were under the jurisdiction of a board, appointed by the government and made up mostly of government officials. Today, all schools are under the jurisdiction of elected people.



Most of the schools in the north are under the jurisdiction of the Northern Lights School Division (NLS) which has nine elected trustees; eight of the nine are Native people from the north. In 1974, very few communities in the north had local government. Now, all communities have spending authority which has increased from a level of \$32,000 divided among all of them in 1972-73, to \$4.5 million today. There's proposals for a significant increase. Alcohol rehab centres are run by northern Native people, including recreation boards, and services to the elderly. Many facets of every day life in northern Saskatchewan today are under the jurisdiction and control of northern people. Community colleges, and all of that kind of development is increasing in momentum. We're talking about significant changes in local government; significant transfer of responsibility from the provincial government to local people. We are already far ahead of any jurisdiction in northern Canada. I think the people of the north have changed dramatically and the people of the north have shown that they are not only capable but willing to take on more and more responsibilities. That's one of the reasons I think the north has changed dramatically and Jerry Hammersmith is trying to keep up with it.

**Beatty:** *Maybe we'll talk about some of the things that are happening in the*



north. One of the most obvious ones is *Options 80*. What's going to happen with that? What stage are you at?

**Hammersmith:** We've had submissions from and meetings with the Northern Municipal Council which is presently responsible for municipal services in small communities. We have also received submissions from the NLSO, the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities, and AMNSIS. The nine Local Community Authorities (LCA's) have made a submission jointly and then individually have requested meetings with DNS. I'm not sure what stage that's at. I know that DNS officials have been meeting with some of the LCA's and I will await the report. We will look at what the representatives are saying about a proposed northern municipalities act and revenue sharing. On the basis of what appears to be the consensus of opinion, I will be taking recommendation to cabinet and advising as to whether or not we should proceed with legislation and with a revenue sharing program.

**Beatty:** *If everything comes through and if everybody agrees to it, when would the north have a new Municipalities Act?*

**Hammersmith:** I think a realistic target date is April 1, 1982. That doesn't mean that as of April 2, 1982 everything will be changed. It means the process of putting new structures in place and assuring adequate levels of funding and staff organization will begin on April 1, 1982. But that's by no means a decision that has been made at this point.

**Beatty:** *I was at a Local Housing Group (LHG) meeting in Prince Albert recently and a lot of them were in financial difficulties because of cost overruns, etc. A lot of them were saying they were cut off funding and a lot of houses were incomplete; a lot of people were laid off.*

**Hammersmith:** We instructed the Department to work with each LHG and with CMHC to identify precisely what the problems were and resolve the debate as to whether something should be called cost overruns or whether legitimate change orders should be issued. An adequate approach to working with the LHG should be put in place to ensure similar situations don't arise again. This is in fact what the LHG's were asking for. In fact they were critical of the Department's lack of emphasis in this particular

area. They were saying to me, "Look, your people should be doing more monitoring and should be stepping in with accounting and assistance where necessary." I said I would be pleased to do that with each LHG.

Now there are some things still up in the air. As you're probably aware, the current agreement with CMHC terminates at the end of 1981. CMHC indicated they didn't wish to enter into a new agreement with DNS. What they would do was manage and deliver a program themselves and deal directly with the LHG's. So we planned on that basis. We eliminated our building division in the Housing Branch, and really began the process of gearing down. We said at the time to CMHC, "Well, we're not convinced that you're going to have the program in place. We think that come January 1, 1982, we're going to have a situation where you've dealt DNS out of the picture and your program won't be ready to go. We think that you, CMHC, should be giving some thought to perhaps extending that agreement for a year to be sure that housing construction continues and that Local Housing Groups are not left standing high and dry until you, CMHC, get a program in place." Initially, they weren't too responsive but indications are now they wish to reconsider. If they do, we are prepared to consider that.

**Beatty:** *When the Options 80 process started, one of the things you talked about was an economic development foundation or corporation. Does that depend on the whole government structure being set up first in the north?*

**Hammersmith:** No. The economic development planning and development is separate from that, although ideally, it should be related. Local people should have a lot of say about what's going to happen in economic development. We passed a piece of legislation establishing the Economic Development Foundation of Saskatchewan (EDFS), and providing in that, legislation for a subsidiary of that foundation to be called the Northern Economic Development Corporation (NEDC). Planning is underway for the NEDC to be located in the north. It would have a board of directors with significant numbers of northerners on the board. It would assume the lending and venture capital and joint venture functions that are currently in

the DNS economic development loan fund. This will leave DNS with just support functions. They could assist in the development of co-operatives; in the development of community development corporations, and assist individual entrepreneurs in putting together the support services all of those developments require. The corporation, on the other hand, would basically have a banking or a lending kind of function.

When we passed the legislation, we were aware that AMNSIS had plans underway for the development of their own foundation or corporation. At the same time, the treaty Indians in Saskatchewan, through the FSI, have plans underway for the development of what they call an 'Indian development fund'. We were aware government would need some way to relate to these structures because government would be expected to provide some funding to assist in those structures. The EDFS would be our way of relating with Native owned and Native run foundations, development funds, or corporations. Our services, through the Northern Economic Development Corporation, would not take the place of, but would be complementary to, what the Native organizations would develop. That's more or less on course. There are obviously some discussions and debates about levels of funding and functions, and so on.

**Beatty:** *What about control: who would have control?*

**Hammersmith:** I think basically the structures government puts together, the governments will want to and will be expected, by the public, to have some control of. With regard to the Native owned and operated structures, Native people, through their organizations would obviously control and run those. I want to emphasize, because I know there's concern about it, it would not be our intention to say that having put these structures in place, those are the only places that Native people can go for funding and economic development. The services should be complimentary and Native people would have access to SEDCO, NEDC, as well as any structures that the government has in place. □



*(Interview to be continued in the next issue of New Breed.)*

## RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A Blessing or a Curse?

*an opinion by  
Jim Favel*

There is an old saying "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer". This certainly is true in northern Saskatchewan. The multi-national mining companies are getting richer, the Native people are getting poorer!

Development of resources in the North means very little to Native people. There are lots of mines being opened. But Native people are not getting any benefits. They are kept untrained and unskilled while resource development goes ahead at a very rapid pace. This is leaving Native people farther and farther behind in their own lands! All the high paying skilled jobs are being taken by white people from the south. They come into our land like thieves in the night. They take our resources, take our jobs, then leave for their homes in the south when the mining projects are finished. They go without a thought of the damage they have done to our trapping and fishing areas. So much for the promise of a better life for Native people.

A few farsighted whitemen saw what could happen in the north. The Bayda report, the Richardson report and the Mitchell report all had one major recommendation. That was for the government of Saskatchewan to establish a full-fledged technical school in northern Saskatchewan. They knew Native people had to have training to get anything out of the resource development of northern Saskatchewan. We all know where the new technical school is to be built. It is being built in Prince Albert. We all know that the Honorable Jerry Hamersmith, Minister of Northern Sask-

atchewan, represents the Prince Albert-Duck Lake constituency. Then we are told this is not a political move. Do they take us for complete fools? All Native people get is the repair depot in Buffalo Narrows which will not train Native people for highly skilled mining jobs. This is another stop gap project of DNS!

It is high time all Native people start working together to demand our rights. Metis people are without land in a country that is supposed to be one of the richest in the world. One thing about law that has always bothered me is how could an English king in 1670 give away half of Canada to the Hudson Bay Company? This king never even saw what he was giving away! Our ancestors were living in these lands but it seems that the law was meant only for white kings, not Indian chiefs.

The Minister of DNS talks about all the jobs coming because of the mining projects. Yet more and more of the Native people are being forced to live on welfare. The vast part of the resource wealth is going to the south. We are just given some housing and other minor projects to shut us up. Even the taking of fish and moose is strictly regulated by the provincial government. Metis people are fined or jailed for trying to feed their families like their ancestors used to.

Tourist camps, which are owned by Americans to serve Americans, seem able to take as much fish and moose as they want. But those are tourist dollars talking. We all know how much Canada depends on the tourist industry. To HELL with Native people!

Our Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) does not use his office

to speak out in support of projects like the technical school. In fact he makes very little noise about any pro-government project that will keep Native people down and will keep the resource dollars flowing into the south. It is about time our MLA does something for the people who elected him. It is his job to listen to the concerns of the Native people and to fight in the legislature on behalf of Native people of this area. Surely he can get more than a repair depot and bridge for the westside of Saskatchewan. He can not even take credit for the highway improvements as this came because of the Cluff Lake mining project. An MLA can do a lot for his riding if he has the interest of constituents as his main concern. Perhaps our MLA has to be reminded what his objectives should be!

Once again I must strongly suggest to all Native groups, it does not matter if you have differing viewpoints. The main thing is that you are Metis and your children and your children's children will be living in this area of northern Saskatchewan for countless generations. We must unite in order to have a strong solid front to give these future generations something to live for, something much better than the welfare our generation and past generations have been forced to accept. This is OUR land. It is OUR resources that are being plundered by the multi-nationals, federal and provincial governments. We must take a strong stand in order to get what we deserve. We don't demand it all. We just want our fair share, something we do not have now! □

*(Jim Favel, from Ile-a-la-Crosse, is the AMNSIS Area Director for Northwest Region III.)*





The New Breed is the publication of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians (AMNSIS). Our magazine is a two-way printed vehicle for our community and our Association to utilize for purposes beyond the printed page.

Not only is the New Breed an information source to us, it is also widely distributed in libraries, service organizations, government offices, and private businesses.

Although our readers are concentrated through the New Breed, we have readers in other parts of the States and provinces.



**Rod Durocher, Vice President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), was recently interviewed by Vi Sanderson, Northern Reporter for New Breed.**

**Sanderson:** *What kind of services and facilities were available to local people prior to the inception of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan?*

**Durocher:** I've always tried to put that into perspective. I've always said that you would have to look at the start of DNS and look at it 10-15 years from now. At one time, there were no air strips or proper roads in northern communities. Health services and the housing situation weren't that good.

**Sanderson:** *Was it easy to be heard by government officials and get things done?*

**Durocher:** No, it wasn't. It's still not effective. People are not being heard. There is very little employment and training opportunities. That is the reason why our people are demonstrating in the Northern Administrative Districts (NADs). It's because of lack of jobs and lack of training. The only thing the government says is, "We'll build you a couple of jails and maybe we'll give you a couple of jobs to build your own jails."

**Sanderson:** *AMNSIS supported the concept of a single agency in the north. Why?*

**Durocher:** We needed a government department who could co-ordinate services for the northern people. Eventually the northern people could run their own government structure.

**Sanderson:** *Do you think the situation has improved for northern people since the inception of DNS?*

**Durocher:** Improved in a sense that there are added services that weren't there a few years ago such as housing and health programs.

**Sanderson:** *What are the negative things that have happened?*

**Durocher:** Lack of employment and lack of training. Yet the government is building more and more jails in the north. There is no training institute for our people in the north. Instead there is a major training institute in Prince Albert which is south of the NAD. Why not in northern Saskatchewan? Because Jerry Hammett, Minister of DNS bought a seat from his constituency at the expense of northern people.

**Sanderson:** *How do you think conditions can be improved in the north?*

**Durocher:** First, a provincial settlement of Aboriginal Rights and a commitment by all levels of government to provide training related to employment opportunities and more autonomy and power be given to communities in the NAD. For instance, Prince Albert has more control over their own city affairs than say Beauval has in their own community. Further, we need a commitment from the government to allow northern people to control their own destiny.

