

NEW BREED



AMNSIS, Sinclair, McKenzie - Pending Criminal Charges •
Call for NCC Presidents Resignation • Ab Rights Conference •
Keewatin Achimowina • Acid Rain • Upisask Theatre • Poor
Housing at Bear Creek • Cree News •

LETTERS



THANKS FOR TOUR

Dear *New Breed* staff:

Thank-you for giving my students a tour of *New Breed* and explaining the steps involved in production. They were really interested.

I'm also very pleased about the "extra" learning, the ideas of Native people being involved in many different jobs.

I think my three Native artists were encouraged by your artist, Ed Poitras' work. Thanks again.

Lizabeth Nicholls
Connaught School
Regina, Saskatchewan

LIKES MAGAZINE

Dear *New Breed*:

Hi. How are things going for you? As for myself, I am doing just fine.

I enjoy reading the *New Breed* a lot. I hope you will send the *New Breed* down to me. Bill me for one year, if you don't mind. Thank you. I will be waiting for an answer and hope to hear from you soon.

My friends like to read your magazine also. I give them the books to read after I have finished with them.

Write soon and God bless you all.

Sidney Wesley Yee
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

"IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE"

Dear *New Breed*:

Enclosed is a complimentary copy of "In Search of a Future" which is published by Kinew, a non-profit company providing housing for Native people in the city of Winnipeg. The author is Stan Fulham, who is also the manager of Kinew. All revenues from the sales of this book (price \$7.00) is to defray the printing costs incurred. No fees, commissions or royalties is paid to Mr. Fulham.

"In Search of a Future" takes a hard look at government programs for Native people and offers practical alternatives for their economic development.

Kinew is a subscriber to your excellent paper and we believe that this book will prove of interest to your readers.

Norvel Desjarlais
President, Kinew Housing Inc.
129 - 818 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3G 0N4

Editor's note: Book also available at Dumont Library.

IMPRESSED WITH ARTICLES

Dear *New Breed*:

Having read the two complimentary copies of the *New Breed* that were sent to us, I am impressed with the quality of your feature articles and the magazine in general.

Accordingly we would like to place an advertisement in your magazine somewhat similar to the enclosed sample, to run for the next six issues.

Enclosed also is a subscription application. Please invoice us for both at the above address.

ASL Paving Ltd.
Argo Rock Division
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

WANTS MORE LOCAL COVERAGE

Dear *New Breed*,

I must compliment you on your fine publication

I do not believe however, that you take a complete and objective look at the issues that you wrote about.

I understand and respect the fact that you are in business to serve the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

But, to better your coverage of Local and Provincial events, complete and intensive coverage is necessary.

Once again I must commend you on the fine work that you are doing. The layout is excellent and the writing is superb.

Robert LaFontaine
Yorkton, Sask.

[Editors Note]: This issue contains 16 pages of Local and Provincial events.

Comments are welcome.

- What do you think of the *New Breed* in general?
- What are your opinions on specific articles?
- What do you like best? least?
- What else would you like to see in the *New Breed*?

These are but a few questions we would like comments on. Try to keep your response short; no more than 100 words if possible.

Send to:

LETTERS, NEW BREED
#301 - 2505 - 11th Avenue
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NEW BREED

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Ed Lucier, Lyle Mueller, Jerry Durocher, Sarah Genaille, Alex McCullum, Liz Nicholls, Briarpatch, Regina Group for Non-Nuclear Society (RGNNS) and Gary Robbins.

CORRECTION

Special apology to Lillian Yuzicappi for failing to credit her for the beautiful illustrations and adaptation done on childrens stories (See Centrefold - May issue).



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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.

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NEW BREED



*Voice of Saskatchewan Metis
and non-Status Indians*

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Achimowins

Joan Beatty

This month's issue of *New Breed* will focus on the constitution and the continuous battle we are having with both levels of government to obtain our self-sufficiency. It seems we'll never get away from this as long as our organization exists.

I recently attended the Native Council of Canada (NCC) Board meeting in Winnipeg along with a majority of the Board members. I got the biggest shock of my life! AMNSIS Local Presidents and Area Board members were more "on the ball" than the whole Council put together. No wonder we got sold down the tubes as far as our aboriginal rights are concerned, as these are the people who claim to represent us at the national level. (see the article on the NCC meeting in Winnipeg.)

Just prior to receiving the xeroxed copy of the letter from Chretien, which I heard was sent to other provincial Native organizations, we attended a provincial aboriginal rights workshop in Prince Albert. Local community people gathered in workshops to discuss ways and means of getting our land settlement. A number of resolutions were presented and we have these for you in this issue.

Acid Rain, the uranium industry, and the Northern Grid, all inter-related, are also covered quite extensively in this issue by Ed Lucier of La Ronge. The article is well written and it's in response to our readers for more information on these topics.

We also have many stories of our people for you along with other provincial and area happenings.

One important event coming up is the Metis Heritage Days in Batoche, on July 17, 18 and 19, 1981 (see our back cover). Locals are requested to participate and sponsor teams in the various events including the ball tournaments, Mr. and Mrs. Metis, talent show, canoe races and Native handicrafts displays and sales. Tim Low is once again co-ordinating the celebrations. As far as concession stands are concerned, Locals can contact Tim and let him know if you intend to have a booth there this summer. Write to him and let him know which Local you represent. This information should be in by July 1, 1981.

We'd like to invite all Metis and Non-Status people and the public in general to come and celebrate Metis Heritage Days with us.

The main objective of this event is to promote unity and culture and remember those who fought and gave their lives many years ago for a "way of life". The Association will be putting a major emphasis on the **Memorial Service** to be held on Sunday morning, July 19th at 10:00 a.m. Information will be forwarded to all the Locals in the next few weeks giving all the details. Posters will also be forthcoming. In the meantime, if you want information you can contact me at the *New Breed* office, 525-9501 or Tim Low at 525-6721 or 1-800-667-5625. All are reminded to bring their own tents and bedding. A food store, selling basics at wholesale costs, will be available.

I went home to Deschambeault Lake not too long ago and it was nice to get away from the bald prairie and the dust for a while. I did some fishing and caught a few skinny jacks along with some suckers. For the fishermen, you can figure out how I got the suckers! This reminds me, everyone was dyeing their fishnets and getting ready for another season of commercial fishing. I was talking to mom and dad, who both fish, and they were saying fish prices are going to be good this season. One of the reasons, according to dad, is Co-operative Fisheries Limited (CFL) has now dissolved and fishermen will not be docked off anymore for services they weren't getting anyway. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (FFMC) will handle both the processing and marketing of Saskatchewan fish from now on.

I would like to remind everyone again, especially the Locals, to send in news happenings from their areas. We'd really like to hear from you. We've had good response from the Buffalo Narrows, Reserve and Prince Albert areas; we'd like to receive many more. □



Crucial Time for Native Unity

For the past few years, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) have been on the move. Never has the organization been so strong and so 'in tune' as to the REAL issues affecting Native people.

For years, AMNSIS has been saying 'band aid welfare programs' "are not the solutions to our social and economic problems. We are tired of having to depend on temporary solutions through programs like the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), and Canada Works. Give us the chance to take control of our own lives." The organization has said these type of programs have so many stipulations and built in bureaucracies, they end up creating all kinds of havoc and nightmares for Native people who try to utilize them. In the long run, more dollars are spent to create more jobs for bureaucrats within government just to ensure people know how to work through all the 'paper work' involved with each program.

Governments have tried. For the past few years, there has been alot of activity on Native program planning. The Provincial Social Planning Secretariat has been in place for some time now but nothing really concrete has been developed for Native people. The federal task force on Metis and Non-Status Indians (MNSI) took a year to complete but chose not to publish its report. Some say the government was too embarrassed to publically disclose the contents because the real but sad economic situation of Native people was revealed in the report.

AMNSIS has done its' home work

- they have done it well, maybe too well! The organization received funds through Special ARDA to do its own planning and assessment and to come with recommendations within which Native economic development objectives have to be pursued if they are to succeed.

One of the most important results of the work, which took two years to complete, is the AMNSIS proposal for a Native Development Foundation. The organization feels this is a vital and a key instrument to real economic progress for Native people. Last fall, AMNSIS advised federal and provincial representatives of their proposal. On March 6, 1981, the Province announced its intention to establish such a Foundation.

During one of its quarterly meetings with the Provincial Cabinet on March 18, 1981, the organization presented its economic development package complete with proposed legislation. However, Native people are still waiting for an answer. Is the government really serious about Native economic development or are they content to continue wasting taxpayers' dollars on meaningless programs which only provide temporary solutions?

When it is stated the organization has completed its homework, this includes the area of aboriginal rights. For the past few years, AMNSIS has been researching and documenting information to establish a basis for aboriginal rights and land claims. The next step was to have looked for a forum to present the claims to the Federal government and to the general public. However, the proposed constitution now seems to have

clouded the horizon for Native people.

First, the federal government ensures AMNSIS does not have a voice at the negotiating table dealing with the constitution. Through manipulation of the national Native leaders, back in a hallway of the House of Commons, John Chretien, Federal Justice Minister, convinces Native Council of Canada (NCC) President, Harry Daniels, and others, that Native people have a 'good deal' in the proposed constitutional package. AMNSIS completely rejects the package, stating it only gives Native people the right to go to court, something they already have.

Then in a letter dated April 24, 1981, AMNSIS receives a letter from Chretien stating Metis and Non-Status Indian people have no basis for land claims. The glorified "Native package" in the proposed constitution does nothing for Native people to fight this blunt statement and position of the federal government.

To add to the series of events in the provincial and federal scene, criminal charges are laid against AMNSIS, one of the most vocal and strongest Native organizations in Canada. However, they have done their homework and they will continue to deal with the issues. As they stated in their press statement, (centre-fold) "we will weather this latest obstacle. We will deal only with the REAL issues - the Canadian constitution, aboriginal rights and land claims, housing, employment, education, and so on."

The fact remains, the need for strength and unity amongst Native people has never been greater! □

AMNSIS Calls For NCC President's Resignation

by Joan Beatty

Winnipeg -At a Native Council of Canada (NCC) Board meeting in Winnipeg, May 27 and 28, 1981, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) called for the resignation of Harry Daniels, NCC President.

Although Saskatchewan is not a member of the national group, they said they were forced to go to the NCC meeting asking for Daniel's resignation because he has jeopardized the rights of Metis and Non-Status people all across Canada, including Saskatchewan.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, who was accompanied by a majority of the provincial Board, said at the meeting he still believes the agreement Harry Daniels and other national Native leaders made with Federal Justice Minister Jean Chretien was done on "NDP-Liberal party lines and not on Native rights issues."

"You got duped by Chretien, be man enough to admit you made a mistake and step down as leader of NCC," Sinclair bluntly told Daniels. "How can you continue to try and act like a leader when you have completely screwed up and sold us down the drain?"

In late January, it was reported on national television that an agreement had been reached with the National Indian Brotherhood (NIB), the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (ITC), and the Native Council of Canada (NCC) on the proposed Canadian constitution.

Daniels was quoted as saying he would "help Chretien carry the constitution home from England."

Sinclair referred to that constitutional package as nothing but one



Harry Daniels

that "entrenches poverty for Native people, with no recognition of rights whatsoever. All it forces us to do is go to court and how can we ever win in court? Just look at what happened to Riel."

Rod Durocher, Vice-President of AMNSIS said not only should Daniels resign but the same must be asked of Ed Broadbent leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP.)

"It's because of Broadbent's support that the doors have been closed to the Native people. If we ask for Broadbent's resignation, we have to ask you to do likewise," Durocher told Daniels.

Sinclair noted Broadbent was in El Salvador trying to act as spokesman for the oppressed people over there while he has "completely squashed Native rights in Canada."

Daniels, virtually saying nothing to defend himself, admitted he was forced to make a decision in "ten minutes."

"I received a call from Chretien's office telling me the section dealing with aboriginal rights was going to be dealt with in the constitution. I took a cab down. I met with Chretien out in the hallway along with Del Reilly and others. They were only going to have Indian and the Inuit specified in the patriation resolution so I said Metis had to be included. I agreed to the constitution on the conditions that a referendum

for consent clause, an amendment clause and a commitment clause had to be included. I made no deal, I only gave conditional support."

Daniels said he had given his support believing aboriginal rights more clearly would be dealt with in the amending formula.

He said he did not have time to get to a phone and consult with other board members of NCC.

Sinclair asked how could he (Daniels) put his faith in the same man who has manipulated and tricked other Native groups before, "Chretien is the same man who introduced the 1969 White Paper Policy to try and assimilate Indian people. And how could you hope to reach a solution with government in ten minutes to solve the oppression we have been living under for the past 110 years?"

Under direct questioning from the Saskatchewan group, for a yes or no to whether they support the constitutional package, all the NCC Board members said no, including Daniels.

After a closed meeting with the NCC Board, Daniels emerged from the meeting saying only British Columbia had introduced a motion asking for his resignation. There was no seconder. It was rumoured after the meeting that Daniels had threatened the NCC Board. However, as a consensus, the NCC Board called for an early general assembly in July at which time the leadership of NCC will be up for review.

Daniels also agreed to draft a letter to the federal government stating NCC does not represent Saskatchewan and is not the spokesman for them. □



Chretien puts the 'screws' on Native People

"LET'S PUT IT THIS WAY, WE'LL
ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR EXISTENCE
LONG ENOUGH TO TELL YOU
THAT YOU DON'T EXIST."



REGINA- The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) say they are appalled and shocked at the recent correspondence they have received from the Hon. Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. (See Documents). Chretien bluntly advised AMNSIS that Metis and Non Status Indian people in Saskatchewan have no land rights and that future aboriginal rights funding will stop. Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS angrily made a response to Chretien and called a press conference on May 7, 1981. The Association said they had submitted a summary report to the Federal Government over a year to account for funding they had received but it was not the final submission on land claims.

"We submitted a preliminary summary of our research findings over a year ago," Sinclair said, "but Chretien made sure he had the national Native leaders mislead and believing Native people had involvement in the constitution package before he made his move. Why didn't he let Native people know the position government was going to take on land claims so that at least they would know the kind of fight they had on their hands?"

Sinclair said the Federal government had "no guts" to state their position while the constitutional debate was still on. "The Federal Government has loudly proclaimed a Native Rights package in the new constitution which we regard as the largest mass sellout of Native Rights ever! All we won is the right to go to court!"

Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, said the correspondence sent to the organization totally denies what AMNSIS has carefully researched and documented for the past six years. "These documents are outrageous, prepared by some K-Tel lawyers who have the nerve to pass these on as the governments final legal position on land claims."

Larry Heinemann, consultant for AMNSIS, also responsible for the Aboriginal Rights Program stated this was governments latest action, using the same kind of tactics dating back to the 1800's. "Statutes and laws are used around Native issues to protect and achieve government goals and objectives."

Heinemann also said at no time did AMNSIS submit a final report on land claims but were in fact in the process of requesting additional funding to establish a forum to present their findings to the government and the general public.



Minister of Justice and
Attorney General of Canada

Dear Mr. Sinclair:

Please find enclosed the Government's response to your land claims submission, as prepared by our legal advisors. You will note that it is their considered opinion that the claim as submitted does not support a valid claim in law nor would it justify the grant of funds to research the issue further.

Notwithstanding this opinion, let me state again that the Government is very concerned about the social and economic conditions experienced by many Metis and Non-Status Indians and that those problems will remain a focus of the Government's attention.

However, because of this opinion of our legal advisors, it is our view that the problems of AMNSIS are not to be resolved by land claims compensation and that we must now search for other means to address the unique problems of this group of native Canadians.

Yours sincerely,

Jean Chretien.

The following document was attached to Chretien's letter of April 24, 1981, as prepared by his legal advisors stating, in their opinion, why Metis and Non Status people have no basis for aboriginal rights and land claims.

SASKATCHEWAN

1. It should be noted at the outset that the term 'Metis' historically referred to people of mixed French and Indian ancestry, while 'halfbreed' referred to all people of mixed European and Indian blood. However, the Association appears to use the two terms, synonymously, and this practice will be followed herein as well.
2. The Saskatchewan Report is presently in the form of a land claim, but cites little legal authority for the positions taken. It alleges a breach of legal trust by the government in the scrip program of the late nineteenth century. In addition, it says that Metis have aboriginal rights based on international law, as well as human and national rights, and that these were not extinguished by the scrip program.
3. If the Crown had the obligation of legal trustee to Indians, it would mean that, in all government matters affecting them, the Crown's obligation would be to protect and advance the interests of Indians exclusively. This is inconsistent with the Crown's responsibility to promote the interests of all its subjects. Furthermore, such a trust would be possible only if clearly and expressly created by statute or jurisprudence. No such legal basis has been established by the claimants.
4. Basing aboriginal rights on international law rather than on domestic law means recognizing some sort of native sovereignty in Canada. In fact, neither France nor England ever recognized that native people had sovereignty, and there is no accepted rule of international law which recognizes this either. The courts have consistently held that Indians in Canada are subjects and

that the Crown is their sovereign.

