

VOLUME 12, NO. 4

NEW BREED

APRIL 1981

Economic Prospects
Acid Rain
Uranium
Local Government
Land Use
Children's Section
Cree News

"Voice of Saskatchewan's Metis and Non Status Indians"

LETTERS



MORE DETAIL ON URANIUM SITUATION

Dear *New Breed*:

You are putting out a very interesting and informative magazine and I wish to encourage you to continue your good work.

I would be very interested to see a more detailed analysis of the uranium situation since the Saskatchewan government is responsible for the enforcement of regulations regarding occupational health and safety, including these mines.

Muriel Stanley-Venne
Bechtel Canada Limited
Edmonton, Alberta

SHINGWAUK RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

Dear *New Breed*:

We wish to inform your readers of the upcoming reunion of former students and staff of the Shingwauk Residential School, located in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. This school was in operation from 1875 till 1970, with students attending from everywhere.

The reunion will take place July 3-5, 1981. Activities will include a feast, open house in Shingwauk Hall, art displays by former students and staff, a banquet, dance and much more.

In order to make this reunion a success, we would like to get in touch with as many former students and staff as possible. So if anyone has knowledge of the names and addresses of either students or staff, would she please contact us at the following address? Florence Gray or

Joy Agawa, Co-ordinators Shingwauk Project, 1520 Queen Street East, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. P6A 2G4. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Florence Gray, Joy Agawa
Algoma University College
Saulte Ste. Marie, Ontario

IN MEMORY: MRS. PELLETIER

Dear *New Breed*:

I was just wondering if I could get a copy of the writeup that was done on home birth in the early days. It was about Justine Pelletier and all the midwifing she had done in the early years. This writeup was put in the 1977 Spring issue. I would like this because Justine Pelletier is my grandmother.

Also I would like to put a poem in. In memory of our beloved mother who has just passed away on February 16, 1981. She was born on November 6, 1920. She received her first membership for the Association in 1938 and we still have that old membership card.

I would like this poem printed because this is just how our mother felt about life. She never did much talking in a meeting but she had a lot of wisdom. I hope this will make a few people sit up and think. Thank you.

Lorraine Michon
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

See Poem Page 7.

NORTHERN ISSUES

Dear Editor:

I thank you for your reply and the opportunity to serve the *New Breed*

as a freelance writer/reporter.

I am glad to hear that you are from the North. You must also be aware that there are issues facing the people of the North that have to be faced head on.

The strongest weapon in tackling these issues is unity amongst our people. We must show the mining companies that if we are not satisfied we are not afraid to speak out and voice our opinions.

I am sending the following articles that I feel are of importance and interest. Ile a la Crosse is a strong Metis community - that is why I am writing my view on it. The others are in regards to Buffalo Narrows and pertain to the this community.

Buffalo Narrows to me is a DNS stronghold. That is why I am going to study and monitor their actions. Also I am going to follow Key Lake and Cluff Lake more in depth to see if they meet their commitments to the people of the North.

Could you also send me issues of the *New Breed* so that I can pass them to the people here.

I hope to try my best and cover issues that I feel will be of help to our Native people, particularly in this area.

In closing, I remain in the struggle,
Alex McCallum
Buffalo Narrows

(see articles page 9, 14, 17)

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM WELL RESEARCHED

Dear *New Breed*:

First of all I would like to congratulate the editor and staff of the *New Breed* for its work in preparing the

Continued on Page 35

Comments on our publication are most welcome. What do you think of the NEW BREED in general? What are your opinions on specific articles? What else would you like to see in the NEW BREED? These are but a few of the questions we would like to have comments on.

Send to:

LETTERS

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NEW BREED



Cover:
Northern Saskatchewan

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ATTENTION WRITERS: Articles submitted to the NEW BREED and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per column inch (10 pt. 13 pica). We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

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.

The NEW BREED is published twelve times yearly by the Association of Metis and Non Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Metis Association, however free expression of opinion is invited.

NEW BREED



*Voice of Saskatchewan Metis
and non-Status Indians*

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by J. Beatty

Achimowins

When one thinks of economic development, different ideas come to mind. Everyone has a different definition. Our whole way of living is directly or indirectly related to economic development whether it be investment in a company, creating projects and jobs, social programming, etc. One segment cannot properly function without the other.

In this month's issue, we try to focus on economic development and northern development. We've tried to outline the major areas of economic activity in the province. Although our people are not yet directly involved in major economic ventures, some will benefit in the form of jobs and other spin offs.

A submission has been made to the provincial government which outlines a framework of how the Metis and Non-Status Indian people can become more directly involved in economic development. Your area director has the information and more will be forthcoming in the next issue of *New Breed*.

When you think of all the northern development activity taking place right now, it makes your head spin! We've tried to cover some areas but it would take several issues of *New Breed* to give our readers a proper assessment of what's going on in the North.

I was talking to Gordie Carle of the Northern Municipal Council in La Ronge not too long ago and he was saying there are so many inquiries, reviews, proposals, projects, etc., happening in the North, it's hard for anyone to keep track of them. However, I guess that's what you call northern development. Everything seems to happen all at once!

Another thing I've noticed in the North, with the increased government and business activity, is that all kinds of advisory boards and committees have been set up. I can think of a number of individuals who sit on many different committees and boards, going from one meeting to another.

One rather interesting thing I did last week was to go and listen in on the Legislature during question period. This is the time when the Members of Parliament question each other on different issues. I couldn't believe all the heckling that went on. It made you wonder how things get done in there but I was assured this doesn't happen all the time; just another part of the parliamentary procedure!

We'd like to remind AMNSIS Local and Areas, we welcome articles, stories, poems, or ideas for our magazine. Also please let us know of upcoming meetings, anniversaries, etc., so that we can cover them.

An AMNSIS (Tech Unit) has been opened in La Ronge. The office is located at the Lakeview Apartments, No. 110, right beside the NMC offices. The staff include Arch Sciorra, Senior Planner, George Ratt, Junior Planner, and Wanda Feitz, Secretary. The phone number is 425-3700. Official opening is scheduled for April 16, 1981.

Our theme for the next issue (May) of *New Breed* will be on the Native family, children, and women. If you know of people, projects, etc., we should be doing stories on, phone or write to us. Also, if you want to send birthday greetings or just a hello to someone or if you want a pen pal, write to us and we'll put it in the *New Breed* for you.

Editorial



When the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians (AMNSIS) speaks of economic development it is basically referring to the securing of long term sources of income to meet long term human needs.

In the past, AMNSIS and its members have had some success in meeting short term economic needs through programs like the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), Canada Works Programs, and so on. But when the projects ended, so did the jobs. On many occasions, AMNSIS politicians have referred to these as 'band aid' programs, saying they were just another form of welfare.

The main reason why our people organized, and why AMNSIS was formed, was to build a strong base from which we could develop ourselves. If we are to become economically independent, this means getting a land base and getting our aboriginal rights settled. This is why the Constitutional issue is such a critical matter to our Organization at this time. As the Constitutional Package presently stands, there is no guarantee that our rights as Metis and Non-Status Indian people will be recognized. While our politicians continue to negotiate on the Constitution, this does not mean everything else can stand still pending the outcome. We have to prepare ourselves for the day when we do have resources for our development.

For the past year, AMNSIS has been involved in gathering informa-

tion and statistical data about the economic and employment needs of our people which will enable the Executive and Area Directors to negotiate needed programs and resources with government.

AMNSIS wants an overall provincial strategy which means developing and creating greater accessibility to economic development opportunities for our people whether it be through our own efforts, through jobs in the government, or through jobs in the private sector.

We know that Saskatchewan is continuing to make strong gains in economic growth. In northern Saskatchewan, we keep on hearing of environmental reviews which usually signal a new project; in most cases, a new uranium mine. This immediately brings to mind the proposed expansion of the mine at Rabbit Lake where Gulf Minerals wants to extend its operations to Collins Bay. Developments like these mean more revenue for the Province. These revenues are added to other income sources such as agri-

culture (wheat), oil and potash.

In spite of this development and growth, Native people have not really benefited from Saskatchewan's economic growth. In Wollaston Lake, for example, only one person from that community is employed at Rabbit Lake, yet, it is the closest community to that mine. The reason, according to employment officers, is that our people lack training in the job skills needed by the mine.

AMNSIS has gathered statistics that show that within the next generation 20 to 25 percent of the Saskatchewan labour force will be of Native ancestry. We are the biggest source of unemployed people.

A major part of the AMNSIS provincial strategy is, therefore, to ensure Native people benefit through access to jobs. Another is to develop the means through which Native people can take advantage of business opportunities which compliment or support the larger resource industries and provide services and goods to local communities. In other words, our people don't all want to be employees. Some want to go into business for themselves and be their own managers.

Besides dealing with the critical question of having our land and aboriginal rights settled, the work that has been done by AMNSIS provides further justification and evidence of the need for governments to address the fundamental social and economic problems facing us today, as Metis and Non-Status people.

Message From The President

As you may be aware, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) has recently undertaken a concentrated economic development planning program. This resulted from our very strong view that it was time for us to make our own assessment of the conditions within which Native development objectives must be pursued.

We were seeing a lot of government activity on "Native program planning" - but we weren't seeing any progress. The provincial Social Planning Secretariat has been in place for several years and has not provided us with any useful material. The federal task force on Metis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) ran for over a year and then chose not to publish its report.

Through Special ARDA, we have received funds to do our own planning. Probably the most important result of this work is the AMNSIS proposal for a Native Development Foundation.

Last fall AMNSIS advised federal and provincial representatives on the Steering Committee which works with AMNSIS on this project, that we viewed the Foundation as a vital instrument for economic development. In the March 6, 1981, Budget for Saskatchewan, the Province announced its intention to establish such a Foundation.

On March 18, 1981, during our quarterly meeting with Provincial Cabinet Committee, we presented Ministers with an AMNSIS Proposal for the structure and functions of a Native Development Foundation.

Since the proposal requires special provincial legislation, it is too soon to say exactly when we will see the Foundation in place and when its proposed corporate bodies will be fully active. I believe however, that our proposal makes good common sense and that with this relatively modest investment on the part of government in the future population of Saskatchewan we can achieve a great deal of progress toward economic development.

Gulf Minerals Wants To Expand

by Joan Beatty

Northern Saskatchewan residents are once again being asked to consider another expansion to a mine.

Saskatchewan Department of Environment is asking the public to review the environmental impact statement for Gulf Mineral's expansion of their uranium mine at Rabbit Lake, 228 miles northeast of LaRonge.

Gulf Minerals proposes to develop another open pit mine at Collins Bay, 10 kilometres north of the present operations. The Rabbit Lake mine has been in operation since 1975, producing 5 million pounds of uranium oxide (yellowcake) a year. It was projected to remain in operation until 1985, however, if the expansion is approved, it will operate until 1989.

Representatives from the Northern Municipal Council, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Peter Ballantyne Band, Bands from the far north, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan took a tour of the Rabbit Lake Mine on March 4 and 5, to see how Gulf Minerals is proposing to expand.

Workers commute on charter flights from Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Uranium City, Fond du Lac, Black Lake, Wollaston Post and Stony Rapids. The air-bus operates Tuesday through Friday each week from the south and Tuesdays and Thursdays from the northern pick-up points.

The workers live in motel-like trailers with common bathrooms. Other facilities include a game room, T.V., lounge, theatre, confectionary and a cafeteria.

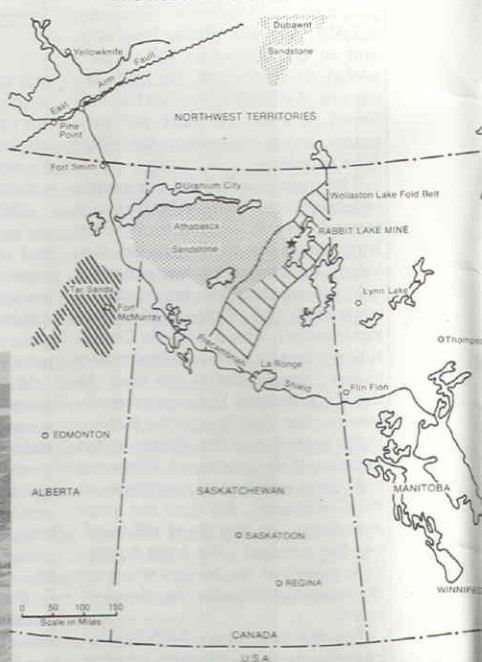
The ore body lies beneath the waters of Collins Bay which will require dyking off the water to get to the ore body.

Twenty-five acres of water will be drained and 372 acres of land will be taken up by the pit and other mining facilities.

At a meeting during the trip to



The Rabbit Lake Mine Site



Open Pit Uranium Mine

Wollaston, residents of the area expressed concern about the potential environmental impacts on the caribou, fish, and plant life.

Chief Joe T'Sannie of Wollaston said he was worried that the dust from the ore could escape into the main water system of Wollaston Lake during blasting and from ore trucks.

"There's no way you can guarantee this won't happen," he said.

The Saskatchewan Environment has provided \$2,000 to interested groups to participate in the 60 day review process, scheduled March 2, 1981 to May 2, 1981. NMC has been given additional funds to hire a consultant to look at the proposal.

Residents from Wollaston Lake said they were not satisfied with the employment record of Gulf Minerals in their community. Terry Daniels, a member of AMNSIS and a Norsask Native Outreach worker said,

"There's only one person working in the mine now who is from Wollaston and yet it's the closest community. I've sent over 40 applications here and they were all turned down."

Terry said many of the local people who did the brush cutting for the original mine site believed they would be working at the mine once it got into operation. "One of the problems seems to be lack of education," she said. "Sure there may be high native employment here but most of those come from the south and places like Uranium City and Stony Rapids," she said.

According to Dave Anear who is co-ordinating the review for Saskatchewan Environment, a final meeting will be held in La Ronge towards the end of the review period. Final briefs will be received at that time.

A recommendation will then be made to the minister of Environment

Ted Bowerman, to either:

- (a) reject the development, or
- (b) approve the development with conditions, or
- (c) call for a Board of Inquiry.

The Gulf Minerals environmental impact statement and Saskatchewan Environment's technical review comments are available at band offices in the far north, LAC's, DNS, and NMC offices.

The Saskatchewan Environment, in their summary of major potential impact of the Collins Bay project, outlined the following:

Development Phase

1. Sedimentation arising from dyke construction could:

- (a) lead to a turbidity increase in Collins Bay which would in turn lower the production of aquatic organisms;
- (b) lead to heavier particulates settling and affecting lake bottom organisms.

2. Twenty-five acres of aquatic environment is lost to the mining development; a total of 372 acres of terrestrial environment is lost to the pit and ancillary facilities.

Operation Phase

1. Radionuclide and heavy metal release from mine dewatering, dusting from ore trucks and surface run-off will cause higher concentrations in fishes, at least locally;

2. Winter migration habits of caribou may be influenced by the mining activity; (road access, noise, etc.);

3. The barium radium sulphate in the precipitation ponds is very radioactive; escape of this material would be harmful.

Reclamation Phase

1. Leaching of the low-grade ore stockpile could produce higher radionuclide and heavy metal concentrations which would contribute to a build-up in sediments and in aquatic plant and animal life.

2. Dyke removal would lead to higher suspended sediment concentrations in Collins Bay which in turn could reduce the productivity of aquatic organisms.

3. The tailings area and sedimentation ponds could remain a long-term source of contamination.

Written comments and recommendations should be sent to:

Environmental Review,
Assessment Secretariat,
5th Floor, 1855 Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3V5. ■





Land Use Policy

by Rick Cummings

Meetings will be held beginning in April to discuss new proposals on traditional land use policy legislation or regulations for northern Saskatchewan.

The Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, Jerry Hammersmith, made the announcement at the annual Trappers Convention held in January at Prince Albert. "The government has recognized that new regulations or legislation is needed to protect trapping as an industry and a lifestyle," he said.

Hammersmith also said, "tourism, forestry, and mining are all activities which can potentially disrupt traditional trapping activity."

"Trapping has survived as an industry for more than 300 years; I am confident that it will continue to thrive for another 300 years," said Hammersmith.