We need to preserve our own traditional lifestyle like hunting and fishing. We need a commitment from the government to help our people in preserving our traditional lifestyle. I would also like to add that the economic status of northern communities is not good at all where they have 75% unemployment. I would have to say that DNS has been an absolute failure. □

## INTERVIEW

by Vi Sanderson

*"Further we need a commitment from the government to allow northern people to control their own destiny."*

# Getting Connected: Next Step in the Politics of Economic Development

by Michael Rivard

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*(Editor's Note: In May and June 1980 Michael Rivard and William Hutton of Minneapolis conducted a workshop for 28 AMNSIS and government delegates to examine minority development projects in the United States. In July 1980 Rivard and Hutton reviewed the performance of the Economic Development Branch Loan Fund of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and produced a report entitled "Recommendations for Economic Development Organizations for Northern Saskatchewan". The Report recommended strategies for strengthening the capacity of local communities to do economic development projects. Rivard, a former banker, is an economic development consultant active in corporate-community co-ventures as well as Native development projects. This article is the first in a two-part series.)*

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Throughout urban and rural Canada and the United States, Native communities are pursuing strategies to reduce economic dependence and to demand meaningful jobs, income and managerial and ownership opportunities. The chances of success for local development organizations will be strengthened to the extent they are connected to champions and friends in private and civic, as well as in government organizations.

## Recent Political Action

With social change or stress there is a tendency to remain stuck in the rhetoric of criticism and protest. Advocacy, protest, and defiance will occur whenever people are frustrated and are convinced that their needs are legitimate. Native people are no longer willing to be economic losers and a government strategy to keep a lid on things and of attempting to maintain welfare dependency and political submission cannot be sustained with a democratic form of government. "Keeping a lid on things" implies increased surveillance, political constraints, prisons, etc. and this is so blatantly coercive and socially corrosive that it can't be tolerated in an open society.

Generally the official response to needs of Native communities has been to underestimate or ignore local needs. Obvious attempts to delay and manipulate issues by lengthy study commissions have been attempted--"paralysis by analysis." There have been occasional expressions of good intentions and instances of fragmented projects (training without jobs, housing without income opportunities, building of social centers, etc.) with predictable results. The Local Employment Assistance Plan (LEAP) strategy can be seen as an attempt to placate local distress without providing durable solutions.

There is no official strategy for local initiative by Native communities. At some point this omission will be politically hazardous. Economists and social planners are beginning to identify the actual costs of the human wreckage caused by dependency and neglect, the full costs of poor health, alcoholism, prisons, social disruption. Perhaps as early as next year the government (or even the opposition) will discover advantages of promoting Native and rural economic development. How this is done and how well it will be done will obviously depend on how effectively Native leadership has built internal political support as well as alliances with other social, civic, and business interests.



*"This meeting was called in order to discuss the meat. It has been pointed out that there is no more meat. A motion has been made to fight over the bones."*



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## Building Public and Private Support

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### Why Private Resources

Getting private sector support is politically and technically necessary: politically, to build local organizations and institutions which can identify options and alternatives relevant to local circumstances; politically, to have outside champions who understand Native needs and who can provide insight and support in business and political decisions; technically, because the private sector is the largest source of talent and experience with development projects and business ventures.

As a lender and as a consultant, I have been involved in numerous projects initiated by neighborhood organizations. My experience is that many projects are poorly put together--overly optimistic assumptions, no contingency plans for known risks, etc.--and have loosely organized sponsors who have little experience in management of development projects. After a community has built up expectations and good intentions, it is a double disaster to have a project fail because of the destruction of self-esteem of those involved.

The only way to get economic benefits to local communities is to have successful local projects. For Native people to have successful projects, they will need to identify and acquire the skills and experience to identify, organize and implement local projects--getting the capacity to do development.

With mega-projects such as the large scale, nonrenewable resource extraction in Saskatchewan and Alberta, political effort to build local capacity has just begun. The problem of what to do when the music stops (when the resources are depleted) could also be approached by creating economic alternatives for local communities involving renewable resources. Or, even required.

We've all suffered the experience paradox "--wanting to do something well without prior experience". When the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan's delegation examined Black, Native and Mexican-American, and rural development corporations last year in the States, they saw how emerging groups got beyond protest politics and got it together to create jobs and income and ownership opportunities.

One strategy of these groups was to borrow or buy outside skills long enough to get the experience to go on their own. In Chicago the Black organization hired white talent saying, "Show us everything you know in two years. We don't want you around forever." (In a similar way even American NHL teams need Canadian hockey talent to get

themselves up to speed.) Stateside activities are also characterized by extensive career shifting by local activists in the government, by academic and government and corporate people in the local enterprises, and back and forth.

Another technique was to get advisers, even board members, who have key professional skills--bankers, attorneys, business managers, technicians--the sort of people who can help make effective business strategies. Another practise is to build informal networks or linkages throughout an entire region.

Effective networking is inclusive not exclusive, seeking allies not adversaries, with connections crossing young people, women advocacy groups, traditionalists and technicians, and civic and religious interests.

Networking, and the advantages of including others, will be resisted by those cynics who believe that the only power of the oppressed is the power to make trouble.

### Networking

Networking in the business community can provide several advantages:

- a) to identify job producing businesses for local communities.*
- b) for business ownership opportunities. These could be co-ownership opportunities.*
- c) for appropriate management and technical talent that might be available for one week or six months or twenty-four month assignments.*
- d) to identify opportunities for management and financial training. For example, training and proficiency in property management would be a real advantage.*
- e) to identify alternative sources start-up money, investment capital, and loans.*
- f) for access to a variety of options, so that local communities can select the best combinations.*

Starting a referral network with the non-Native community will be easier in larger cities. It might be possible to get organizations to "adopt" isolated communities to provide technical as well as financial assistance. (In Minneapolis, several corporations have co-sponsored development projects with neighborhood-based organizations.) These activities will take some time and care. Much of this will be a low profile, quiet, informal process but if Native people don't link up to non-government business and civic resources, they will remain clients of the government.

An effective economic strategy will not be just a money strategy, of grant junkies shoving program funds into communities. It's more than just a grant and loan program. A good strategy will provide for technical support for local projects and local businesses. A system of continuing workshops, coaching and training on the job in the nuts and bolts of development activities should be provided. It will be an investment that will provide decades of practical benefits.

Local communities are now seeing the importance of these development requirements:

- a) that there must be equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities.*
- b) that Native people must participate in political decision making.*
- c) that to effectively participate they must be well informed.*
- d) that building the capacity to do economic development must also be done at the local level.*

*(The next article will explore techniques for identifying, organizing, and implementing local projects.)* □

# Indigenous People Meet . . . . .





# .. Geneva

by Clem Chartier



The Geneva Non-Government Organization (NGO) Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization organized a second major international conference at which the Indigenous People, especially the Indians of the Americas could participate. This meeting, entitled "Indigenous People and the Land" took place in Geneva, Switzerland during September 15-18, 1981. This meeting, as was the first one, took place at the United Nations building, the Palais des Nations.

The first conference, "The International NGO Conference on Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations in the Americas" took place on September 20-23, 1977. At that meeting the Indigenous People issued a strong declaration of principles for the defense of their nations and peoples. This second meeting in a sense was valuable in gauging just how much improvement or progress had been made since 1977.

While considering this, one must also keep in mind that the NGO's do not have any official voice in the work of the United Nations (UN). The NGO's only have the status of lobby groups within the UN, although they are allowed to make both verbal and written reports to the UN human rights committees and sub-committees. Bearing this in mind, the NGO's can only lobby on our behalf, and hopefully convince the official UN bodies and general assembly that appropriate action must be taken to recognize and respect the rights and aspirations of the Indigenous People.

The major NGO's lobbying on behalf of our people include: the International Commission of Jurists, World Peace Council, International Council of Women, World Federation of Democratic Youth, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, International Youth and Students Movement for the United Nations, among others. The Indigenous People themselves now have three NGO's, the International Indian Treaty Council, the Indian Law Resource Centre and the World Council of Indigenous People.

The conference dealt with four topics, each being the focus of separate commissions which ran for 2 days. These were:

- a) Land rights of the indigenous people, international agreements and treaties, land reform, and systems of tenure.
- b) Indigenous philosophy and land.
- c) Transnational corporations and their effect on the resources and land of Indigenous People.
- d) The impact of the nuclear arms buildup on the land and life of Indigenous People.

The delegates generally had a choice as to which commission they wanted to participate in. The commissions were well attended and a wide variety of views were expressed. The total attendance figure was well in excess of 300. This was made up of approximately 130 Indigenous People, the remainder being representatives of International NGO's, national organizations, observers from the United Nations, including the Director General of the Geneva United Nations office and the Director of the Division of Human Rights.

The first day of the conference opened with remarks by the UN officials and the indigenous NGO's. The afternoon was filled with remarks from the various indigenous nations and organizations that were in attendance.

Luigi Cottafani, Director General of the Geneva United Nations office in his official settlement informed the participants that the UN has been doing a study on discrimination against Indigenous Peoples since 1972. This study is in its final stages and the final report should be tabled with the UN in 1982. It is his hope that the study will form the basis for the adoption by the UN of a set of general principles on the rights of Indigenous Peoples. He also informed us that as requested in 1977 a work group will be set up under the sub-commission of the Division of Human Rights which has been doing the study. Although we believed this to be a major breakthrough, we later found out that the work group only involves members of the sub-commission and their only function is to get together about one week before the sub-commission meets and then brief the sub-commission on their findings. Contrary to the Indigenous Peoples' aspirations, it will not involve us.

## AMNSIS says land base a necessity along with a guarantee of social, cultural, economic, legal, and political rights.

On a more personal note, Mr. Collafasi emphasized the point that one's language is the medium to express a people's mind. Therefore, he said, it is very important to retain one's language. Otherwise over the years you will adopt the mind of the people's language which you adopt. Most of us have realized that this in fact has been attempted on our people through the boarding schools. Although we are fighting against this, it is reassuring to hear such encouragement from a key figure in the UN.

Theo Van Boven, Director of the Human Rights Division also referred to the sub-commission study. He stated that the first part of the final study has been submitted by Williamson-Diaz, the central figure in the study. It is his hope that a set of principles will be adopted by the UN general assembly, which eventually may lead to a UN covenant or convention.

With respect to developments since the 1977 conference, Van Boven feels that the current meeting is another step in the UN Decade against Racism. The Decade against Racism (1973-1983), according to Van Boven, has focused a considerable amount of attention to the problems faced by Indigenous People. At the 1978 UN conference on Racism, the declaration endorsed the right of Indigenous Peoples to economic rights, land rights, and resources with respect to its program of action. The conference recommended that states recognize Indigenous Nations.

Van Boven also stated that to date, 25 countries (states) have recognized that individuals can complain to the UN Human Rights Committee under the optional protocol to the 1966 covenants. An example of this, he said, was the complaint by Sandra Lovelace that she was discriminated against by the Canadian Indian Act when she lost her Indian status upon marriage to a non-Indian. This is so, because an Indian man doesn't lose his status when he marries a non-Indian woman; in fact, he gains status. This, the UN Human Rights Committee said, was clearly discrimination on the basis of sex.

During the afternoon session, Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), made opening remarks on behalf of the AMNSIS delegation. The main thrust of Sinclair's remarks was the necessity of a land base and a guarantee of social, cultural, economic, legal and political rights. This, he said, could be achieved through a political solution under the current constitutional discussions as long as the Indigenous Peoples are directly involved in the constitutional negotiating process and constitutional conferences.

The following two days were taken up by the four commissions which ran simultaneously. The last day was taken up by a statement from the conference and the adopted reports from the four commissions. The statement, in its entirety, is appended and the reports can be obtained through the Dumont Institute Library and Resource Center.







With particular reference to Canada, the Report of the Legal Commission addressed the issue of the constitution.

It was reported that in many states, the constitution does not recognize either the existence or the land rights and right of self-determination of indigenous nations and peoples. Many delegates demanded that these constitutions be amended to recognize these rights and, once recognized, that they are fully implemented. They insisted that indigenous nations and peoples should themselves determine, in negotiations with the governments concerned, the scope and language of the constitutional amendments.

In this context, the situation in Canada received special attention. The Indigenous delegates unanimously urged that any "patriation" of the Canadian constitution from the United Kingdom must be preceded by constitutional recognition of the Indigenous rights according to the principles set forth above.

Many positive comments and statements are to be found in the commission reports. These, however, are too numerous to describe. As such, they are valuable from the point of view that they will be circulated to the member countries of the United Nations. They also adequately reflect the similar problems faced by the Indigenous People around the world.