5. The Government's scrip program for the halfbreeds of the Northwest Territories (including present-day Saskatchewan) was first set up under the *Dominion Lands Act, 1879* and was put into effect through a number of Orders-In-Council. The Courts have consistently held that Parliament has the unfettered authority to extinguish aboriginal rights on whatever basis it chooses to do so. (See the recent case of *Calder v. A.G. of B.C.* [(1973) 34 D.L.R. (3d) 145 (S.C.C.)] and of *The Hamlet of Baker Lake v. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development* [(1980) 1 F.C. 518]. As a result of the scrip program, which was authorized by Parliament, whatever aboriginal rights or title that the Metis might have had were extinguished.
6. In most cases, the Metis who received the scrip sold it for cash, and few ended up as landowners. However, there is historical evidence that the Metis themselves insisted that any such program should allow them the unconditional right to sell their scrip. This was one of the reasons the government of the day did not restrict the sale of scrip. The Report accuses the government of the day of misconduct in the administration of the scrip system, but does not furnish any significant evidence of this, in fact, the Report itself admits, elsewhere, that the scrip process "scrupulously followed accepted legal practice".
7. In general, the Saskatchewan Report does not disclose any fact or law which would support a legally based land claim for the Metis of that province.



The following letter is the response sent to Chretien from AMNSIS, dated May 7, 1981.

Honorable Jean Chretien
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0H8

Dear Mr. Chretien

This is in response to your letter of April 24, 1981, regarding the question of land claims for the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan and the Association's request for further research funding for the next phase of our research program. I must say I am surprised, disappointed, and appalled that you would pass off such a poorly formulated letter and the attached amateur opinion, as a studied and reasoned response to our final research report of April, 1980, and to our request for funding. The so-called legal opinion of your legal experts has all the earmarks of a amateur production prepared by a first-year law student who did not study our report and who generally knows almost nothing about the subject under consideration. The affrontery of the Government is even more astounding when we find that you have sent similar letters, with similar attached comments, to the Native associations in Alberta and Manitoba, as well as the Native Council of Canada. Although we have not checked with other Provincial associations, it would not surprise us if you directed this missive to all of the Metis and Non-Status Associations across Canada. Since each of the associations did different research and presented widely differing reports, I am at a loss to understand how your Government can propose to deal with these with such scanty legal opinions.

If you or your experts had taken the trouble of acquainting yourselves with our position and report, you would realize that we have at no time presented a land claim to the Government. Our position has always been that the research process must proceed in three phases. The first phase is the research involved in identifying and gathering the background historical and legal documents pertaining to a potential claim. The second phase is the in-depth study of that material, the preparation of the evidence and claim, and its presentation to a public body with declaratory powers and the power to make recommendations for action to the Government. The final phase is the negotiation of a settlement and its implication. At this stage only the first phase of the re-

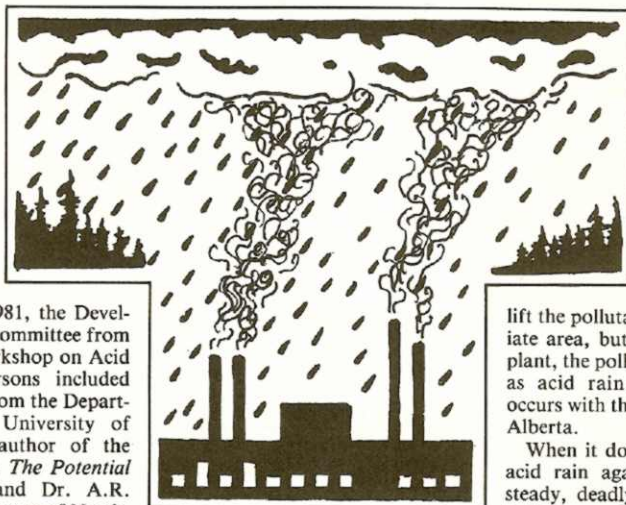
search has been completed. In accordance with contract requirements we presented a final report summarizing our findings. Although the report identified potential arguments on which a claim might be based, it is not a claim, as I am certain your experts would have realized even if they had just looked at the front cover of the report. That report does not pretend to identify any definite basis on which a claim might be argued, nor does it pretend to present the supporting evidence.

Let me briefly comment on the so-called opinions of your legal experts. First, it is ironic that the Government would quibble over the use of the terms Metis and halfbreed, when the Government itself used these terms interchangeably both historically and legally. The Government's favorite word, of course, was the derogatory term halfbreed which it used to describe all mixed-blood people. Second, as pointed out above, our Association did not present a claim, nor did we say the claim was based on a breach of trust, the Scrip issues, International Law, etc.. We merely identified that these were areas in which evidence in support of a claim existed. Third, there is no question that the Government had a legal trust obligation to Native people. However, we did not present the evidence in our summary report. This will be done when a claim is prepared. Fourth, we do not base the aboriginal claim on International Law. We traced the origins, recognition and application of the rights of aboriginal people in International Law to gather supporting evidence for the concept. Fifth, we reject the contention that aboriginal rights or any kind of human rights can be extinguished without the consent of the people. The legal cases which your experts quote are mis-used and they are not, in addition, definitive on the subject. We are satisfied that the action taken by the Government under the *Dominion Land Act* was a violation of provisions in the *B.N.A. Act*, Section 146, Order in Council No. 9, dated June 23, 1870. We are aware of no court ruling which gives the Government of Canada the unfettered right to violate its own Constitution. Sixth, the evidence does indeed suggest that the Metis wanted their land inalienable. All the arguments against this request were put forward by civil servants who worked for the Government. Finally, if our report presents no facts in law on which a legal claim could be based, that was because it

Continued on Page 43

June 1981

Potentials for Northern Saskatchewan Acid Rain



by Ed Lucier

On February 7, 1981, the Development Awareness Committee from La Ronge held a workshop on Acid Rain. Resource persons included Dr. U.T. Hammer from the Department of Biology, University of Saskatchewan and author of the study, *ACID RAIN, The Potential for Saskatchewan* and Dr. A.R. Murray from Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Fisheries Branch.

Dr. Hammer spoke specifically on his study which he had prepared for the Saskatchewan Advisory Environmental Council, "a public advisory body to the Minister for the Saskatchewan Department of the Environment ... composed of representatives from agriculture, industry, labour, university, and other interest groups." Their mandate is to review government policies and programs relating to environment and to attempt to identify potential environmental problems and to assess government public involvement programs relating to these issues.

Dr. Murray spoke on the impact acid rain would have on the lifestyles and economy of Northern Saskatchewan, which is dependent on renewable resources such as fish and forestry.

Dr. Hammer's report is a good reference on the subject of acid rain; it is clear, brief and extensive - something very unusual. It covers the origins of acid rain historically as the Industrial Revolution and

subsequent world-wide industrialization increased the amounts of pollutants all over the world. It is graphic in the explanation of the chemistry of acid rain and the way it is transported.

Acid Rain is a product of a chemical reaction that takes place when sulfur oxides (SO_2) or hydrogen oxides (NO_x), which are given off by the burning of fossil fuels such as gasoline, coal and natural gas, mixes with the oxygen in the atmosphere. It then becomes acidic and falls as either acid rain or snow.

The acid may also form with suspended particles such as dust and fall as a dry pollutant. The acid rain, or whatever form it takes, can fall in the immediate area or can be carried hundreds or thousands of miles from its source, depending on the weather and the source of pollution.

In Flin Flon, Manitoba, for example, the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co.'s smelter, on the average, produces 280 tons of SO_2 per day. Thompson Mine produces 1250 tons per day at peak production. Hugh stacks are used to

lift the pollutants out of the immediate area, but down-wind from the plant, the pollutants will come down as acid rain. This same process occurs with the Tar Sands Project in Alberta.

When it does fall to the ground, acid rain again goes through its steady, deadly chemistry. Whether it falls on a lake, a farm, a car, a human being or on plants and trees, a chemical reaction occurs. How severe or damaging this reaction is depends on the chemical make-up of what it falls on, and the strength of the acid rain itself.

In Ontario, where American and Canadian industries' pollutants have been falling for years, the damage is critical. In an article on acid rain in its April, 1980 issue, the magazine *Harrowsmith* (p.33) stated that "140 lakes in the province of Ontario have been declared biologically *dead*, with 48,000 more threatened; half of these are expected to die within the next decade."

Acid Rain and Mercury

The warning is clear. Dr. Hammer's report and the many books, newspaper articles, and studies done on the subject of acid rain point out the dangers and damage already done. In Northern Saskatchewan, we face a similar fate as Ontario. The same factors are involved; the fragile Shield and its lakes, wildlife, fish and forests, and the Native peoples who traditionally have used these now-renewable

Soil and the pH Scale

resources and the industrialization which threatens to undermine this relationship.

There are non-Natives that use these resources but it is the Native people who use and need them the most. It is the Native people who, after the mines have had their way here, will be left. In the words of Dr. Bone from the Institute of Northern Studies, "the Board (Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry) concluded that the material flow of benefits and costs of this project would result in northerners being less well off than they were before the mining operation began." The North depends on its renewable resources.

Dr. A.R. Murray from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) Fisheries Branch spoke at the workshop about the economic implications of acid rain for Northern Saskatchewan. He also commented on the report he had done for DNS entitled, *An Analysis of Mercury Contamination in Fish From Northern Saskatchewan Lakes 1969-76*. It was his view that the extent of mercury contamination in fish, particularly in the Tobin Lake - Cumberland House area, was no cause for alarm.

Although the water-sheds in the North will probably prevent mercury contamination any further into the North, the area around Cumberland House and Tobin Lake in particular are subject to restricted fishing. Larger fish such as the Pike and Walleye cannot be sold and anglers must "fish for fun".

The mercury which affects this area comes from background sources (occurring naturally in the rock and soil) or from industrial (eg. toxic wastes), municipal sewage and farming sources (eg. herbicides and pesticides which used mercury as a fungicide). Presently, Tobin Lake acts as a settling pool for the wastes of Saskatchewan.

It was stated in the same *Harrow-smith* article that "The mercury content in the flesh of fresh water game and pan fish has also become a topic of public concern in Ontario, with acidification of water systems believed to be causing naturally occurring mercury to leach from rock."

Here is where the two topics meet. Towards the end of the workshop, and older Metis stated

Soil pH Conditions and Plant Environment	The pH Scale	Verbal Designations of Soil Acidity/Alkalinity	Familiar Products With Acidity/Alkalinity Indicated
	0		
	1		Hydrochloric acid Phosphoric acid
	2		Lemons Vinegar Grapefruit Apples
	3		Good grass silage Super phosphate Tomatoes Beer
Found rarely in organic soil surface layers	4		
Found occasionally in some soils in humid regions	4		
Suitable for blueberries, azaleas and rhododendrons	5	Very strongly acid	Poor grass silage
Typical of many unlimed soils of humid regions - suitable for potatoes	5	Strongly acid	Boric acid Fresh beans
Suitable for grasses but 6.5 would be better	6	Medium acid	Distilled water open to air
Suitable for gardens, commercial vegetables and grasses	6	Slightly acid	Fresh corn
Best for growth of most forage crops	7	Very slightly acid	Cow's milk
Suitable for alfalfa but not necessary; danger of overliming injury on sandy soils	7	Neutral, very slightly alkaline	Distilled water in absence of air Human blood
Hazard of deficiencies of boron and manganese	8	Slightly alkaline	Manure
Ground limestone has a pH of 8.3 (a pH above 8.3 is caused by sodium)	8	Medium alkaline	Sea water
Found only in alkaline soils of arid west or where materials such as wood ashes have been used in excess	9	Strongly alkaline	Bicarbonate of soda
	9	Very strongly alkaline	
	10		Milk of magnesia
	11		Ammonia Washing soda
	12		Trisodium phosphate
	13		Lye
	14		

Courtesy: *Soilable Press/The Gardener's Guide to Better Soil*, by Gene Logsdon

that "this thing is just a distraction". What she meant and said was she thought the real topic should be uranium mining. She has just returned from her trapline where at one time she witnessed the effect the gold-mine effluent had on the fish she fed her dogs. She said, "You could see right through them."

Acid rain and mercury are interrelated. However, it is true that the Tar Sands and the gas processing industry in Alberta are going to be seriously adding to the pollution of Northern Saskatchewan. According to Dr. Hammer's study, these industries are responsible for over 700 tons of SO₂ a day coming from Alberta.

There are 83,000 lakes in the Shield of Northern Saskatchewan comprising millions of acres of area. Many are interconnected, facilitating easy movement of contaminants. Acid rain falling as snow accumulates and during spring runoff give the lakes a very large dose of acid in a very short time.

There are areas of Northern Saskatchewan that are particularly endangered. Ironically, the lakes to be most affected, those with the least "buffing" and lowest PH, are located in the Athabasca Basin, the site of some of the greatest mining activity. Dr. Hammer states that "There, (in the Precambrian Shield of Saskatchewan) in the long run, we can anticipate lake acidification and drastic reductions in fish populations."

According to Dr. Murray and DNS statistics, the fishing industry, though subsidized, is a source of income and food northern people cannot afford to lose. There are 1600 residents (licensed fishermen and helpers) who directly make or supplement their income from fishing. Another 5-7,000 depend on the resource indirectly.

Commercial fishermen made 3.11 million dollars in 1979-80, netting over 7.8 million pounds. Although many more have tried to fish for a living, the low prices paid for fish in the past few years have kept the number of fishermen down.

Acid rain can damage a lake so no fish can survive. The Harrowsmith-staff article quotes, "in the lakes you don't see dead fish floating to the surface." Dr. Thomas Hutchinson of the University of Toronto,

says "You might say the fish go quietly, without screaming. They just cease to reproduce themselves. The fry die out, just as if we stopped having babies..." This lifestyle, this work, along with trapping, often provides the only work available where unemployment is often as high as 70 percent.

The active 2,356 trappers in the north can also be affected by acid rain, economically and physically. Acid rain is known to cause an increase in respiratory lung ailments and it would certainly affect the fur-bearing animals in the future.

The forest industry employs about 1,100 workers in the province. Nationally, there are over 300,000 workers in the forestry and wood fibre industry. Acid rain damages evergreen trees, dissolving the wax on its needles. The wild rice potential is also weakened by acid rain. Thirty years ago people knew little about acid rain. Now they know more and must act to protect their environment. Native land claims and hunting rights should be assessed with a philosophy of a progressive view to an environment and jobs which are not detrimental to the people.

The Mines

The uranium industry will pro-

vide work, but the price we are going to pay is not clear yet. In John Dorion's article, *New Breed*, March, 1981, he states the fate of "a generation of St. Lawrence miners" (in Newfoundland) were exposed to radon gases from a fairspar mine. Radon is the gas given off by the decay of uranium and is especially harmful when inhaled, as in a mining situation. (See article)

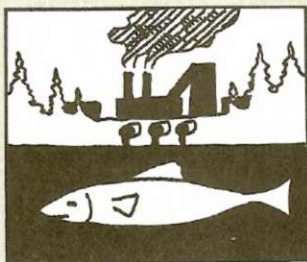
Besides the radon gases, the mines will be releasing "concentrations of arsenic, copper, lead, zinc, phosphate, nitrogen, chromium, selenium and calcium" (Key Lake Report) in the wastewater. Their effect on the environment downstream from the mine has to be questioned in light of the affect similar wastes have had on fish downstream from the Eldorado Mine at Uranium City. Tests done by one researcher show that one-quarter of the fish she sampled had cataracts in their eyes. In some places, although they used nets to try to obtain samples, they were unable to catch any fish.

The mayor of Uranium City has asked the Premier in a letter that a nuclear power plant be built in that area because "over the last several years, due to a serious depletion of the water levels of various lakes used by Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. for

WHO BENEFITS

The uranium industry will no doubt bring large financial benefits to the big entrepreneurs of the south and the little entrepreneurs of the north, but not to the Native people. As shown in Third World countries, to which northern Saskatchewan is a close match, true development means fitting technology to culture and not culture to technology. The assumption that wage labour from 'any kind of job' must necessarily be good for all northerners represents a cultural perception not shared everywhere. It is only tenable to those who subscribe to the melting pot idea, believing that people of Indian ancestry must be reprocessed to the image of western economic man as speedily as possible.

If Native people were themselves choosing mineral exploitation as a means of raising capital for their own development, then



at least the choice - whether right or wrong - would be theirs. But that requires prior settlement of aboriginal land claims, or, until these claims are settled there should be a moratorium on major northern projects.