Hammersmith outlined plans for a traditional land use policy and said he expected legislation to be in place by 1981.

Land use has been a concern to northern residents for some time. In 1976, proposals were put forward by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan in a report entitled "Northern Homesteads". The proposals were to be implemented into legislation the following years.

After discussions were again held with northern people like trappers and fishermen, it was discovered the

report had a number of shortcomings. This along with strong public dissatisfaction, forced the government to re-evaluate the proposals and come up with new recommendations.

Since that time, the question of land use has been extensively studied and discussed with northern residents and associated groups by government committees created to deal with the problem.

In 1978, Land Use Policy Workshops were held in various communities in northern Saskatchewan. Proposed land use policy guidelines were developed by the Saskatchewan Land Use Policy Committee. The proposed guidelines were again presented to northern people to give them the opportunity to express their opinions and suggestions on the proposals.

In 1979, two committees were formed to study problems of concern to traditional resource users: the Public Advisory Committee on Traditional Resource Use, and the Traditional Resource Use Working Group.

From the consultations which took place, major points of concern to traditional resource users in the North were identified:

1. Guaranteed rights to the necessary resources, resource protection, a voice in resource management, and control of resource use.

2. Protection from the disturbance of traps, nets, and other necessary equipment, and from disturbance by other resource users during the active harvesting season.

3. Arbitration and compensation for major disruptions and loss of livelihood due to development.

After review of the problems, the government identified the following as the major points which are expected to form the basis of a package for the protection of traditional resource users:

1. Protection from other land uses.

2. Qualifications of a traditional resource user.

3. Arbitration and compensation for traditional resource users who are affected physically or economically by government programs or northern development.

Allen Appleby, Director of Land Use Division for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, said another draft report on land use policy proposals is now complete, (March). It will be reviewed and discussed with the Public Advisory Committee on Traditional Resource Use.

The Committee consists of representatives from the Saskatchewan Trappers Association, the Northern Municipal Council, Local Community Authorities, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

Appleby said after further meetings and review of the new proposals, regulations on traditional land use and resources should be in place by 1981. ■



Major Projects Under Environmental Review in Northern Saskatchewan

DNS projects

Cumberland Lake Weir
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) under way on new proposal to raise lake levels. Contact: Ed Krip, DNS, Prince Albert.

Cumberland House to Amisk Lake road
Bio-physical data to be upgraded in Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Socio-economic data collection to be integrated with water levels study. Selection of consultants pending. Contact: Andy Horosko, DNS, Prince Albert

Stony Rapids Stage 1 road [Midwest Lake access road]

Five written submissions received as result of public review. Concerns centred on lack of information regarding caribou and endangered plant species. Scheduled meeting in Wollaston cancelled. An airstrip has been added as a change in the proposal. It would be used for only 10 months, reviewed to determine its use and if no use is confirmed, scarified and revegetated. Contact: Andy Horosko, DNS, Prince Albert

Stony Rapids Stage 2 road
EIS expected in spring of 1981. Study proposals have been invited from consultants. Wollaston community meeting planned for Spring 1981. Contact: Andy Horosko, DNS, Prince Albert (Ed. Approved Feb. 27, 1981)

Saskatchewan River Dredging - Cumberland House
Project involved hand dredging of part of main channel of Saskatchewan river with shovels, to improve passage at times of low water. No major concerns identified. Contact: D. Snider

Dept of Highways projects

Relocation of Highway 106 near Big Sandy Lake
EIA to commence July 1981. Construction slated for 1982-83. Contact: Myron Herasymuk, Dept. of Highways, Regina.

Cluff Lake Winter road bypass
No EIA required. Contact: Roy Lidgren, Dept. of Highways, Regina

Saskatchewan Power Corporation projects

Island Falls-Squaw Rapids transmission line
Awaiting receipt of revised project proposal. Contact: R.J. Stedwill, SPC, Regina

Northern Grid
EIA in progress. Phase 1 of feasibility report expected in March. Contact: R.J. Stedwill, SPC, Regina

Woodcock Rapids hydro project
Project on "Indefinite hold" for re-evaluation in light of the Rapid River decision

Mining & Mineral Exploration Projects

Eso Minerals - Midwest Lake mine and mill
EIS expected in spring of 1981. Gathering of technical review comments pending. Discussion of technical, bio-physical and community involvement problems held with DNS in December 1980. Midwest now has a community contact and public consultation program. Contact: R. Kirland, Canada Wide Mines, Saskatoon. Public information contact: Rick Meade, Canada Wide Mines, Saskatoon.

Uranerz
Key Lake mine and mill
Will go ahead following release of favourable report by Key Lake Board of Inquiry. Contact: Joe Anderson, KLMC, Saskatoon.

Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd. - Collins Bay "B zone" expansion

Technical review of EIS completed. 60-day public review period started in February and will involve public meetings in communities in the area, some scheduled, others on request. Information centres will be set up, and people can also submit their comments in writing or on tape. Contact: E. Cook. Public Infor-

mation Co-ordinator: Dave Anear
Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. - Beaverlodge expansion program

EIS expected in late 1981. Contact: R. Phillips
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. - McClean Lake mine and mill
Environmental baseline studies completed. Some ore assays at 29 percent.

Amok Ltd. - Claude orebody
Expansion of present orebody. EIS expected early 1981. Contact: Bernard Michel, Amok, Saskatoon

Superior Graphite Ltd. - Southend graphite mine
EIS in progress. Awaiting land claims settlement with Peter Ballantyne bank. Contact: R.F. Dawn.

Flin Flon Mines Ltd. - Gold Mining
EIS recently received. Public meetings held in Creighton and Denare Beach in December. Contact: C. Hogg, Calgary

Usiny Quarries - Rock Quarrying
Plans to harvest veneer rock close to Stanley Mission and Deschambault access roads. Awaiting comments of La Ronge Provincial Park Advisory Board in April. Contact: Vic Ellis, La Ronge

SMDC, - Mineral Exploration, La Ronge Provincial Park

Meetings held with Resources branch; decision pending re: status of mineral exploration in park. No decision yet on need for EIA. Contact: Gordon McNeill, SMDC, La Ronge, Missi Island Mines - Limestone mine, Pinehouse.

Missi Island Mines - Limestone mine, Pinehouse
Project deferred, no present activity. Proponent examining technology. Tied in with local use of wood and pollution of local rivers. Contact: V. Hogg Jr., Calgary

Missi Island Mines Ltd. - Silica Sand extraction, Pinehouse
Deferred project, no activity.

RIEL

*With upturned face and fearless eye
And heart which knew no craven sigh,
In heroic silence, there to die,*

Stood Riel

*For days long gone and deeds long dead
To Orange hate he bows his head -
For Scott's blood in rebellion shed*

Dies Riel

*Forth from his cell with regal air,
As steps a lion from out his lair,
"Where shall we find his equal, where?"*

Brave Riel

*He Stands beneath the scaffold's shade -
Casts one last look o'er field and glade;
With dying lips the hero prayed -*

Brave Riel

*That Heaven might rout the tyrant band
Which holds with iron blood-stained hand
His native home - his prairie land -*

Brave Riel

*And thus he dies, the true-souled one,
His chequered weary face is run,
The Martyr's Crown is nobly won -*

Brave Riel

*Oh! Brothers of his race and creed,
Whose hearts will long and sorely bleed,
Be ours the task to 'venge the deed -
Be ours to fan the fervid flame,
To hand down Riel's noble name
To endless glory - deathless fame -*

Brave Riel

POEMS

In Memory of Our Mother "Edna Nicholson"

Always wise and thoughtful
May she rest in peace
With the Great Spirit in the heavens

Are you a true Metis?
The kind that would be missed
Or are you just content
That your name is on The List
Do you attend the gatherings
And mingle with the flock
Or do you just stay home
And gossip, lie and plot
Do you take an active part
To keep the Metis strong

Or are you satisfied to be
The kind that just belongs
Do you ever visit
An Old Friend when he's down
Or leave it all to just us few
Who stand up tall and proud
Think it over people
You know right from wrong
Are you a true Metis
Or do you just belong?

-Lorraine Michon



Acid Rain

by Rick Cummings

In the next 20 years, lakes in Northern Saskatchewan will be drastically effected by acid rain unless pollution controls are soon set up.

Northern Saskatchewan is now being effected by acid rain and with the expected energy developments in western Canada even more acid rain can be expected.

When acid rain forms sulfur dioxide or nitrous oxide is released into the air in the form of smoke or exhaust and is changed into acids by chemical processes. The acids then mix with water in the air and fall as acid rain, snow, hail or even fog.

Steel mills, pulp and paper mills, gas and oil refineries, coalburning power plants, and transportation are major sources of the smoke or exhaust which causes acid rain.

Through studies, it has been established that acid rain has harmful effects on lakes, soils, plants, people and indirectly on wildlife. Acid rain is also known to corrode metals and paint on wood or metal.

Effects resulting from acid rain can be most easily seen and is most drastic in lakes, fish, and plant life.

Studies show that in lakes which become seriously damaged by acid rain, fish begin dying off in certain orders.

Lake Lumsden is near Sudbury, Ontario which is a heavily industrialized area and is know to be a major cause of acid rain in that province.

In Lake Lumsden, the fish population died off in the following order: burbot, lake trout, slimy sculpin, white suckers, lake herring, and trout perch. In George Lake, Ontario, also affected by acid rain, walleyes, burbot, small-mouthed bass, northern pike, rock bass, pumpkinseed fish, brown bullhead, and white suckers disappeared. As such lakes continue to receive acid rain, their plant life also dies and they become almost beyond repair.

In a publication entitled: Acid Precipitation in Ontario, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Toronto, Parrot, H.C., 1979, it is stated that in Ontario, 140 lakes are in trouble and 48,000 more will be seriously affected over the next 20 years unless a dramatic decrease in acid rain occurs.

Most acid rain occurring in Northern Saskatchewan results from emissions from the ore processing industries in the Flin Flon, Manitoba area and from the Fort McMurray Tar Sands area.

Testing of the presence of acid rain has been done in Alberta and western Saskatchewan. Acid precipitation has been recorded in places as far from the Fort McMurray area as Canwood, Saskatchewan, 450 kilometres east of Fort McMurray.

In a 1980 report prepared for the Saskatchewan Environmental Advisory Council, it is estimated that acid precipitation may occur 1,000 kilometres or more from its' source.

Expected energy developments in Alberta will mean more acid precipitation and therefore harm to lakes in Northern Saskatchewan in the next 20 years if nothing is done to control the problem.

Acid precipitation will have a more noticeable and dramatic effect on lakes in Northern Saskatchewan than in the south because most of Northern Saskatchewan is in the Canadian Shield and lakes in this region are much more sensitive to acid rain.

The bedrock in these lakes is generally solid and acid fallout cannot be absorbed into the ground. The fact that the bedrock is generally not composed of limestone or calcium carbonate, which would help neutralize the acid, is also a major reason why the lakes are more easily damaged than lakes in Southern Saskatchewan.

The Saskatchewan Research Council is presently preparing a report on acid rain and its implications on lakes in Northern Saskatchewan. The report will be presented to the Technical Committee for Transboundary Air Pollutants who will study the report and its recommendations. The Committee has representation from the Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, British Columbia and federal governments.

Larry Lechner, a member of the Committee and the Director of the Air Pollutants Control Branch of the Saskatchewan Government, said the Committee is prepared to follow the recommendations of the proposed report. The report is expected to be completed in May or June 1981 and will be made public at that time. ■

Acid Spill at La Loche

LA LOCHE - About 20 tons of highly concentrated sulphuric acid was spilled into a ditch twelve miles out of La Loche on March 5, 1981, when a truck hauling the load overturned. The spill contaminated an area of about 230 meters along the road.

The sulphuric acid was bound for Eldorado Nuclear Ltd's mill at Uranium City.

In an interview with free lance reporter Alex McCallum, Roy Cheechum, the Overseer for the community of La Loche, said he was concerned about the possible effects of the acid spill to the environment. Mr. Cheechum said, "the people are not educated in regards to the effects things like this have on the environment and they don't know how to tackle the problem."

Mr. Cheechum expressed concern about the possibility of the spill getting into the main system of La Loche Lake. "The place where the spill took place is really close to a creek that flows indirectly into the La Loche Lake," he said. Mr. Cheechum said he would like an impact study done in the area later on.

Chief Leon Cataract of the Turnor Lake Indian Band expressed the same fears as the LCA Overseer from La Loche. He said people in the area should be provided with information when mishaps like this occur.

Don Fast from the Saskatchewan Department of Environment said he does not anticipate any permanent damage to the area. "The creek is about 300 years away but none of the acid reached it," he said.

The sulphuric acid was neutralized with 80 bags of lime initially. The dirt was then hauled to the La Loche landfill. Upon second inspection of the spill area, the Environment Department was not satisfied with the clean up. Additional 220 bags of lime were brought in and more dirt was excavated and taken to the

landfill. With regards to acid fumes being released into the atmosphere, Mr. Fast said it was too small of an amount to cause any damage.

The cost of the clean up is being paid by United Chemicals in Saskatoon, the company transporting the sulphuric acid when the accident occurred.

Mr. Fast said an Order in Council was passed in the Legislature recently which will legally force mandatory reporting of such accidents. "Before, companies were not required to report to us so when something like this happened, we didn't know about it until there was a problem," he said.

The Saskatchewan Department of Environment is currently putting an information package together on the new regulation. It will be distributed to all major companies operating in the North and to the general public. A toll free number has also been installed for reporting of mishaps. The number is 1-800-667-3503. ■



Environmental Assessment Notice

Proposal to Build a Weir at Cumberland House

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) wants to build a concrete weir across the Bigstone cutoff of the Saskatchewan River at Cumberland House. The weir, to be located above the Bigstone Rapids, will raise the water level in Cumberland Lake.

Because of the potential impact the project may have on wildlife and heritage resources, fish populations and agricultural operations, Saskatchewan Environment has asked DNS to prepare an environmental impact assessment as required under The Environmental Assessment Act.

After Saskatchewan Environment has completed a technical review of the assessment statement, the public will be given an opportunity to review the statement and comment on the project before a decision is made on whether or not the project should proceed.

Groups or individuals who want further information on this newly initiated environmental impact assessment, should contact:

Mr. Andy Horosko
Planning, Design and Environmental Engineer
Roads and Transportation Branch
Department of Northern Saskatchewan
P.O. Box 3003
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 6G1



Saskatchewan
Environment

Local Government in Northern Saskatchewan

by Joan Beatty

Northern Saskatchewan is a step closer to having its own municipalities act. The provincial government recently introduced a 'White Paper' to the Legislature on a proposed municipalities act for the North.

Last April, 1981, Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, announced consultations would begin with northern people in the establishment of a local government structure. An Options '80 Task Force Committee was formed with representatives from the Northern Municipal Council (NMC), Local Advisory Councils (LAC), the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities (SANC), the Local Community Authorities (LCA), and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS).

The purpose of the Committee was to review the six options as proposed by DNS and come up with recommendations and alternatives. Funds were allocated from DNS for meetings.

The proposed Act says northern communities will be divided into four categories, depending on the size of the population and tax base. There will be incorporated towns, villages, and hamlets; the settlements will be unincorporated.

The nine Local Community Authorities will become northern villages with authority similar to villages in the south. They will have the power to borrow money, make local bylaws, zoning, assessment, and taxation.

The 24 Local Advisory Councils, depending on the tax base and local people, will have a 60 day period to decide whether they want to become hamlets or settlements.

Sixteen Local Advisory Councils can qualify for hamlet status and they would have powers similar to that of

a village.

Local Advisory Councils that are too small to become hamlets will remain as settlements with an advisory status only.

There will be five regional municipalities with boundaries the same as the ones currently used by DNS and NMC. Each municipality will have one representative from every community situated within that region.

The regional municipalities will have planning and zoning powers within their regions but outside the limits of every town and village.

They will have advisory status to the DNS Minister on issues such as economic development, environmental protection, employment strategies, industrial strategies, technical training needs, and socio economic and environmental impacts of proposed projects within each region.