Although the process is seemingly slow, some progress has been made since the first meeting in 1977. It is possible that positive results may come from the UN sub-commission study. And more importantly, the UN bodies may more frequently address the problems faced by Indigenous Peoples and invite our participation in those discussions.

The next major effort of the UN with respect to Indigenous People is a seminar on racism to be held in Managua, Nicaragua from December 14 to 27, 1981. The seminar will address recourse procedures and other forms of protection available to victims of racial discrimination "with particular reference to indigenous populations". The delegates to this seminar will be made up of the governments of the UN member countries, such as Canada and the United States. NGO's, however, will have observer status. Therefore indigenous nations, under the auspices of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, should be able to attend.

This seminar is in preparation for the World Conference on Racism and Racial Discrimination to be held in 1983 to close the UN Decade for Action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The final statement makes reference to this 1983 world conference and seeks to have the question concerning Indigenous Peoples given a prominent place on the agenda.

The AMNSIS delegation, Jim Sinclair, Wayne McKenzie, and myself, have found this experience to be very valuable to the political development of our Association. As well, we feel we have contributed to the success of the conference, especially in drawing all the Indigenous delegates from Canada together, enabling us to take a unified position with respect to the constitutional issue. □



## gerry morin a profile

During his eight years with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), Gerry has seen a lot of change within the entire Northern Administrative District (NAD), particularly within the government structure itself.

"I have learned a great deal about working in a bureaucracy which has sole jurisdiction for providing services to northern people," he said. Gerry has to maintain a good working relationship with various branches in DNS. He is able to provide good insight into the various needs and aspirations of northern people. "I have input into the Manpower planning exercises, which determine the amount of training resources available to northerners. I continually keep abreast of the various manpower needs of northern based operations, such as mining, government, the private sector and renewable resource areas," Gerry explained.

In addition to his work he is also busy being a single parent to his four year old son, Daniel, who says "Daddy shouldn't have to work". "Daniel is an inspiration in trying to make things even better for future northern residents," Gerry said.

Gerry feels that the rapid pace of development in the north "has an insurmountable impact on northerners. Our labour force is faced with a competing job market which demands skills not readily available within the northern labour force supply. Therefore, it is essential that both qualitative and quanti-

*"I was dismayed that three correctional institutes were prioritized over a technical institute.."*

tative training be made available, because continued high unemployment and under employment will mean more social problems for our people," he said.

Gerry has also been very active in the Northern Legal Aid Board. He's a keen supporter in advocacy for better and more services in legal aid. "I was dismayed that three correctional institutes were prioritized over a technical institute for northerners. It is a sad response to the social problems of our people. There is a need to provide legal court services but in addition there needs to be a focus on preventative programming. We need our own lawyers," he said. Since the Northern Legal Board took over two years ago, the number of staff increased from four to ten, five are northerners. "The quantity has improved but the diversification of service has to be planned and implemented," he emphasized.

Gerry is originally from Cumberland House, Saskatchewan. After completing high school in Nipawin, he enrolled in the Welfare Worker course sponsored by Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon. After graduation, he commenced employment with DNS as a social services worker, first in Green Lake, later transferring to the La Loche unit and to La Ronge in 1975.

From 1975, Gerry pursued secondary education by acquiring education leave from DNS. He completed his Certificate of Social Work in 1978 and his Bachelor of Social Work degree in 1979.

He returned to DNS in May 1979, as Executive Assistant to the Social Development Sector. He is presently a Research Officer for the Central Planning and Research Division of DNS. □



## oscar beatty a profile



Oscar is no stranger to his people in northern Saskatchewan. A dynamic speaker and spokesman, he's involved in many organizations. Oscar has been chairman for the Local Advisory Council (LAC) since 1976, the local Trappers Council since the 1950's. He was also instrumental in establishing the Local Fisheries Co-operative which he still heads. "Right now I'm heavily involved with the Keewatin Wild Rice Association in northern Saskatchewan," he said. Oscar is the Chairman of the Association which was organized this past year. He was also appointed provincial board member for the Fresh Water Fish Market Co-operative by Northern Minister, Jerry Hammersmith, and the Minister of Federal Fisheries, Romeo La Blance.

Originally from the Kinistino area, Oscar's parents moved north where he grew up trapping, fishing, and hunting. "I never attended any formal school. The government never spent one cent on me for my education," he grinned. Over the years, Oscar taught himself how to read despite his lack of a formal education.

In 1972, Oscar was hired by the provincial government to assist in setting up the local councils in the north. For six years he worked for DNS, first as Community Development Worker, then as Economic Development Area Co-ordinator, at the same time being involved with the development of co-operatives in the north.

*"As far as I'm concerned, idle hands are the devil's workshop."*

He took a leave of absence in 1977-78 to assist with the Churchill River Study. "I never did return to DNS after the study was completed," he said.

"I'm busier than ever before, trapping, fishing, hunting, and going to meetings; but I like being busy. I was brought up that way. I like to make my own way. I don't like welfare or handouts. We have enough potential in northern Saskatchewan to employ everybody and keep everyone busy. I believe a busy mind and body is healthy. As far as I'm concerned, idle hands are the devil's workshop. Most of us northern people don't like being in that workshop," he laughed.

Presently Oscar and his wife Jean are doing commercial fishing at Big Sandy Lake. They have been blessed with thirteen children. Four are married, one daughter, Bonita, is attending university in Regina, another daughter, Joan, is Editor of New Breed, and five are still at home. Oscar and Jean also have ten grandchildren. "Some of my grandchildren are almost as big as I am," he said with a smile and a twinkle in his eye. □

*mike  
mercredie  
a profile*



*“Some of the projects they were involved in included housing, bingo, renovation of the Jim Brady house and participating in various recreational activities...”*

Shortly after moving to La Ronge in 1979 with his wife Donna, Mike was elected vice-president for the Jim Brady AMNSIS Local 19. During that time he attempted to build up the membership, encouraging local people to attend the meetings. In 1980, he was elected president for the Local. By that time, the membership had increased. Some of the projects they were involved in included housing, bingo, renovation of the Jim Brady house and participating in various recreational activities in the community.

“We are still working on getting housing for our members and renovating the Jim Brady house. We’re going to apply for Community Project funding to renovate the building. Stan Durocher and myself have been working on it for the past few months,” he said. This year Mike stepped down as president, remaining as a director on the board for the Local.

Originally from Fort Fitzgerald, Alberta, Mike attended school until grade eight. He then moved to Yellowknife, NWT, where he worked at various jobs. In 1951, he joined the Canadian Armed Forces spending the first two years in Germany. He returned to Canada and was stationed in various parts of the country. He was then transferred to the Middle East in 1964. He retired from the army in 1974 after twenty-four years of service.

Mike decided to go back to school, attending the University of Winnipeg and graduating with a de-

gree in administration. He worked at Rivers, Manitoba in 1976 as a consultant for the Yellow Quill Environment Centre. In 1979, he and his family moved to La Ronge where he assumed the position of Recreational Consultant for DNS.

On November 1, 1980, he was appointed as director of the Manpower Secretariat and became chief negotiator for the Surface Lease Agreement between DNS and Key Lake Mining Corporation (KLMC). “It is not an easy job, but I do the best I can for my people’s interests,” he said. □



rose  
cochrane  
(mckay)

profile



As a board member for the Jim Brady Metis Local 19, Rose expressed, "We have a lot of work to do in our Local. I wish more members would attend our meetings and become involved," she said.

Rose works as an announcer-operator for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), Keewatin Kountry, a program of Northern interests, produced and broadcast from La Ronge. "Many Northerners are of course familiar with the program," she said.

When Rose was sixteen years old she left La Ronge to further her education, attending business college in Prince Albert. Shortly after graduating, Rose spent a few years in the south. Later, Rose moved to Uranium City where she worked for the Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS). "It was like going home, probably because of it's isolation," she said. Rose found Uranium City to be a "very warm and closely knit community". As is the case of many northerners, she preferred the North to city living. After three years in Uranium City she moved back to the south for three more years.

"I could get very romantic here and say it was the "call of the wild" or the "North beckoning", but for whatever reason, I'm back in the North," she explained. This time she's back in her own home town of La Ronge.

Born and raised in Northern Saskatchewan, she is one of a family of ten children. As a child she recalls spending three to four months out of the school year on the trapline with her family. As the children grew older they were left in town (La Ronge) to live with relatives and friends while attending school.

Rose has two children, Donovan, eight years old and Denorie, five years old. □



otto  
fitz  
profile

Otto is the Apprenticeship and Labour Standards officer for the Saskatchewan Department of Labour. "I work closely with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and the men who work at Key Lake," he said.

After graduation in 1970, he went to work for the Anglo Rouyn Mine, north of La Ronge. He then moved to Lynn Lake and Manbridge, Manitoba, finally settling in Red Lake, Ontario. When he returned to La

Ronge in 1976, he did some commercial fishing and trapping before taking on the job with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) as an economic development fieldworker. He resigned his position with DNS shortly after and worked as pulp cutter. In March 1981, he commenced employment with the Department of Labour.

Originally from La Ronge, Otto and his wife Mary, have three children, Marcia, ten, Daniel, seven, and Joshua, eighteen months.

Otto is an active member of the Jim Brady Local 19 in La Ronge. He is also an interim board member for the newly formed Nigenuk Friendship Centre.

"I like to spend my spare time outdoors," he said. His favorite past times are hunting and fishing. □

*linda  
finlayson  
a profile*



Linda has many fond memories of the years she worked with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). "Those were exciting times...I learned so much from the organization. I'm thankful that I had the opportunity of working with and learning from some of the most astute Native leaders in the country," she said.

From 1973-76, Linda worked with AMNSIS in various capacities, including Editor of *New Breed*, Executive Assistant, Fieldworker and Board member for the Southwest Area.

In 1976, she was employed by the Fisheries Department Program, Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) as Administrative Officer. Later she became the co-ordinator of the Community Health Worker Program, DNS Health Services Branch. She also worked as Research Officer for the Social Development Sector of DNS.

Linda was born in Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan and completed her high school in Prince Albert. She recently completed a three year Bachelor of Arts program at the University of Regina where she majored in economics and political science. Her education was sponsored by the Native Staff Training Program of DNS.

As a civil servant, Linda is concerned about the problems facing Native people, particularly in the North. "I find that my job as a Research Officer often provides the op-

*"I find that my job as a Research Officer often provides the opportunity to present a Native & northern perspective to projects..."*

portunity to present a Native and northern perspective to projects I'm working on," she explained.

Linda and her husband Lawrence have three children, two daughters and a son. She said they're all glad they've returned to Northern Saskatchewan.

Recently, Linda has rejoined the Jim Brady Metis Local 19 in La Ronge and intends to become an active member in the coming year. □



## allen roy morin profile

Roy is the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister (Ray Purdie) of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS).

"I started off working with the International Nickle Corporation (INCO) in Thompson, Manitoba. I was with them for three years," he said. Then in 1975, Roy returned to school, taking an adult upgrading course in The Pas, Manitoba. Upon completion, he enrolled at the Brandon University of Manitoba where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in political science.

## lydia gauthier profile

"I believe our top priority lies in the training of our Native people, so that they can handle their own affairs and be proud of their heritage," Lydia said in a recent interview.

In 1976, Lydia worked with Extension Services, Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS). She then transferred to the Personnel and Training Branch, DNS, as Personnel Administrator where she is in charge of staffing and recruitment for the department, along with two other Personnel Administrators.

## alphonse mckay profile

Alphonse joined the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) Manpower Secretariat in 1980 as a field officer. "My job is to interpret the intent of employment and business preference to Native workers and report to the branch on the progress of Native people," he explained.

In the fall of 1979, Roy returned to his home town of Sandy Bay as an Adult Education Instructor for the Northern Continuing Education Branch of DNS. When his term was completed, he was offered and accepted the Assistant Regional Education Deputy Minister's office in December 1980.

"I really enjoyed my stay in Sandy Bay. It gave me the opportunity to establish old friendships. I also noted many positive changes in the community such as housing, recreation, educational programs, etc. After witnessing what was happening in northern Manitoba, it was a pleasant surprise," he said.