J. Stan Rowe
Briarpatch, April 1981

generating power for the mine and Uranium City, they have had to revert frequently to the use of diesel generating plants to provide sufficient capacity to run both their mine and provide power to Uranium City." (*Northland News*, May 27, 1981). We are being faced with a question of rapid development of our industry dangerous both in the resource environment and work place. The government has chosen to proceed. Mayor Wasylenka has asked the government to undertake a feasibility study for a nuclear power plant, which she says will "assist in stabilizing the economy of Uranium City" and solve their energy problems.

Nuclear Industry

The nuclear industry has given us the potential to blow ourselves away. It will also damage the environment. The information on low-level radiation is disputed in the face of cancer increases in the Navajo Indians living around and who worked in uranium mines over the years.

In Saskatchewan, the ore is rich, said at one time to be too rich to mine safely by human beings. The demand for work in the North has been so great that without offering jobs, the mines would never have got by the first public inquiry. In fact, the inquiry process is severely questioned as to whether it has taken and fairly balanced the benefits from the consequences.

Northern Grid

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation (SPC), has proposed a Northern Grid which would tie in with the electrical grid from the South. They say, the grid will provide cheaper electricity to the mines and will also fulfill the increasing demand for electricity in the South and in the expanding northern communities.

The mines presently use great amounts of electrical power. While SPC has admitted the mines would not go in if not for the uranium mines, they have neglected to mention possibly the biggest reason. This involves the amount of acid rain which would be given off if the mines continued to use diesel to generate power for the mines mills.

Although it was stated to the con-

trary in the Key Lake report, there will be immense amounts of SO₂ and NO_x given off by the mining and milling process. The gaseous emissions from the Key Lake Mine, by far the largest, will be 1031.1 metric tonnes per day (tpd), according to the Key Lake Mining Company (KLMC). How much of this will be SO₂ and NO_x emissions we don't know. Ore processing is responsible for over three million of the total six million pounds of SO₂ released from all sources in Canada (Hammer).

The required diesel for the Cluff Lake and Wollaston mines is approximately 2,680,000 gallons of diesel a year. The Key Lake Mine will use even more.

How much acid rain will result from burning this fuel is not available, but should be. It was stated at the workshop by Dr. Hammer that a study he was aware of had indicated that "there would be as much sulfur dioxide deposited at 3 kilometres from the Key Lake Mine as there will be given off by the Tar Sands predicted to 1986.

The mine's energy requirement will increase by ten times in a very few years. With this amount of diesel used and SO₂ produced, no wonder they are looking for an alternate source of energy.

The Tar Sands presently give off 174 tonnes of SO₂ a day. Dr. Hammer commented that this was a good reason for SPC to want to build a northern grid, although this fact was not raised during the workshop held with SPC in October, 1980 in La Ronge.

The development going on in the North seems to place human considerations behind those of industry

and growth. Energy conservation is not in our hands if the decision concerning development does not lie with the best interests of the people.

Mr. Gordon Carle from the Northern Municipal Council (NMC) has called for an inquiry into the environmental effects of uranium mining in the North. He also feels that it should be an independent inquiry, free from government and industry vested interests. He has suggested that it be paid for by the Heritage Fund, since it is the heritage of our children that we are dealing with.

The power lines, like the roads, would go both ways, North and South. SPC says it has no present plans for a nuclear facility because the risk is too high. But how long can we continue to expand our needs before a dam on the Churchill River or a nuclear power plant becomes financially feasible?

There are alternatives in energy production and in jobs. The North is rich in resources, both natural and human, and the potential is there to develop a long-term, permanently safe energy policy, based on an environment we can live with.

I hold the government to it's words in it's Key Lake Inquiry Submission, August, 1980, which stated, "Northern people will also have an increasing role, and increasing responsibility in the processes which shape current and future developments in the North. Northern economic development must proceed in harmony with the development of the fundamental principles of self-determination: Justice, self-reliance, health and social well-being."

I have used sources printed and unprinted. The printed include the *Harrowsmith* article, April, 1981; Dr. Hammer's report *Acid Rain, The Potential for Saskatchewan*; Dr. Murray's report on mercury contamination and various annual reports of government. Special mention should be given to *Rain of Death - Acid Rain in Western Canada* by Brown, Jones, Sperling and White, 1981 which is a book that deals with the problem from another perspective. Information is hard to come by when no one wants to go out on a limb and I thank those who helped, verbally and in print. All statements I make here can be backed up by references; inquiries can be made at my office in La Ronge.

Ed Lucier

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HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING AND GATHERING

Our Traditional Ways

by Lyle Mueller

Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering have all been a part of the Native culture since the origin of our people. These practices have provided us with the food and the shelter we have required to meet our primary needs. All other aspects of our culture have developed around the security of our source of food and shelter. Our language and our social organization grew out of and developed around the practices of hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering.

These practices, therefore, are the roots of our Native culture, our philosophy, our way of explaining the world. In this sense it's important to us to ensure that these practices are maintained for the future and that we have access to these practices in our traditional ways.

Main component was fur trade

For 200 years up to the early 1800's, the main component of the Hudson's Bay Company in what is now Saskatchewan, was the fur trade. During this period of time the Hudson's Bay Company implemented policies which were designed to protect the fur trade and to ensure that the amount of game was maintained at a high level.

The Company only grudgingly allowed settlement to be established. Settlements would require land and would deplete the game in the area immediately surrounding it. Only Native people were allowed to trade furs to the Company. Too many trappers and hunters would deplete the game stocks and so it went for over 200 years. The game was plentiful and the profit was high.

Economy began to shift

As time went on, more and more Europeans began to look at the

other potential resources of the area. There was an abundance of timber, there was plains for as far as the eye could see, there were reports of gold, there were huge deposits of coal, there were reports of deposits of valuable minerals. All of these resources began to be seen as much more profitable and important than the fur trade.

As more and more Europeans began to see the potential of these vast resources, the economy began to shift to mining, agriculture and timber.

The policies concerning the fish and game began to change as well. It would not be possible to farm if great herds of buffalo were trampling your fields, therefore the buffalo must be wiped out.

The factories in the eastern United States used buffalo leather to make belts to drive the machines. This use of buffalo hides ensured that buffalo hide were always in demand and the price for hides was maintained at a high level. This in turn encouraged more people to hunt the buffalo which finally resulted in the near extinction of the buffalo.

Settlements and mines and timber camps were built. All of these practices took up more and more of the land forcing the game to retreat. These practices also encouraged the influx of settlers who began breaking the land and the home of more and more game.

The result is southern Saskatchewan in 1981. Fish cannot live in the water and the land is either cultivated or paved. The fish and game have been reduced to a level where only recreational hunting and fishing is possible and the fish and game are maintained at this level.

The treaties made with the In-

dians of Saskatchewan were all made in the last quarter of the 1800's and one, Treaty # 6, was made in 1906. In view of the lack of importance of the fur trade at this time, it is not difficult to understand why Indian people were granted the right to hunt, fish, trap and gather. This would only aid in decreasing the fish and game stocks. Fish and game was simply not important to the Europeans and the granting of rights to it was not a major concern.

Declaration of Aboriginal Rights

Article #6 of the Declaration of Aboriginal Rights of the Associ-

ation of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) which is to be presented for approval at the 1981 Annual Assembly of AMNSIS, states:

"The right even when a just settlement has been made, to have the first opportunity to hunt, trap, fish and gather and to deter mine fish and game management policy in keeping with the traditions of our people"

Our culture has been built on

hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering. It is of primary importance to the future of our culture that these basic building blocks are maintained. For this reason we must have access to the practices and the power to ensure that policies are designed to maintain the availability of these practices. Our culture may not be important to big business or to industry or to politicians but the fact remains that our culture is vitally important to us and our culture is a cornerstone in the development, history and society of Saskatchewan and Canada. □

HOW TO OVERCOME NORTHERN UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Uranium (or other) mining is simply not a way to provide a self-sufficient economic base in the north, or, for that matter, in the country. Government-commissioned studies in the 1960s concluded that "capital intensive enterprise (like mining) offers little opportunity for Indian-Metis workers". The past 20 years have confirmed this, with mining towns in the north primarily employing non-Native people. Mining itself grew from 20 to 30 percent of Canadian exports between 1950 and 1970. Its share of the GNP (Gross National Product) doubled from 4 to 8 percent in this period. Yet in that time, mining has remained static as a provider of only 1.5 percent of total jobs in Canada.

Having Native workers commuting to isolated mine sites won't alter this. It just further centralizes Native people as a labour pool without union protection into fewer pick-up locations. This removes Native people from the traditional, renewable economy and northern environment, leaving them less able to protect their aboriginal rights.

Many of the energy companies active in the north (Exxon, Gulf, AMOK, Uranerz) are huge US or European multinationals actively



Bill Harding

undermining the self-determination of indigenous peoples elsewhere. It is in their interest to cooperate with the NDP government's crown corporations in joint exploration and mining ventures because this assures a stable political and investment climate and high profits. What revenues are left to the government will be used to meet the growing costs of province-wide programs, to try to keep the present government in power, and not to develop a self-sufficient base in the north.

It is the large multinationals, not the people of the north, that will benefit from uranium mining. They continue to lock scarce capital into non-renewable, capital-intensive resource extraction which is then unavailable for investment in conservation and renewable

energy. This is already leading to a serious crisis of capital in Canada. The percentage of investment going into energy production has risen from 25 to 50 percent of all investment just since the OPEC and oil cartel price increases in 1973. Few jobs, at great costs, have resulted from this, while wealth continues to go out of the north and Canada.

This trend cannot continue. It is time that corporate development be replaced by northern development. The government funds presently being squandered to help the multinationals mine and pollute the north need to be redirected to strengthen the traditional, renewable economy, and protect the northern environment. This would create far more jobs, at far less cost, with the wealth staying in the north.

The propaganda to sell uranium mining to northerners is in the tradition of the swindling and blackmail of the earlier colonialism of the Hudson Bay Company. It is time that northern people were given the time and options to make a real choice about the kind of development they want. A moratorium on uranium mining and the settlement of aboriginal rights is a step in the right direction.

Bill Harding
Regina Group for
Non-nuclear Society (RGNS)



AMNSIS Gets Local Direction on Aboriginal Rights

by Larry Heinemann

A brief welcome and introduction by Jim Durocher opened the Aboriginal Rights Workshop, Tuesday morning. He explained the purpose of the workshop and the format which would be followed. Each delegate and staff in attendance had been given a kit with the papers, and discussion outlines. Following the presentation of a summary of findings, the meeting would break into small groups for the afternoon of day one and the morning of day two. The last afternoon would be spent in general session dealing with resolutions and discussions.

The papers were presented in the following order:

- 1) What is Aboriginal Rights - prepared by Clem Chartier - presented by Ron Rivard
- 2) The Legal Basis of an Aboriginal Claim - prepared by L. Heinemann - presented by Lyle Mueller
- 3) How the Government Uses Laws to Achieve Its Policies - prepared and presented by L. Heinemann
- 4) Government Policies Regarding Native Labor - prepared and presented by Ron Bourgeault
- 5) The Association's Position and Plans on Aboriginal Rights and the Constitution - Jim Sinclair
- 6) Native People and the Constitution - Rob Milen

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning the workshop participants divided into ten groups for discussion purposes. The facilitators in each group were:

- Group 1 - John Dorion
- Group 2 - Bonita Beatty
- Group 3 - Ron Rivard
- Group 4 - Don McLean
- Group 5 - George Wolfe
- Group 6 - Verna St. Denis
- Group 7 - Lyle Mueller
- Group 8 - Ron Bourgeault
- Group 9 - Frank Tomkins - Cree Group
- Group 10 - L. Heinemann

The facilitators met Wednesday at noon to summarize the findings and resolutions.

The meeting reconvened Wednesday afternoon to deal with the resolutions. The following resolutions were approved as presented or amended. Amendments were made by individual motions. A blanket motion approving all of the resolutions was presented at the completion of their consideration.

- 1) **Be it resolved** that the Association press the government of Canada to establish a Royal Commission to hear the evidence in support of a claim based on the conditions outlined in the Association's position paper on Hearing Mechanisms (No. 9 - in the conference kit).
- 2) **Be it resolved** that in the interim the Association set up its own internal commission to publicize and educate both Metis and Non-Status Native people and the general public about Aboriginal Rights issues.
- 3) **Be it resolved** that court action should be pursued by the Association only if all other attempts at negotiation fail.
- 4) **Be it resolved** that the Association link environmental issues to its Aboriginal Rights claim.
- 6) **Amended on a motion** of Lawrence LaCendre, seconded by Elaine Jessop, "**be it resolved** that the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan should seek to form alliances with status and non-status political organizations across Canada where possible and jointly go to England and lobby against the proposed Constitutional resolution." Carried.
- 7) **Be it resolved** that the Metis and Non-Status Native people should declare nationhood and the characteristics of a nation should be spelled out in more detail in the proposed charter of rights.
- 8) **Amended on a motion** by John Dorion, seconded by Jerry Durocher, "**Be it resolved** that the charter of



rights of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan should be entrenched in the constitution as a right of nationality and that it can only be amended with the consent of 75% of the membership of the locals who vote." Carried.

9) Be it resolved that the Association should organize social and political events around Aboriginal Rights issues.

10) Be it resolved if the government refuses further funds for the Aboriginal Rights work, the Association should raise that money from the people through various methods such as a special membership fee, the holding of special social events and other similar fund raising activities, and these funds should be put into a special trust fund to be administered by a provincial committee made up of one person from each AMNSIS area.

11) Be it resolved that legal options should be studied in detail so that the organization is ready to pursue court action if necessary.

12) Be it resolved that the organization should be restructured and a Metis and Non-Status Indian government should be formed. A suitable constitution should be developed for this purpose.

13) Be it resolved that an Aboriginal claim should request a combination of:

- a) a guarantee of rights in the Constitution;
- b) a settlement including a combination of land, special rights (hunting, fishing and trapping) and resources to support programs to implement specific rights;
- c) a clause ensuring equal rights for women;
- d) health care guarantees;
- e) guarantees against racial discrimination.

14) Be it resolved that the Association should go on record as opposing the Constitution in its present form.

15) Be it resolved that the meeting go on record as recommending that the amended charter of rights be adopted by the next Annual Assembly of the Association (see attached Charter).

16) Be it resolved that Aboriginal Rights are inalienable and cannot be extinguished.

17) Be it resolved that Metis and Non-Status people should be covered in a settlement and that the criteria for identifying who is a Metis and Non-Status Indian be a social criteria. Everyone who is of Indian ancestry and is recognized locally as a Metis or Non-Status Indian must be covered by the settlement.

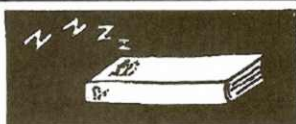
18) Be it resolved that the Association should ensure that children of Indian ancestry who are placed for adoption or in foster care do not lose their rights.

19) Be it resolved that the Association should be in charge of registering membership and this registration should be voluntary. Only persons registered with the Association would qualify for the benefits of a settlement.

20) Be it resolved that the Association should be responsible for the implementation of a settlement. The implementation mechanism should include adequate local representation.

21) Be it resolved that the programs designed to implement a settlement should have boards responsible for implementation, who would answer to the provincial board of the Association. The appointees to boards

Bits & Pieces



SLEEPING NOVEL WINS PULITZER PRIZE

New York - The 1981 Pulitzer Prize has been awarded to John Kennedy Toole, for his novel *A Confederacy of Dunces*, an epic comic novel about grotesque characters wandering through New Orleans.

Toole died in 1969 and his book would have remained unpublished if it wasn't for his mother's constant effort to see it in print. She tried for years to interest someone in her son's work before finally convincing novelist Walker Percy to read it. He did and arranged for its publication. In New Orleans, Toole's mother pronounced herself both "ecstatic and astounded" at the award.

FATHERS SHARE POSTPARTUM BLUES, TOO!

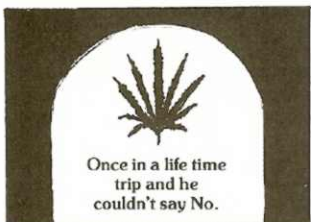
Boston - Dr. Martha Zaslow, a developmental psychologist at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development said "It looks increasingly as if a number of the things we assumed about mothers and motherhood are really typical of parenthood."

After childbirth, many women suffer from some sort of postpartum blues or depression. While 89 percent of the women in a study of new parents reported some symptoms that have been tradi-

WHAT DO YOU WANT ON YOUR TOMBSTONE?

Toronto - It seems the traditional "Rest in Peace" on a tombstone is dying out. People today often want their relatives remembered as they were alive.

Tombstone designer, Bob Youngs, told of a woman who had a lasting memory of her husband, so she had the label from his favourite brand of beer carved on his stone. There was one who had a full house in poker, one with a pair of dice and one with a cribbage hand engraved. An electrician who died has a carved bolt of lightning on his stone,



while a horse-racing fan has a horse-head on his.

A firefighter who died has his fire-engine number, his firefighter's badge and the words "the last alarm" engraved on his tombstone. Now, what would you like on yours?



tionally associated with postpartum depression, 62 percent of the fathers had similar symptoms.