The towns of La Ronge, Creighton and Uranium City will continue to operate under the Urban Municipality Act.

During consultation meetings this past year, the Bayda Report was referred to on many occasions by northerners. Justice E.D. Bayda, head of the Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry in 1978, recommended that an appointed Northern Development Board (NDB) be formed which would have two purposes:

- 1) to formulate an overall plan for the development of northern Saskatchewan and to oversee the implementation of that plan; and
- 2) to ensure that, in the development of northern Saskatchewan, the betterment of the people of northern Saskatchewan is kept to the fore.

The Bayda Report said the NDB should be answerable to the Legislature through a Cabinet Minister, one other than the DNS Minister. The

white paper suggests the NDB act on an advisory basis to the Minister of Northern Saskatchewan.

According to the proposed act, one representative from each of the five municipalities will sit on a Northern Development Board. The representatives will be appointed by each regional council.

Hammersmith said the white paper proposes a new form of self government that will give northern residents a more equal footing with the rest of the province.

He said his department will be discussing the white paper with northern groups, including the Northern Municipal Council, Local Community Authorities, Local Advisory Councils, the Urban Centres, and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

Hammersmith said he would like to have the new Act implemented by January 1, 1982, or April 1, 1982. ■



Northern Minister,
Jerry Hammersmith

OPINIONS



Jim Favel

Jim Favel, Northwest Region III Director of AMNSIS was recently interviewed by Buckley Belanger of Ile a la Crosse, Saskatchewan.

Question: Do you feel northerners are getting their fair share from northern development?

Answer: The plain truth is no! Native people of the North are just being used by DNS and the multinational companies that are coming into northern Saskatchewan. You notice that I say Native people instead of northerners as the Native people are the only true northern people!

Question: Is there a difference between northerners and Native people in any written policies? Example, northerners will be given 50 percent of the jobs in Cluff Lake?

Answer: DNS has a policy that states "A northerner is a person who has resided in the North for 15 years or half their life". This written policy makes a person a northerner by law but not by fact. The main difference is we have darker skin colour and for that are considered "second class people" by white people. Our people have been born and raised in the North. Our parents, grandparents, and countless generations of our ancestors have lived, fished and trapped in northern Saskatchewan. The only reason the "white" northerners came into our lands was to get whatever financial gains they could get!

Question: Does Options '80 include the northerners as much as it should in its proposals?

Answer: In my opinion, Options '80 will do very little to help Native people in the North. The towns of Creighton, La Ronge and Uranium City will be given the power base in Options '80. They have the biggest populations so they

will end up calling the "shots"! It is as simple as that! LCA's will become villages, LAC's will become settlements; but there still will not be the power base within these two groups that there should be. It is just like, say, Saskatoon, when they want more land, they pass a motion and the rural municipality of Corman Park loses more land without having much of a chance of arguing the point. In politics, votes count. The bigger centres have more votes, therefore, they have more power! In the final analysis DNS will still hold the veto power in the North!

Question: What is happening to the Northern Development Board? Does it have clear authority on any matters? Does it have any legal or political blocks?

Answer: The Northern Development Board has no power at all. It was not set up like the proposal in the Bayda Commission Report. It lacks the necessary power to control the development in northern Saskatchewan. Its real purpose seems to be to act as a buffer between DNS and local governments in the North.

Question: Are there any investments being made for northern Native people in the development taking place?

Answer: There are no investments being made that will help northern Native people. The ones that will "get the gravy" are the multinational mining companies and the government in Regina! The only thing northern Natives are getting are jobs - low skilled jobs, at that! We are being treated like the Negro people were treated in the southern United States; just as slave labourers! Just think what is going to happen in this settlement of Ile a la Crosse when the housing projects and other such projects are finished. What will the people have to live on? We do not have any economic base to create jobs. A heritage fund, just for northern people, should be set up so future generations of our children and children's children will be able to have financial security and stability.

Question: Is the NAD still under an "old Act" which does not define clear authority for northern governments? Hence we cannot fully benefit. Is this still a problem?

Answer: The NAD Act is anything but clear. It has caused no end of problems for LCA's and LAC's. Under the NAD they had not even the power to pass bylaws that any small town or village in the South have had for years. There was no town planning set up under NAD, hence, we had what could be truthfully called a "stop gap measure" by the government to let the LCA's and LAC's "think" they had control of their settlements. But we all know that 100 percent of nothing is still nothing.

Question: What is the trouble spot in the lack of involvement and benefit for northern people?

Answer: The main trouble spot for Native northern people is that they do not possess the skills needed to get good paying jobs with mining companies. We do not have enough trained heavy equipment operators, electricians, plumbers, maintenance mechanics, etc. These

Gabriel Dumont Institute Update

by Dr. Walter Currie

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research has grown out of a demand expressed by the people in 1976. It is approaching the end of its first year of operation. It has gotten started successfully into Research, a Library-Resource Centre, Curriculum Development, Native Studies, Community Consultation, Field Liaison, and SUNTEP. For these, it has been mandated, financed, and authorized "to do Community Education". With a Management Board responsible to the members of AMNSIS, some control over the educational system has been achieved by the Metis and Non-Status people of this province.

Jim Sinclair, president of AMNSIS, at the first Dumont Management Board Meeting, December 18, 1980 said with the start of Dumont Institute "it is the beginning of our having some control over the education system."

In this article, it is intended to note what has been started in the Institute, of what is being planned, of the "new Management Board", and of "...the beginnings of...some control over the education system."

When some of us last met in Saskatoon, at the Bessborough Hotel, September, 1980, one of the major things we did was to finalize the proposed Constitution and Bylaws for the Institute and to forward them to our parent organization, AMNSIS, for acceptance and action. The AMNSIS Board, through the Interim Board of the Institute, and in accordance with the Bylaws, appointed four members of the AMNSIS Board, one nominated by each of the eleven areas, two from the Metis and Non-Status Women's Association, two Native students (one from



*The Gabriel Dumont Institute of
Native Studies and Applied Research
Management Board*



each university), and four non-Native members (one from each university, one from the provincial government and one from the federal government).

At the first meeting, Thursday, December 18, 1980, "the authority of the AMNSIS Executive, through the Interim Board of Dumont was ... transferred to the newly established Management Board." The officers and committees elected by the new Board according to the Constitution and Bylaws are:

President: Frank Tomkins
Vice-President: Martin Genaille
Secretary: Mike Durocher
Treasurer: Janice Pelletier

Personnel Committee:
Jim Durocher, Terri McPhail,
Jim Sinclair

Finance Committee:
Jim Durocher, Dave McKay,
Janice Pelletier

SUNTEP Management:
Terry Daniels, Merylene Lorenz,
Terri McPhail, Janice Pelletier,

Jacqueline Wiebe

The Management Board Members from the AMNSIS Board:

Jim Sinclair, Jim Durocher, Frank Tomkins, Dave McKay

From the Areas:

Far North: Terry Daniels
Northern II: Robert Young
Northern III: Mike Durocher
Eastern I: Ann Dorion
Eastern II: Martin Genaille
Eastern IIA: Merylene Lorenz
Eastern III: Darlene Deschambault
Western I:
Western IA: Morley Norton
Western II: Medric McDougall
Western III: Bill Fayant

University Students:

Terri McPhail (SUNTEP, U of Regina) and Jacqueline Wiebe (SUNTEP, U of Saskatchewan)

From Native Women:

Janice Pelletier, Rose Boyer

University Representatives:

Blaine Holmlund (U of S), and
Teal Lowery (U of R)

Provincial Government:

Gary Wouters

Federal Government:

still vacant as of this writing

Three Board meetings have been held to date with the first being the most successful. The nineteen members in attendance completed the business of taking over the authority and responsibility for the Institute from the Interim Board, and of being briefed by the senior staff

about the functions, programs, and plans of the Institute. Because there was no quorum for the second and third meetings, January 28 and March 19, those in attendance had to meet in-committee to discuss business. One of the items discussed was the matter of ensuring attendance by members at meetings because "The development of the Gabriel Dumont Institute is a very important thing for the Metis and Non-Status people of this province and our work as board members in guiding the developments and new programming is very critical..."

Of all the programs started in the Institute, the **Saskatchewan Urban Native Teachers' Education Program (SUNTEP)** has gotten off to an excellent start. In September, 1980, two centres were opened, one on campus at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and the other in the Institute's offices in downtown Regina. Of the twenty-seven students who started, twenty-four are still moving forward toward the successful completion of the first of three long years of studies.

In September, 1981, a third centre will open in Prince Albert with an enrollment of fifteen in the first year as took place in the other two centres last year. As in the other two centres, action is being taken to hire a co-ordinator, a counsellor, and a resource leader. As well, offices and classroom space will need to be located in the city.

For September, 1981, Saskatoon will have ten students in second year and twenty in first year. Regina will have fourteen and sixteen with Prince Albert having fifteen in first year. In full operation, there will be forty-five in each centre; 135 in all. Beginning in September 1983, the first certified teacher graduates from SUNTEP will be entering the classrooms of our province. It will have taken much time, much work and it will be well worth the time and the work.

The **Library-Resource Centre**, under Sara Lochhead's direction, is steadily growing with the purchasing of material related to the Metis and Non-Status people and the classes in Native Studies and teacher development. All research material gathered previously by the Aboriginal Rights Program is on the shelves of the library. This research material is to be placed in safety storage after it is catalogued and copied onto microfiche. In microfiche form, the thousands of pages will need no more space than a desk drawer. A second and larger satellite library centre than the one in Saskatoon will be set up in the Prince Albert SUNTEP quarters.

A new staff member, Marilyn Belhumeur, Metis, will be starting in the library as of April 1, 1981. She will be the library-technician and brings to the position more than seven years of training and experience gained through employment with the Provincial Library system in Regina.

The **Community Consultation Program**, headed by Lyle Mueller, is in its second and final year. The program:

- developed a course on Metis history and culture
- all locals "will have met with and been exposed to information concerning Aboriginal Rights,"
- all locals "will have had an opportunity to have input into their declaration of Aboriginal Rights," and
- all material developed will be on file at the provincial AMNSIS office and the Institute library.

Lyle and his staff have earned the thanks of all for their work and dedication to a difficult, first-time job.

Keith Turnbull and his staff in **Research and Curriculum Development** plan to have available, this year:

- a sound-slide strip unit telling about the SUNTEP program, a



The Dumont Liaison Workers

Provincial and Area News

Ile a la Crosse - a strong community!

by Alex McCallum

ILE A LA CROSSE - When one visits Ile a la Crosse, you notice right away the pride and unity of the Metis people.

The Metis people in this town struggled to have their own school board, LCA that consists of local people, and most important a strong Metis Local which would be most instrumental in obtaining the goals and needs of the Metis people of Ile a la Crosse.

Young people as well as the old converse fluently in Cree. The respect and admiration of the elders who have lived a life solely off nature and the land is there today as it has been in the past.

DNS does not push itself into this community, like it has to so many of the other northern communities. When anything or anybody brings programs or ideas into Ile a la Crosse

you can rest assured that it is there to benefit the whole native community, not just a bunch of friends and relatives.

Priests that have so long dominated the everyday activity and life, is a thing of the past. Even though it is dominantly a catholic community the people make their decisions.

The Bay which played a major role in the community is no more. One must not forget that if it were not for the native people of this country and the fur trade the H.B Co. would not be the multi-million dollar company that it is today. In Ile a la Crosse there are local people in competition with the Bay.

What makes Ile a la Crosse a strong community? The unity of the Metis people who stand by each other in their struggle with the government and everyday issues. ■

Development Corporation in 1980.

Trapping and fishing, once the main sources of income for the Jans Bay residents, now proves to be grossly inadequate. In 1980, the average income of persons engaged in trapping was \$1,278.11 with 22 trappers inactive. In the same year, the average income of fishermen in the area was \$1,141.76 with 8 fishermen inactive.

Five people are employed in the Cluff Lake mine and DNS housing, which plans to build five houses this year, employs some Jans Bay residents as well.

"We've spent a lot of time looking at possibilities for self-sufficiency in relation to existing resources," said Blackman, "we have restrictions ... even so, we feel we have potential for self-sufficiency."

One of the restrictions Blackman spoke of was the Primrose Air Weapons Range, potentially an abundant trapping and fishing region, now off limits to such activities.

The Department of National Defence is responsible for the operation of the range where military maneuvers are conducted.

Another setback mentioned was the land that could be put into use agriculturally is scarce in the Jans Bay area.

Blackman felt there was potential in tourist operations, local construction, and a secondary wood industry.

Jans Bay Fights for Self-Sufficiency

by Rick Cummings

JANS BAY - On March 30, 1981, the Jans Bay Development Corporation met with government and Native groups expressing their desire to become more self-sufficient.

Mike Blackman, Chairman of the Corporation and the Local Advisory Council (LAC), said, "the purpose of this meeting is to let our concerns be known to various agencies, to determine if these agencies are willing to put funds into Jans Bay, to assist us in our striving for self-sufficiency."

Blackman was speaking to representatives from Canada Manpower, Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), Special ARDA (DREE), Norsask Native Outreach, West Side Community College, Northern Municipal Council (NMC), and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

Jans Bay, 110 kilometres north of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan is a small community of 175 Metis people. They formed the Jans Bay



Mike Blackman of Jans Bay

The Jans Bay Development Corporation feels it could provide tourists with a lodge, cabins, and boats and motors. Winter activities such as cross-country skiing and skiing etc. could also be promoted in the tourist sense.

The Corporation feels, with assistance and training, it could create a viable tourist industry.

The Corporation would also like to do all local construction in the future. A school is to be built in Jans Bay soon and the Corporation feels, with training and supervision, they could undertake the project.

The Corporation is also requesting a \$20,000.00 grant to purchase a mobile dimensional saw and planer which would be used to supply lumber for local needs.

"We don't see total control, we see the need for guidance...and self-

sufficiency in the future," said Blackman.

"If our ideas are not good, then what is the future for us...if we can't get anything going, we may have to look at moving to a new location," said Blackman.

Jim Favel, AMNSIS Area Director, said, "I think the representatives from Special ARDA and other agencies here should listen seriously and reply to what Jans Bay is proposing."

Favel added there are many communities (small) in the same position as Jans Bay and that these communities should not be overlooked for larger centres.

Shaun Peters, representative of the West Side Community College, said, "we would be highly honoured to assist in training...we feel that small community needs are as great

as large community needs."

Peters added their Department would fight to get training funds for Jans Bay.

Other agencies present expressed the same support but before anything can get under way, formal, researched, and planned proposals would have to be made.

The Jans Bay Development Corporation must present proposals which are feasible as long-term projects. The various representatives at the meeting expressed willingness to assist in the developing of the needed proposals. They felt once proper proposals were made, the Corporation would be able to take their first step towards self-sufficiency.

"We are not about to give up," said Blackman, "we know we'll need support, and we plan to continue working towards our goals." ■

Provincial Metis Society Housing Association

by Paul Claude

The Provincial Metis Society Housing Association is presently finding it necessary to re-organize and this re-organization will be paving the way for some beneficial activity. The growth is forced, from within, as a means of eventually serving your needs more effectively and efficiently. We at PMSHA feel there is much to do and we have the responsibility and mandate to do it. There are problems with any organization and PMSHA is not immune from this universal malady. However, we knew that whatever problems did exist would have to be remedied by PMSHA itself. The cure is an ongoing process and we want to remain flexible enough to effect positive change whenever the need arises. However, we do have some progressive and exciting ideas planned for the immediate future. This then, is the purpose of this report, to inform you as to our activities thus far as well as our immediate plans, to provide you with some insight as to what to expect in the future and perhaps most important of all, to invite your suggestions, feed-

back and participation in YOUR Housing Association.

In an attempt to re-orientate and upgrade the necessary skills of our fieldworkers so they can more adequately serve your specific housing needs, we have established a series of training workshops, which your fieldworkers are required to attend. The format of these workshops has been to first identify specific skills necessary to evaluate fieldworkers' competency level in the determined skills and finally to develop or upgrade these skills where necessary.