Roy resides in La Ronge with his wife Sylvia and their three daughters. Sylvia is also a native Northerner from Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan. □

Lydia is also an active member involved in various activities. She is on the board of directors for Jim Brady AMNSIS Local 19, on the board of directors for the La Ronge Curling Club, a member of the Native Women's group, Royal Purple, Ladies Softball League and represents the La Ronge Figure Skating Club on the Recreation Board for the town of La Ronge.

Originally from La Ronge, Lydia completed her high school there. After graduation she enrolled at the business college in Prince Albert.

In 1971, she married and moved to Ontario for five years. She returned to La Ronge in 1976.

Lydia and her husband Grant, reside in La Ronge with their two children, Sara, five and Mark, twelve months old. □

After completing high school in Cumberland House, he went to work as an iron worker in various parts of the country, eventually achieving his journeyman status. In the 1960's Alphonse also worked in the potash mines. The 1970's took him to the Alberta tar sands until he and his wife Bonnie moved to La Ronge last year. Alphonse and Bonnie have four children who attend school in La Ronge. He is originally from Cumberland House, Saskatchewan.

When he can find the time, Alphonse likes to hunt, trap and fish. "I love being outdoors," he said. □









# 'The Way It Was'

## A Profile of a Northern Community : Deschambault Lake

by Joan Beatty

As you drive into the community of Deschambault Lake, 150 miles northeast of La Ronge, one of the first things you will see is a sign that reads, "Deschambault Lake, Home of the Golden Eagles". The Golden Eagles are a hockey team, comprised of both Metis and Treaty people, who grew up together and organized a team about four years ago. With no coaching, other than from watching hockey games on television, the young people practised hockey on the lake ice. Eventually they were able to get an outdoor arena with some lighting. There they would practise every night. They entered some tournaments and started winning.

This made them wish for better facilities. It was through the efforts of the determined hockey team and the Deschambault Lake Recreation Authority that an indoor arena was finally built in the community this past year. Although it is still not complete because of lack of funding, the community hopes to put the arena to use this coming winter. Over the years, efforts like this have moulded the community into what it is today.

### Isolated

For many years, Deschambault Lake was an isolated community, accessible only by water and air. There were no roads to the community. The closest one was the Hanson Lake road where you had to go 20-30 miles by boat to get there, depending on which route you took. The people, comprised mainly of members of the Peter Ballantyne Band, along with a few Metis families, earned their living from trapping and fishing. There was a local co-op store in the community where one or two local people clerked. There was also a local fish plant where the fishermen brought in their catches for packing and shipment. The fish were then delivered to another plant at Ballantyne Bay where the road was accessible. The fish would then be picked up by transport. Prior to the Hanson Lake road being built in the late 1950's, fish was flown out by aircraft.

For a long time there was no school at Deschambault Lake. Every fall you would hear children crying and Cessna 180's landing and taking off one after the other. It was time to go to the Indian Residential School in Prince Albert.

As soon as a child turned seven, it was Indian Affairs' policy that they had to go to school, even if the parents didn't want them to go.

The Metis and Non-Status children were lucky in one sense. They didn't have to leave home to go to school until the parents thought they were ready to go.

The children would be gone for the whole year until summer, when they would once again be flown home all with the same clothes and hair cuts.

### Treaty Day

One highlight of the year was treaty day where the Indian Affairs people would come and hand out their five dollars to every Indian. Everyone would get new clothes and the community would make a special day out of it with different sporting events and good things to eat. For a long time, this was the only time ice-cream was sold. This was also the time when x-rays would be taken and the dreaded dentist brought in. A scary RCMP in his red tunic was also on hand. This was also the time the Metis children began to notice that something was different; they were treated differently from the Treaty children. They didn't get five dollars like their cousins did.





### **Booze**

Once the work was completed for the week, the fish nets hanging to dry for a couple of days, and all the wood and water hauled, clothes washed and the house clean, a few of the families would make home brew and drink. Nothing was done in excess. As soon as Sunday and Monday came around, it was time to put the nets out again and start the whole week all over again.

### **Family Life**

Depending on what denomination you were, you either went to church every Sunday or once a month when the Anglican Church minister would fly in. He would conduct marriages, baptisms, and holy communions.

The children all had chores to do whether it would be hauling water from the lake or carrying wood inside the house. Everyone would try and get their work done as fast as possible so there would be enough daylight to go sliding. Everyone had warm clothes, good meals and decent homes to go to after play.

For many months out of the year, the father would be out on the trapline. He would leave in the late fall, returning in December for Christmas with his dog team and leaving again after New Years. He would make sure the family had enough supplies to last them while he was gone. He would return home in the late spring, travelling by canoe, loaded down with furs.

The elders would stay in the community, visiting every evening with their relatives. They never seemed to run out of stories to tell, even though they saw each other almost every day.

### **In The Name of Progress**

Deschambault Lake was once a beautiful and peaceful community surrounded by water and trees, with houses made out of logs, scattered throughout the settlement.

There is now a road built right in the middle of the community. The houses are made of boards and stand only a few feet apart. Cars and trucks drive in and out raising all kinds of dust. There are electrical poles throughout the community with wires stretching from house to house.

Although the community may not look any different from any other one in the north, it has gone through some drastic changes, both good and bad.

There is now a Local Advisory Council with offices in a community hall built a few years ago. A new school was built this past year. There are services like electric lights, television and telephones that were never there before.

But along with the positive things that would seem to make life easier, are the negative things like the social problems that have increased dramatically. Drinking is done almost on a daily basis which leads to child neglect, violence and family breakdown. The welfare rates have increased. Crime and violent deaths occur almost on a yearly basis. It's just not the same anymore.

A lawyer who has travelled north for the past ten years said communities like Deschambault Lake have to go through a great social upheaval before things start settling down.

Deschambault Lake has reached it peak. There is starting to be increased interest in the alcohol rehabilitation programs, an attempt to begin the process of regaining control of one's life. Community leaders say it is going to be a long road to recovery since you not only have to deal with problems of alcoholism, drug abuse, etc., but you must also learn to live a new lifestyle. With increased government activity in the north, come more regulations and policies, taking away the independent lifestyle northern people have led for many years. These are the kind of changes places like Deschambault Lake must be able to adjust to if they ever hope to survive in today's society. □

# The Longest Running Pilot Project

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There are a couple of new words that are being cautiously tossed around today by government officials in northern Saskatchewan: decanting and devolution. Both words refer to the future of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS). Decanting means the transfer or return of program responsibility to southern line departments. Devolution means the transfer of decision making and program delivery responsibility to a northern representative body.

## Single Agency Concept

When the DNS was established in 1972, its four major goals included:

- a comprehensive approach;
- sensitivity to the needs of individuals;
- smooth delivery of services;
- co-ordinated communications.

The single agency concept was to accelerate political, economic, and social development in order to bring services and opportunities to a level comparable with those of southern Saskatchewan. DNS was an experiment in economic, social and human development. It was never meant to grow into a permanent department.

## Decanting and Devolution

According to a government document submitted to the Cabinet Planning Committee last year, it recommends that it is time to make changes before the DNS bureaucracy becomes too big to remove and before northern people become too dependent on it. The report recommends that the devolution and decanting of DNS programs take place within the next ten years. It says northern people are prepared to accept their full roles as citizens of this province; that the necessary physical infrastructures like housing, educational facilities, travel and other services have been brought up to an acceptable standard; and that human resources have been developed to allow for meaningful roles in the development of northern Saskatchewan.

The report recommends the decanting and devolving of the following seven programs:

- decant academic education and related functions;
- devolve education facilities construction;
- devolve municipal facilities construction;
- decant forest protection;
- decant forest management;
- establish a Northern Housing Corporation;
- establish a Northern Economic Development Crown Corporation.

Because the Department has been under so much criticism in the past few years by Native people, and by the opposition parties, the report recommends the government move cautiously and slowly. It is particularly worried about the reactions of "Native organizations". Some northern people have already expressed fear about the return of "pre 1972 days, in the inaccessibility of programs and services".

## Public Relations Important

Although the report recommends a major thrust in public relations and announcements to minimize public criticism in the disengagement of DNS, this has not happened. Northern people are still only hearing about 'devolution and decanting' through word of mouth, adding to the feeling of mistrust they already feel towards the Department.

In a recent interview with *New Breed*, Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, said the process of decanting and devolving is already taking place. The responsibility for Forest Protection and Forest Management has already been returned to Tourism and Renewable Resources. He also said plans are on stream in the establishment of a Northern Economic Development Corporation. Hammersmith also said there will always be a co-ordinating body needed in the north to ensure the north does not lose the contact and functions it has established over the years.

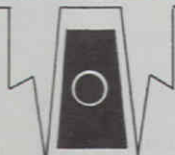
However, since the devolution of programs depends on local government structures being in place in northern Saskatchewan, in the form of a Northern Municipalities Act, the process may yet be delayed as northern groups continue to hesitate about moving at such a rapid pace. □

# The Decanting and Devolution of DNS

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by Joan Beatty





### NORSASK NATIVE OUTREACH CONTINUES NEGOTIATIONS

by Vi Sanderson

**La Ronge** - Since its conception in 1980, Norsask Native Outreach has been negotiating for a one year contract from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC). To date, agreements have been fixed at three month periods. According to Ann Dorion, Executive Director for Outreach, "Negotiations are still continuing. We just got another one month temporary extension," she said. The reason given to Outreach for not receiving the one year funding from CEIC is the amount of funding is over

and above the amount allowed by Regional signing authority.

On October 21, 1981, a meeting was held between Outreach and Les Voisey, CEIC acting Director General for Saskatchewan, to discuss the Treasury Board submission which is now in the hands of Ottawa officials. Outreach is still waiting to hear from Mr. Voisey on the decision regarding their contract.

Outreach has seven appointed board members who are from various parts of the north. The head office, located in La Ronge, employs six office staff and nine field Employment Counsellors who are situated in different communities.

Outreach not only functions as an employment agency for northern Native people, but it also functions as a northern hiring hall for the unions and employers of Key Lake Mining Cor-

poration (KLMC). All the employees are unionized. Anyone who acquires employment with them automatically joins a union. "The unions and employers have been very co-operative," Dorion said.

Outreach staff and La Ronge CEIC branch have monthly meetings to exchange information and to discuss more effective ways of doing job placements and other related matters. Ida Hovdebo, the Special Needs Counsellor for Outreach, deals with clients who may have difficulty in acquiring employment due to language, education, or disability barriers. Hovdebo also does follow up counselling when required by the clients.

The East Side Co-ordinator, Marg Beament, works with a field staff of six employment counsellors. The West Side Co-ordinator, Peter Bishop, works with five field staff employment counsellors. □





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### Coaching Clinics

Anyone interested in attending the  
Level I, II, or III Coaching Certifica-  
tion Program, contact:

Claude Petit

AMNSIS Recreation Director  
1170-8th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
Phone: 525-6721



## DUCK LAKE SPORTING GOODS LTD.

by Carol Esquega

**Duck Lake** - Claude Petit, who has been Recreation Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for the last 10 years, is also the owner of the Duck Lake Sporting Goods Shop.

Mr. Petit saw a need to open a shop of his own last November. He felt people from Duck Lake, especially northern Saskatchewan, could be provided with various sporting goods at a more reasonable rate.

Open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday, the store is managed by his father, John. The shop handles most sporting equipment, uniforms, trophy engravings, and fills orders for specialized jackets that need crests. There are also several press machines to do transfers onto T-shirts.

Claude deals in eastern Canada and throughout the United States for his goods. Boxing gloves are purchased from suppliers in Mexico. Claude remembers the time when he first purchased his own boxing gloves at \$80.00 a pair. "Today they are around \$240.00," he said.

"The big risk in running a shop now are the high interest rates," says Claude. He feels he will break even after three years of operation but would be against starting up a store at this time. "You've got to be really interested in the venture in order to make it," he added.