ALCOHOL DAMAGES THE UNBORN!

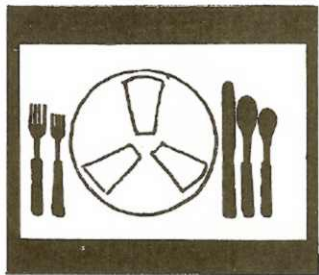
Omaha, Nebraska - Two University of Nebraska Medical Centre researchers say they may have the first evidence that chronic and heavy drinking by an expectant mother can severely damage the muscles of her unborn child.

Dr. Edward Adickes and Dr. Robert Shuman used a high-powered electron microscope to study samples of muscle tissue from three infants born to alcoholic mothers. "The muscles of these children were so weak they couldn't breathe properly and had to be put on respirators," Adickes said.

RADIOACTIVE DISHES???

Ottawa - Some residents in Ottawa have discovered that the old yellow and orange china dishes that they have been eating out of for years are radioactive.

These people took their crockery into the Atomic Energy Control Board office where technician's Geiger counters started clicking by the uranium oxide in the glazes of the china. Uranium oxide was used in glazes on tableware until about 20 years ago.



A NEW TOWN IS BORN!

Victoria - The British Columbia Government has announced the creation of an instant municipality. They said that \$232 million would be spent to build a home for workers on a massive project to sell northeastern B.C. coal to Japan. The name of the town is Tumbler Ridge, B.C., located about 700 kilometres north of Vancouver. Municipal Affairs Minister, Bill Vander Zalm said it should have a population of about 6,000 by 1987 and 10,000 by 1990.

WARNING! SCHOOL MAY HURT YOUR HEALTH

Washington - When a child says that he is allergic to school, he may not be kidding. Dr. Leonard Caputo, an allergist from Mobile, Alabama says, "schooling provides so many exposures to allergenic and irritating materials that 'allergy to school' could easily be classified as an occupational hazard."

On their way to school, children are exposed to a variety of allergy aggravating factors including; early morning chill and fog, animal hair in family autos, smoke from parents' cigarettes and school bus exhaust fumes.

EASY ON THE WHISKEY!

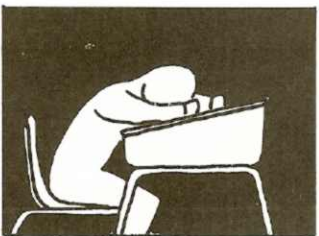
New York - A recent study showed that heavy whiskey drinkers are more likely to get mouth cancer than people who smoke two packs of cigarettes a day. But even riskier, is drinking more than five beers a day.

This federally funded study, reported in the American Cancer Society Journal, was made by Dr. Arthur Mashberg and Lawrence Garfinkel.

It was noted in their study that heavy wine and beer drinkers present a greater risk than those who drink equivalent amounts of whiskey.

A "whiskey equivalent" is one ounce of whiskey, four ounces of wine or 12 ounces of beer.

For the purpose of the study a heavy habit was interpreted as "six or more whiskey equivalents a day."



"Chalk dust is a decided troublesome exposure, a considerable amount of mould is present in some classrooms, particularly in older schools. Libraries may contain as much mould as they do knowledge".

One result of allergic reactions, he said, is that children do poorly in school.



DID YOU KNOW?

- That there are no words in the English language to rhyme with the words: OBLIGE, MONTH and ORANGE.

- That the American journalist who established the Pulitzer Prize, Joseph Pulitzer was born April 10, 1847.

- That the Titanic, the largest and most luxurious ship of her time, struck an iceberg 69 years ago - April 14, 1912 - about 153 km south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. She sank early the next morning with the loss of 1,513 lives. The disaster of the "unsinkable" Titanic prompted the first international convention for safety of life at sea, held in London the following year.

- That balls have dimples? Golf balls apparently have 336 dimples apiece.

- That Robert Baldwin, joint member of United Canada from 1848 - 1851 along with Louis Lafontaine provided a model of racial harmony and are credited with indisputably establishing responsible government in Canada. The passage of the Rebellion Losses Bill and the Baldwin Act of 1849, which laid the foundation of the municipal system in Ontario, are considered two of their major achievements.



YOUR MORNING SMILE

"Some people ask us the secret of our long marriage," a wife said. "It's simple. We take time to go to a little restaurant twice a week. There is always a little candlelight, pleasant dinner, soft music, and a slow walk home. He goes Tuesdays and I go Fridays!"



Young People Helping Themselves

by Leona Poitras

Saskatoon - "Today's youth are tomorrow's leaders," said Ken Sinclair, Native Alcohol Council (NAC) field-worker and organizer for the Youth Counsellors Program, at a meeting held in Saskatoon on May 15, 1981. The meeting was sponsored by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

Youth Counsellors Program proposed

A group of six people, from throughout the province, got together to compile ideas for a proposal they are working on to get a Youth Counsellors Program established.

The Counsellors would be chosen from each of the eleven AMNSIS areas, through their Area Directors. The purpose for setting up a youth rehabilitation program, in addition to the present NAC program, is due to lack of communications between NAC workers and young Native people. NAC counsellors feel the young people will open up more to other young people who have had similar problems but had learned to deal with them.

According to organizers of the meeting, when young people have problems, they have a hard time talking to adults because of the 'generation gap'. "These problems usually stem from the home", said Joe Crowe, Co-ordinator for the Alcohol Program in Reserve, Saskatchewan, "parents usually have a drinking problem and would have to take a look at themselves, first."

Venus Cote, NAC worker from Fort Qu'Appelle added "young people don't confide in their parents because they don't trust them as a result of this drinking. When they don't have anyone to talk to, the youth turn to alcohol and drugs to try to bury their problems."

Sinclair added, "the problems usually get worse and the young people end up in reform schools or jails."

Gary Daniels, from Regina, said "some end up being taken away from their parents by the Department of Social Services and placed in white foster homes. When this happens, the children lose their roots and knowledge of their culture."

Mr. Crowe said, "we have to inform the parents about the problems their youngsters are having and the services that are available because a lot of them don't know about these (meetings, workshops, counseling agencies, etc.) This is where you young people come in. It will also be your responsibility to educate the parents as well as the youth."

The group decided a good place to start to educate the young people would be in the schools. Steve Munro, a NAC worker from Prince

Albert said, "we have to raise funds for compiling literature to introduce into the schools that would be acceptable to the school boards."

Tim Poitras, from Regina, the only youth under 16 in attendance, was asked if anyone ever came to his school to talk about alcohol and drugs. Tim replied, "Yes, the city police come in once in awhile, however, many young people are not comfortable talking to the police. You know how it is, a person is usually too scared to ask the police questions."

"Exactly! This is why we need youth counsellors to go to these young people and explain things. They feel better talking to someone in their own age group." Sinclair said.

Mr. Crowe added, "another area you can work on is to teach these youth all about us, the background of the organization and what we have



Provincial and Area News



available. This way, it will make the youth more aware and more comfortable with the counsellors. Have the youth right along with you at your job, so that they can learn."

Robert Harris, a NAC worker from Reserve agreed with Mr. Crowe, "It worked for me and it can work for other young people too. The guy that straightened me out, took me all over with him and let me see for myself what services were available and what AMNSIS is all about."

The group also talked about job placements for clients. "We should be getting started in creating summer jobs and job counselling (training required, what jobs are available, etc.). If the kids knew this and how tough it can be to go out and work, at least they would know what is in store for them and they might then consider staying in school longer," said Steve Munro.

Role of the Youth Counsellors

Once the program is in place, the following is the role the Youth Counsellors would play:

- Listen to kids and get their opinions on how they try to cope with some of their problems.
- Gather information on alcohol and drug prevention.
- Have workshops to educate the young people
- Develop recreation activities as the kids who end up in trouble usually have nothing to do with their spare time.
- Youth counsellors would visit schools, explaining the program and offering their assistance.
- Youth counsellors would go to reserves and talk to the Chiefs or band councillors and set up youth meetings.
- Make groups aware of the Native Alcohol Council (NAC) and all the alcohol and drug programs available through AMNSIS and other agencies.
- Do family counselling.
- Gather and present information

on Crime Prevention.

- Summer job creation and placement for the young people.
- Make youth aware of the role of AMNSIS and the background history of the Metis people.
- Set up summer camps where Indian and Metis culture can be taught to the young people.

Joe Crowe brought the meeting to an end stating, "I think you young people are going in the right direction, you're on the right track in getting organized. But, you also need your leaders to back and support you in order for this program to get underway." □



Band 'Fire'

'Fire' at Buffalo

by Alex McCallum

Buffalo Narrows - One of the new talents getting recognized in the North is the band from Buffalo Narrows, called 'Fire'. The group plays for dances in places like La Loche, Ile-a-la-Crosse, and Turnor Lake. This band is composed of all Native members who have worked hard to get to where they are. They raised money to buy their instruments. They have also played at dances to raise funds to help other Native groups.

For example, when 'Fire' puts up a dance in Buffalo Narrows, the Local Community Authority (LCA) takes a percentage of the door receipts to help pay for the new skating arena being built in Buffalo Narrows.

"We play at different communities in the north, and dances are the best type of recreation that there is," a member of the band said.

Members of the band include Freddy Morin, Ivan Morin, Brian Morin, Richard Petit and Eric Petit. Larry Clarke is their manager. The Petit and Morin boys are all brothers. The boys hold various jobs in the community but still find time to get together to practise and make their band the success that it is.

The band now wants to play in other communities. "We are hoping to get invitations from places like La Ronge, Meadow Lake and Jans Bay in the future. We'd like to play at any other places we are invited to," the boys said.

The boys want to prove Native people, too, can make it in the music field. If you would like to hire a good band, phone and make arrangements with Larry Clarke at 235-4745 in Buffalo Narrows. □



ENAWAK (New Life) Graduation

by Leona Poitras

Fort Qu'Appelle - It is a well known fact that alcoholism is a major problem amongst Native people. What is often not explained is that many Native people are doing something about it.

Twenty-eight people from northern Saskatchewan who have dealt with the problem of alcoholism themselves, recently graduated from a course which will enable them to help their own people.

On May 8, 1981 graduation ceremonies were held at Fort San in Fort Qu'Appelle after the group completed the twenty-five day Alcohol Councillors Program called ENAWAK which means 'new life'. This is the second group of people who have taken the course.

Individuals were selected to take the course based on their interest in helping their people deal with alcohol related problems.

Some of the people work as alcohol counsellors in their communities; some work in rehabilitation centres. They are employed by different organizations such as the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) and rehab centres.

The graduates came from Sandy Bay, Ile a la Crosse, La Loche, La Ronge, Uranium City and other points north in Saskatchewan.

Five trainers conducted the program: Eric Tootoosis, founder of ENAWAK; Ethel Starblanket; Alvin Manitopyes; Butch Wolfleg and Tony Stickle.

Winston Wuttunee, well known Indian performer, was master of ceremonies. He said, "Alcoholism doesn't show any rank. It effects all kinds of people in the world. The Indian people and the white man both."



Eric Tootoosis, who comes from the Poundmaker Reserve near North Battleford, was formally introduced and stated, "We are witnessing a new era where Native people are recognizing the problems of alcohol-

ism and trying to do something about it." He congratulated all the people who participated in the program and thanked everyone for their patience, "for being able to stick to it".

Eric also thanked Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, who was represented by Member of Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.) Norm McAuley, for sponsoring the course. Other officials in attendance included: Don McCallum, Director of Social Services, DNS; Frank Richards, Co-ordinator for Alcohol Programs, DNS.

Special mention was made to Dwayne Gysler, who originated the idea of having such a course developed. Dwayne, a recovered alcoholic, is well known to northern people, having counselled many individuals himself. Dwayne told the graduates they were fortunate in having made the decision to stop drinking. "Sobering up is a rough trip. It's like going up stream on a river, but once you



Left to Right: Ethel Starblanket, Alvin Manitopyes, Eric Tootoosis, Winston Wuttunee



Josette Morin at microphone

get there the water is clearer. In other words, you have a better view of yourself and your life."

Farewell words were given by elected chairman of the graduates, Martin Durocher of Ile a la Crosse. "A bond that had become a part of us while we were here, will not be broken. This bond will strengthen us in the North. God be with you and thank you."

Towards the end of the ceremonies, Mr. Tootoosis and the trainers handed out the certificates to the graduates. These certificates had an eagle feather attached. Tootoosis said it was an honour to receive an eagle feather. "A long time, an eagle feather was only worn when someone accomplished a great deed." Josette Morin of Sandy Bay, the eldest of the graduates, was the first one to receive her certificate.

The ceremonies were topped off with the graduates presenting Indian chokers to each of the trainers in appreciation for their patience, guidance and understanding displayed throughout the sessions.

The 28 graduates were:

Sarah Ballantyne	Margaret Doucette
Josette Morin	Fred Topping
Martin Durocher	Louis Roy
Mike LaRiviere	Pauline Morin
Marius Bouvier	Doreen Morin
Rita Smith	Theresa Grandbois
Leonard Lebeauf	Dennis Lemaigre
Sophie LaRiviere	Eddie Roy
Francis Corrigal	Marilyn Charles
Armand Caisse	Ovide Chabouyer
Vicky Gardiner	Floyd Halcrow
John Thomas	Bill McDonald
Peter Blenkinsop	Cecile Herman
Danny Desjarlais	Buffalo Child



Successful talent night at Reserve

by Sarah Genaille

Reserve - A fund raising Talent Night was held Friday, April 24, 1981 at Reserve, Saskatchewan, Local #32. The Talent Night was sponsored by the Reserve Round-Up Committee and the proceeds will be going towards an AA Round-Up to be held sometime in June, 1981.

Trophies were given to the three people who raised the most money. The first prize trophy went to Sarah Genaille, who sang and raised a total of \$95.25; second went to singer Edward Funk, raising a total of \$51.00; third prize went to Charles Genaille, singing and raising a total of \$30.00. Shirley Jones of Carrot River, who is a NAC Field Worker, presented the trophies to the winners.

There were many contestants that participated and all showed very excellent talent, either in singing or playing instruments. A comedy act was performed by the "Hogg Family" of Nipawin, Local #134. They also received a trophy for the fun they provided.

The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was George Ralph Genaille of Reserve. He gave a brief history of



the Native Alcohol Program (NAC). Its objectives, goals and achievements were explained by Sarah Genaille.

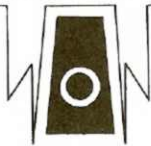
Musical background for the entertainers was provided by Edward Funk, Vern Cote, Dave Morrison and Orville Freegen a country and western band. The group just recently organized and they are well on their way. They are available for booking by phoning Ed Funk at 276-2578.

Money was raised by pledging money to the singers/players and also by selling pop, chips, bars, etc. The total amount of money raised was \$582.00.

The Reserve Round-Up Committee would like to take the opportunity to thank all the people who participated in the Talent Night, for all the donations, and also to the voluntary help who looked after the confectionary.

Organizers said many thanks go to the people for donations and for all the support received from other Locals. □

Provincial and Area News



New Centre at St. Louis

by Rick Cummings

St. Louis - The people of Local 28 at St. Louis, 20 miles south of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, recently celebrated the grand opening of their newly completed Community Centre. On April 24th, the people of the St. Louis Local held a banquet and official grand opening ceremonies, followed by a dance.

112 people from the community and surrounding area, along with various government representatives attended the occasion. Among the government representatives in attendance was Walter Smishek, Minister of Saskatchewan Housing Corporation. Smishek said he was honoured to be a part of the ceremonies and that St. Louis was, in his view, "a clean community, and from what I can see, probably a good place to live." Smishek congratulated the members of the Local for their hard work and spirit of community co-operation.

Murray Hamilton, Area Director for Western Region II, Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) also attended the Grand Opening. In his address, Hamilton said, "we would like to thank the government representatives present for the co-operation they have shown us and to all the local people who have made this possible." Funding for the Centre came from Special ARDA and from Industry and Commerce.

Also in attendance was Dan Cote, Member of Legislature (MLA), and Stan Hovdebo, Member of Parliament (MP). Both congratulated the people of the St. Louis Local for their hard work in making the project a success.

Roy "Judge" Fosseneauve of Cumberland House, long time sup-



Clovis Regnier

porter and member of AMNSIS, also addressed and congratulated the people of Local 28.

Clovis Renee, the President of Local 28 and AMNSIS Housing Field Worker, said the Community Centre was an important need which was finally fulfilled. Among the planned uses for the hall are bingo's, dances, meetings, and training classes. Renee also said they plan to rent out the centre to the community for occasions such as dances, meetings, etc.