To date, we have completed three of the scheduled workshops and are pleased to report that they have been well attended and well received.

The first workshop was held in Prince Albert on January 26-27, 1981. This workshop was held in an effort to state our position, priorities, and objectives.

The first order of business was to present the Review Committee Report on the Rural and Native Housing Program. Although the

report contained no real surprises, it did generate a great amount of sometimes heated but always healthy discussion.

The participants of the workshop which included rep's from most housing groups, were also introduced to the new PMSHA support staff and presented with a brief presentation by each on his area of expertise and responsibility as well as his specific plans in regards to rectifying specific housing problems.

New ideas sometimes take awhile to gain acceptance but in most cases if the ideas are backed up with solid reasoning and presented to intelligent individuals they eventually find acceptance and support by those same individuals.

I think I can honestly report, based on comments and lengthy discussions with the participants, during and after the workshop, that his in fact was the case in this instance.

The second workshop was held in Saskatoon on Feb. 9-10, 1981. It was hosted by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation personnel

Provincial and Area News

from Ottawa and was well attended by PMSHA executive and fieldstaff, a representative of the CMHC Provincial staff as well as two representatives from the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation. The format of this workshop was again basically one of giving Sec. 40 program information. CMHC specifically intended to state their concerns and suggested remedial action in regards to developing specific skills in the fieldworkers. They presented a training manual which was developed by them for this purpose. The bulk of the workshop was spent reviewing and discussing the training manual. With the expertise available from PMSHA, SHC and CMHC, many of the specific and regional problems experienced by the fieldstaff were brought into context and effectively dealt with. All in all it was an extremely constructive experience.

The first two workshops were intended to state our objectives and intended means of achieving these. We hoped to supply the fieldworkers with a sense of purpose and direction so that the training procedures which would follow could prove as effective and positive as intended. The next and final workshop was held in Regina, on Feb. 17-27, 1981.

In addition to the training workshops for fieldworkers, PMSHA is also concentrating on other specific skill development needs, especially relevant to our housing situation and experience. We are presently in the process of providing bookkeeping and construction supervisor's training courses. These are still in the planning phases and there will hopefully be training facilities available wherever the need exists within the entire scope of PMSHA's interests. We hope to have these in place and fully functional by the end of this year.

We are not standing still, however. Even at this time, we are doing all we can to upgrade the skills of your housing personnel, right from the grass roots level and up.

With this goal in mind, we have just held a project manager's course



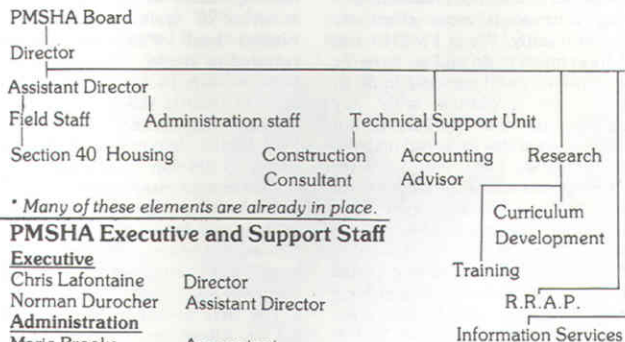
Harry Laliberte, Norman Durocher, Paul Claude, William Dumais, and Richard McKenzie.

in Regina. The course was held as a pilot project and was attended by PMSHA executive and technical resource staff as well as a selected few representatives from some of your local housing groups and construction companies. The course received highly favourable response and feedback. We will now be taking under consideration, the matter of making this course available to all interested groups.

The course has been designed as a

Housing Manager's course and if adapted by PMSHA, should prove invaluable to you in dealing effectively with many of the problems which have proved to be major drawbacks in the past. Much of the material included in the course can be directly related to your own specific situations. All other elements of the course could quite easily be adapted to accommodate your own specific needs. ■

P.M.S.H.A. Organizational Structure to December 31, 1980



PMSHA Executive and Support Staff

Executive

Chris Lafontaine Director
Norman Durocher Assistant Director

Administration

Marie Brooks Accountant
Bonnie LaCoste Secretary (Ass't Information Officer)

Information Services

Paul Claude Material Developer & Information Officer

Technical Unit

Mike Patel Accounting Consultant
Glenn Person Construction Consultant
Loraine Thompson Curriculum Developer

BUFFALO NARROWS LOCAL

by Alex McCallum

BUFFALO NARROWS - To be a strong local you have to get the interest and ideas from members of your local, is the viewpoint expressed by Phillip Chartier of Buffalo Narrows.

Mr. Chartier, Housing Manager for Metis Housing in Buffalo Narrows, has long been involved in the struggles of the Metis people. As well as working for housing, Mr. Chartier is also involved in helping Metis people with such problems as welfare, old age security, and other problems encountered on a daily basis.

Meetings are held twice a month.

One of these meetings is open to everyone.

Youth: Pride and Determination

Youth organizing themselves to be proud Metis and determining their own destiny is what it's all about in Buffalo Narrows. Mr. Chartier said the youth have all his support in their efforts which will be a great benefit to the young people.

In this northern settlement, the young people say they are organizing themselves to tackle issues such as employment and recreation.

They are also determined to show that when it comes to getting things done they won't be relying on someone from the south to lead them by the hand. They will be prepared to handle issues and problems themselves. ■

foods.

Brian Cousins, spokesman for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) said that a recent study by the federal health department indicates the program has led to "a clean improvement in nutrition" in Wollaston Lake, Kinoosao, Black Lake, Stony Rapids and Fond du Lac. It costs DNS about \$250,000 a year to fly certain perishable foods into isolated communities, inaccessible by road.

The cost of meat, vegetables, fruit, bread and dairy products in the four communities was about 40 percent higher than in La Ronge because of high freight costs. Today, items cost an average of four percent more in La Ronge and that has led to marked increases in consumption of better foods. Northern retailers are not allowed to mark up perishable foods more than 25 percent from wholesale prices.

Studies are presently underway by the federal and Northwest Territorial governments for possible implementation of similar program elsewhere. ■

NORTHERN FOOD TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM

A Food Transportation Subsidy Program introduced in five northern Saskatchewan fly-in communities

two years ago, appears to be bearing fruit in the form of cheaper prices and consumption of more nutritious

News From Outside Our Province

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

MANITOBA: Kanata Institute is holding an Economic Development Conference on the 25th - 29th of May at the Winnipeg Convention Centre. Kanata Institute is an organization offering technical consulting, training and independent research to support the self development of aboriginal peoples in Canada and elsewhere. The purpose of the conference is to initiate various contacts between people from different cultures and different technical backgrounds, who are a common, positive interest in practical projects and broad issues of aboriginal development.

The conference has been endorsed by the national organizations who

represent the three major aboriginal groupings in Canada: the National Indian Brotherhood, the Inuit Tapirist, and the Native Council of Canada. It will also be attended by federal and provincial cabinet ministers, directors and senior executives from a broad range of businesses.

Presentations of special projects are welcome from government agencies, businesses, universities, development agencies, aboriginal communities and individuals. All offers of material must reach the conference co-ordinator no later than April 30, 1981.

For further information write or call:

The Conference Co-ordinator,
The Kanata Institute,
Suite 801 - 151 Sparks St.,
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3
(613) 236-3571

METIS FEDERATION DENIED FUNDING

MANITOBA - A decision by the Provincial Government to cut off funding for Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF) was recently announced by Northern Affairs Minister, Doug Gourlay. The Minister said he felt there was no reason why the Provincial Government should be funding Metis political groups.

"I don't see this as a policy of the Provincial Government. If it is, I think it's doomsday for Native people of Manitoba," said John Morrisseau, MMF President. "The cutback is causing a serious communications breakdown. Regional meetings will be cut back to one or two a year and travelling to the communities will be made less frequently," he said.

Mr. Morrisseau said one positive effect is the Metis people of Manitoba are pulling together to deal with the problems this is causing.

The Metis Federation plans to approach the Federal Government for funding to fill the financial gap left open by the Provincial Government.

Profiles

Euclid Boyer

Euclid Boyer, an active member of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) and also the local president for Leoville Local #64 for the past two years, has been elected the new president of the Saskatchewan Trappers' Association (STA). He was elected after former president Louis Morin of Turnor Lake resigned at the annual trappers' convention in January, citing too many other commitments.

Euclid, a resident of the resort community of Chitek Lake, 130 miles northwest of Prince Albert, was a director of the association for seven years and vice-president for a year before assuming his new position midway through the convention.

Euclid, who is married with 12 children, works for the department of tourism and renewable resources as a reforestation officer during the summer. In winter he attends trapping schools, meetings and conventions as a representative of the STA. He traps part-time for extra money.

He said one of the main problems faced by Saskatchewan trappers is the marketing of fur. He said he was instrumental in encouraging the Ontario Trappers' Association to establish a pickup depot in Prince Albert last winter in an effort to get better prices for Saskatchewan trappers.

He noted increasing damage to traplines by non-trappers as another area of concern, as well as illegal use of radios and poaching. Many of these issues were discussed during the presentation of resolutions from the convention floor.

Euclid welcomes questions and inquiries from trappers. He can be reached at Box 6, Chitek Lake, or phone 984-4940. ■



Euclid Boyer

Indian Dance Group Coming to Saskatchewan

A colourful Indian dance group, representing 70 different tribes will be visiting Regina and surrounding reserves in May to give performances and dance workshops.

The Lamanite Generation from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, was created in 1971 under the direction of Janie Thompson, artistic director of the group. The group presents traditional songs and dances in native costumes, combined with contemporary and original songs.

Brigham Young University is administered by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Miss Thompson views the show as a "way for the Indian people to express themselves to American audiences in a way different than the traditional image portrayed by 'Westerns'. It is an opportunity for exceptionally talented students to show America and the world a culture too often forgotten in the 20th century."

Members of the Lamanite Generation are selected from some 400 Indian students of different tribes. The group also includes Polynesian and Latin American students.

The Lamanite Generation has toured Mexico, Central and South America, Canada, Germany, Eastern Europe and many parts of the United States. During their 1980 summer tour to Romania, Hungary and Poland, the group attracted thousands of spectators.



Indian Woman's Team Dance

People from Saskatchewan will have a chance to see the dance group perform when they visit the Regina area in May, 1981. The following is a tentative schedule of where the group will be appearing:

May 8, 1981, 7:30 p.m. Cote Reserve, Kamsack, Sask.,
May 9, 1981, 1:00 p.m. Marieval School, Broadview, Sask.,
May 9, 1981, 7:30 p.m. Carry the Kettle Reserve, Sinteluta, Sask.,
May 11, 1981, (to be announced) Sheldon Williams School, Regina, Sask.
May 12, 1981 (to be announced) White Bear Indian Reserve, Carlyle, Sask.

For additional information, contact Chris Lafontaine at 525-6721 or 543-3873. Final times will be shown on posters and on the tickets. ■

Bits & Pieces

Canadians are not drinking to their good health. During a ten year period Canadian consumption of wine went up 120 percent; whiskey 86 percent, soft drinks 48 percent, and beer 31 percent. Consumption of milk (the only beverage on the list supplying anything more than empty calories) declined 30 percent.

"It appears ... the physical condition of Canadians is poor and getting worse," and "a good share of the trouble comes from faulty nutrition," warns Prof. J.D. Campbell of the University of Manitoba.

It's never too late to quit. If you're hooked on cigarettes, don't give up because you think the harm to your health has already been done. A medical school in Israel has investigated the available statistics and found that men who give up smoking as late as their 60's and 70's still live longer than men who continue to smoke.

Men 65 to 74 years old who continued to smoke had a 24 percent higher death rate than those who quit. Men aged 75 to 84, who continued to smoke, had a 12 percent higher death rate than the quitters. It's never too late to quit!

World's fastest calorie cutter. Paul Kimelman, 33-year-old Pittsburg cab driver, is in the *Guinness Book of World Records* for having shrunk from a bloated 487 pounds to a skinny 130 pounds. A New Year's resolution in 1966 prompted his starvation diet 14 years ago. Within eight months he lost 357 pounds. He advises others not to diet without doctor's help as it can lead to serious illnesses such as hives, abdominal cramps, diarrhea and mental trauma, as it did in his case.

Kimelman said he almost couldn't stop dieting. "I almost had anorexia (chronic lack of appetite) at the end. I wanted to see 129 on the scale."

Since the enormous weight loss, Kimelman has been making up for lost time, earning his high school diploma and attending several college-level courses.

Exercise protects against cancer. That's what scientists at Japan's Labor Science Research Institute discovered when they divided cancer-susceptible mice into two groups. Half got plenty of exercise running on special wheels inside their cages; the rest were confined to cages without a "gym". Sixty percent of the non active mice developed liver tumors, compared to less than 24 percent of the active mice.

Cars with hatchbacks can be dangerous warns an official from the American National Highway Traffic Safety Commission. Driving with the hatchback open, can suck in exhaust fumes, poisoning the people in the car!

Tranquilizers may increase craving for alcohol. Many physicians prescribe a tranquilizer, Valium, to alcoholics. According to *Science Magazine*, many physicians believe that by easing the alcoholic's withdrawal symptoms you reduce his motivation for drinking more alcohol.

In a recent study, two California researchers found Valium actually increases - **not decreases** - the craving for alcohol.

Alcoholic rats given Valium were allowed free choice between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages during their drying out period. They almost always preferred the alcohol. On the other hand, alcoholic rats coming off booze without the "help" of the tranquilizers gradually reduced their alcohol intake voluntarily.

Ever wonder how pow-wow records are made? Canyon Records, a private enterprise from Phoenix, Arizona, has been "recording the music of the American Indian" for 30 years. They specialize in Native American music from Canada, the United States, and Northern Mexico. The first album to be cut was by a group of Navajo singers. Since then the company has been recording many different styles of music - country, gospel, pow-wow - all by Indian performers.

Timing tasks to your body clock. If you believe you have a different personality in the morning than at night, scientists would say you're right. Throughout the country, researchers are now investigating "body clocks", the internal patterns that determine our moods and memories.

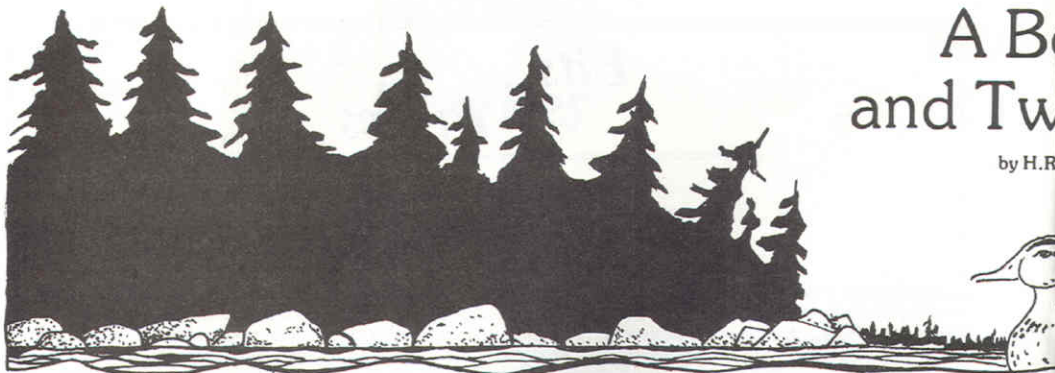
For most people, working a traditional daytime shift, memory is keenest early in the morning. A burst of energy arrives around 11 a.m., so that's the time to plan your most exhausting tasks. But performance in almost all areas falls between 3 and 6. After 6, we have greater resistance to pain. All this is because our bodies follow a number of natural rhythms set by levels of blood pressure, hormones and heartbeats.

Man's ways kill wise owls. Last year, 55 owls died at the London Zoo. The villain was insecticides which reached the owls by the following route: The owls had been fed mostly on mice which had been raised in cages with sawdust bedding. The sawdust had come from a builder who had treated his wood with a preservative containing the insecticide dieldrin. The mice absorbed the chemical directly through their skins. The level was not great enough to kill them, but when the owls ate the mice the dieldrin accumulated in their bodies until it reached lethal levels.