During Claude's mid-twenties, he served with the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry. His tour of duty included Korea and continental Europe where he won the first Canadian British Army heavy weight boxing title. This is also where his interest in sports really began. □

## SASKATCHEWAN NATIVE WOMENS 8th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

### "Today's Native Women"

by Vi Sanderson

**Prince Albert** - Approximately 200 women from all across the province attended the three day 8th annual conference of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association (SNWA). It was held October 15-18, 1981, at the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre.

"Today's Native Women" was the theme of this year's conference. Elaine Jessop, President of the SNWA, gave opening remarks at the general assembly encouraging all Native women to continue supporting and working together as the Association is still in the growing stages. "Native women have been talked about enough. We need action to deal with issues that have been facing us for the past 300 years. The constitution, child welfare, Native women offenders, health, alcoholism and discrimination, are some of the main issues," Jessop said.







## Second Annual Cree Regional Authority Invitational Indian Hockey Tournament

Place:

Val d'Or, Quebec

Date:

December 11 & 12, 1981

Application Deadline:

November 15, 1981

Inscription Fee:

\$150.00

For more information, call collect:

(819) 825-3402

Alan Bush, Tournament Director

Cree Regional Authority

1500 Chemin Sullivan Road

Val d'Or, Quebec

J9P 1M1

## Riel Cresaultis Senior Citizens Centre

The Riel Cresaultis Center holds Bingo every Thursday night at 7:30 p.m. in their centre located at 1534 Albert Street, Regina.

The centre is also open daily for seniors to do crafts, play shuffleboard and bingo, or just for companionship.

Currently the centre is receiving donations for 200 food hampers to be donated to needy families. All donations will be appreciated.

Also, fieldworkers are in the process of making home visits to determine the number of Indian/Metis senior citizens in Regina. Please contact one of the following fieldworkers for more information:

Norma Welsh

Gladys Dunbar

Riel Cresaultis Centre

1534 Albert Street

Regina, Saskatchewan

Phone: 527-3626

## Native Hockey Players Wanted

An all Native hockey team is looking for players, 20 years old and under to play in a junior league in Alberta. For more information, contact:

Art Obey

General Delivery

Cupar, Saskatchewan

Phone: 561-2701



Hosting the conference this year was the Prince Albert Native Women's Local. Newly elected president, Julia Pitzel of the Prince Albert NWA Local, also gave a welcoming address to the assembly. She encouraged all Native women to become more involved in achieving the goals of the organization.



### Interval Houses

Rhoda Fisher, workshop leader, emphasized SNWA Locals should get more involved and support the efforts of Locals who want to set up Interval

Transition Houses in their own communities. The group also stressed support for the Moose Jaw Native Women in their efforts to regain control of their Transition House.



### Native Women Offenders

This workshop was conducted by Hubert Ballantyne and Simone Denis. "In most cases women end up in jail not because they committed a serious crime, but because most of them can't pay their fines," Ballentine said. He went on to explain Fine Options and how to utilize the program. Simone Denis conducted a group tour to Pine Grove Correctional Centre, the provincial women's jail. Emphasis was also placed on improving communications between the northern Native women and the organization.

### Child Welfare and Uranium

The facilitator for this workshop was Renata Anres. This group's main concern was uranium development in Saskatchewan and the effect uranium may have on future generations. Adele Ratt, a delegate from La Ronge said, "This is the Native Women's Or-

ganization and we, as Native women and mothers, should be concerned about the effects uranium will have on our future generations." Recommendations were given to SNWA to help stop uranium development in northern Saskatchewan.

### Single Parents and Day Care

Facilitators of this workshop were Yvonne Deucharme from Saskatoon and Julia Pitzel of Prince Albert. This workshop broke up into two groups - Cree speaking and English speaking. Major concerns included how to deal with Social Services regarding complaints and how the present welfare rates should be put in line with today's high cost of living. It was also recommended that Native Day Care Boards be established and that Adopt-a-Grandparent program be started so elders can contribute to single parent homes.

### Board of Directors

Patsy Isbister, northeast  
Violet Charles, northeast  
Eileen McAllister, northwest  
Marie MacLard, northwest  
Helen Shingoose, southeast  
Mary Ann Cameron, southeast  
Georgina McDonald, far north  
Edna McKay, far north  
Marlene Ritcher, southwest  
Valarie Pratt, southwest

### Election Results of SNWA 1981

President: Elaine Jessop, re-elected by acclamation;  
Vice-President: Priscilla Settie, re-elected;  
Treasurer: Helen McDonald, elected;  
Secretary: Sue Derangie



## TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AND READ OUT DURING THE ROASTING OF JIM SINCLAIR

Dear Jim:

We are pleased to extend our regards and recognition of your efforts to acquire land in the Lebreton area for a model day care for youths by single parents. The delegation here collected a donation towards operation of the said day care on the condition that it be used only by the offspring of yourself and Pierre Elliot Trudeau.

We were informed earlier today that negotiations for the land is being handled by your pet, Wayne McKenzie. We also heard that a delegation of concerned people are going to see the Pope because they heard you were being excommunicated from the constitutional debate. Furthermore, we heard that when you and your pet went to see the Queen, Wayne wore pussy boots. We can recommend an excellent dress expert to be used prior to your next visit. Please contact Leona.

Also, please be advised that the next time you speak in public, do not be

ashamed to speak Cree. Next time you sit in at the DNS building in La Ronge, instruct one of your staff to quit running around half naked. This applies to Wayne. Better yet, give him a raise before the next demonstration so he can wear the other half of his T-shirt.

Rumor has it that you don't like Native women, that you are really a treaty Indian from Lebreton and that AMNSIS' mascot is a poodle not a bear.

The Uranium City Native Women have informed us they have a golf course and your fees have been paid for a lifetime. We are glad that you are having a roast. We had bought you a gift anticipating your participation in our conference. However, Leona was feeling sorry for herself for all the time and effort she put into organizing the conference. As such, she gets the gift - a set of golf clubs, with accessories and a motorized caddy.

Have some kind of fun evening.

*Saskatchewan Native  
Women's Association*

Dear Jim:

Sorry that I could not come to your roast as this is the only time that we can be very definitely honest about how we feel about you. In spite of the fact that you begged me to come the last time you were in Prince Albert, and even though you promised to give me that Winnabago, or trailer at Bear Creek, I hope that the evening turns out well and that there will be no hard feelings. As I still want you to campaign for me when I run against Rod Durocher for Vice-President.

*Julie Pitzel  
Former Director of the  
Northern Outreach Office  
in La Ronge, Sask.*



## GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES START OF NATIVE CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**Regina** - In a recent joint statement, Continuing Education Minister Doug McArthur and Urban Affairs Minister Walter Smishek announced that the new Native Career Development Program is now operational.

"I believe this program will have a real impact on Native unemployment and poverty in our province," McArthur said.

"The program is designed to have a significant effect on the development of working skills and job acquisition by Native people, using a "training-to-employment" format which first receives employer commitment to participate and then matches Native people with specific jobs with career development potential," the Minister said.

McArthur said the Native Career Development Program is currently

negotiating with a number of major employers. He said the program is focusing its efforts first on the crown corporation sector, and hopes to enter into training and employment contracts for more than 100 Native people before March 31 of next year.

"Last year, when we first announced our intention to create a number of new programs to help Native people overcome the racial, social and economic barriers they have faced, we were hopeful but naturally anxious because of the enormity of the problem," McArthur said.

McArthur said he has signed an agreement with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) to establish a Native Employment Management Board with representation from AMNSIS, the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association, the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, the Department of Continuing Education, and the federal Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. The NEMB and its staff will provide Native run employment services to support the Native Career Development Program throughout the province. The agreement provides for \$80,000 for the NEMB to March 31, 1982. □



## AMNSIS PLEASED WITH ANNOUNCEMENT OF CAREER TRAINING PROGRAM

**Regina** - The President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), Jim Sinclair, has expressed the Association's approval of the recently announced Employment Career Development initiative by the Honorable Doug McArthur. The Association is pleased to note the Province's recognition of the fact that Native people are experiencing a number of serious barriers in their attempt to gain access to available jobs. The Association has, for some years, advocated more employment opportunities for Native people. "Native people don't want more welfare, they want more jobs," stated Sinclair. To take advantage of job opportunities, it is not only necessary to overcome discrimination but Native people must receive the education and training they need to be able to perform jobs adequately. The Association is pleased that this is one further initiative of the Department of Continuing Education, which recognizes that the needs of Native people for jobs is related to their need for meaningful educational and training opportunities.

"Jobs without education and training are not meaningful, as education and training without jobs is not meaningful," said Sinclair. "I am pleased that the





government is finally recognizing this fact and is moving in the direction of linking the two."

The Association has been working with officials in Continuing Education over the past 18 months developing the concept and terms of reference for the program. It is pleased that the program was developed with Native input. It also supports the formation of the Native Employment Management Board. This puts into practise the principle of Native people managing and delivering the services which they need. It is the Association's hope that this new program will in fact open up job opportunities for Native people in Native organizations, in the provincial government service, in crown corporations, and in the private sector. It is also the Association's hope that these will be meaningful and well-paying jobs. This new initiative supports the Association's objectives of assisting Native people to gain more control over their lives and over the day-to-day decision making which affects them. This program is one more step in developing a meaningful place for Native people in the economic and social life of the province.

Jim Sinclair said he has two concerns about whether the program can be suc-

cessful. First, is the government prepared to commit the level of resources necessary for the job-oriented training and for the implementation of the program to ensure the success of the program. There is no point in having a new program if the level of resources are such as to ensure its failure. In particular this means adequate resources for Native training projects. Secondly, the Native Career Development program must be linked with a Native economic development program. "Our people cannot always depend on someone else to create their jobs for them," stated Sin-

clair. "We also need government action on our proposed economic development strategy." The government's move is supported fully by the Association, however, it is only a first step and of itself is not going to resolve Native employment problems. "We need more training programs like SUNTEP to train people in other professional and technical areas. Also, we need a realistically resourced community education program if the goals of the job placement and career development programs are to be attained." □

## The Natural Beauty of Chisum Logs...

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...a 'Chisum Log' built home can offer just that.

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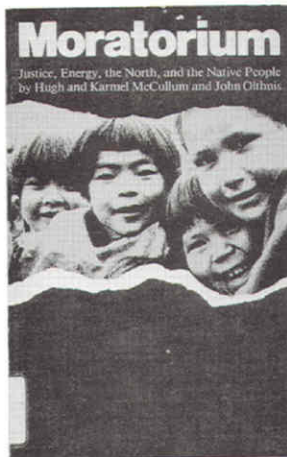
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Northern  
Saskatchewan

Forest Operations

# BOOK REVIEWS



**MORATORIUM; justice, energy, the north, and the Native People.**

by Hugh and Karmel McCullum and John Olthuis. Toronto: Anglican Book Centre. 1977. ISBN: 0-919030-17-3

The title of this book *Moratorium* is an accurate one. The authors have developed a good argument for a moratorium on the building of a Mackenzie-Valley Pipeline. They have many solid reasons for doing so: Native land claims must first of all be settled and the environmental, social, economic impacts of such a development must be looked at closely in light of the conclusions of the Berger report. *Moratorium* however, takes on a larger perspective. It calls for a moratorium on the colonialism policy of the Canadian government and business - colonialism of the north and its people and also of the rest of Canada and asks whether the energy crisis in the south actually does exist. Possibly this pitting of north against south, Native against non-Native is simply a tactic to cloud peoples' perceptions of energy development. Northern development is created by business and government - those inseparable allies - who push through an energy policy designed to increase profit at everyone's expense.



**THIS LAND IS NOT FOR SALE**  
Canada's original people and their land; a saga of neglect, exploitation and conflict.

by Hugh and Karmel McCullum. Toronto: Anglican Book Centre, 1975. ISBN: 0-919-030-10-6

This book is about the land, land claims, land exploitation. It is about "development" in the north and the developers who feel that people are like mushrooms - they should be kept in the dark and fed a lot of manure. It is about colonialism by government and church and about the growing strength of the concept of "Native-ness", a concept once almost extinct in some areas in the north.

Hugh and Karmel McCullum have written a sympathetic and hard hitting book about Canada and the struggles of the Native people who live here to keep their quality of life, their land, themselves. Although published by the Anglican Book Centre there is no church doctrine or cant to cloud the issues the authors lucidly set down for their readers.