Renee said he was very proud and pleased with the completion of the centre which was erected by the members of Local 28 through volunteer work. A centre which, after approximately five years of being an idea, is now finally a reality. □

Extreme Northern Region I **ASSOCIATION OF METIS AND NON STATUS INDIANS OF SASKATCHEWAN** requires an

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FIELD WORKER

Duties:

- 1) To assist and promote the development of specific business and economic development projects
- 2) To assist and promote the preparation of specific social development projects
- 3) To assist and promote the pre-projects organization and planning process at the area and events when such activities are orientated toward potential project development
- 4) To enhance the accessibility of people to federal and provincial programs and resources
- 5) To train area and local people so that they may be prepared for economic and social development projects.

The successful candidate must be of Native ancestry and must be a northerner (15 years in the north or half lifetime). The candidate will be working in Camsell Portage, Uranium City, Stoney Rapids and Wollaston Lake.

Starting Date: June 15, 1981 to June 15, 1982.

Salary: \$1,400/\$1,800 per month depending on experience.

Apply to:

AMNSIS Northern Region I
c/o Ray Jones
Regional Director
P.O. Box 895
Uranium City, Sask. S0J 2W0.
Closing Date: **June 12, 1981.**



Upisask Theatre

by Rick Cummings

Ile-a-la-Crosse - Rossignol School of Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, has been offering a credit Drama Class to its grades 10, 11, and 12 students since the fall of 1976. Since that time, students involved in the classes have created six plays and are presently working on a seventh one.

Students in the drama classes have toured many northern communities as well as some southern ones with their plays. The drama class/club is called Upisask Theatre; Upisask meaning "little" in Cree.

Lon Borgerson, principal of Rossignol School, has been the teacher/director of the drama club since it started. The students involved in Upisask Theatre have a lot of respect for Lon and feel that a lot of credit for the success of the drama club goes to him. Although Lon may be leaving Rossignol School this year, he feels if the school can get a drama teacher, Upisask Theatre will

continue to be a success.

All the plays that come out of the drama classes at Rossignol School are created from ideas from the students. The ideas are then put into script form. They have auditions where they decide which students best suit the parts.

The plays are generally about life in Ile-a-la-Crosse and communities in northern Saskatchewan. The themes are ones the students can easily relate to and most of the plays include Cree and Chipewyan dialogue.

The first play developed was called *Sakitawak Kayas*. *Kayas* means 'a long time ago' and *Sakitawak* is the Cree word for Ile-a-la-Crosse. The play is about the way life was in Ile-a-la-Crosse in the past. *Sakitawak-Kayas* went on tour in the spring of 1978 to Pinehouse, Beauval, Green Lake, Canoe Lake, Patanuak and other northern communities. The tour was very successful. The aud-

iences enjoyed it as it was a play about a northern community and it contained Cree dialogue.

Napew was the second play created by the drama class. *Napew* means 'young man' in Cree and the play is the story of a young man who leaves the traditional way of life for a modern northern community and the problems he has to face adjusting to this new lifestyle. *Napew* toured various northern communities. It was also filmed by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (NDS) Extension Services. This play was in both Cree and English.

The Pin was the third play created by the drama class and it was part of a Celebrate Saskatchewan project between Upisask Theatre and drama students in Arcola, Saskatchewan, south of Regina. *The Pin* was directed by Allan Lake, drama teacher and it told the story of Ile-a-la-Crosse as seen through the eyes of an old woman. *The Pin* not only included Cree and English dialogue but also Chipewyan. The play was performed in Arcola to large enthusiastic audiences, and a mini-version of the play was a winner of the 1980 La Ronge Summer Festival Talent Show. It is still in the Provincial Talent Competition. Finalists have not been announced.

The Girl Across the Lake is the fourth play and it was created as a Summer Works Project by Upisask Theatre under the direction of Bruce Lawton. The play is a one act comedy about a young girl who becomes pregnant and some of the humorous situations she encounters with her father, her boyfriend, and the mother of her boyfriend. *The Girl Across the Lake* was taken on tour to La Loche, Ducharme Lake, and Canoe Lake. It was also filmed by

Continued on Page 32
June 1981



Ile a la Crosse Drama Group



METIS AND NON-STATUS S FOR OPPOSITION TO CANADIAN CONSTITUT GROWING

Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), today advised that continuing support for the Trudeau/Broadbent constitutional package is growing among the Metis and Non-Status Indians in Canada.

Mr. Sinclair said, at a meeting in Winnipeg two weeks ago, that the growing support for the Trudeau/Broadbent constitutional package is a political deal that betrays the Native people.

Even Harry Daniels, the President of the Native Council of Canada, has expressed opposition to the present constitutional package.

Mr. Sinclair stated that, "As a result of this total support for the

RE: PENDING CRIMINAL C

The following statement was released by Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary of AMNSIS.

These are difficult times.

We live in a land of plenty with vast resources yet the Metis and Non-Status Indians of this province wallow in poverty. Why? Why do we have high unemployment? Why do we suffer a housing crisis?

It makes for difficult times.

In a land where political leaders claim democracy and free enterprise, why do governments not respect our aboriginal rights? Why do governments not honor our land claims? Why can't we have a fair and just settlement of our land claims? We are prepared to sit at the table and negotiate.

Without a just settlement of our aboriginal claims, we will continue to live in difficult times.

Presently the country continues to debate a new Constitution. The physical and social needs of present and succeeding generations of Metis and Non-Status Indians have been ignored in the constitutional process. The new Constitution is designed to protect our rights. It enshrines poverty only. Our protests and demands for a new constitutional package have been ignored.

We oppose the Constitution because it ensures difficult times for our people.

AMNSIS has been consistently the strongest organization representing Metis and Non-Status Indians. AMNSIS is not afraid of governments - or any else - in its struggle for justice for its members. We have made enemies of those who choose to maintain the *status quo*, and we will continue to do so as it is.

A.M.N.S.I.S. finds itself and its officers harassed by the institutions which it opposes.

SUPPORT ION

June 12, 1981

AMNSIS will redouble its efforts to sink the constitutional package in England. Our legal counsel, Mr. Rob Milen, was in Vancouver last week discussing our proposed legal case with counsel for the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs (UBCIC)."

AMNSIS was the first Native group in Canada to reject the Native rights package agreed to by the three leaders of the national Native organizations on January 30, 1981.

Mr. Frank Tomkins, AMNSIS Provincial Secretary, also stated that, "the real issue facing our organization is a proposed Canadian Constitution which will mean the final destruction of our rights. Nothing will stand in the way of our efforts to secure a Native Charter of Rights for Natives as part of a new constitution for Canada, rather than the present package which entrenches poverty for Natives."

"An example of how our rights are being abused is evident in the present criminal charges being brought against the Association and its officers by the R.C.M.P.," Mr. Tomkins also stated that, "Our full Executive and Board stand behind Jim Sinclair and Mr. Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director, with respect to certain criminal charges brought against them and AMNSIS. On June 3, 1981, Executive and Board unanimously expressed a full vote of confidence in their ability to represent and speak for the organization. This situation fully demonstrates why we must have a Charter of Native Rights in the constitution."

CHARGES

Secretary of

But we have other difficulties. AMNSIS suffers a severe lack of funding. Important programs are underfunded, if at all. We are understaffed. We urgently need a decent communications program for the membership. We lack resources for adequate equipment, and facilities for offices, meetings and training programs. The list is endless.

And now we are faced with another burden. AMNSIS, its President Jim Sinclair, and Executive Director Wayne McKenzie, have been charged with a number of criminal offences. Unfortunately, since the matter is before the Courts, neither AMNSIS, Jim or Wayne can comment in any fashion on these charges.

This makes for difficult times because AMNSIS, Jim and Wayne cannot yet publicly defend themselves.

These charges must be dealt with in a Court of Law so that witnesses can openly give testimony to the events in question under oath. The truth must come out. It will come out! A judge and jury will hear all the charges brought against A.M.N.S.I.S., Jim and Wayne. However, our Board and Executive have now been advised by our lawyers that in their opinion, the charges against A.M.N.S.I.S., Jim and Wayne, in the Bear Creek matter are absolutely without foundation. We are advised by the lawyers not to discuss the other charges publicly until all evidence is presented in court.

In the interim, AMNSIS, Jim and Wayne cannot publicly defend themselves against these charges. Rumours will persist about their conduct. Those who oppose, or don't respect the organization, will have a field day. They will say we are crooks.

They will try to make times even more difficult for the organization and for our people.

We will weather this latest obstacle. We will deal only with the real issues - the Canadian Constitution, aboriginal rights and land claims, housing, employment, education, and so on.

We will work to resolve these real issues so that there will be no more difficult times.



Housing Shortage at Bear Creek

by Rick Cummings

Bear Creek - Bear Creek is a small Metis community in northern Saskatchewan, 25 miles south of La Loche, Saskatchewan. The people who live there originally came from La Loche.

They say they moved away from there because it was becoming too expensive and the lifestyle was becoming too restrictive. They wanted to recapture their traditional ways of living -- to live off the land without the restrictions that now exist in established communities.

People lived at Bear Creek even before the highway came to La Loche in the sixties. The people trapped, fished, had gardens and some had livestock. They were a small self-sufficient group. In May 1980, there were only six families living at Bear Creek.

In the early seventies, when the town of La Loche was surveyed and divided into lots, various bylaws started coming into effect. People soon had to give up much of their freedom and former lifestyle. One alternative was to relocate. Many families moved and formed other smaller communities like Garson Lake, Ducharme Lake and Bear Creek.

La Loche Methy Co-op is a co-operative involved in a post cutting operation. It is subsidized through government funding and is one of the main sources of employment for people in the area. Some people do some trapping. There are a couple of lakes which have fairly good fishing, but to avoid fishing out the lakes, the people are not involved in commercial fishing -- they only fish for food.

In June 1980, when the post cutting operation was set up at Bear Creek, there was an influx of people into the settlement. At that time, there were seventy people employ-



ed, all living in tents and the few houses that existed. The post cutting operation continued throughout the summer, fall and most of the winter.

When it became colder, some of the workers continued to stay in tents, some crowded into houses and others moved back to La Loche, travelling back and forth to work every day. The children of families living at Bear Creek were bused to school.

Housing became a major problem and the people approached Marius Cummings, Area Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), to see if he could help them out. Cummings immediately checked out the situation and found the housing problem had reached emergency proportions. He asked the provincial organization to help.

Between December 1980 and

January 1981, five trailers were brought in to Bear Creek. This eased the housing problem to some extent.

The people who received the trailers are adding porches and steps to them, building fences and fixing them up into comfortable homes. The trailers have no electricity.

However, it looks like the housing shortage will even be greater this coming winter. Presently, there are about eighty people living at Bear Creek and according to the local people, more are moving in. The post cutting operation is expected to resume in July and since there is virtually no employment at La Loche, the population is expected to once again increase at Bear Creek.

The organization says housing has to be provided for those who want to work and they will continue to pressure government for assistance regarding this matter. □



Who Are Students Yet Professionals Too? The Lamanites! That's Who!

by Lizabeth Nicholls

Regina - "Who are the Lamanites?" you may ask. It's the name given to the Native people of North, South and Central America as well as those from Polynesia, that group of islands from Hawaii and Australia.

The Lamanite Generation, is a troupe made up of about seventy Native students, attending Brigham Young University in Utah, and who go on the road at the close of the school year, to bring traditional music, dances and good fellowship to the communities where they perform.

About seven hundred people, grandmas, grandpas, babies, mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, came together at Sheldon Williams Collegiate Auditorium in Regina on May 11th to participate in an evening of swirling colour, joyous motion, humour and friendship. From the first handshake of greeting to all the final leave taking, the event was one that every member of the audience will remember and look forward to the next visit, three years down the road.

Sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and coordinated by various local Native groups and individuals such as Regina Friendship Centre, the students included Saskatchewan on their tour this year, being billeted in local homes. The students do not receive pay, but donate their time and talent. Proceeds from their performances and sales of their records and tapes, go to the travel expenses for their yearly tours.

All the students work before, during and after the show. The final soloist, after shaking hands with members of the audience, proceeded to dismantle the lighting equipment.



The program was a balance of traditional and modern selections ranging from a Hoop Dance and a Navajo Gourd Dance to such numbers as a modern dance adaptation of traditional sign language to the popular song, Cherokee Nation. Some performances were gentle and graceful, such as the Polynesian Hula, other spirited, lusty and vigorous, like the Mexican Hat Dance, to ones that combined fun and laughter, like the number, Indian Clowns, where the group shows us that Indians love to make jokes, as with their trick costumes.

The infectious enthusiasm of these entertainers was caught by the crowd mostly Native, who clapped, whistled and cheered with extra gusto for the sound of the Cable Regina crews who taped the production for later broadcast. (Note: A copy of the tape will be on file with Chris LaFontaine at AMNSIS, and may be borrowed, by arrangement for schools and group use.)

An honest consideration of all people was made that night, as church members, acting as ushers, gave special attention to the seating of guests in wheelchairs. They got the best seats in the house - front row!

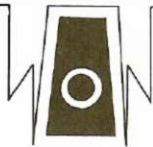
The audience came prepared, because all through the show flash bulbs were popping like disco strobe lights. The performers didn't seem to mind though. Their bubbling showmanship shone through.

It made my skin prickle with excitement to watch these tremendously talented young people show such endurance and stamina. The hoop dancers completed their entire performance, ending with two Eagle's eggs, from both head and feet, and then - they did it all over again, without a rest and without the special black light effects, for the benefit of the television crew.

Many people, myself included, came away with good feelings, a fullness of spirit, and some records, tapes and photos as souvenirs.

One of the most moving songs, written by two Native students, was sung near the finale, urging other Native young people to strive for the best in their own lives so as to be able to help others. What more fitting a way to conclude than by passing along their very own words?

*"Go my son,
Go and climb the ladder,
Go my son,
Go and earn your feather,
Go my son
Make your people proud of you.
Work my son
Get an education,
Work my son
Learn a good vocation,
And climb my son
Go and take a lofty view.
From the ladder
Of an education,
You can see
To help your Indian Nation,
And reach my son
And lift your people up with you!"*



Riel Local - Very Active!

by Leona Poitras

Regina - "We have a lot of projects going now and are keeping very busy," said Don Ross, President of the Riel Local of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

The Riel Local estimates that it represents approximately 12,000 Metis and Non-Status Indians in Regina. Ross said that this local is one of the strongest in the province and has a proven track record in financial and operational functions of project administration.

In a recent interview with the Riel Local executive and staff, the following is a brief update of the projects that the Riel Local has in operation and has received approval for.

GABRIEL HOUSING CORPORATION

"To provide acceptable housing to the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Regina," is the main objective in establishing the Gabriel Housing Corporation (GHC).

Gabriel Housing Corporation was approved recently and is still in the process of working out the administration details with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).

Ross said that these are some of the goals and objectives of GHC:

- to provide housing unit rentals at affordable rates for Metis and Non-Status persons of Regina which will help them get out of the high rent houses they presently can't afford;
- to promote community productivity by Metis and Non-Status persons of Regina, getting them more involved in community activities;
- acquire and/or construct approximately 250 residential housing units for Metis and Non-Status persons in Regina alleviating the housing shortage problem for our people;



- provide an opportunity for moderate and low income Metis and Non-Status persons to purchase a residential housing unit, under a 'Rent to Own Plan';
- create and develop employment skills for Metis and Non-Status persons in Regina. Native people will be employed to build and maintain these units;
- create and develop basic urban community adjustments for Metis and Non-Status persons of Regina. This means helping the rural people adjust to city living conditions;
- address and attempt to reduce the high ratio of multifamily households for Metis and Non-Status persons in Regina. A lot of families are now forced to live together in one house because of high rents and shortage of housing.

Ross summed it up by saying, "it is the intent of the Gabriel Housing Corporation to introduce sound business ethics and practices with a strong management system which will adequately adhere to the property management procedures."

REGINA NATIVE ACTIVITY CENTRE

Native people in Regina are encountering many real and pressing needs but one that really stands out is the need for a special facility for sports and recreation.

We know from statistical reports that of the 1,000 crimes reported in 1980, 99% of these were juvenile related and these juveniles were of Native ancestry.

It is realized that a sports complex is not the complete answer to combat this problem. But, the mere existence of a sports facility will help keep these juveniles off the street and less apt to become involved in crimes.

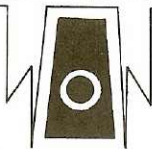
In addition to promoting the development of recreational and social skills, the complex will give the Native youth a sense of belonging and contributing to the community as participants.

The Riel Local of AMNSIS has submitted a proposal to the City of Regina, the Provincial Government and the Federal Government for funding of this sports complex.

The following are the aims and objectives of the complex:

- to provide an opportunity for Native persons to participate in sports and recreational activities;
- to provide adequate and acceptable facilities to actively participate in sports and recreation;
- to promote and enhance the social skills that will contribute to the betterment of our community;
- to provide an opportunity to experience positive alternate activities;
- to provide an opportunity for Native persons to recognize their potential and capabilities in sports and recreation;
- to develop and maintain a healthy

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attitude towards competition through sports and recreation;

- to provide a sense of community belonging and identity;
- to provide an opportunity for Native persons to compete on an equal basis with their peers.