Moral: Our environment is a unity - poison there means 19 poison here.

A Boy and Two

by H.R.



I go to Whispering Bank School. It has swings, a toilet house, a power plant, and a flag. The teacher is tall and skinny, and lives in an old house in the bush. He shows films about Indians; it's called history. The cowboys and Indians fought a war. The Indians had bows and arrows and knives, and the cowboys had guns and ropes. The Indians shot all their arrows, and the cowboys aimed their guns at the Indians. The Indians raised their hands and waved a white flag — the sign of the flag meant the end of the war.

The chief lost his feathers, and the people, their land.

Grandma and grandpa live in a little old house my father built when I was born. We moved into a new house last year.

My dad killed a moose. He brought it home on his snowmobile sled. My mom cleaned the moosehide and my dad took it to the store.

My brother fished in the lake. He put the fish in boxes and sold the fish in Pointed Rock.

My grandpa Thomas built a new cabin on his trapline twenty miles south of Goodland. He doesn't like motors and boats; he has a canoe.

My dad gave me a gun and a knife, and I use them when I hunt with him. He and my brother trap every winter, and sometimes I take my gun and knife and go with them.

I am trapping squirrels and rabbits this year. I set twelve snares for squirrels and eight for rabbits. I hope I will be lucky.

My brother went hunting in the bush with his snowmobile. He saw a little wolf but the little wolf ran away. It was scared of the machine.

A moose saw a plane and hid under a tree.

My friend Gerald rode his father's snowmobile full speed over a jump and broke his leg.

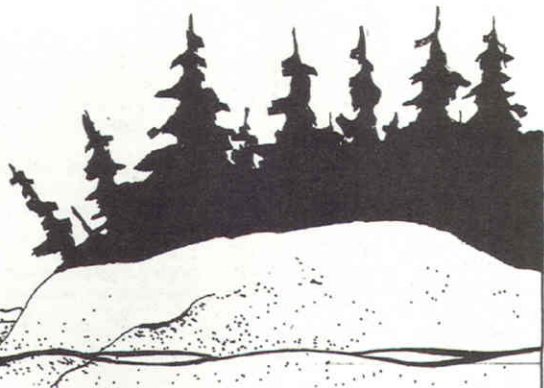
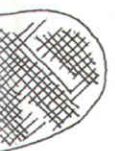
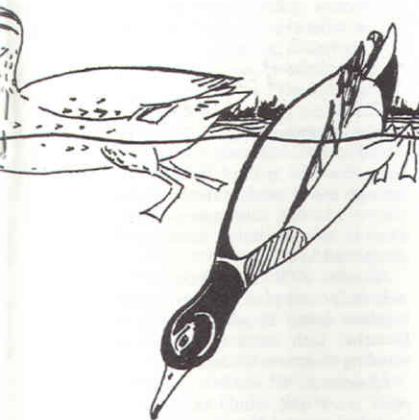
My uncle raced his snowmobile. He hit a tree and flew through the air.



NEW BREED is starting a children's page of puzzles, jokes, etc. of particular interest to kids. We will publish stories or poems written by children. (along with a photograph of yourself or a drawing). If you send us a photograph or drawing to NEW BREED we will send you a cheque for \$5.00 and address.

Beaver and Two Ducks

by Campbell



Two men got hurt when their truck crashed. Their backs were sore so they went to the hospital.

The ferry takes a car across the river at Pointed Rock. The car takes a sick man to the hospital.

Clifford built a new house. A power pole stands beside it. The wires from the pole put on the lights in Clifford's house. It's called electricity.

There is a long crooked line of power poles between Goodland and Whispering Bank. They are smaller than trees and don't have branches or leaves.

A cat clears the highway.
A tree lies in the way.
The cat will knock it down for the road.

Men are building a bridge at Pointed Rock. Cars and trucks will cross it instead of the ferry. The ferry man will not have a job. He will get mad.

The bus is going to the house for the kids. The older kids are going to school far away. Sun not happy. It will rain soon.

My dad took us to Pointed Rock. We went in an old truck. We ate hamburgers in the Pointed Rock store and I got sick.

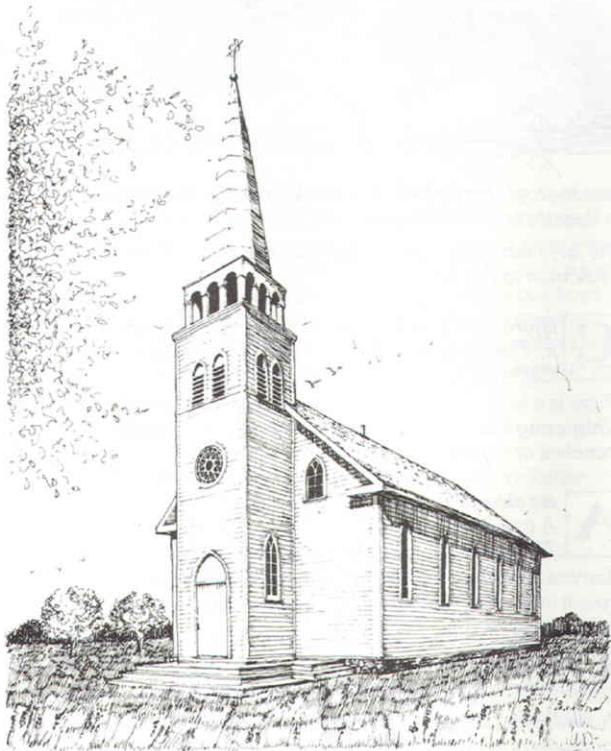
A plane flew high in the sky.
The pilot made it go in circles.
The propellor broke and the motor stopped and the plane crashed in the bush and burned. It burned trees, too, and started a big fire.

Beaver cut down trees for their house in a small lake. Two fat ducks landed on the lake and rested by a big rock. A beaver swam towards the fat ducks and said, "you have no business here, this is our lake."

The ducks flew away to the prairie to eat and the beaver swam back to its friends.

The beaver finished their house; the lake flooded the road.

as a regular monthly feature. Stories, poems, drawings, will be featured. We would especially like to hear from you. So kids, send us your stories, poems, etc. (drawing to go with the story). If we use it in the magazine, we'll give you \$10.00. Don't forget to include your full name



Batoche Planning Program

by Joan Beatty

In 1980, Parks Canada began its plans for the development of a national park at Batoche.

Based on research and comments received from the public, the Batoche planning team came up with three alternative plans. Throughout March, 1981, hearings were held in major cities in the three prairie provinces where briefs were received from interested groups.

Each of the three plans provide different options.

Alternative "A" is the minimum site redevelopment plan. Visitors would obtain historical information about Batoche in the Visitor Centre through use of modern media equipment. Under this option Parks Canada would have most work completed by 1985.

Alternative "B" is a moderate site redevelopment plan. It attempts to preserve much of what remains at Batoche, with some restoration of standing structures landscape.

Alternative "C" would require that most work and would take longer than five years. The Parks Canada planning group says more studies would be needed because of the various periods of reconstruction being considered.

EDITORS NOTE: Outline of alternatives are available in a booklet from Parks Canada. Write: Batoche Planning Program, Parks Canada, 114 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3C 1G1.

The centennial of the Northwest Rebellion will be taking place in 1985. Parks Canada has been asked to complete a list of priorities for development at Batoche by July, 1981 in order to prepare for the 1985 centennial activities.

Concern was expressed by some groups in Regina that the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) did not present a formal brief during the hearings.

In February, 1981, Murray Hamilton, Area Director for Western Region II and Tim Low, consultant, met with the Parks Canada planning group to outline their recommendations to redevelopment plans at Batoche.

"The most important thing to us is that the historical interpretation of the events that led up to the Rebellion are clearly expressed from

our point of view," Tim Low said. "We want the political tones of the time explained; why our people organized and why there was a conflict."

The Metis organization favours a combination of plans "A" and "B". "We want the restoration of buildings and landscape to be left, as much as possible, as they were during the time of the Rebellion," Tim said.

Walter Currie, Assistant Director of the Dumont Institute, who spoke at the Regina hearings, said this could be the most fantastic focal point for the Metis people in western Canada. "This is the time when the Metis leaders from the prairie provinces should be getting together as a nation and telling the Federal government they want to be involved in the planning of the Batoche site. 1985 should be a memorial to our people who struggled and made a stand for a way of life."

Dr. Currie said even the term "rebellion" already being used puts the Metis people down. "The Batoche site should be developed in such a way that when a ten year old Metis child walks into the area, he knows it's a memorial and he walks away ten feet tall!"

Dr. Currie said the five member planning committee of Parks Canada does not have a Native representative. "I am afraid that the emotion and the significance of the event will not be carried into what we really want as part of the redevelopment."

Dr. Currie said he does not want to see the area become just another historical site. "I don't want to see another dead and dry historical site but one that is filled with emotion and humaness: one that explains the struggles of the Metis people from their point of view."

Because of the planned celebrations for Back to Batoche in 1985, AMNSIS wants the redevelopment work to be completed by 1985.

AMNSIS has also obtained a three year lease for 66 acres of land from the Federal government where the Metis Heritage Days are held every year. "We want to clearly emphasize that the development work being proposed by Parks Canada has nothing to do with our piece of land," Tim said. AMNSIS is working to have the land transferred over to them on a permanent basis.

The Federal government wants the three year period to work on getting legislation in place to have the land transferred to AMNSIS on a permanent basis.

Future plans for the 66 acres of land at Batoche include: building of a museum, permanent building for holding annual meetings, ball diamonds, etc.

Tim said the organization is again planning to go out to the communi-

ties for their input. Initial work was already done through the Summer Student Program last summer.

For comments or ideas about the future site development of 66 acres of land being allotted to AMNSIS, contact:

Tim Low, AMNSIS
1170-8th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4R 1C9
Phone: 1-800-667-5625

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR THE TEKAKWITHA WICKIUP REGINA, SASK.

THE ORGANIZATION:

Established in December 1976, the Tekakwitha Wickiup is the first Catholic sponsored action centre in Canada. It was initiated by the Archbishop of Regina to encourage spiritual growth within the native community and be a Catholic presence to the native and non-native population in Regina.

THE JOB:

The Executive Director will be responsible for co-ordinating all existing programs, as well as implementing new ones. The Executive Director will direct existing staff and report to the Board of Directors.

QUALIFICATIONS:

The Executive Director must have an ability to structure programs which meet the spiritual and pastoral needs of the urban native community; should be able to develop good working relationships with local native groups; and should possess a general knowledge of native issues and social concerns. Preference will be given to applicants who are committed practising Christians.

SALARY:

Negotiable.

APPLICATIONS:

Please send resume and letter of application to:

Director of Personnel
The Tekakwitha Wickiup
410 Royal Street
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4R 4Y6.

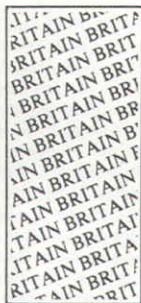
CLOSING DATE:

April 30, 1981



CONSTITUTIONAL

UPDATE



- J. Beatty

REGINA - The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) continue to be very concerned about the proposed constitution of Canada.

AMNSIS was the first Native organization in Canada to reject the proposed package in late January. This package was agreed to by the leaders of the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB), the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), the Native Council of Canada (NCC), and Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice, who represented the Federal Government.

The present constitutional package does not allow AMNSIS to have a voice at the First Ministers' Meeting after the Constitution is brought home to Canada, since AMNSIS does not belong to the NCC. This was confirmed by the Honourable Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice, in a letter to Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, on March 4, 1981. He advised that the organization will have to work through the Native Council of Canada in order to get representation.

"Regarding constitutional matters, the approach which has been adopted by the Government of Canada is to fund the three national Native organizations and to deal with regional associations through the auspices of the national organizations. I appreciate that the national organizations do not encompass all the regional associations; however, I believe the Native Council of Canada, like the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, has set up a separate constitutional commission

in order to take this representation question into account."

The Metis Association of Alberta, in their submission to the joint Senate-Commons Committee on the Canadian Constitution, supported the AMNSIS position.

"Finally, we must strongly state the importance of our own representation on behalf of the Metis people of Alberta.

Although we are nominally a member of the Native Council of Canada, neither the NCC and its Executive nor the Metis and Non-Status Indian Constitutional Review Commission and its Commissioner have the authority to speak on behalf on matters relating to the Canadian Constitution."

The Alberta brief stated groups like Saskatchewan and Manitoba are not members of NCC but comprise a large Metis and Non-Status Indian population. It also said presentations by NCC have not reflected the diversity of opinion by organization across Canada nor the people they represent.

A major concern of AMNSIS is that the rights of the Non-Status people are not clearly indicated in the present Constitutional package. This view is shared by the Honourable Roy J. Romanow, Attorney General for Saskatchewan and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs. In a letter to Harry Daniels, President of NCC, dated February 18, 1981, Mr. Romanow indicated that the proposed amendment to the Constitution was not as good as that put forward

by Saskatchewan. Mr. Romanow said, in his letter,

"We feel that our suggested working was preferable in that it more clearly included the rights of Non-Status Indians."

The wording of the Saskatchewan Government was virtually identical to that put forward by AMNSIS where it requested protection of aboriginal and treaty rights be given to the "Indian, Inuit, Metis, and other Native People of Canada."

In his letter to NCC, Mr. Romanow also expressed concern that many of the problems faced by the Metis people now and in the future will have to be dealt with through courts.

"We believe that enshrining un-terminated and undefined rights in the constitution carries the real risk that courts will be called upon more often than not to determine and to define those same rights, and to indicate who is entitled to them. It seems to us that those critical decisions are best left to the process of negotiation process as to who or who is not a between governments and the Native people themselves."

Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary to AMNSIS said the only avenue left for the Native people at this time is the courts.

"When the courts are part of the dominant society, how can we ever hope to come out on top? Look what happened to Louis Riel when he used the courts?"

According to Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, as the Constitution presently stands, the definition

Metis can be determined by negotiation with the Federal Government or solving through the courts.

Mr. Milen also says the position taken by AMNSIS is that there be a Native Rights Charter in the Constitution so that when it's brought home to Canada, there will be some protections for the Native people.

Victor S. Savino, Counsel for the Native Council of Canada, made a presentation to the Metis and Non-Status Indian Constitutional Review Commission on March 4, 1981, in Winnipeg.

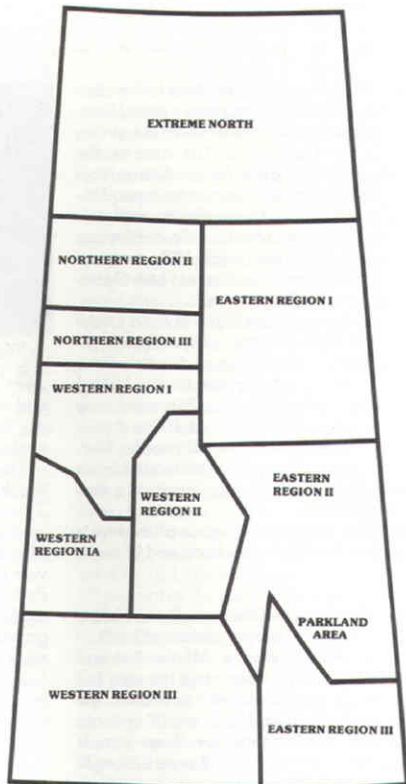
He said when agreement was reached with the three national Native organizations, it was done in a hurry when the government tried to get the support of the Native people.

"In the rush there was not much opportunity for sober second thoughts concerning the specifics of the language which went into the amendments respecting aboriginal peoples."

Mr. Savino expressed the same fears as those of AMNSIS.

"Having now had the opportunity of some sober second thought and consultation with Constitutional lawyers and other lawyers representing Native organizations, I am concerned, Mr. Commissioner, that the package which has been included in the patriation resolution does not provide enough protection to elevate the question of aboriginal rights to where it belongs, namely, above and beyond the domain of the Federal-Provincial power struggles and disputes. I am also concerned that the package as it now is, does not provide sufficient mechanisms to enforce aboriginal rights should they be breached, as they have been in the past. In short and legal terms, I am concerned about three things: One, the enforceability of the aboriginal rights promises. Two, the amending formula both with respect to the new provisions on aboriginal rights and with respect to those historic documents and statutes that are already part of the Constitution dealing with aboriginal rights. Three, the definition process which is to take place after patriation."