Reviews by:  
Sara Lochhead, Dumont Library



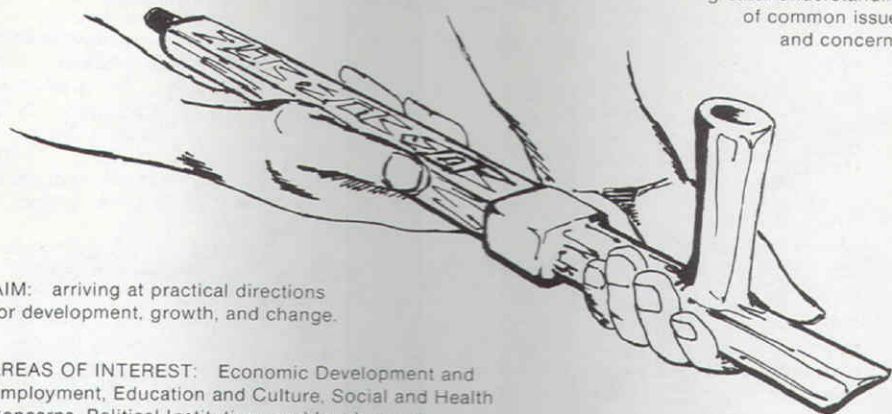
# OMĀMAWI-ATOSKĒWIN

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## Working Together

### November 22-25, 1981

A conference of Saskatchewan people —  
INDIAN, NATIVE, and NON-NATIVE —  
working together towards a  
greater understanding  
of common issues  
and concerns.



AIM: arriving at practical directions  
for development, growth, and change.

AREAS OF INTEREST: Economic Development and  
Employment, Education and Culture, Social and Health  
Concerns, Political Institutions and Involvement,  
Aboriginal Rights and Land Issues, Communications.

#### ENDORSED BY:

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians  
Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians  
of Saskatchewan  
Government of Saskatchewan  
Government of Canada  
Saskatchewan business, labour, municipal,  
and community interests

Everyone in the Saskatchewan community  
is invited to participate.

Registration fees: \$25.00 per person  
Registration deadline:

November 13, 1981 by phone  
Contact:  
The Conference Office,  
University Extension,  
University of Regina,  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4S 0A2  
TEL: 584-4810/4895

### No Man's Land

Jeanine reached up to clasp the old Chief's hand,  
"Please come along with me, I know the way;  
The beaver builds once more his native land  
Behind a fence, where others dive and play.  
I want to be there, Grandpa, come to-day  
And watch me feed the fawn and gentle deer,  
For shy ones need not hide from those that prey.  
The road is long and I have much to fear;  
With you so tall beside me, strange shadows disappear."

"Sit down beside me, Child of Bright Sun;  
I cannot go and face your lovely deer.  
I see a ground where buffalo still run,  
Tall trees and grass so green, wide valleys near  
Small camps, and rivers dancing cool and clear,  
A sky more blue than you have ever seen  
Where ancients spirits roam. A voice I hear,  
So you must go alone, my small Jeanine;  
I'll wait here, between nowhere and where I have been."

Margaret Lees  
North Portal, Sask.

### Incongruity

She sits  
Beside the pink and green matchbox  
Puffing slowly on the pipe  
Held in a hand  
So brown  
Her face a wrinkled mat  
From many thousand suns

She waits  
Blurred eyes seeing not  
The postage stamp of lawn

Margaret Lees  
North Portal, Sask.

### Damon

Your home again my boy  
How long, how long  
Have you been gone  
A week two weeks  
or lessons learned in the  
days of youth  
to carry you home  
still a mind of your own.

### Indian Women

Women of the people  
Don't give up hope.  
Be strong, grow strong  
Be Sisters.  
Stand together, Fight together  
Live together, Love together.  
Indian women  
Protect your children  
Teach them well: Values  
Respect, honesty, Love  
and kinmanship.  
Indian women be strong  
For the sake of souls yet unborn.

Genny McLeod

## Lyrics of Inclination





## Key Lake Fined \$500

Regina - The Key Lake Mining Corporation has been fined \$500 for de-watering the ground at its mine site in Key Lake in northern Saskatchewan, without a proper permit.

The company was charged with continuing to drain water, which lies above its uranium deposits, during a period in July when their original permit had expired.

Under new provincial government regulations, to come into effect early next year, the company could be fined up to \$100,000 for the same offence. Under existing regulations, the maximum fine is \$1,000.

The matter was brought to public light several weeks ago by environmentalist Maisie Shiell of Regina, but the province's Attorney General's department recommended against prosecuting.

Gordon Carle of the Northern Municipal Council (NMC) said he or the NMC was preparing to launch a private prosecution against the company. That plan was dropped when the Department of the Environment stepped in.

Carle had earlier accused the various departments, including the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (a partner in Key Lake Mining) of a cover-up. "What's going to happen down the line if they're already covering up," Carle said. "The monitoring committee will have no balls at all." □

## Advisory Council for Native Children Formed

Regina - Finding alternatives to placing Indian and Metis children in non-native foster homes is the main goal of a Native Children's Advisory Council formed in September. Creation of the council was the culmination of a three day "Native Child Apprehension Conference" hosted by the Saskatoon Legal Assistance Clinic.

The council of thirty concerned Native persons is headed by Wes Fineday of Regina. It will canvass Saskatchewan reserves and Metis communities in search of prospective Native foster homes. Support services will be provided for those people who have lost or are in danger of losing their children. The council will also try to unite parents and their foster children.

Research will be done to document the extent and the often tragic effects of placing Native children in non-Native foster homes.

The council is seeking to work with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Department of Social Services.

Representatives of the Department of Social Services, who attended the conference were cool to the idea said Fineday. He also commented that the FSI were "conspicuous by its absence." □

## Wildlife Federation Wants Slaughter Stopped

Regina - The Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation wants to stop the wanton slaughter of the Beverly caribou herd. "The slaughter and the waste is so massive, it's just repulsive," said Ed Begin, executive director of the Federation. A DNS study indicated that last year a total of 17,295 caribou were killed or crippled.

The problem the study says is due to unregulated hunting with no restrictions on age, sex or hunting techniques. Ten years ago there were over 200,000 caribou in the Beverly herd, now there are less than 100,000, said wildlife ecologist for DNS, Ed Kowal.

A freak year was the reason for such a large kill last year wrote Red Wilkinson in an editorial for Western Sportsman. "Normally 10-25 percent migrate south in Saskatchewan. But this was a freak year when virtually 100 percent ventured as far south as the north end of Reindeer Lake," he said.

Sol Sanderson, President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, denied the allegations. Sanderson told a Saskatoon news conference that forest fires, predators and extensive hunting by non-Indians have contributed to the decline of the caribou.

The Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation is calling for Indians to be licensed to hunt caribou. The Saskatchewan Natural History Society supported that stance. "We are opposed to uncontrolled hunting. The one law for the land concept would make it so that the resources could be managed," said Lorne Scott, President.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians set up a national caribou management board in the early part of August. The Board would assume full control of the Beverly and Kaminiuriak caribou herds. Indian and the Dene group support the new board.

The provincial and territorial governments have also set up their own caribou management board. The 13 members include representatives from eight resource users and five from the government. This group will meet in mid-November. □

## Radioactive Wastes Spilled at Rabbit Lake Mine

La Ronge - Ten thousand gallons of radioactive wastes were spilled at the Gulf Minerals Rabbit Lake Uranium Mill, September 24, 1981. The Rabbit Lake Mine is about 700 kilometres northeast of Saskatoon.

The spill occurred when a pump was accidentally turned on while the pipeline which carries wastes from the mill to the tailings pond was being repaired. According to Kevin Scissons, who works for the provincial Department of the Environment, "They were cleaning out the lines...and one worker mistook directions from another employee and turned on the pump while a coupling was still disconnected."



The mixture which spilled was a kind of mud slurry, the leftovers after the uranium is removed. The slurry consisted of about 25% solids and included radium 226 and ammonia. "You wouldn't want to keep discharging it into the open," Scissons said. He described the spill as a "freak error" and said it was not a common occurrence.

According to Scissons, the workers built a dike to contain the spill. The adjacent marsh was flushed with water, and pumped out until they were sure it was clean. Gulf Minerals flew several community leaders from Wollaston to the mine site to view the spill area and clean up operations. According to Chief Joe Tsannie, "It didn't really show if it was a big spill or not. Nobody has a good idea of how they cleaned it up." Tsannie said he was trusting the Department of the Environment to ensure proper clean up operations were done. According to the Environment department "there was no threat to life or nature". □

## Saskatchewan Announces Plans to Buy Airline

Regina - The Saskatchewan government plans to take over all scheduled airline flights operated by Norcanair. The transfer of licenses to SaskAir, the new crown corporation the province intends to form, will take at least three months said Brian Oliver, a transport commission official.

The province has agreed to purchase three Fairchild F-27's, hangars in Saskatoon and Regina, and miscellaneous equipment for 5.2 million dollars. They are also prepared to spend at least \$20 million more to buy a Boeing 737 and repair equipment.

The F-27's would operate out of key northern centres such as Prince Albert, La Ronge, Wollaston, and Stony Rapids. An agreement is still to be reached with Eldorado Nuclear in the servicing of their Beaverlodge mine at Uranium City. Eldorado presently leases a Boeing 737 for transport of supplies and men.

Approval for the takeover and purchases will have to come through the Canadian Transport Commission. □

## New Friendship Centre For Yorkton

Yorkton - Over \$350,000 will be spent to build a new Friendship Centre for Yorkton residents. The proposed building, in the northeast part of the city, will house seven offices, a boardroom, and a standard sized gymnasium. It will be about 13,000 square feet, almost doubling that of the present facility.

"There's just not enough room here," says Roy Brazeau, the Centre's Executive Director for the past ten years. "We serve all the low income people in the area, both Native and non-native, and we just don't have enough room to deliver our programs."

The Centre provides courtworker services, counselling and referral services, a fine option agency, and a recreation program. Recreation, says Brazeau, is a priority. "We're trying to keep our kids off the street, but right now we have to bus them to the radar base (15 miles away) to play volleyball. We've approached the schools, but they don't seem interested in renting to us," he said.

The Centre also hopes to hire a juvenile courtworker. "We have a lot of dropouts in trouble with the law and a juvenile courtworker would be an asset to the community."

Brazeau said the funding for the project has been hard to get. "We're not getting any help from the city. We've asked for help, but they say they have no money." The Centre has raised \$2000 on their Walkathon and another \$1700 on their 12 hour Bingo but "we need lots more." They hope to get approximately \$165,000 from the sale of their present facility and are also getting a grant of \$61,000 from Secretary of State.

Excavation should begin any time and according to Brazeau they hope to have it completely finished in five or six months.

Ten years of heading the Friendship Centre has turned Roy's hair from black to grey. He says "We've had some rough times and we've had some good times but things are looking a little bit better." □

## Fishermen's Co-op Still in Business

La Ronge - At a special meeting October 13, 1981, fourteen fishermen voted unanimously to keep the doors open at the Saskatchewan Fishermen's Supply Co-op based in La Ronge. The general meeting was called by the registrar of the co-op to consider dissolving the co-op which has been without a manager for the past six months. However, because the co-op was in good financial shape and provides a good service to fishermen, the members decided to stay in business.

The Saskatchewan Fishermen's Supply Co-op was formed in 1977 in an attempt to reduce the high cost of fishing equipment. The co-op, which had the backing of an economic development loan, sells boats, motors, nets and other fishing equipment to fishermen at minimum cost.

The co-op ran into difficulty in the spring of 1980 when their manager resigned. The directors had a difficult time finding a replacement and this past spring they all resigned leaving the responsibility with the general membership.

At the general meeting in June of 1981 there were not enough members present to make any decisions. The registrar of co-ops then called a special general meeting for October 13, 1981, where they voted unanimously to keep the co-op open.