Plans for the complex include a comprehensive, multipurpose, multi functional building which will accommodate a wide range of activities.

Another important factor being considered is in the selection of a site with good transportation services to which Native families have easy access to and large enough to allow possible future growth, should the need arise.

Three important features of the proposed facility include:

- 1) To have a full size gymnasium with lockers and showers;
- 2) To have an ice arena with a fair amount of seating capacity;
- 3) Office accommodation for sports and recreation staff.

The Riel Local is now anxiously awaiting word on approval for this project.

COMMUNITY SERVICES COUNSELLORS

"Social problems are plentiful for Native people in urban centres. That's why the Riel Local is in the process of establishing a Community Services Counsellors (CSC) program," said one of the executive of the Riel Local.

The three year program has been approved and will be funded by the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP). The project will train a Project Manager and three counsellors and will hire two more counsellors next year.

The counsellors will undergo intensive training under qualified instructors to deal with social problems of Native people, including marital problems, welfare, health, education, financial, home responsibility and care, assisting them to better urbanization.

The proposed services will not only be available to the housing project occupants, but to all members and new arrivals to the city.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS

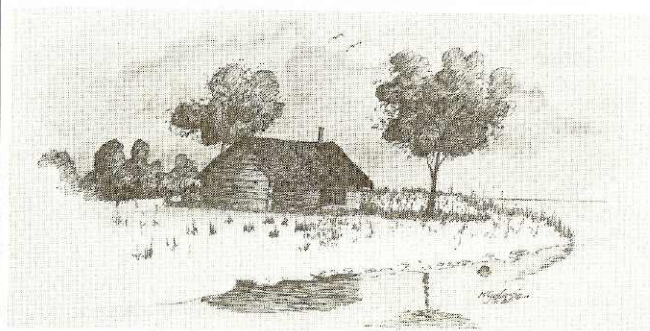
"Many of our people need training in order to qualify for employment," stated Don Ross.

This is when the Local executive decided to start the Community Development Workers project. They have four people who they are training: Myrna Desjarlais, Rose Peterson, Geraldine Sangwais and Dianne Sangwais. The project started in January, 1981 and will run for one year.

The project provides job experience to Metis people so that they can eventually work in service programs within the Association. In some cases, workers will be capable to work in programs offered to Native people through different government agencies.

An interesting part of this project is the trainees are placed to work in AMNSIS programs for a period of three months for on-the-job training. This training period is done on a rotating basis. After a trainee is finished his or her time in one program, they go into another program for three more months and so on, until they have worked in all programs under the Association.

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The programs under AMNSIS include: the Native Alcohol Council (NAC), the Native Employment Centre, New Breed and the Recreation Department.

They will also be involved in workshops such as: AMNSIS orientation, communications (writing skills, reporting, organizing and record keeping), interviewing techniques and human relations.

Ross said, "At the end of this project, a one week workshop will be held so that we can review the content of skills the trainees have acquired."

THE RIEL CRESAULTIS SENIOR CITIZENS SOCIETY

"They have finally found a place to meet," said Don Ross, referring to the Riel Cresaultis Senior Citizens Society.

The group will be opening up their new centre at 1534 Albert Street in Regina near the end of June, 1981.

After a lengthy battle to get funding, the project was finally approved through the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) with the Riel Local as its sponsor.

Ross says the main objective of the group is to help co-ordinate the many social, economic and cultural concerns affecting retired Metis and Non-Status Indian people in Regina.

The drop-in centre will enable these elders to have a place to get together, whether it be socially, whether it be for educational purposes, or to carry on their cultural activities.

NOTE: For a more indepth story on the Riel Cresaultis Senior Citizens Society, refer back to last month's edition of New Breed (May 1981).

THE NATIVE EMPLOYMENT CENTRE

"The Native Employment Centre has been acknowledged as one of the best Native employment projects in the province," said Dona Desmarais, Director of the Centre.

The office of the Native Employment Centre has been in operation for one year. They currently employ six full-time staff:

Dona Desmarais
Director
Marlene Anderson
Receptionist/Bookkeeper
Delora Parisian
Employment Counsellor
Louisa Muskego
Employment Counsellor
Dan-Paul Bork
Employment Counsellor
Victor Pelletier

Placement Officer - Casual Labor
"This staff is familiar with the Native peoples social and cultural background; therefore employment services provided at the centre are not only specialized but individualized," Desmarais said.

She also said during the past year they have had over 900 new registrations with the office. The centre has been successful in placing the following:

Full-time placements - 171
Training placements - 96
Casual Labor placements - 3,648

Riel Local signed a contract on April 1, with Canada Manpower which will enable them to extend their services to the Native public.



Doug Sinclair



Doug La Fontaine

The Native Employment Centre is located at:

Suite 205
2505 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6

PHONE: 527-8535

REGINA CRISIS UNIT AND DROP-IN CENTRE

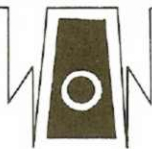
As the Native population increases in Regina, the problem of alcoholism increases, too. A way to deal with this problem would be crisis intervention, referrals and informational services to Native families before damage is done to the family unit.

With this in mind, the Native Alcohol Council (NAC) established the Regina Crisis Unit and Drop-In Centre. It was felt this centre was necessary because other services available now to Native families are geared to assist them after they have experienced family breakdown.

The Crisis Unit has two trained staff on call 24 hours a day. They are in direct contact with other agencies to assist them in providing meaningful direction to families before a crisis arises.

The crisis centre is located in the offices of the Riel Local at #205 - 2505 11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6.

Contact: Stu Herman or Doug Sinclair
Phone: 525-0387 if ever the need arises in your life or if you know of anyone else who may need assistance.



Kapachee

by Carol Esquega

Fort Qu'Appelle - The South-East Area of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) is more than proud to have established a recognized Institute known as the Kapachee Training Centre. Kapachee has assisted many Native people to obtain training and counselling. It is located in Fort Qu'Appelle where it is most accessible for the local people within the area.

Kapachee means "stay over night" in Cree. It can accommodate twelve students and has the friendly atmosphere where people go and are made to feel welcome. The Kapachee Centre consists of three full-time staff; Dominic La Fontaine - Manager, Paul Tourond - Counsellor, and Patricia Lynn Currie, the new secretary.

Kapachee has been in operation since October 1976 and its main purpose is to meet the needs of the local people in the area. For example, if the local people express a need to obtain secretarial training and enough people are interested, then the process of advertising the course and selecting teachers begins.

Specialized courses that have been offered at Kapachee are bookkeeping, accounting, secretarial, typing and upgrading 11 & 12. They are now in the process of preparing a Social Alcohol program which will begin on the 1st of June. Thirty-five applications have already been submitted and eight people will be selected.

Applicants are usually interviewed by the Area Education Committee and a counsellor from Kapachee Centre. This committee consists of Eva Peter, Vera McLeod, Eldon La Fontaine, Bev Worsley, Darlene Deschambeault, Daryle Desjarlais and Tom Desjarlais. This process



also applies to teachers who are hired.

Most students are funded through Non-Registered Indian and Metis (NRIM) program in co-operation with the Community Colleges of Saskatchewan. Students at Kapachee do not face the high cost of accommodations, food, and travel as they would in the city. Having to relocate into the urban centre only creates additional expenses which many of them cannot afford.

Students of Kapachee are required to pay \$100 a month room and board which covers their accommodations, laundry and meals. This system is very convenient for the students as it allows them much more time to concentrate on their studies.

Along with all these advantages, Kapachee provides one-to-one counselling. Paul Tourond, who is the Counsellor, holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology. He counsels those who have problems with alcoholism, drugs, social and personal problems.

According to staff at Kapachee, the retention rate is high with very few people dropping out in the middle of the courses. They say it is

because of the selection of students and the individualized counselling provided. □

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Continued from Page 23

DNS Extension Services. The play was developed in July and August of 1980.

Rip was created by Upisasik Theatre during the 1980-81 academic year with a cast of nine students with Lon Borgerson as director. *Rip* is the story of a young man who falls asleep in 1936 and doesn't wake up until 1981. The play is basically a comedy dealing with the situations that develop as he tried to cope with the modern life of Ile-a-la-Crosse. *Rip* has been shown in Beauval, Ducharme Lake, La Ronge and Stanley Mission. Upisasik Theatre is planning a spring production of *Rip* which will be entered in the Provincial Drama Festival.

It's My Life is the most recent play to be created by Upisasik Theatre. The play is about a young man who decides that he doesn't need an education to be successful and decides to quit school and go to work in the Cluff Lake Mine. The young man then has a dream in which he dies of radiation overdose. When he wakes up he is not too sure if he wants to quit school and work in the Cluff Lake Mine.

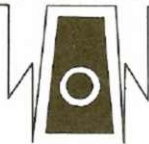
A play that Upisasik Theatre is currently working on is called *The Dinner*.

On May 31, Upisasik Theatre will be going to Saskatoon, in an artistic exchange project with the Shoestring Art Gallery. The school at La Loche, 170 kilometres north of Ile-a-la-Crosse, is also involved in the project in doing the art work for the play.

The students in Upisasik Theatre are raising all of the money for the trip to Saskatoon, hoping to raise \$2,000. They have raised some of their own money for previous trips and tours. Upisasik Theatre will be presenting *Rip* and *It's My Life* and possibly one other play while in the south.



New Breed



The following is taken from a short summary of "Drama in Ile-a-la-Crosse, by Lon Borgerson:

"The success of Upisasik Theatre has proven the following:

- that drama programmes should be offered by schools everywhere as part of the curriculum;
- that such programmes are more meaningful if they are based on the students' own creativity - on improvising, as opposed to scripted drama;
- that more drama is needed in the North - to capture the issues, the humor, and the language of the North."

The following materials are available for loan from Rossignol School:

Sakitawak Kayas: script

Napew: (B & W - 40 minutes)

The Pin: video (Color - 60 minutes)

The Girl Across The Lake: script and videotape (Color - 45 minutes)

The Pin: videotape (Color) 40 minutes

Duck Lake to Improve it's Streets



left to right: Jerry Hammersmith (P.A. Duck Lake MLA) presenting a cheque to Leonard Pambrun (president Duck Lake Local) and Alec Baribeau (Duck Lake Mayor) watching left to right: Jerry Durocher (Economic Development AMNSIS), Murray Hamilton (AMNSIS Area Director) and Randy Wallace (Dept. Social Services).

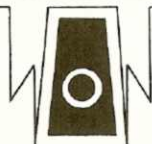
Duck Lake - An initial payment of \$10,303 for street improvements was recently presented to the President of Duck Lake Metis Local No.10, Leonard Pambrun, and to Alex Baribeau, Mayor of the town. Jerry Hammersmith, Member of the Legislature for the Prince Albert-Duck Lake Constituency presented the cheque on behalf of the government. Also on hand were Murray Hamilton, Area Director for Western Region II, Jerry Durocher, Economic Development Field Worker, representing the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

(AMNSIS), and Randy Wallace of the Saskatoon Department of Social Services.

The joint local project is expected to cost a total of \$64,000 with \$32,052.25 coming from the Department of Social Services through their Employment Support Program. Materials will be supplied by the Town of Duck Lake.

Six people have been hired through the AMNSIS Local to construct 20 blocks of sidewalks, curbs, and gutters. Plans are to have all the street work completed by this fall. □

Provincial and Area News



Teeing off

by Carol Esquega

REGINA - The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) held its first tournament at Murray's Golf Course in Regina on May 2 & 3 1981.

Dennis Klyne, co-ordinator, said 33 men and three women took part from all over the province. However, Dennis hopes to see more women entering in up-coming tournaments. There were four flights for men and one for women.

The weekend weather did not prove to be ideal for golfing, however most of the participants outlasted the windy and rainy conditions and still managed to obtain good scores.

At the end of the tournament, Dennis presented medalions and trophies to the three finalists in each flight. The entry fee went towards the prizes and the green fees.

Following are the list of winners and scores of each flight from the 36 hole tournament.



CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT	TOTAL SCORES
Louie Sinclair of Regina	156
Jim Sinclair of Regina	163
Greg Murdoch of Regina	168

WOMENS FLIGHT	TOTAL SCORES
Linda Potras of Balcarres	197
Christina Pelletier of Regina	215
Elizabeth Bourdeau of Regina	227

FIRST FLIGHT	TOTAL SCORES
Lloyd Thompson of Regina	177
Gilbert Blondeau of Fort Qu'Appelle	179
Robert Pelletier of Regina	183

SECOND FLIGHT	TOTAL SCORES
Fred Schoenthal of Regina	180
Enoch Poitras of Balcarres	182
Pierre Poitras of Prince Albert	183

THIRD FLIGHT	TOTAL SCORES
Morris Blondeau of Regina	188
Charles Racette of Regina	195
Glen Anaquod of Fort Qu'Appelle	198

The AMNSIS Golf Tour will continue in various parts of the province all summer with provincial playoffs at the end of the golf season.

The AMNSIS recreation department would like to invite all Native golfers to participate in these tournaments.

Watch for posters. For further information contact: Claude Petit in Regina at 525-6721 or call toll free at 1-800-667-5625.

UPCOMING TOURNAMENTS

July 11 & 12	August 8 & 9
Cooke Golf Course	Murray Golf Course
Prince Albert	Regina
Tee off at 10:00 a.m.	Tee off at 10:00 a.m.



News Briefs

Sit-in at Buffalo

Buffalo Narrows - There was a recent sit-in at the Buffalo Narrows hotel beverage room. The Native people wanted to meet with the hotel management and discuss some grievances.

As a result of the sit-in, the group got a meeting with Emerson Duchaman, the owner of the hotel. The local group asked why the bar was closed between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m., and why the prices of beer and other beverages were much higher than in the south. The local delegation said prices were much higher in Buffalo Narrows than in Uranium City for example. However, the main issue raised was why some people had been barred out, in what the group felt was an unfair way.

At the end of the meeting, it was agreed that the bar would re-open between 7:30 and 8:30 p.m. and some of the people that were barred out would be let in. In reference to the high cost of liquor, Duchaman said it was due to the freight costs.

Native Problems Conference

Regina - Urban Affairs Minister Walter Smishek announced that a provincial Native conference will be held in Regina in late November (the exact date has yet to be determined).

The aim of this conference will be to discuss the economic and social problems facing Saskatchewan's growing Native population.

Mr. Smishek hopes that all people in the province will take part in this

conference, both Native and Non-Native. He said, "I am convinced that the solution to the situation lies in our total society becoming involved." He feels that the conference is necessary because problems are becoming more acute.

A steering committee, headed by Teal Lowery of the University of Regina and representatives from the province's major Native and Non-Native organizations will co-ordinate the conference.

The main topics of the conference will be economic development, employment, education, culture, communications, land claims, social institutions and the role of the political institutions.

The format wants to promote a lot of participation in the form of workshops, seminars and panel discussions that will result in resolutions that would prompt government action.

We're Doing It Ourselves

Regina - Various Native and government agencies recently held their second workshop in an attempt to promote stronger working relationships between Native and Non-Native people of Regina. The one day workshop called "We're Doing it Ourselves" was attended by over 50 people April 2 at the exhibition cafeteria.

The workshop started at 9 a.m. and participants were given time to meet with each other. The Native agencies introduced themselves and explained the organizations they represented.

Discussion groups were formed focusing on Native issues. Areas brought out ranged from the education system to the Royal Canadian Police.

Following are a few of the problems identified in the existing service agencies.

Lack of Co-ordination - People who come to the city find a wide range of services available. As a result they are often shuffled from one agency to another. There is also a duplication of services which leaves people confused. In addition, people are often rejected because they do not fit some narrow criteria these agencies have established.

Inadequacies - Most agencies have too large a case load for their staff to deal with effectively. Many of the Native groups who provide support services find themselves over extended and spread too thin to cover the client's needs adequately.

Bureaucracy - There are too many forms to be completed before people can get the assistance needed. There is a great need for more one-to-one counselling.

Language - There is a serious lack of understanding because English is not the Native peoples first language; more specifically the bureaucratic jargon used by most agencies is difficult to understand.

Domination - Many people feel they are over supervised from too many agencies - social services, health, schools, police, etc. There is a great need for all agencies to have a better understanding of their needs and feelings.

Ed Kempling, one of the co-ordinators, said more Native Agencies were expected to attend as invitations had been extended to them. Many felt the day was spent on a worthwhile cause. He hopes to have another similar workshop in the future.



News Briefs

First Graduates

Buffalo Narrows - 1981 will be a year to remember for some grade twelve students at the Twin Lakes High School in Buffalo Narrows. This is the first year ever that there will be graduation ceremonies for the students. The school is now staffed and equipped to handle grade twelve level instruction.