Mr. Savino also stated it was important Native leaders and organizations sit down and iron out their differences and go back to the bargaining table with a united front. ■



Economic Prospects For AMNSIS Areas

Wayne McKenzie

Derek Murray

The map which accompanies this article illustrates the boundaries of the Areas into which AMNSIS has divided the Province. (For the most part, the boundaries are determined by the characteristics of the respective area; i.e. transportation, rural or remote populations, etc., and are not a reflection of any other standard boundary system such as federal and provincial constituencies.)

As part of the Economic Development planning process, we undertook an examination of what was happening in these Areas in terms of industrial growth, manufacturing, resource development, and so on. While the report we propose to complete at the end of April will be much more detailed, I thought *New Breed* readers, in this issue dedicated to economic development, might be interested in a short summary of some of the more important developments in the respective AMNSIS Area. For this article, we have focused mostly on the Areas south of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) boundary. The AMNSIS Northern Technical Unit has just recently started its planning work and they will be preparing a more comprehensive article on northern development issues in the very near future.

EASTERN REGION III: Area Director - Nap LaFontaine

This Area contains two of Saskatchewan's cities, Estevan and Weyburn, as well as several smaller but strong communities such as Fort Qu'Appelle. The Area on the whole has generally good prospects for the future; coal production in the southeast could continue to expand into the 1980's. Approximately 300 people are now employed in the area. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company recently completed a \$50 Million expansion which is a result of a fifteen year contract with Ontario to supply one million tons of coal a year.

Dome Petroleum has announced plans to build a new natural gas processing plant just east of Estevan to replace the old Steelmen gas plant. Liquid ethane will be recovered at the plant and transported to the United States for use in plastics manufacturing. This plant may require a peak construction labour force of 100 and provide permanent employment for about 30 people. Currently, however, the future of this project is clouded by an uncertainty resulting from the federal government's new National Energy Program.

Rural residents of the area whose source of income is in agriculture may be hard hit if the anticipated drought becomes reality.

WESTERN REGION III: Area Director - Dave McKay

This is a very large area, covering an immense amount of land as well as the cities of Regina, Moose Jaw and Swift Current. On the whole, it appears that the area has a reasonably healthy economic future, however, the more rural residents may not benefit as much as those nearer urban centres. The scenario for those people closely linked to agriculture, particularly if severe drought occurs, may be on substantial hardship.

In comparison to the City of Saskatchewan, the City of Regina has not enjoyed the same rate of economic growth. In regard to manufacturing, IPSCO has a significant impact on the local economy. The Company's expansion program will be completed in 1981, thus increasing employment by a further 400 people. Further employment expansion will likely be dependent on future developments in the oil industry. The bulk of future employment opportunities in Regina will probably occur in the service industries. The Government of Saskatchewan is a major employer, as is the retail/wholesale industry. Cornwall Centre, a major government office/retail complex will open in 1981 with 80 retail stores. The combined office/retail complex may contain as many as 3,000 employees when completed.

The City of Moose Jaw is the second largest community in the area with a population of 34,000. It has experienced only slight population growth in the last decade. Recent manufacturing development includes the establishment of a charcoal briquette manufacturing plant and a plant manufacturing refrigeration units for recreation vehicles. The briquette plant underwent a recent expansion (16 employees) while the refrigeration plant has experienced marketing problems due to declining sales of recreation vehicles in North America.

The City is currently considering an expansion of its shopping facilities. The Town and Country Mall under-



Nap La Fontaine



Dave McKay

went a major 150,000 square foot expansion in 1980 and is the province's second largest shopping mall. The city has also opened up a new industrial park and is actively seeking new industrial locations.

The City of Swift Current is experiencing the brunt of the Federal Government's National Energy Program. The oil industry in the area (which produces primarily medium to heavy gravity crude) is marginal. Unlike the Lloydminster area, the Swift Current area does not have vast reserves of oil. Rather, production from this area is declining but not at as great a rate as the southeast light to medium oil fields. In other words, new employment growth is likely to remain low. Employment is largely associated with servicing the existing area's wells. There has been some attempt at "deep well" drilling but this has largely been uneconomic. Presently the existing oil well service industry in the area is underemployed and equipment (such as service rigs) is underutilized.

A major downtown revitalization project is being planned for the community which will centre on the development of a shopping complex, however, difficulties have been experienced in getting the project underway.

Swift Current has developed a new 200 acre industrial park. The City has attracted two agricultural equipment manufacturers but further development has not yet met the City's expectations.

The largest single planned investment in the area is the Saskatchewan Power Corporation's Poplar River Power Plant located in the south west corner of the Area. A second 300 megawatt unit at Poplar River is scheduled to go into operation by the winter of 1982-1983. The first 300 megawatt unit reached full power in January, 1981. The second phase unit will require 600 workers at peak construction and when in operation an additional 50 permanent positions will be required. This development has resulted in the village of Coronach growing from a population of 325 people to town status and a population of 1,200. During 1981, building permits reached \$2 million.

The southwest corner of the region will see the construction of the Alaskan Gas Pipeline. Construction of the 260 km Saskatchewan portion of the southern pre-built portion of the line will pass near the communities of Burstall, Linacre, Fox Valley, Piapot, Gravelbourg, Shaunavon, and Val Marie. The employment impact associated with the project will be short-term and temporary in nature requiring a peak construction labour force of 800 people in the summer of 1981 and 400 in the summer of



Pierre Dorion



Murray Hamilton

1983. Permanent employment associated with the pipe line in Saskatchewan will be small.

Although well into the future (late 80's early 90's), SPC is also investigating a location near Gravelbourg for a 300 megawatt coal-fired generator at Wood River. Even at this point the project is meeting stiff opposition from landowners. Previous sites near Courval and Old Wives Lakes were abandoned. Lastly, a proposal to establish a National Grass Lands Park in the area, which gained attention in 1975, is dormant. This proposal may surface again.

WESTERN REGION IA: Area Director - Morley Norton

This area contains the site of what will likely be major future oil development in Saskatchewan. It contains substantial reserves of heavy oil in a large geographic area from the North Saskatchewan River to Kindersley in the South, North Battleford in the East and Lloydminster in the West. Unfortunately, at present, development activity in the region has been greatly curtailed due to current federal/provincial/industry disagreement over the Federal government's National Energy Program. Prior to this, activity was very strong in the area with drilling exceeding 700 wells a year. Husky Oil is the longest established and largest company in the area accounting for over 60 percent of current production with 1,400 producing oil wells. Other companies, active in the area with significant drilling programs and investment plans prior to 1981, include Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, Murphy Oil, PetroCan, Sask. Oil, and Hudson Bay Oil and Gas. The existing industry provides employment for 1,200 people with oil well servicing and related jobs being the principal types of employment.

If the industry had continued to develop at the same pace as it had prior to 1981, as much as 1,500 new jobs would have been created over the 1980's. Future economic development of the area depends upon the feasibility of enhanced recovery of the heavy oil. Conventional methods only recover 5 percent of the oil in place, whereas enhanced recovery methods, involving the injection of steam and air, can result in recovery rates of 30 to 40 percent. This would mean very intensive development which can be highly labour intensive. Estimates of permanent employment impact are based on service, engineering and technical employment required for producing oil wells. In the case of an enhanced recovery project involving several oil wells, a rate of 3 producing wells

to one new job created would be the estimate of potential employment impact. Prior to 1981, a number of companies had investment plans for several enhanced recovery projects in addition to existing drilling/servicing activities.

The other aspect to the area's heavy oil development is the possibility of an upgrading facility. Husky Oil, Gulf Oil, Petro-Canada and Sask Oil have all expressed interest in the construction of such a facility which would require a peak construction labour force of 2,000 people and create in excess of 300 operating positions. Anticipated timing of such a project would be towards the end of the decade as production is not yet high enough to economically support such a facility. If the success and application of enhanced recovery accelerates, however, the timing of an upgrading facility may be sooner. Another possibility is that an upgrader could be built in phases to match increasing production.

Much of the oil industry employment has tended to concentrate in Lloydminster, Alberta but in the last few years, we have seen a broadening of development in the area. Communities such as Macklin, Maidstone, Kindersley and North Battleford have all felt the impact of the pre-1981 level of development in the region, although the City of Lloydminster still accounts for approximately 60 percent of the employment associated with existing industry development.

The City of Lloydminster has a healthy diversified economic base. The area is a strong producer of cattle and has a strong agricultural economy with field crops such as rapeseed. The City has an oil seeds processing plant employing 70 people. Nelson Homes, one of the largest home manufacturers in Western Canada, employs more than 250 people at its Lloydminster plant. Universal Industries, a metal fabrication and manufacturer of oil holding tanks, employs over 100 people and is also located in the community. As a result of this level of economic activity, Lloydminster has been one of the fastest growing communities in Saskatchewan.

WESTERN REGION II: Area Director - Murray Hamilton

This area is one of the most populated areas in the province containing two of Saskatchewan's four largest cities, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The City of Saskatoon, in many ways, has been the prime beneficiary of the province's recent resource development. As a result, since 1975, the City has experienced the highest rate of growth in retail sales. Downtown Saskatoon is undergoing a building boom-with office and high-rise construction. It is now the "mineral capital" in Saskatchewan containing the head offices of most mining companies operating in the province. House prices in Saskatoon are now amongst the highest in the province. In a minor way, Saskatoon is taking on some of the characteristics of other western Canadian cities such as Edmonton and Calgary. People attracted to the City's "boom mentality" however, find that employment opportunities are for skilled and experienced occupations. Rising house prices and a higher cost of living are also experienced.

Of particular importance to Saskatoon's economy are the potash and uranium industries. Potash mining and

development occurs principally in the central to east central belt across the province. Within the AMNSIS Central Area, the Potash Corporation of Saskatchewan (PCS) Cory Mine has already undergone one expansion and is expected to undergo another. The PCS Lanigan plant is also undergoing an expansion program with an estimated construction employment impact of 100 people. Production at the plant will triple to over 3 million tons, making it the largest potash producer in the province. The Potash Corporation of America, located near Saskatoon, has plans for a major expansion of its mine with a permanent employment impact of 70 additional jobs. Cominco Ltd. has a planned investment program of \$30 million to increase its capacity from 900,000 tons a year to 1.1 million tons by 1983. Lastly, Noranda Mines Ltd., hopes to expand its mine near Colonsay to 1.9 million tons a year by 1983.

Saskatoon has a growing high technology industry which is expected to undergo significant expansion in the 1980's. Companies such as Sed Systems, Northern Telecom, Develcon Electronics, Startco Engineering, Senstek Ltd. are all expected to undergo employment growth. This employment growth, however, will be characterized by technical and high skill occupations.

Resource development in the 1980's will have a strong impact on Saskatoon's service producing industries such as the hospitality and restaurant industry. Since 1975, Saskatoon's annual growth in retail sales exceeded most of the province's major urban centres. Saskatoon will likely experience strong employment growth in the service industries during the 1980's.

The City of Prince Albert is attempting to compete with Saskatoon as the province's service centre for northern development. The Community has been unsuccessful in its attempts to have an east-west air service linking Prince Albert with Edmonton and Winnipeg. The establishment of this kind of service would greatly assist the community in establishing itself as a northern service centre. Both Air Canada and Pacific Western Airlines have rejected the service as not being viable. However Aero Trades Ltd. is currently applying for a license to service the proposed route.

At present, the largest project being considered for the City is a major downtown retail/office complex that would contain up to 500 employees in the community's core. The project has been announced and revitalization program for the Core area and planning for the project is underway.

Prince Albert is the Province's principle centre for the forest industry. The forest industry is a major employer in the community with the Prince Albert Pulp Company (450 employees), Woodland Enterprises, Saskatchewan Forest Products head office, and SFPC's wood treatment plant. At present it is unknown if there will be further expansion of the forest industry in the province in terms of processing facilities; future development largely depends upon the plans of PAPCO's new owners, the Government of Saskatchewan.

PARKLAND AREA: Area Director - Edwin Pelletier

This area includes the urban centres of Yorkton and



Edwin Pelletier



Alvin Campeau

Melville. Major project development in the 1980's will include the construction of a new potash mine to be located near Bredenbury near the middle of the decade. Construction of the mine is expected to employ 1,450 people. Although not located in Saskatchewan, CSP Foods Ltd. (Saskatoon) is planning the construction of a rapeseed (Canola) processing facility at Harrowby, a small community near the Manitoba/Saskatchewan border. Expected operating employment at the plant will be 70 people.

The City of Yorkton expects to be the principal beneficiary of the economic spin-off resulting from the construction and operation of the Bredenbury mine. The city is already a strong manufacturing/service center with large manufacturing employers such as the Morris Rod Weeder Company. Another significant manufacturing project is also being planned for Yorkton, a restaurant equipment manufacturer. As a result, Yorkton will have significant employment potential for machining/fabricating occupations.

The City of Melville has largely lived under Yorkton's shadow for a number of years. The community is a railroad centre with car cleaning/repair facilities. This is one of the reasons why the Saskatchewan Grain Car Corporation chose Melville for its headquarters. The purchase of new hopper cars by the Corporation may increase rail transport employment in the community.

EASTERN REGION II: Area Director - Alvin Campeau

Major urban centres in this region are Nipawin, Tisdale, and Hudson Bay. The most significant project to be undertaken in this region is SPC's hydro-electric energy project to be located just outside Nipawin. Construction of the "Nipawin Dam" may begin this year with a peak construction labour force of 800 people. Permanent employment resulting from the project is expected to be small, at less than 30 employees, as the facility will be highly "out oriented".

Other than the Nipawin Dam there is no other significant development planned for the area. The forest industry in the area focuses on Hudson Bay where there is significant employment associated with SFPC's plywood plant, Simpson Timber's stud mill and MacMillan Bloedel's aspenite plant, all located at Hudson Bay. No expansions are planned for these facilities. The softwood resource in the area is limited. SFPC's plywood plant is trying to introduce aspen to its product to reduce depen-



Rod Bishop



Marius Cummings

dency upon a diminishing supply of softwood. The Carrot River stud mill is presently underutilized as a result of difficulties in securing a large enough softwood timber supply.

WESTERN REGION I: Area Director - Rod Bishop

Heavy Oil development, previously discussed in Northwest Central 1, is also occurring along the southwest of Northwest Central 2. This is particularly true of the area near St. Walburg.

Perhaps of more significance is Esso Resources heavy oil project located at Cold Lake. This massive development has been put on "hold" as a result of the Federal National Energy Program. Its impact is expected to be felt in Saskatchewan in the Pierceland area. It is estimated that the project would require a peak construction labour force of 8,000 people and produce 2,000 permanent jobs and create a further 4,000 indirect jobs. The population impact of this development will spill into Saskatchewan thus having implications for tourism and recreation development at Meadow Lake Provincial Park.

Within the region, Meadow Lake is the largest urban centre with a population of 4,334 people. The community has aspirations of being somewhat of a staging terminal for northern mineral development, for service/supply and for transport facilities. At present, Meadow Lake's economic base is primarily agricultural. The North Battleford-Meadow Lake area is the principal cattle production region in the province.

The forest industry has considerable impact on a number of communities in this area. The following communities each have forest products plants:

LOCATION	FACILITY	EMPLOYMENT
Meadow Lake	Papco Stud Mill	90
	DNS Sawmill	21
Big River	SFPC Sawmill	100
Glasklyn	L & M Wood Prods. (posts poles, ties, rough and dimension lumber	50
Green Lake	DNS Sawmill	26
		287

At present PAPCO's Meadow Lake Mill is not operating due to poor market conditions. Further expansion of any of the above mills is not expected. In addition to plant

employment, several jobs are created by these facilities in the bush to supply the mills with log requirements. For example, the Big River Mill would provide employment for 177 people in the bush and 143 jobs would be associated with the Meadow Lake Mill. In addition there is other employment associated with both log/pulp hauls.

NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

AMNSIS AREAS:

- Extreme North - Ray Jones
- Northern Region II - Marius Cummings
- Northern Region III - Jim Favel
- Eastern Region I - Pierre Dorion

Each of these areas form part of what has been defined as the Northern Administrative District or the boundaries established for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. In some communities in the north the DNS directly and indirectly accounts for one third of the employed labour force. This is true of communities such as Buffalo Narrows which acts as regional DNS service centre for the west side of Northern Saskatchewan and employs 130 people in the community.

Northern Saskatchewan is currently undergoing a mineral development boom. The uranium industry now employs over 2,000 people in the north and it will undergo significant expansion over the decade. There are presently 3 operating uranium mines at Uranium City, Cluff Lake and Rabbit Lake. Phase I of Cluff Lake mine/mill has now been completed and the project currently employs 142 people. Phase II of the project will increase employment to 378 people. A permanent townsite was not built and a commuter system is utilized to bring workers in and from the mine site. The company's surface lease requires that 50 percent of all jobs be occupied by Native northerners. The company draws on a labour pool from several west side communities. Amok is also following a policy to allow for maximum northern business participation in the project. The company publishes a Northern Business Newsletter to inform northern businesses of potential construction, supply and service opportunities. A "Northern Builders" list has been prepared containing all northern businesses interested in supplying the company with goods and services.

The largest uranium mine/mill complex ever to be built in Saskatchewan, and possibly the largest in the world in terms of recoverable ore, the Key Lake Mine, is now proceeding. The project will create 500 permanent operating jobs. As in the case of Cluff Lake, 50 percent of the labour force are required to be Native northerners. Native employment counsellors will be utilized and special recruitment/training measures are to be implemented.

Related to the construction of the Key Lake mine, a limestone mine will be built near Pinehouse to supply limestone for the uranium industry, pulp mills and other resource industries. The employment impact will be 50 jobs.

Towards the end of the decade a fifth uranium mine at Midwest Lake may be in operation. This project will be smaller than the Key Lake Mine.

In addition to uranium development, there are several other minerals being developed in the north. The Hud-

Uranium

Workers Fight For Compensation

by John Dorion

A generation of Newfoundland miners is dying slow agonizing deaths, as radiation ravages their bodies.

More agonizing perhaps was their long fight for compensation, and the inability to convince the government and compensation board bureaucrats that a whole generation of men were dying while their families were left without financial help.

Research into the incidence of lung cancer among the miners working for the St. Lawrence Mining Corporation on Newfoundland's Burin Peninsula, especially the young miners, resulted in discovery of radon gas. Some of the mines at St. Lawrence were found to have very high concentrations of radon gas.

Many miners died and many others were incapacitated as a result of being exposed to radiation.

Here is a case history: "I've got lung cancer. Now last night I had a tough night again. I thought I was going to smother. I was up the whole night; couldn't even kneel down."

"The sweats is bad lately, boy. The whole winter I was like it. I often near froze to death with the sweat running out of my head and dropping onto the floor."

"No matter how cold it was, I often near froze to death, clear of me head. I suppose it's from smothering so much, working hard trying to get me breath."

"I got no future whatever left ahead of me. The way I got it sized up, I don't want anything for myself. All I'm looking forward to now is dying."

"I knows I'm not going to live long anymore. However long, it's not going to be very long."

While admittedly the circumstances at the St. Lawrence mine cannot be directly related to the working conditions at our own mines in northern Saskatchewan, there is little doubt that some Saskatchewan miners will be poisoned by radiation and die of cancer, according to non-nuclear re-



searchers.

Not even the most fanatical pro-nuclear expert would deny this. Dr. Leon Katz of the University of Saskatchewan, a sometimes spokesman for pro-nuclear groups has said the uranium workers in our north are the "front line" of the industry. Unless proper precautions are taken some of the miners will be hurt.

According to the Royal Commission looking into the St. Lawrence disaster, when "radon daughters"

disintegrate, they release minute electrical charges which have enormous potential energy. If radon daughters are inhaled, the charges they release rip up any body cells in their path, pictorially, like bolts of lightning striking a house.

So it is possible then that a miner working in modern mines in our north could have his lungs permanently damaged after breathing only a lung-full of the deadly gas.

Indeed, this deadly poison radon

has been found in high quantities occurring naturally in the north. What would the level of radon be drifting among the miners on the ore face of the world's richest uranium deposit at Cluff Lake.?

The Royal Commission said radiation can accidentally enter the body by inhalation, ingestion or through puncture wounds. Men who ate their lunches in the Newfoundland mine lunch room, or in the mills where radiation was known to exist, certainly could have taken it into the body by ingestion, particularly where the food was exposed for considerable time.

In northern Saskatchewan, a case can be made that the same crippling situation may have existed. For example, the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada already ordered one northern mine to move its lunch room. It was too close to the yellow cake processing area, and miners could ingest the deadly powder while eating.

And what of the miners who claimed they were working unprotected on the Amok Cluff Lake ore face? What if they contract cancer in the coming months?

Past experience suggests both government and industry has disowned miners, claiming that the men do not have cancer, or that they contracted it from some source other than the mine.

To receive compensation, many St. Lawrence men in Newfoundland went under the knife to have part of their lung removed. Only when the mutilated flesh was shown to the bureaucrats would they believe a miner actually had cancer.

Former miner Rennie Slaney: "In the fifties and early sixties the general hospital in St. John's operated on some 10 or 11 of the St. Lawrence men. These men were subjected to the discomforts and suffering caused by those terrible operations, only to die. None survived."

"Even after radiation was discovered to be present in the mines, and even after all those operations proved to be unsuccessful - even then the men were still being subjected to discomforts and suffering caused by those terrible operations, only to die. None survived."

One need only pick up a daily paper to discover how governments refuse to admit that radiation can lead to cancer.

Take, for example, a technician

working for Atomic Energy of Canada at the Chalk River power plant. In the 1950's, he helped clean up after a radioactive accident.

Five years ago he developed cancer of the bowel and skin cancer of the face and chest. Yet the federal government refused him compensation saying there is no proof that his former occupation led to cancer.

Even after the Royal Commission was carried out in 1969, a full 25 of the just over 100 miners who applied for compensation were denied it, and yet they were disabled.

What will happen in Saskatchewan? Of course it is impossible to predict, but because the mines have only a 20 year lifespan and are largely owned by foreigners, some predict that native workers living in remote areas will be left to suffer with cancer, after the mines are closed.

Here's what one St. Lawrence man went through as he attempted to get compensation:

"So the doctor sent me to St. John's. I was there a month and five days in General Hospital before they found the trouble with me.

"I took everything a man could take, and they still couldn't find the

trouble.

"They want me to take surgery to prove (I had cancer) but I said surgery never proved (cancer) in St. Lawrence. I seen about 94 of us, and all that surgery, and no proof ever come of it.

"Cobalt treatment helped and I got compensation. And I was getting some welfare. What welfare gave me, they (compensation) turned around and took back.

"It took me five years to get it (Compensation) back. I fought them all in St. John's when I was in hospital. I never gave them no breaks at all. I kept right on their backs. That crew from the compensation building, there's fellows in there I'd like to hang. If I had a chance." ■

Definitions:

Radionuclide - An individual radioactive element.

Radon - A radioactive gaseous element formed as part of the decay series of uranium and radium.

Radon Daughters - The four radioactive short-lived decay products of radon: polonium (214 & 218), lead, and bismuth; all metals.

NATIVE CAREER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CONSULTANTS

Saskatchewan Continuing Education, Occupational Training, Native Career Development, Regina requires several Native Career Development Training Consultants. The incumbents will assess job opportunities with private sector employers and Crown Corporations for suitability to the program; develop training programs; co-ordinate provision of trainee support services, both private and public; counsel trainees; monitor progress and results of programs.

Candidates shall have a university degree, considerable experience in employee training, and work involving native organizations or peoples, familiarity with tasks analysis and adult education resources; or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Salary:

\$2,095 - \$2,580 (Personnel Administrator 2)
\$1,597 - \$1,879 - Trainee

Competition:

117022-1-2082

Closing:

As soon as possible.

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to:

The Saskatchewan Public Service Commission,
3211 Albert Street,

Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 5W6.

quoting position, department and competition number.

are the skilled jobs that are being filled by southern workers. The government is so slow about getting proper training programs on stream that when at last these programs will be operational, the mines will be long closed. The multinationals have their people making sure the government in Regina is doing what they want. The government in Regina tells DNS to let the mining companies do whatever they want here in the North. So on rushes the projects at a furious pace. It does not seem to bother anyone that the Native people in the North only get the low paying, dangerous jobs that white workers would not do anyway. So what if a few northern Native people get cases of radiation poisoning and other effects from these mines. As you and I know, as far as the mining companies, the government in Regina, the DNS, and many white people are concerned "They are only Indians anyways, why worry!"

Question: An increase of training dollars was given in the recent DNS budget. Is this designed to help the northern Native person?

Answer: If the provincial government really wanted to help northern Native people they would have placed the new Technical Institute in northern Saskatchewan instead of Prince Albert. Prince Albert is just a short drive to Saskatoon where Kelsey Institute is located. Why put the new institute so close to Kelsey? Perhaps my colleague, Pierre Dorion, said it the "way it is". The Minister of DNS is "buying" his seat with this institute since it is his riding in the legislature. We all know that since NORTEP was started in the North to train teachers, the success rate is very high because these people do not have to leave their homes and families to live in a different cultural area such as Saskatoon, Prince Albert, etc. The same thing would have happened if the Technical Institute was built in northern Saskatchewan. The people taking such training would be still within their own lands and among their own people. The addition of \$2 million for job training in northern Saskatchewan is just a drop in a bucket!

Question: Obviously there is no simple solution in the near future but what would you like to see, or have done, or have people do in the long run so things can improve?

Answer: Native people in the North have to realize that they are being short changed by the government; especially by DNS. They have to realize the only way the situation now in the North can be changed is to have a Native person elected to the legislature to truly represent all Native northern people. Just think about this for a minute. The majority of people in northern Saskatchewan are Natives. If all these Native people fully supported and voted for a Native candidate in a provincial election, then it is certain that this person would win a seat in the legislature. Here in northern Saskatchewan there are two seats. Both these seats should be held by Native people. Native people have to wake up to the fact the only way they will get improvement in the North is for them to improve the situation by themselves. Having some political power is a start to improve the situation. We just want our fair share of the wealth of the North. We do not want to hog it all for ourselves. You see Native people have always lived on the share with others code. It is about time that the white people also learned about sharing instead of "What is yours is mine, and what

is mine is mine" code that is so prevalent in the North.

Question: Explain the pros and cons of the present day problems with northern development.

Answer: There are very few, if any, pros I can think about in connection with northern development. Native people are just being left behind. The main problems with northern developments are that they are just too fast a pace for Native people to cope with! Companies move in from Europe, southern Canada, United States, etc., and just "do their own thing" without even thinking about what it is doing to Native people. Some have lost their livelihood from traplines being taken over by mining companies. Other, such as people in Cumberland House, have had their trapping and fishing grounds ruined by a power project that basically only helps out southern Saskatchewan. Native people are only thought of as cheap unskilled labourers that have to be hired since the government had a moment of guilt and made this part of the mining companies' duties to let them ravage the North. Native northern people should be owners of contracting outfits, owners of electrical and plumbing subcontracting firms, owners of supply companies, not just labourers like they are now. This is the land that Native people have lived on for countless centuries and now white entrepreneurs are taking all of this away from Natives without as much as a cry of shame from the DNS! History has shown us what the white man did to our proud Indian brothers in the south in taking away their lands and putting them on reservations; land that was poor farming areas and not wanted by white people anyway. They also used military forces to defeat our Metis brothers at Batoche and stole land by buying scrip from Metis who did not really understand what they were actually given away. I can see this happening in the North. The mining companies and government will take the best that the North has and then leave what little is left for the Native people.

Question: Closing comments and solutions.

Answer: I have been living in the North all my life. It is hard to say just what solutions would be best for Native people here in northern Saskatchewan. I would say that a solution will have to come from these Native people, who in turn, should fully back Native leaders in their struggle to bring justice to the North! Development in the North, in its present form, is leaving Native people further and further behind every year. Lack of training in skilled jobs means that our people are only getting low paying, dangerous jobs. This is something that must change, and change quickly. The government should slow down the pace of development so that Native people can keep up with such a pace. In this way, Native people will at least have some benefits from their own lands. The people of my generation never had the chances that younger people can enjoy. It is up to our generation to work together to see that our children, grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren reap the full benefits of the vast wealth that comes out of our northern lands! ■

DEFINITIONS:

DNS: Department of Northern Saskatchewan

LCA: Local Community Authority

LAC: Local Advisory Council

NAD: Northern Administrative District

NORTEP: Northern Teachers Education Program

NEW BREED

YOUR MESSAGE in our magazine!

Gene Stevenson
Advertising Manager
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S4P 0K6.

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Continued from Page 13

second unit telling about the Institute, a third one for Metis Heritage Days;

b) a middle-grades project emphasizing the Metis and Non-Status people, for introduction into the school curriculum;

c) a revision of the course on Metis History and Culture developed by the Community Consultation Program.

Research and the gathering of material into the library with basic documents about the history and culture of the Metis, locally and in the archives of Ottawa, is a continuing process. This phase of the Institute's work is less visible than SUNTEP, and very time consuming, but will produce effective quality units to meet the needs of our learners in the classrooms.

Native Studies, as a university offering, is now a fact, temporarily at least. The University of Saskatchewan approved a Native Studies 100 class for eighteen months, January '81 to June '82. By starting in January, the SUNTEP students have been able to take the class as part of their first year's program. In September '81, the class will be available to all University students and will be taken by all first year SUNTEP students. During the eighteen months, it is hoped that the studies planned by the University will warrant the establishment of a Native Studies Department. Meanwhile, a Native Studies 200 class, the History of the Metis and Non-Status People of Canada, has been prepared by Institute staff and forwarded to the Dean of Arts and Science for him to seek approval for its offering to the second year SUNTEP students.

Some of you have met new staff members who introduce themselves as **Field Liaison Workers**. This is a Canada Manpower co-sponsored development program and these six trainees will become Dumont staff, in time. A major part of their role is: Community Education. The definition of community education as

a) to introduce and explain the mandate and structure of the Institute;

b) to inform the Institute of the concerns and needs of the locals and areas for future programming;

c) to explain and recruit students for

SUNTEP;

d) to help develop Education Committees at the local level;

e) to help inform Native students in the schools of the variety of opportunities available (SUNTEP, NORTEP, Federated College, Native Law Program, Community Colleges, for example);

f) to be of educational assistance to the locals and the areas.

Because funds could be raised for only six workers and because there are eleven areas, the Liaison staff have been assigned, with:

-Dennis Klyne: Eastern Regions II, IIA & part of Eastern III

-Joy Amundson: Western Region III & Eastern Region III

-Lois Fiddler: Western Region II

-Walter Falcon: Western Regions I & IA

-Joyce Johnson: Northern Regions II & III

-Ed Charlette: the Far North and Eastern Region I

Each trainee is to work through the Area Directors with the people at the locals. It is expected that as each trainee develops his/her skills and knowledge of the areas and the locals, they will become of greater service to the people in assuming a greater control of their educational needs and ambitions.

One of the major items the Management Board is concerned with is the role of the Institute in Community Education. The definition of community education as raised by AMNSIS is:

"those programs for adults delivered at the community level which will provide local people with educational experiences designed to meet the needs of local people. They include historical and cultural education, leadership and citizenship education, upgrading, job training..."

A proposal has been prepared by Dumont and is being studied by the Board members. The key factor to be considered here "...to be a Native community education program there has to be a Native community education delivery system."