Five people were elected to the new board of directors: Lanky Carlson, president; Oscar Beatty, vice-president; Rene Jobb, Adolph Cook and Nap Gardiner with George Bird as alternate board member. The new board was instructed to find a new manager as soon as possible. □

# Bits & Pieces...

## Bears' Organ Believed Used as Aphrodisiac

**Northbrook, Ont.** - Wildlife officers found at least 12 bear carcasses recently with their gall bladders removed. Some local residents believe the bladders are being used in Asia to manufacture aphrodisiacs (sexual stimulants).

John Williamson, fish and wildlife supervisor in the region, said out-of-season bear killing has increased substantially this year. The reason,

he said, is the price of gall bladders "is getting up high enough to risk hunting illegally."

Roger Betz, co-ordinator of the Ontario Trappers Association, which sells gall bladders to Asian buyers, said one use for the bladders may be for aphrodisiacs. He said another rumor is circulating which says the liquid contained in the bladders is being used for cancer research in Asia.

Betz said he tried a gall bladder and it tasted like licorice.

## Bureaucrats to Ride Buses

**Regina** - The government intends to make its employees ride buses more and drive government less because it is cheaper, according to Don Cody, Minister of the Saskatchewan Transportation Company (STC).

There are a number of new depots planned for this decade. They will be comfortable, have top quality eating facilities and will make the level of service on par with what air travel passengers receive. "What we are trying to do is make it a first class service," he said. Although bus rates will increase due to added ex-

penses, it will still be cheaper than driving your own vehicle.

Rising fuel costs and new building depots are not the only costs affecting STC. They are planning to upgrade their fleet of buses. The cost of a bus has risen to \$235,000 from a recent purchase price of \$125,000.

The government is convinced buses should and will be used a lot more in the future and is committed to upgrading the quality of bus travel. The government will also be trying to persuade the general public to use buses more.

## DID YOU KNOW

????????????????

● The moon, on average, circles the earth once every 27 days, 7 hours and 43.2 minutes.

● Professional auctioneers speak at about 400 words per minute as compared with a radio announcer who speaks at about 105 words per minute.

● Two Indian villages believed to be about 1,000 years old have recently been uncovered on the banks of the Thames River.

● The Pentagon is locking up the door to its military secrets by installing new high-security, pick-proof cylinders in about 2,700 offices to guard its military secrets. The military centre houses army, navy, air force and defence department administrators.

● Canada's first school of naturopathic medicine opened in September. Naturopathy uses herbs and other substances and the body's own power to heal itself. Therapies include hypnotherapy, acupuncture, nutrition counselling, herbal medicine and fasting.

● Alaska is the only American state without an official motto.

● William Shakespeare used the word "love" about 2,270 times in his written work.

● More English words begin with the letter 'S' than any other letter.

● A sparrow has more bones in its neck than a giraffe.

● The elephant is the only animal in the world with four knees.

● Chimpanzees only give birth once every five years.

● Hot water freezes faster than cold water.

● It takes more than 650 grapes to make an average bottle of red wine.

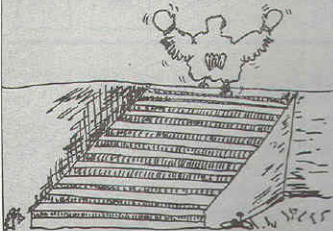
● Goats milk is naturally homogenized.

● To make sour milk for baking, add 1 tablespoon of white vinegar per cup of milk and let stand for 5 minutes to thicken.

● To get rid of the odor of smoke, set a dish of vinegar in the room.

● If any number is multiplied by 9, and the digits are repeatedly added together they will always total nine. Try it!





## Nightingale Makes Remarkable Comeback

**London, England** - The nightingale, which birdwatchers feared would become extinct in Britain, has made a remarkable comeback. A report by the British Trust for Ornithology says the birds have thrived because the wet winter last year produced plenty of natural food supplies. Surveys taken in Sussex showed 850 breeding pairs, a 25 percent increase over last year's figures.



## Who Are The Leaders?

Leaders are:

- elected
- hidden
- self appointed
- puppets

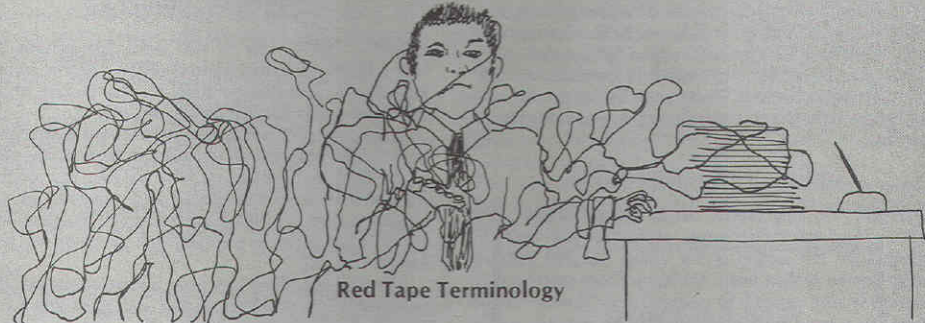
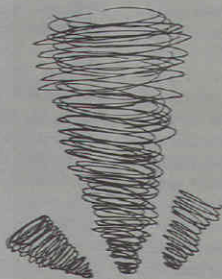
A Canadian norm for each 100 people:

- 1 leads
- 7 support the leader
- 10 oppose the leader
- the rest are called sheep

There are two types of leaders:

- those interested in the flock; and
- those interested in the fleece.

"Q. A. Battista"



## Red Tape Terminology

**It is in process:** So wrapped up in red tape that the situation is almost hopeless.

**We will look into it:** By the time the wheel makes a full turn, we assume you will have forgotten about it too.

**Program:** Any assignment that can't be completed by one phone call.

**Expediate:** To confound confusion with commotion.

**Channels:** The trail left by inter-office memos.

**To Activate:** To make carbon copies and add more names to the memo.

**To Implement a Program:** To hire more people, and expand the office.

**Under Consideration:** Never heard of it.

**Under Active Consideration:** We're looking in the files for it.

**A Meeting:** A mass mulling by the masterminds.

**A Conference:** A place where conversation is substituted for the dreariness of labor and the loneliness of thought.

**To Negotiate:** To seek a meeting of minds without the knocking together of heads.

**Re-orientation:** Getting used to working again.

**Reliable Source:** The guy you just met.

**Informed Source:** The guy who told the guy you just met.

**A Clarification:** To fill in the background with so many details that the foreground goes underground.

**We Are Making a Survey:** We need more time to think of an answer.

**Note and Initial:** Let's spread the responsibility for this a little.

**Let's Get Together on This:** I'm assuming you're as confused on this as I am.

**See me, or Let's Discuss It:** Come down to my office - I'm lonesome.

**Give us the Benefit of your Present Thinking:** We'll listen to what you have to say as long as it doesn't interfere with what we have already decided to do.



## Timber for Sale

VANCOUVER - White spruce — 1.06 million cubic metres of it — is up for sale. The B.C. Minister of Forests hopes to sell the timber in the Liard Valley before hydro development takes place. The timber will have to be cut within a five year period.

The logging will be done in an area where B.C. Hydro and Power Authority is looking into the possibility of building a dam. The hydro-electric project is being hailed as the fourth largest in the world.

The timber sale is the largest in the Liard River area. It involves two forest districts, mostly all of it white spruce. □

## British Lord Appalled by the Plight of Indians

LONDON, ENGLAND - Lord Morris told the British media that he was appalled by what he saw when he visited 13 Canadian Indian reserves. "How can they (Canadians) speak for the oppressed peoples of the world when they have oppressed people in their own backyard?" he asked angrily.

Publicizing the plight of Canada's Native people would forever put to rest Canada's image as "the Switzerland of the New World". Citing the fantastic difference in living standards between the Indians and the rest of the Canadians as proof, Morris said "It's a fantastic human rights story."

Britain has an outstanding moral and historical responsibility to Canada's Natives, Morris said. Patriation of a new constitution, he said, would surely be defeated in the House of Lords. □

## Indian Women's Rights

OTTAWA - In July, 1980, Indian Affairs Minister John Munro agreed that Indian bands, at their request, could be exempt from the section of the Indian Act that deprives Indian women of their treaty privileges if they marry a non-Indian. He also agreed to suspend the "double-mother clause" on a band by band basis. This act deprives Indian children of their status, at age 21, if their mother and paternal grandmother were non-Indian.

Roger Garner, department spokesman in Regina, said 24 bands in Canada out of 557 have applied to have the clause suspended. He said he was not aware of any applications from Saskatchewan. Although, almost all of the province's 69 bands have applied to be exempt from the "double-mother clause", he said.

La Ronge Band councillor, Joe Roberts of Stanley Mission, said six women who married non-Indians since July 1980, have tentatively retained their status as band members pending the results of the referendum to be early this winter.

Under the act, non-Indian women who marry Indian men acquire Indian status. This allows them to live on a reserve, to share in band revenues, to sales tax exemptions, and to a raft of services provided by Munro's department and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. □

## Steinhauer Warns Metis

EDMONTON - There should be no alliance with the Metis in the constitutional battle to entrench Native rights said Eugene Steinhauer. President of the Indian Association of Alberta. The Metis, said Steinhauer, are undermining efforts by the Indian people to put a halt to patriation.

Steinhauer was interviewed by an Edmonton Journal reporter on October 15. Indian Chiefs from 42 Alberta bands were there to discuss constitutional strategy.

"If anybody has anything to lose, it's the treaty Indian people," he said. "It's as straight forward as that." The Metis are looking for full Indian status under Canadian law, Steinhauer said.

Clem Chartier, legal counsel for the Native Council of Canada, denied these allegations. "It's always been our position that we don't want to be under the Indian Act, because it's too paternalistic." Steinhauer's remarks were "totally unfounded" he said.

Northern Alberta Chiefs don't share Steinhauer's views said Clifford Freeman, Treaty 8 delegate. "We share the same problems...and I feel if we can work with our Metis brothers, we can be stronger in the fight against Prime Minister Trudeau's patriation package." □

## IRIW Funding Cut

YUKON, NWT - Six of the nine organizations in the Indian Rights for Indian Women (IRIW) national committee recently voted to dissolve IRIW due to the lack of proper management on all levels by the executive.

The Board of Directors at a June annual assembly voted to withdraw support and requested a financial investigation of the IRIW by Secretary of State (SOS). The representatives of SOS acted immediately and requested an audited statement from the IRIW executive within ten days. To date the SOS has not received an audited statement and funding has been cut off.

The Board of Directors have further requested SOS to meet with them after they receive an audited statement and from there the members could decide what the funds could be used for.

Options are either the continuation of the IRIW with a new executive or they could vote to come under the Native Women's Association of Canada. □

## NCC Positions Handed Out

YELLOWKNIFE - The Native Council of Canada has recognized the need to share the power at the top. The Board of Directors who met in Edmonton have unanimously agreed to take a new approach towards sharing responsibility.

Four objectives that need to be worked on immediately were farmed out to different Board members according to their specialty.

Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan will work on all areas that involve Native people and the Canadian constitution.



Aboriginal rights and land claims will be looked after by Gary Gould, President of the New Brunswick Metis and Non-Status Indian Association. Native communications and the lack of it will be worked on by Duke Redbird, President of the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association. The President of the Native Council of Canada, Louis "Smokey" Bruyere will work on concerns regarding economic development.

Responsibilities of priorities and planning will remain under the executive and president of the NCC. The Board agreed that in the future more responsibility will be given to Board members. Five remaining priorities will be dealt with at a future meeting.

The Native Council of Canada represent about 1 million Metis and Non-Status Indians in Canada. □

## Indians Build Dam Despite Warnings

PEGUIS INDIAN RESERVE, MANITOBA - Indians on this small reserve are determined to stop the flooding of their homes and crops even if it means confrontation with the government or the nearby farmers.

The band has decided to build a dam to redirect flood waters south of the reserve. The 10 year old drainage system they say doesn't work.

Adamant in the face of government warnings Chief Louis Stevenson said that the 1979 flood was so bad most of the 2,000 people on the reserve 200 kilometres north of Winnipeg had to be evacuated.