Mr. Max Borgnick, principal of the school, sees that as a very good sign and he hopes there will be more graduates in the future.

Native Radio & T.V. Programs

Regina - Concern has been expressed on many occasions by Native groups on the lack of accessibility and the lack of relevant material on radio and television programming in Canada.

The Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) recently gave approval to the Canadian Satellite Communication Inc. (CANCOM) to provide multiple channel and radio broadcasting services which could improve programming for Native people.

At a recent meeting of northern groups involved in communication in Prince Albert, a major concern was that many communities have already spent large amounts of money on equipment.

The CRTC representatives said they should be able to pick up CANCOM's radio and T.V. signals at a small increase in cost. The com-

munities were also told some are now picking up American T.V. signals on an illegal basis.

CRTC approved CANCOM's application to take the place of the increasing number of unauthorized satellite earth stations operating across the country.

Via satellite, CANCOM will be able to distribute radio and television services through CHAN-TV Vancouver, CITV-TV Edmonton, CHCH-TV Hamilton, CFMQ-FM Moncton, CKAC and CITE-FM Montreal, CKO-FM-2 Toronto, CIRK-FM Edmonton and CFMI-FM Vancouver and two Native language radio signals.

CRTC also gave approval for the distribution of Native television programs, on a part-time basis, on the channels used for transmitting television signals.

Based on the approval of their license, CANCOM is expected to:

- provide one video and two audio uplinks in northern areas, suitable Native groups for Native-produced programming;
- substitute up to ten hours per week of Native-produced television programming to be aired at appropriate times, on the satellite channels in the place of southern programming;
- consult with Native communication societies and assist them in developing their own local production.

CANCOM is owned by five shareholders, who are also the directors. They are all experienced broadcasters situated across Canada.

CANCOM plans to appoint one Native representative as a vice-president who will be directly responsible to the Board of Directors for the coordination and scheduling of Native programming.

According to CANCOM officials, they expect to start operations sometime this summer.

Acid Rain CBC Documentary

"What goes up, must come down"
"More wealth and more energy equals more pollution"
"The choices are simple - fresh air or pay cheques"

These quotations are from a new CBC documentary 'Acid Rain' aired recently. This film is a summary of the dilemma of acid rain and its far reaching effects in Canada and the United States.

The chemical process by which sulphurous emissions are converted into dangerous rain is neatly explained. So, too, are the rationals used by vested interests on each side of the border.

"We're not sentimental, we're in the business of using our money wisely", stated a spokesman for Inco, one of the major corporate culprits. This statement was in defense of his company's refusal to invest in expensive methods to reduce pollution.

This short-sighted view is shared by "big business, big labor and big politics united in a common cause", according to the film.

Rick Groen, who reviewed the documentary for the *Globe and Mail*, says the union between big business, big labor and big politics is easy to see through - protect profits in order to protect jobs in order to protect votes. The question of who protects the environment remains unanswered.

The program emphasizes means do exist to alleviate, if not fully correct, the situation. But just as emphatically, it proves that where there's a way, there is not necessarily a will.

Our People



"I would much rather encourage and coach children to play baseball than to play the game myself", says **Margaret Samuelson**, one of the volunteer assistant coaches of Triple A Minor Baseball League in Regina.

Margaret became involved when several of her children came home from school one day with an application form to enroll in the soft ball team. As a member of the Argyle Park Association, she decided to apply for assistant coach's position.

Margaret coaches the division 1

Pipers League. The twelve boys, who are between the ages of 7 and 9, meet twice a week at various school grounds throughout Regina.

A mother of eleven children, Margaret finds working with these children very rewarding. She enjoys meeting and working with other coaches and the parents. Margaret would like to see more parents take part in these community activities. "It gives the children and coaches a lot of moral support."



Margaret Samuelson

If you ever drop by our New Breed office the first smiling face you'll see is **Beverly Cardinal**. With fingers flying and keyboard clacking, she quickly and accurately works her way through the mountains of work on her desk.

Bev does all the New Breed's secretarial work, types for the Dumont Field Liaison Program, handles tons of Larry Heinemann's (consultant) work, and looks after the receptionist duties for all three programs.

Bev has been involved in secretarial work for about five years and has been in her present position for eight months. "There's a lot of variety here ... I really enjoy it," she said. When she's not typing, filing, and answering the phones (which never quit ringing), she works on keeping the New Breed's circulation system up to date.

Bev enjoys spending a lot of time with her two children, Rhysie, age eight and Shana, who is five. They both attend Connaught School in Regina where there is a fairly active parents group. She has been secretary of the group for one year and is also involved with the Community School Program. This program was set up in three Regina schools with a

high Native population: Albert School (who took the lead in promoting such a program), Kitchener School and Connaught School. The community groups have worked for a year with the Department of Education trying to get more community involvement into the schools and hopefully more Native input.

SUNTEP (Southern Urban Native Teachers Education Program) recently approached Bev to help them with a slide tape presentation. She contributed to their promotion by narrating the film. "That was a real experience ... it was great fun", she said as she relayed some of the funnier aspects of putting together this type of presentation.

Just recently Bev has tried her hand at typesetting. She is interested in learning more about it and considering going into the typesetting field.

Camping and curling are activities Bev really enjoys. She does a lot of camping with her family in the summer time. For winter fun she likes to curl. As a matter of fact, the team she curls with, the Army and Navy Vets, took first place this winter in the Top Flight and also won the Grand Aggregate.



Beverly Cardinal

Northeastern Saskatchewan residents are lucky to have **Lynda Johnson** residing among their midst.

For many years, Lynda has been involved in trying to assist her people in dealing with the problem of alcoholism.

Lynda and her daughter live at Creighton, Saskatchewan, beside the Manitoba border town of Flin Flon.

She works for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) as

the Alcoholism Co-ordinator for the northeast area. She is responsible for the communities of Denare Beach, Sturgeon Landing, Deschambeault Lake, Pelican Narrows, Sandy Bay, and Cumberland House.

As one person put it, "whenever you need a helping hand or advice on alcoholism, Lynda is there ready to help."

Lynda can be contacted at the DNS Social Services office at Creighton.



Lynda Johnson

Our People



Beverly Worseley, a first year SUNTEP student, has decided to pursue a teaching career. The main reason she wants to become a teacher is because she is not satisfied with the existing school system. She says there are a lot of good teachers around but they don't have a good basic understanding of Native culture and the Native way of life.

"It is important to have Native people as teachers, as school counsellors, on the school board - all the way up the ladder of the education system", she stressed.

Counselling is the area Bev would like to specialize in. "It's not enough to be just a teacher. You have to be able to recognize problems kids are having, such as alcohol or family break ups, and know how to help the

children deal with these problems, instead of putting even more pressure on the already frustrated child."

Bev lives in Sitaluta, 60 miles east of Regina, with her husband and six children and commutes 120 miles every day to attend school.

Not only is Bev a busy mother of six and a full time student, she is also a very active member of her community. She feels it is essential to be involved in the community, to know what is going on, and be able to go after what is needed. She sits on the AMNSIS Area Housing Board, is a member of Ft. Qu'Appelle Kapachee Board, belongs to the local Recreation Board, and has been involved in helping children (hers and others) with softball, gymnastics, hockey, skating, archery and music.



Beverly Worseley

If you ever need a Cree interpreter or want translation work done, **Sara Ballantyne** can do it for you.

Sara, who does the Translation work for *New Breed*, is from Deschambeault Lake, 150 miles northeast of La Ronge.

Sara has always been involved in helping her people whether it be interpreting for them or filling out income tax returns.

She was one of the first persons

from Deschambeault Lake to leave her home and family in order to get a good education. It wasn't until recently a school was built there.

Sara has just recently completed a counsellor training course at Fort Qu'Appelle. She says this will greatly help her as the alcohol counsellor for the northeast area. Sara is the Recreation Director for Deschambeault Lake and also sits on the Local Advisory Council.



Sarah Ballentyne

Claire Corrigan of Jans Bay, holds a position which is quite unique in her profession. Claire is the only Metis school principal in northern Saskatchewan. She graduated from the Northern Teacher Education Program (NORTEP) in June of 1979 and has been teaching school in Jans Bay since. Claire teaches grades 6, 7, and 8 along with being the principal for the second year.

Claire, now 40, was born and raised in Canoe Lake, a few miles west of Jans Bay. Her father trapped in the Canoe Lake area. Claire attended school at the Beauval Residential School approximately 20 miles east of Canoe Lake. At that time, students from Canoe Lake and area were taken to school in Beauval by a bus every morning and taken home in the afternoons. Claire attended school in Beauval up until grade eight.

In 1979, Claire married Cyril Corrigan, and since Cyril was not a Treaty Indian, Claire moved off the

reserve at Canoe Lake and she and Cyril settled in Jans Bay. Cyril still traps and fishes for a living there.

Claire's older sister, Vitaline Iron, was a teacher-aid at the Canoe Lake School and Claire thought that she might like to try becoming involved in that profession. In December of 1972, Claire became a part-time teacher-aid. The following year, Claire became a full-time teacher-aid.

In 1976, Claire and seven other people from northern Saskatchewan entered the first NORTEP program. Claire says she enjoyed being in NORTEP very much and has high regard for the program and the people involved in it. In 1979, Claire and the rest of the students graduated as certified teachers.

Claire, teacher of three grades, along with being the mother of seven children, says that she enjoys her work very much and finds it to be interesting and challenging.



Clara Corrigan

Continued from Page 15

should be people who will exercise their board responsibility.

22) **Be it resolved** that the Association take steps now to ensure that Metis and Non-Status Indian people are trained to fill jobs at all levels in Native programs.

23) **Be it resolved** that a claims settlement should be entrenched in the Constitution and that it can only be changed by consent of the Metis and Non-Status Native people.

It was moved by Frank Tomkins, seconded by John Dorion, "that the above resolutions be adopted as presented and/or amended." Carried.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED FROM THE FLOOR

I Moved by Ed Lucier, seconded by Brian Ratt, "be it resolved that the Association seek alliances with Status and Non-Status political organizations for a variety of other purposes such as environmental issues, land and natural resource issues, and other similar Aboriginal Rights concerns of all aboriginal peoples, where possible." Carried.

II Moved by Paul Morin, seconded by Rod Durocher, "whereas the membership is continually in conflict with the law over hunting and fishing violations, be it resolved that a fund be established to assist in the court costs in these cases and:

1. the fund be formed by placing a percentage tax on each and every employee of the provincial, area, and local Associations, their programs and projects;
2. a 3/4 majority vote of the board of directors of AMNSIS be required to determine which cases shall be eligible for assistance from the fund;
3. the board of directors of AMNSIS should determine the percentage to be imposed.

It should be understood by everyone that this is simply a mechanism to alleviate this problem until such time as the Association deals with the land claims and Aboriginal Rights question." Carried.

III Moved by Rick Cummings, seconded by Morris Martin, "that AMNSIS should use whatever means possible to train Native people in various trades and occupations in Saskatchewan and the rest of Canada," Carried.

IV Moved by Charles Budd, seconded by John Dorion, "that the AMNSIS executive board negotiate with the present provincial government to remove the trapping and fishing policy provisions that deal with the \$500 fur limit and 10,000 lbs. fish limit required in a given year to be eligible for a license renewal in the following year." Carried.

DECLARATION OF ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

WHEREAS, the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Rupertsland and the Northwest are the legitimate descendants of the original people of the area; and

WHEREAS, these Natives of the area had at one time exercised self-government, made their own laws, and established their own institutions and therefore considered themselves to have achieved the status of a New Nation of People; and

WHEREAS, the people of the Province of Assiniboia under the leadership of Louis Riel and others, being in a situation where there was no government, constitutional or otherwise, for the protection of their life, property and other rights, did establish, on January 25, 1870, the Provisional Government of the Red River, in accordance with the provisions of International Law; and

WHEREAS, Sir John A. Macdonald, the Prime Minister of Canada, in a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor elect, McDougall, did recognize that where anarchy existed, the people had a right to take such action; and

WHEREAS, Sir John A. Macdonald and the Canadian Government by accepting, meeting with and negotiating with the delegates of the Provisional Government on the entry of Manitoba into the Canadian Confederation, did in fact recognize the Provisional Government by these acts; and

WHEREAS, many of the promises made to the delegates of the Provisional Government and which were entrenched in the Manitoba Act were never carried out; and

WHEREAS, the Manitoba Act being a constitutional act, which was later illegally amended by the government of Canada so that the Metis did not benefit from its provisions that guaranteed land and other rights; and

WHEREAS, the government of Canada, under Section 146, O.C.9 of the BNA Act, made a solemn pledge to deal with the Native people in accordance with the equitable principles which had governed the British

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**Grant MacEwan
Community College**

Crown and in consultation with the British Government; and

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada acted unilaterally by way of the Dominion Land Act to extinguish Metis rights in violation of the provisions in the BNA Act; and

WHEREAS, these acts by the Government have left our Native people poor and/or destitute, have seriously undermined our culture, and have put us in a position of second-class citizens in our own land, despised, discriminated against, and without the means by which we can work for our own social and economic advancements; and

WHEREAS, the Government of Canada has never dealt with the rights of the Metis and Non-Status Indian people of the Northwest outside Manitoba in accordance with the accepted principles of International Law, or the solemn agreements they made with the Government of Great Britain, when Rupertsland was transferred to Canada; we therefore;

DECLARE that we as inheritors of the rights of our ancestors, still have those special individual and national human rights which belong to the original people of this land and to their descendants. These rights we claim as those set out in the following list of rights:

1. The right of nationality and nationhood which includes the right to their native language, the right to their own historical and cultural institutions, the right to self-government, and the right to a land base and to their own economic institutions.

2. The right to have our special status as Native people entrenched in the Constitution of Canada.

Land & Resources

3. The right to a just settlement for the loss of our land and the other means by which we made our livelihood.

4. The right to compensation for damages caused by the degradation of our people in accordance with the equitable principles of British Law.

5. The right to land and financial compensation in an amount and in a form which will enable our people to develop their economic base and become an independent and self-sufficient people.

6. The right, until such time as a just settlement is reached with our people, to determine when and how the resources on lands in the North, which we have traditionally occupied, will be developed.

7. The right to benefit from resource development in all parts of Saskatchewan.

8. The right to ensure that these resources are developed for the benefit of our people and in partnership with other Canadian people.

9. The right, even when a just settlement has been made, to have the first opportunity to hunt, trap, fish, farm and to the use of other resources, such as timber, water, air, wild fruit, etc.

10. The right to determine fish and game management policy in keeping with the traditions of our people.

Government

11. The right to self-determination and self-government in regard to those matters affecting our cultural heritage.

12. The right to establish our own political organi-

zations to be responsible for the operation of our own social, cultural, educational, and political institutions and to represent the views and interests of our people to other Governments.

13. The right for all Native people to have their own representatives in all legislative assemblies.

Culture

14. The right to have our cultural differences recognized and protected so that we can enjoy equal treatment and opportunities in all areas of living.

15. The right to preserve our identity as Native people and access to the necessary resources to establish and operate cultural institutions for this purpose.

16. That we have the right to have our children educated in our languages and to also educate our children in the traditional customs, beliefs, and art forms of our cultural heritage.

17. The right to our own social, culture and economic institutions and to the resources necessary to establish such institutions.

Legal System

18. The right to have public documents and acts published in our Native languages.

19. The right to the use of our languages in legislative bodies and in the courts.

20. The right to have legal actions against our people conducted in our languages before Native judges who are able to speak the languages and who have an understanding of the special cultural characteristics of our people.

Human Rights

21. The right to resources to ensure that our people have access to adequate housing.

22. The right to become involved in the delivery of job training, job placement and job counselling programs and to the resources we require to operate these programs.

23. The rights of Native women to equal treatment before the law.

24. The right to meaningful work and job opportunities.

25. The right of access to free health care services.

26. The right to freedom from racial discrimination.

27. All of the rights and privileges enjoyed by citizens.

We respectfully submit that it will not be possible for our people to become independent, self-sufficient and self-respecting citizens, fully participating in and contributing to Canadian Society until these rights are granted in ways which do not involve the usual controls and restrictions imposed on us in the past and at present by Governments in this Nation.



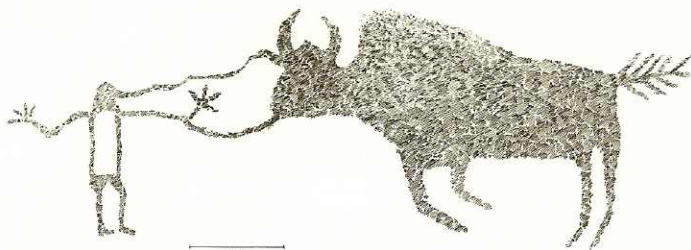
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Cree News

by Sarah Ballantyne

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Book Reviews

A SUMMARY AND REVIEW OF RESEARCH FINDINGS REGARDING THE RIGHTS AND CLAIMS OF NON-STATUS INDIAN PEOPLES OF SASKATCHEWAN, 1979-80.