Further reports of a more regular nature will appear in future editions of the *New Breed*. For more information contact your area Board representatives, the liaison worker in your area, or this office. ■

**DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
SASKATCHEWAN
CORRECTIONS WORKER**

Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Social Services, Corrections, require Correction Workers in Buffalo Narrows, Creighton and La Ronge. Successful candidates will have their names placed on a Eligible List from which future selections will be made over a period of several months. Following appointment from the Eligible List, Corrections Workers will be provided with 16 weeks of training, including both classroom study and field placements. Trainees will be on full salary during the training period. On successful completion of training, each Corrections Worker will be assigned to a permanent position within one of the Centre. Preference will be given to applicants who are prepared to accept a position in any of the three locations.

Candidates will have a good employment record and a sincere interest in a career in Corrections. Experience in working with groups or with people of various cultures would be an asset. Individuals who have had extensive experience living in Northern Saskatchewan; who can serve as a minority role model, and who can speak either Cree or Chipewyn will be given preference.

Salary:

\$1,581 - \$1,917 (professional)(Corrections Worker 1)
\$1,521 - Trainee
\$1,439 - \$1,738 (non-professional)
\$1,386 - Trainee

Competition:

702061-1-4788

Closing:

As soon as possible.

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to:

**The Saskatchewan Public Service Commission,
3211 Albert Street,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 5W6.**

quoting position, department and competition number.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Native Law Centre
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT/PUBLICATIONS MANAGER**

The person filling this position is expected to provide complete editing services for law journals, monographs and papers on legal subjects, case indices and other related legal materials published by the Centre. This includes editing manuscripts, proofreading, and dealing with printers regarding specific details of layout and design. In addition he/she is responsible for the sale and marketing of all published materials, maintaining and managing subscription files, dealing with all correspondence concerning Centre publications, developing publicity pamphlets for new publications, and in general managing all aspects of the publications work of the Centre.

Qualifications:

Candidates should have a university degree and journalistic or publications experience. A good command of the English language is essential. The ideal candidate should have a good working knowledge of printing and related processes, familiarity with the capabilities and limitations of printers, ability to communicate effectively with a wide range of people, some clerical experience, and the ability to manage in a systematic way the complex facets of the position. Familiarity with legal terminology and methods of citation is an advantage.

Proposed Salary Range:

\$14,500 to \$21,000 per year. (Administrative Pay Grade to be determined.)

Forward complete resume to:

**Mary Ann Chang,
Native Law Centre,
410 Cumberland Ave. North,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 1M6.
Phone: 244-9720**

Up-coming Events

RIEL NATIVE PAVILLION

The Riel Local of AMNSIS will be hosting a Native Pavillion - part of Mosaic '81

There will be:

- Art Displays
- Crafts from the Riel Cresaults Senior Citizens (tables are available for rent for crafts and displays).
- Dumont Institute Display
- Trappers Association Display
- The Edmonton Metis Society will be sending a member of the Riel Dancers to Regina to show our local people how to do old time dances that will be performed at the Pavillion
- An Excerpt from the Trial of Louis Riel will be performed live
- The South West Area will be having pow-wow dancers

We still need people who want to get involved in displays and entertainment. If you are interested contact: Myrna Desjarlais, Riel Local, 2505-11th Ave. Regina, Saskatchewan. Phone (306) 525-0380 or your Local President.

Mosaic '81 - May 28, 29 & 30, Agribition Building, Regina, Sask.

GENERAL MEETING

Connaught Community School will hold its first General Meeting on Wednesday, April 29th at 7:00 p.m. at Connaught School.

AMNSIS

will be holding a workshop on

Aboriginal Rights & The Canadian Constitution

April 28 & 29, 1981 at the Coronet Hotel in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Local Delegates

- Three (3) delegates per Local: delegates to travel together as mileage will be paid for only one(1) car from each Local at the rate of 25 - per mile.
- \$10 per diem for breakfast and dinner; luncheons provided at the Coronet.
- Limited number of double rooms available; "first come first served" basis; late registrants must arrange for their own hotel accommodations.

Registration:

- Ballroom, Coronet Motor Hotel
- Monday, April 27 from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
- Tuesday, April 28th beginning at 8:00 a.m.

Questions - Phone AMNSIS: 525-6721 or Toll Free: 800-667-5625

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

**Therza C., Lori P., Aaron W., Rhyse C.,
Rick C., Grace C., Dennis K., and Delma S.**



latest edition of the paper. The articles concerning the Canadian Correctional system were indeed well researched and were backed by accurate statistical information. It is my opinion that the *New Breed* has come a long way in the past few years in its reports involving Native people and the correctional system.

I can recall a few short years ago when the only comments AMNSIS made in public regarding the correctional system were "They're building more jails to put us Indians in" or "an Indian must commit an offence before the government will give him a job."

As a Native member of the community with approximately ten years experience in the correctional field I am happy to say the articles displayed in the recent edition of the *New Breed* are based on facts opposed to rumours.

The article I would like to draw your attention to is the article on the John Howard Society and its involvement in the community. I've been involved with the John Howard Society since the mid-60's when it was the only organization in the community with a mandate to extend services to the inmate population of the province. I must say it was a blessing for inmates incarcerated at that time to know there were organizations such as the John Howard Society willing and geared to assist them in keeping an open communication between themselves and their families, as well as assisting in their release plans. In those days the John Howard Society was kept totally busy with inmates release plans, parole and probation supervision within the community, and, in general, working with the community to have them more readily accept the ex-inmates' readjustment in society.

It's my opinion that in the past 20 years both levels of government have vastly improved their services to the incarcerated population of the province by means of additional staff to the parole and probation services of the province, as well as adding counselling units to each provincial correctional centre geared to assist inmates in keeping an open communication between themselves and

their families in the community. The counselling units are also responsible for assisting inmates with their pre-release plans.

While both governments were busy improving their services to the inmate population, Native organizations were also looking into the possibilities of assisting their membership presently incarcerated. This was evident with the creation of organizations such as Native Project Society, New Native Perspective Courtworkers Program, Special Constable Program, Indian Probation Project, Native Justice of the Peace Program; the list goes on.

While governments and outside organizations were improving their services to the incarcerated population, the inmates themselves were in the process of organizing. This is evident with the creation of the Freedom Group and inmate committees. Both organizations have a commitment to assist inmates as well as ex-inmates in their endeavours.

It's my opinion that the John Howard Society played a key role in getting government to respond to its own problems of offering a greater service to its incarcerated population and by getting the community to play a greater role in assisting as well as accepting ex-inmates back into society. In doing so, the John Howard Society has put itself in a position of competing with organizations listed above in respect to obtaining funds from the government in their day to day operations.

In 1975, when the Fine Option Program began its service, it was easy to justify awarding the John Howard Society the contract to handle the program in Regina. At that time the John Howard Society was situated one block from the courthouse making it very accessible to the people in need of the program. John Howard Society also had always assigned the Fine Option portfolio to the Native staff members.

Today the corrections branch of the Department of Social Services pays the John Howard Society approximately \$8,000 yearly to handle the Fine Option Program for Regina, despite the fact the John Howard Society has no Native people in its employ and has moved to the

residential part of Regina. Taking into consideration that the Fine Option Program in Regina is utilized by approximately 70 percent Native people, I would suggest perhaps the program would be more accessible to its clients if it were operating from a Native organization such as the Friendship Centre. I am sure the Friendship Centre would gladly accept a service to its membership that pays a dividend of approximately \$8,000 annually.

Should someone look into the state of the Mediation Diversion Program it's possible that it, too, may be better situated operating from a Native organization.

I wholeheartedly agree with the statement made by Clem Charter in the last edition of the *New Breed* when he says, "The current situation with respect to Native people and the law won't improve until Native people are able to play a more active role within the legal system and possibly not until they operate their own legal programs and judicial systems."

In summation, I would like to say that Native people through Native organizations are ready to operate their own legal programs but must be given a chance to do so. Government must recognize the fact that programs that pay a fee for services are desperately needed in Native organizations in the community. They must also realize that programs such as the Fine Option Program and Mediation Diversion Program with the majority of its clientele being of Native ancestry, must be placed in a Native organization to more effectively serve its clients.

Ed Pelletier
Regina, Saskatchewan



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Sarah Ballantyne, Translator

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son Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. has been mining and processing zinc and copper for several years in the Creighton/Flin Flon area. The company has a labour force of 2,427 employees of which over 300 are located in Saskatchewan. Over 1,600 employees live in Flin Flon, Manitoba. Although the company is currently not considering a major expansion, employee turnover is high and HBMS is continually recruiting new staff.

Northern Saskatchewan is undergoing tremendous structural changes. Until recently, "development" has largely passed the north by. The creation of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and mineral development have had a considerable impact on the North. In terms of the spatial distribution of population and economic activity, an urban or industrial north is emerging within communities like Uranium City, La Ronge, Creighton and Buffalo Narrows. La Ronge, Creighton and Buffalo Narrows have all established industrial parks. These are all becoming administrative or service centres for a surrounding hinterland.

Development in the North has been rapid but participation by Native northerners in terms of income and employment opportunity has been slow in developing. The reason for this has been primarily structural. Lack of skills, lack of access to training facilities and socio-economic barriers have resulted in a number of Native northerners being "structured-out" of the labour force. Even within the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, which is committed to furthering Native northerner labour market participation, non-northern employment is almost 60 percent. Obviously, it will take time and special measures on the part of industry and government for Native north-

erners to take full advantage of new occupations in the North. Even with basic adult education, many trades occupations require a five year apprenticeship program. In many locations in the North, particularly the remote North, training facilities are simply not accessible. The development of adequate training facilities and programs will play a critical role in bringing about effective employment participation for northern people during the 1980's.

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Box 1691
Canora, Saskatchewan. S0A 0L0.

Saskatchewan Mortgage Interest Tax Credit

Saskatchewan is the only province in Canada to provide mortgage interest assistance through the income tax system.

You may claim the Saskatchewan Mortgage Interest Tax Credit if you lived in Saskatchewan on December 31, 1980, and paid eligible mortgage interest during 1980 on your principal residence located in Saskatchewan.

Second and subsequent mortgages, renegotiated mortgages and mortgages increased or acquired to finance additions or alterations to the home may also qualify.

To receive the Saskatchewan Mortgage Interest Tax Credit, fill out form T1C (Sask.) of your 1980 Income Tax Return.

For more information:

Telephone the Provincial Inquiry Centre:

Regina area — 565-6291

Lloydminster and Creighton — call the operator and ask for Zenith 0-8599

Elsewhere in Saskatchewan — dial direct
(1 or 112) 800-667-8755

Or write to:

Saskatchewan Revenue, Supply and Services
Revenue Division
3475 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 6X6



Government of
Saskatchewan

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM EXCLUSIVELY FOR NORTHERN RESIDENTS

Applications are now being accepted



Chris Nagy and Kathy Ryhorchuk, two of the company's 1980 scholarship winners.

Amok/Cluff Mining, a Saskatchewan resource developer, is pleased again to offer their scholarship program exclusively for qualifying residents of northern Saskatchewan. Two university scholarships, each worth \$4,500 annually, and six institute scholarships, each valued at \$3,500 annually, will be awarded students enrolled in the 81/82 academic year.

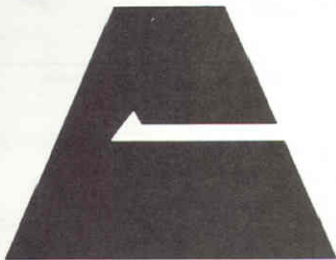
Candidates must qualify as a 'northern resident' and be applying for a course which in the opinion of the selection committee will be of benefit to northern Saskatchewan. A 'northern resident' means a person who has lived 15 years or half their age in the Northern Administration District.

Selection of the scholarship recipients will be made by the Amok/Cluff Mining Scholarship Committee from among candidates applying or proposed to it. Applications, accompanied by official transcripts, must be in by June 15.

More information about the Amok scholarship program is available by contacting Amok/Cluff Mining at the address below.

**Human Resources Superintendent
Amok/Cluff Mining
P.O. Box 9204
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3X5**

AMOK/CLUFF MINING



"Attention Native Students"

Bruce Flamont Scholarship Fund

Any Metis or non-status Indian student in the Southwest Area of Saskatchewan are invited to make applications to the Bruce Flamont Scholarship fund for financial assistance.

Applications must include your name, address, phone number, age, marital status, number of dependents, starting date of the course you are involved in, location of course, other education assistance you are receiving (ie., NRIM, student loan, etc.) and your AMNSIS membership number where applicable.

A transcript of your marks and a letter of reference from our instructor must also be included. Send the necessary information to:

**The Southwest Area
Association of Metis and Non Status Indians of Saskatchewan
c/o Brian LaRoque
759 Montague Street
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4T 3H1.**

The Kanata Institute's Economic Development Conference For Indian Inuit and Métis the Private Business sector & the Public Economic sector

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May 25-29, 1981

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COMPLETE THIS COUPON AND SEND WITH CHEQUE NOW TO REGISTER

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Street Address	
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Postal Code	Telephone
Total number of Registrations <input type="checkbox"/> x \$250 each = _____	
Registration in Advance — \$250	
The Conference Co-ordinator, The Kanata Institute, Suite 801-151 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5E3 (613) 236-3571	
Total Amount of Payment _____	

SASKATCHEWAN URBAN NATIVE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM (SUNTEP)

CO-ORDINATOR

LOCATION:
Prince Albert

QUALIFICATIONS:

B.Ed. and at least 5 years of teaching and administration experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have completed their studies towards a M.Ed. The candidates must have expertise in teacher education, Indian and Metis culture and an ability to relate to and work with Native students.

DUTIES:

The supervision and direction of the SUNTEP Centre in Prince Albert.

SALARY:

Salary up to \$28,576 depending on qualifications and experience.

CLOSING DATE:

The closing date will be when the position is filled.

EDUCATION COUNSELLOR, SUNTEP

LOCATION:
Prince Albert

QUALIFICATIONS:

B.Ed. degree or equivalent training and a minimum of 5 years experience.

DUTIES:

The candidate will become a part of a three-member team responsible for the various duties which assist a group of trainees to successfully complete a teacher education program. The primary responsibilities of this position will be academic tutoring and personal counselling.

SALARY:

Salary up to \$26,136 depending on qualifications and experience.

CLOSING DATE:

When position is filled.
Starting date is negotiable.

RESOURCE COUNSELLOR, SUNTEP

LOCATION:
Prince Albert

QUALIFICATIONS:

Training and experience in education and/or library.

DUTIES:

The candidate will become a part of a three-member team responsible for various duties which assist a group of trainees to complete a teacher education program. The primary duties of the position will be to establish a resource centre, assist students and Institute personnel on location and use of available and relevant resource material.

SALARY:

Starting salary up to \$19,050, depending on qualifications and experience.

CLOSING DATE:

When the position is filled.
Starting date is negotiable.

In all cases, preference will be given to candidates of Native origin.

APPLICATIONS:

*The Director
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native
Studies & Applied Research
2505 - 11th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6.*

EA 922-1063

Melvina Coulet

Box 21

Cumberland House, St

888-2039



SASKATCHEWAN URBAN NATIVE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

SUNTEP

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program is a fully accredited education program in Saskatchewan leading to a 'Standard A' certificate and a Bachelor of Education Degree. The **SUNTEP** Program is administered under the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, which is a Native controlled educational institution designed to assist all Metis and Non-Status people of Indian ancestry through programs of educational and cultural development.

SUNTEP students will not be funded by NRIM; they will receive a **SUNTEP** bursary which will cover living costs, books, supplies and travel.

The **SUNTEP** Program is now receiving applications for the three **SUNTEP** Centres: Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina. Successful applicants will enroll in the program in August 1981.

APPLICANTS WILL BE CONSIDERED WHO HAVE:

- Regular University entrance requirements, Grade 12 academic with a 65% average.
- Been out of school one full year and have Grade 12 academic with a 60% average.
- Adult admission requirements. Applicants who will have reached their 20th birthday by August 31, 1981.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORM WRITE TO:

(for application to Regina or Prince Albert)

Director of SUNTEP
Suite #301, Brent Building
2505 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6
Phone: 522-5691

(for application to Saskatoon)

Co-ordinator of Saskatoon SUNTEP
Room #12, McLean Hall
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 0W0
Phone: 343-3655

The deadline for completed Applications is May 1, 1981.

We look forward to hearing from all interested persons.