"If this was a white town like Carman, do you think they would put up with being flooded like this? No way they would, and neither will we," said Stevenson.

A large culvert will be installed in the dam to regulate the flow of water but Stevenson admits that it may cause some flooding to the south. Farmers south of the reserve are concerned that they may be flooded out.

But, "The farmers are just going to have to get a taste of what we've had to put up with the last 10 years," said Stevenson.

The dam will not be allowed to remain said Natural Resources Minister, Harry Enns. "Some action will be taken before spring. I don't know if we'd send our boys in to remove it or petition the federal government to do so." □

## RCMP Investigate Dene

NWT - The second report by the McDonald Commission into RCMP wrong doings revealed that the security service began investigating the Indian Brotherhood of the North West Territories (as the Dene were then known) after the Dene Declaration "proclaiming sovereignty over a large area of the NWT".

George Erasmus, President of the Dene Nation said he is not surprised. "We still suspect we're under investigation. We received no notice the investigation had begun or ended or any information about it."

Erasmus said that the Dene suspected that they were under investigation at that time (1975-1978). "There were people following us and taking our pictures. It was obvious," he said.

The RCMP security service suspected that "white radicals" were training the Dene in the use of weapons and tactics for guerrilla warfare. The report stated that the security service were afraid of the possible sabotage of the pipeline. But "with the government's decision in favour of the Alcan route, the threat of pipeline sabotage in the NWT was removed."

Most of our actions are public. We have nothing to hide," commented Erasmus. □

## Lalonde Challenged

WHITEHORSE, YUKON - Northern Natives have challenged Energy Minister Marc Lalonde to come to the north and defend his controversial Canada Oil and Gas Act, Bill C-48. A telex was sent to Lalonde in mid-October on behalf of the Dene Nation, the Metis Association of the NWT, the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement, the Inuit Tapirisat, the Council of Yukon Indians and the Yukon government.

Bill C-48 noted the telex has already been defended before the public in Alberta and Ontario. "You're going through with the Oil and Gas Act over the united opposition of northerners reveals a lack of concern and departure from your stated principles hoping that it somehow will result in an industrial strategy for the betterment of all Canadians. But hope and panic are no substitute for substance and the support of those will be most severely affected by the Bill," the telex states.

"What the telex demonstrates is that there is unity in the north. The north has always been treated unjustly and the rights of the aboriginal people downplayed but now at this point in time the people of the north are united," said Herb Norwegian, vice-president of the Dene Nation.

The telex also asks that if Bill C-48 is passed a moratorium be declared on all lands affected by aboriginal rights and land negotiations. □

KLMC

## PERSONNEL SECRETARY

Key Lake Mining Corporation, a joint-venture company established to develop and mine a Uranium deposit located 240 Km north of La Ronge, Saskatchewan, will have a vacancy in the KLMC La Ronge Office for a Personnel Secretary.

This position, involving extensive public contact, will be filled by a person with proven public relations ability and secretarial skills. Responsibilities include full secretarial and some administrative duties related to employment and business opportunities.

The successful candidate will possess a minimum of four years related experience. Knowledge of Northern communities would be an asset. KLMC offers competitive salaries and excellent employee benefits. Persons interested in this position are requested to forward their resume in confidence to:

Manager Personnel Services,  
Key Lake Mining Corporation,  
229C Fourth Avenue South  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,  
S7K 4K3

## METIS COMMUNITY CALENDAR 1982

*New Breed is in the process of completing the Metis Community Calendar 1982, a unique collation of Metis communities in Saskatchewan. A limited edition is now being printed. Available December 1st, the Metis Community Calendar 1982 is ideal for Christmas giving. Orders will be filled on a first come first served basis. The cost of the calendar is \$ 5.00 which includes tax and postage. Please make cheques and money orders payable to New Breed Calendar and send your order to:*

*New Breed Calendar  
Suite 210-2505-11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0K6*

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Please find enclosed a cheque or money order in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of the Metis Community Calendar 1982. Please DO NOT send cash in the mail.

# NEW BREED

*"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"*

### THE ROLE OF THE NEW BREED

Playing a vital role in the inter-relationship between the communities and the relationship between the community and provincial organization of the Metis Association of Saskatchewan, the NEW BREED provides a two way printed vehicle which the community and our Association can utilize for purposes beneficial to both. Not only is the publication an information source to its Native readers but also to the non-native readers who hopefully gain a new understanding of the Native people in their battle for justice and recognition.

Suite 301, 2505-11th Ave.  
Regina, Sask. S4P 0K6  
(306)525-9501/525-9502



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

AMNSIS members free, Membership Card No. \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 year \$10.00
- 2 years \$15.00
- 3 years \$20.00
- please invoice
- payment enclosed



## NATIVE RIGHTS COALITION NEWSLETTER

Dear New Breed:

The Native Rights Coalition is an organization of individuals interested in supporting Native rights, popularizing Native issues and demands, and opposing racism in Regina. Last year the Coalition sent a brief to Ottawa outlining their position on the Constitution; they set up a committee to organize opposition to the Ku Klux Klan's activities in Regina; and generally supported other Native organizations in several of their fights and demands.

This year the Coalition would like to focus more of its time towards informing and educating people in Regina about current Native issues, activities and demands. One way we propose to do this is by distributing a bi-monthly newsletter. In the first newsletter we hope to include some information on existing Native organizations and upcoming activities in Regina.

We would like your organization to contribute something to the first newsletter. This could include information about your organization, upcoming events, or anything you would like other people in Regina to know about. There is no charge for this service. The newsletter will be distributed as widely as present funds permit.

If you are interested in contributing to the newsletter or finding out more about the Native Rights Coalition, write to P.O. Box 3684, Regina or phone 522-4430.

Your help in making this newsletter a success will be greatly appreciated.

Newsletter Committee  
Native Rights Coalition

three Economic Development Branch competitions advertised across Saskatchewan yielded only one application each. As a result, to meet our northern obligations, we have had to recruit beyond Saskatchewan for some positions.

Fortunately we have been able to attract capable and dedicated staff both in and out of the province and we soon hope to have all vacancies filled. As for the letter's Ontario reference, seven of our branch's forty-nine personnel originate from that Province.

Two additional developments may also be of interest to your readers. The Economic Development Branch is participating in both department and AMNSIS sponsored programs to train more northern residents to provide business development and support services. As well, plans are proceeding to establish a Native and Northern Economic Development Foundation in Saskatchewan, and this will include a separate northern economic development agency. The new agency, together with the DNS Economic Development Branch will assume responsibilities to provide even greater support for development of the northern economy in the interests of northern people.

Susanne Wise, Director  
Economic Development Branch  
La Ronge, Sask.

## METIS AND PROUD OF IT

Dear New Breed:

I've just received my magazine *New Breed* (October). I haven't quite finished reading it yet; very interesting news and views in it. I've just finished reading 'Remembering Will Have to Do' by Louise Trotter Moine, very interesting and true. I'm 67 years old now and I was involved in almost the same situation. I'm also Metis and proud of it, my wife is too. I received a letter some time ago stating that I had to send in money for my membership. I'm a holder of a life member card (Local 7). I was told I'd receive the magazine as long as I was a holder of this card so I hope this helps the situation, and keep up the good work. P.S. Is there any chance of getting a new card? The one I have is wearing out. Thanks.

Lawrence Sayese  
Prince Albert, Sask.

(Editor's Note - For further information regarding AMNSIS membership, contact Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary of AMNSIS, 1170-8th Avenue, Regina, Sask., S4R 1C9.)

## DOING GOOD JOB

Dear New Breed:

You are doing a good job. Don't forget that a lot of us - non-Indians or Metis people want to see you do well.

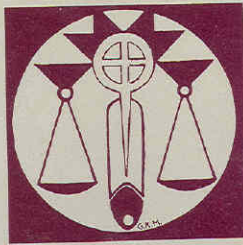
Grace Lane  
Regina, Sask.

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Comments on our publication are most welcome. What do you think of NEW BREED in general? What are your opinions on specific articles? What else would you like to see in NEW BREED? Please submit letters prior to the 25th of each month. Thankyou!

letters

New Breed  
Suite 210  
2505-11th Avenue  
Regina, Sask.  
S4P 0K6  
525-9501



# NATIVE COURTWORKER SERVICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

## Native People in Conflict with the Law

*Native Courtworker Services is a justice program that is available to Native people who come in conflict with the law. It is the overall objective of Native Courtworker Services to ensure that the person in conflict with the legal justice system receives fair and just treatment before the law.*

## Are you in trouble with the law and need help?

*Native Courtworkers are available to assist Native people in trouble with the law prior to, during, and following their appearance in Court. Native Courtworkers speak for Native people, express their needs and mediate on their behalf.*

## There is no charge for Native Courtworker Services or Assistance

### How can a Native Courtworker assist you?

#### Through Court Assistance:

*Explaining court procedures; speak for Native persons; provide background information to the court; help obtain a lawyer.*

#### With Legal Information:

*Complete legal aid applications and other forms, interpret legal terms and procedures; explain charges and legal documents; obtain information about the law.*

#### Referrals to Other Agencies:

*Contact other agencies to assist Native persons and many other services to aid Native people in their dealings with the law.*

### How can you Contact a Native Courtworker?

*If courtworker services or assistance are required, please contact a Native Courtworker in your area, or the nearest Friendship Centre, at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to court appearance OR after having been taken into custody, ask about contacting a Native Courtworker.*

#### Battleford Friendship Centre

Box 667  
North Battleford, Saskatchewan  
S9A 2Y9 445-8216  
Donna Paskernin  
Wilfred Tootoosis  
Richard Charette  
Phone: 445-8832  
448-8216  
445-6958

#### Regina Friendship Centre

1688 Toronto Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 1M3  
Ken Yeo

Henry Champagne  
Beatrice Stevenson  
Phone: 525-5459

#### Indian Metis Friendship Centre

Box 2197  
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan  
S6V 2B2  
Iris Bear

Cathy Basaraba  
Marie Daigneault  
Lucille Vermette  
Phone: 764-5269  
764-5260

#### Yorkton Friendship Centre

108 Myrtle Avenue  
Yorkton, Saskatchewan  
S3N 1P7

Mary Pelletier  
Georgina Pelletier  
Phone: 782-2822

#### Moose Jaw Friendship Centre

112 River Street West  
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan  
S6H 1R5 693 6966  
Ed Dube  
Phone: 693-6968

#### Moose Mountain Friendship Centre

Box 207  
Carlyle, Saskatchewan  
S0C 0R0 694-2425  
Caroline Standingready  
Phone: 694-2425

#### North West Friendship Centre

Box 1780  
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan  
S0M 1V0 236-4414  
Elizabeth Durocher  
Marla Durocher  
Richard Opikokew  
Phone: 236-5842  
236-5300

#### Indian Metis Friendship Centre

168 Wall Street  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 0E6 244-0174  
Vance Winegarden  
Dorothy Lavigne  
Frank Chartrand  
Ernest Cameron  
Phone: 244-0174

#### Naginuk Friendship Centre

Box 254  
La Ronge, Saskatchewan  
S0J 1L0 425-2051  
Hope McDonald  
Phone: 425-2061

#### Uranium City Friendship Centre

Box 396  
Uranium City, Saskatchewan  
S0J 2W0  
Sarah Skwachuk  
Phone: 498-3282

#### Broadview

Box 8  
Broadview, Saskatchewan  
S0G 0K0  
Brad Delorma  
Phone: 696-3223

#### Punnichy

Box 190  
Punnichy, Saskatchewan  
Ed Desjarlais  
Phone: 835-2225

#### Buffalo Narrows

Box 302  
Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan  
Kim Hansen  
Phone: 235-4347

#### Native Courtworker Services

of Saskatchewan  
Provincial Office  
1950 Broad Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 1X9  
Phone: 527-3569

#### Regional Co-ordinators

Don Pelletier South Region  
Wes Fineday Northeast Region  
Northwest Region

**SASKATCHEWAN  
ASSOCIATION OF  
FRIENDSHIP CENTRES**  
1950 Broad St., Regina, Sask.  
(306) 525-0561