Regina: Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. 1980.

This report traces the origins and contents of the concept of aboriginal rights in International Law and the application or lack of application of the concept by colonial nations. The report also examines how Great Britain in particular limited that concept to Aboriginal Title by which they meant 'the right to use but not to own the land.' The report also examines the early applications of the concept in North America. The government policies which the British and Canadian governments sought to achieve in Canada are also examined as well as how the legal provisions for the recognition of Aboriginal Title were used to help accomplish these policies. Finally, the report examines the mechanisms by which these laws were implemented in Canada, particularly in the Northwest. There is a brief reference to treaties and a detailed examination of land grants and scrip grants to the halfbreeds (Metis) as well as an examination of the effect of government policies and the scrip issues on the Native people.

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE MANITOBA METIS

*Emile Pelletier
Illustrations by Real Beard
Winnipeg: Manitoba Metis
Federation Press, 1977*

This is the second phase of a study undertaken by the Manitoba Metis Federation to determine the statutory and aboriginal rights of the Metis people in Manitoba. The researchers provide an interpretation of the concept of Aboriginal Rights and explain these rights in regard to hunting, trapping, fishing, collecting wild rice, seneca root and other natural products of the land. A detailed discussion of these activities is included along with illustrations, maps and photographs. This book presents a good picture of the struggle of the Metis people in Manitoba to determine their aboriginal rights.

**Books available at Public Library
For more information, contact:
Sara Lockhead, Dumont Library
2505 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6.
Phone: 522-5691.*

ABORIGINAL RIGHTS COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROGRAM 1980-81 FINAL REPORT

Regina: Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, 1981

The objectives of the Community Consultation Program which ended in March 1981 were:

1. to present Aboriginal Rights information to the AMNSIS locals.
2. to record the Aboriginal Rights claims of the Metis and Non-Status Indian People.
3. to prepare a declaration of Aboriginal Rights which reflects the concerns and wishes of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

1980-81 was the final year of the program. During this year, emphasis was placed upon dissemination of aboriginal Rights information and feedback from the Metis people.

This final report includes the program's plan and implementation, feedback from the participating locals and a declaration of Aboriginal Rights. The final report was distributed to the 95 participating Locals, the Board and Executive of AMNSIS and Dumont Institute.

Continued from Page 7

was not a claim and did not pretend to present such facts. I can assure the Minister that we have the facts, and we will present them at a time when it is advantageous for the Association to do so.

On behalf of my people I am asking that your Government reconsider its decision and provide the funds to enable us to prepare and present our claim. This would demonstrate the willingness of the Government to deal justly with our people. If your Government is so sure of its position, then there is no reason to hesitate about a full, public, and impartial presentation of the evidence. It is, however, becoming increasingly obvious that the Government is not sure of its position. This would explain the feeble contents of the legal opinions of your experts and the Government's manipulation of Native leaders in the constitutional patriation proceedings. By getting certain Native leaders to agree to meaningless constitutional amendments, the Government seems to be attempting to relieve itself of its lawful obligations under the present Constitution.

Sir John A. MacDonald would have been proud of the deviousness, the callousness, and the indifference of your Government toward the aboriginal people of Canada.

I trust you will reconsider your position, since your Government is treading on dangerous ground as it proceeds to ignore and override the legitimate interests of large segments of the population. My people, for one, do not intend to be oppressed by your Government any longer and have authorized the Association to take whatever action it deems necessary to protect their interests.

Sincerely
Jim Sinclair
President/A.M.N.S.I.S

As a result of the complete rejection by the federal government to recognize Metis and Non-Status Indians in the constitutional package, AMNSIS sent a second delegation to England early in May to continue lobbying with the British parliamentarians and to initiate legal action.

"The purpose of the action is to seek a court decision that the British government has a continuing legal obligation to Native people in western Canada," Jim Sinclair President of AMNSIS said.

"The purpose of seeking a judgement to this effect in the British High Court is to convince the British government they have a legal duty to either amend the Canadian constitution or to provide a solid Native Charter of Rights or to send the constitution back to Canada so that suitable protection for Native people can be included in the Canadian constitution."

Rob Milen, legal counsel for AMNSIS, who went to England for the second time, said it's going to cost the organization \$100,000 for legal proceedings.

Due to the high cost in retaining a lawyer in Britain to conduct the case, AMNSIS will be meeting with the Alberta Indian Association (AIA) and the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) shortly to discuss the possibility of sharing legal costs. According to Milen, the rationale behind this is they were the only other Native group who opposed the constitutional package right from the beginning. They will also be basing legal action on similar grounds. ■

CORRECTIONS WORKERS

Corrections Division, Saskatchewan Social Services invites applications for Corrections Worker position at the Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Regina Provincial Correctional Centres. Successful candidates will have their names placed on an eligible list from which the job offers will be made. Successful applicants will be provided with 16 weeks of training, including both classroom study and field placements. On completion of training, each Corrections Worker will be assigned to a permanent position in one of the Correctional Centres. Shift work is required in all positions. Trainees will be on full salary during the training period.

Successful 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.

SALARY:

\$1386 trainee

\$1439 - \$1738

\$1521 trainee - professional qualifications

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If you wish to have further information about this type of work please get in touch with:

Mrs. Betty Trout
Personnel & Training Branch
Corrections Division
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3V6.
Phone: 565-3600

Application forms or resumes should be forwarded to the above address. The next training course is scheduled to begin early in September and recruiting for this class will be carried out in June and July.



News From Outside The Province

POSSIBLE \$2 MILLION LOSS FOR METIS PEOPLE

EDMONTON - A dispute between the Alberta and Ottawa governments could cause Metis communities in Alberta to lose more than \$2 million in Federal economic development grants by 1982. The Alberta government is pushing for water and sewer services to all Metis settlements. Ottawa prefers a wider approach of small industry and full community participation.

"Alberta North" is a 5 year, \$45 million, federal-provincial agreement to upgrade rural areas north of Edmonton. There is \$5 million of this allotted to economic development. Half of that is federal money and will not be used because Alberta has few programs that qualify for the funds.

NISHGA INDIANS BARRED FROM IMPORTANT MEETING

VANCOUVER — The Nishga Indians near Vancouver were barred from a meeting of British Columbia Government officials to consider a mining company's application to dump waste rock into a watershed running into a Native fishing area. So far the mining company has been permitted to dump 12,000 tons of mine tailings a day into the Lime Creek and Patsy Creek watershed which runs into Alice Arm in northwestern British Columbia. The Nishga, who fear the tailings will have harmful effects on the fish, have been pressing for a full public enquiry on the matter.

Donald Rosebloom, lawyer for the tribe, charged that a decision to keep the meeting closed was "yet another example of the desire of government to plow ahead with the project without the involvement of the local residents. It's simply outrageous, but not unpredictable."

NATIVE BUSINESS UNITY URGED

ALBERTA - "One of the most valuable resources of Native businessmen is their own people," said Ed Wood, president of the Native Business Association, at a Native Business Development Convention held in early April. The goals of Wood's association, include maintaining a high standard of professional practices based on principles that are good for Native people. "If we think

we can succeed by following principles we know are wrong, we are going to fail. Financial success is something we can enjoy if we have used the right principles to achieve it."

E. Preston Manning, co-ordinator of the convention said Native business development requires personal commitments between key individuals in industry, government and the Native community.

FESTIVAL OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS

OTTAWA - Willard Ahenakew, Executive President of the National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation, has officially announced plans for the first national festival devoted exclusively to the work of Indian artists and craftspeople from across Canada. This festival will be held from June 26th to July 5th, 1981, on Victoria Island, Ottawa.

The festival will be the first showcase of Indian arts with a truly national scope. It will also benefit the artists involved by providing the exposure and publicity that goes along with a national festival. The public will also benefit by seeing the artists at work, hopefully gaining an increased appreciation of the many fascinating techniques and materials used in the production of Indian arts and crafts.

"LAND CLAIMS TRUST FUND"

EDMONTON - A mysterious land offering has lured many Metis people from across Alberta to a Westlock, Alberta hotel room. The offer came as a radio advertisement promising 160 acres of free land to all Metis who do not have a college education.

They were told that each Metis person would have to contribute \$100 each to a "land claims trust fund" before their applications could be accepted.

Don Auger, organizer for the fund and president of the Metis local in Wabasca, Alberta, said all of Alberta could be claimed in his land quest. He said, "they have my 99 percent guarantee that they will get their land."

Sam Sinclair, Alberta Metis Association President, who is also bewildered about this offer, says "there's no endorsement on this offer by us."

Bill Donahue, Executive Director of the Alberta Native Secretariat said, "there is no such public land available to the Metis, even under the Homestead Act."

BAD NEWS BUT A NEW BEGINNING

DAUPHIN-The Manitoba Metis Newspaper has had to call it quits because of a lack of funding. This newspaper was funded through L.E.A.P. with the understanding that the first year of operation would be to determine if such a program could be self-supporting. Also, to determine if there was a need for such a newspaper. It was felt that these stipulations were accomplished over the first year in operation. However, the L.E.A.P. review board met on April 15th and the majority vote was against further funding for the project.

Even though they have been refused funding for this project, they have not given up. They are starting a new regional newspaper which will inform and promote all of the communities in and around their area. This new paper will be called *The Regional Newspaper*.

TRY SOME GOOD TRADITIONAL NATIVE FOOD

WINNIPEG - Bungees Restaurant has the honour of being the only Native restaurant in Manitoba; for that matter, the only Native restaurant in western Canada. The only other one is located in Montreal.

Bungees mixes Native Canadian and European traditions in their interior design, staff dress and menu. It can be a new experience for Non-Native people and a feeling of "being back home" for the Native visitor.

The restaurant employs all Native people, thus creating employment in the Native community and contributing to the overall economic development.

The Native traditional food on their menu includes: Buffalo, wild rice, pheasant, duck, sturgeon and goldeye fish to name a few (all of which are government inspected). So, when you are in Winnipeg, go in and try some good traditional food at Bungees, 236 Edmonton Street.

MORE MONEY FOR NATIVE PROGRAMS

OTTAWA - Federal ministers gave sincere assurances on April 8, that the government will do whatever is possible to improve the economic outlook for Native people.

Employment Minister Lloyd Axworthy, told the Commons the government hopes to sit down soon and develop "a comprehensive approach to economic development" for Indian communities now suffering record unemployment, poverty and miserable living conditions.

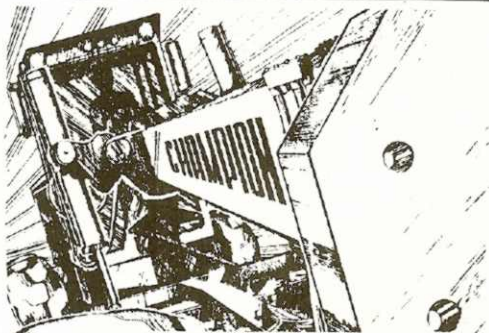
Indian Affairs Minister, John Munro said he will continue to fight for more money for Native programs.

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THE ASSOCIATION OF METIS AND NON STATUS INDIANS OF SASKATCHEWAN

HELP WANTED



CO-ORDINATOR OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The co-ordinator will act as executive secretary to the Native Employment Management Board and assist the board in developing the overall policy and structure for the program. He/she will as well be responsible for liaison, public relations and public education duties related to the program. Responsibility will also include directing the work of a staff unit involved in the Native training and career development program. Qualifications for the position are an undergraduate degree in one of the social sciences, some field experience in the employment area and some management and supervisory, training or an equivalent combination of training and experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have a good understanding of Native culture and history and who preferably understands one of the Native languages of the area. Starting salary negotiable, up to a maximum of \$2,200 per month.

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICERS

The Association has two openings for Native employment Service officers who will carry out duties and responsibilities relating to the above program. They will be responsible to recruit, to register, to identify employment and training needs, to provide career counselling, to assist in developing training plans, to place in employment and/or training, to provide or co-ordinate support services and to follow up all placements and training contracts for the purpose of determining progress of clients, and to provide other related job services. Applicants should have completed high school and have some additional training and related job experience. Preference will be given to candidates who can speak a Native language and who have a good knowledge of Native history and culture. Starting salary up to \$1,500 per month.

TRAINING-ON-THE-JOB COUNSELLORS

The Association has openings for three counsellors to provide TOJ services to special needs clients. The services will include recruiting, registering, placement in TOJ projects, development of training packages and training contracts, provision of counselling, support and follow-up services. The applicants should have completed Grade XII, and have some relevant training and/or experience. Preference will be given to candidates who have a good knowledge of Native history and culture and who speak a Native language. Starting salary up to \$1,500 month.

Please apply in writing to:

Wayne McKenzie
Executive Director AMNSIS
1170 - 8th Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Applications must state identifying information, qualifications and experience.

Closing date for applications June 19, 1981.

Fishing for Trouble?

Your fish stories should be about the ones you caught and not about the ones that caught you.

Each year anglers are caught violating fisheries regulations, spoiling what could have been a good holiday.

In the past, one of the more common violations of fisheries regulations involved improper transportation of fish. Anglers are reminded that fish must be transported in such a way that they can be readily identified and counted.



Fish can be transported either whole, dressed or filleted. However, if fish are filleted, a patch of skin at least one quarter inch, including scales, should be left on each fillet so that it can be identified. When packaging fillets, anglers should only place two fillets in each packet. Resource officers would then be able to count the fish, even when the fillets have been frozen.

Additional information on angling and angling regulations is available in the 1981 Anglers Guide. For further information, contact your local resource officer. Know the regulations and enjoy this year's angling season.



Northern
Saskatchewan

Resources Branch

For Men and Women NORTH OF DNS LINE

Are you interested in becoming a Journeyman Plumber or Pipefitter?

ARE YOU:

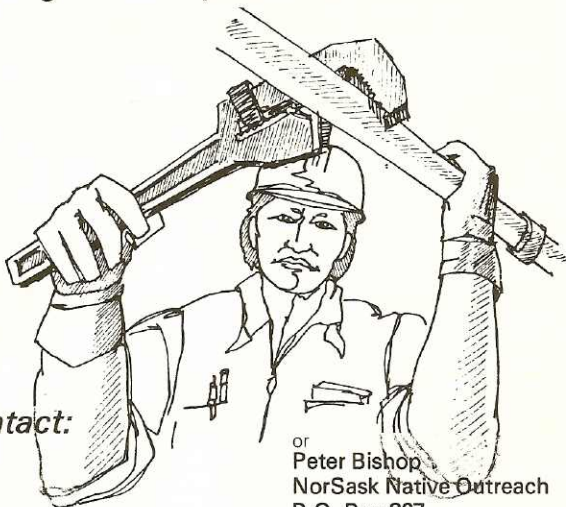
- Mechanically inclined
- Mobile
- A good worker

DO YOU:

- Want to earn TOP wages
- Have a trade
- Want to work in the North

For further information contact:

Dona Desmarais
#205-2505 11th Ave.
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6.
Phone: 527-8535



or
Peter Bishop
NorSask Native Outreach
P.O. Box 867
La Ronge, Saskatchewan.
Phone: 425-2033.

Piping Industry Affirmative Action Training Program

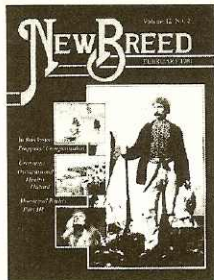
NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and non-Status Indians"

THE ROLE OF THE NEW BREED

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

Suite 301, 2505 - 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 0K6.
Phone: 525-9501 or 525-9502



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AMNSIS members free, Membership Card # _____

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

Responsible for a Hazardous Spill?

Accidents happen. But some of these accidents result in dangerous chemicals and other materials being released into our environment.

That's why Saskatchewan law now says that anyone responsible for such a spill must report and clean up the spilled substance.

Regulations made under recent amendments to the Department of the Environment Act require a

pollutant's owner or the person responsible for the spill of a pollutant to take the following steps:

- report the spill immediately to Saskatchewan Environment — whether it occurs on industrial land or private property.
- prevent further discharge of the pollutant.
- contain the pollutant.
- minimize the effects the pollutant may have on the environment.
- restore the spill site to a condition as near as possible to its original state.

Saskatchewan Environment will provide instruction and technical advice and, if necessary, seek out further expert opinion to aid in cleaning up the spill.

Failure to report or clean up the spill can result in fines for a corporation of \$5,000 and \$500 per day of the offence. The maximum fine for individuals is \$500 plus \$50 per day. As well, the Minister of the Environment can issue an order that sets the requirements and deadline for the clean up. If the order is not carried out the department may initiate the clean up operation and bill the person or owner responsible later for the costs.

Remember — if you spill a hazardous substance, it is your responsibility to report and clean up.

To report a spill call 1 or 112-800-667-3503, a 24 hour toll-free line within Saskatchewan.

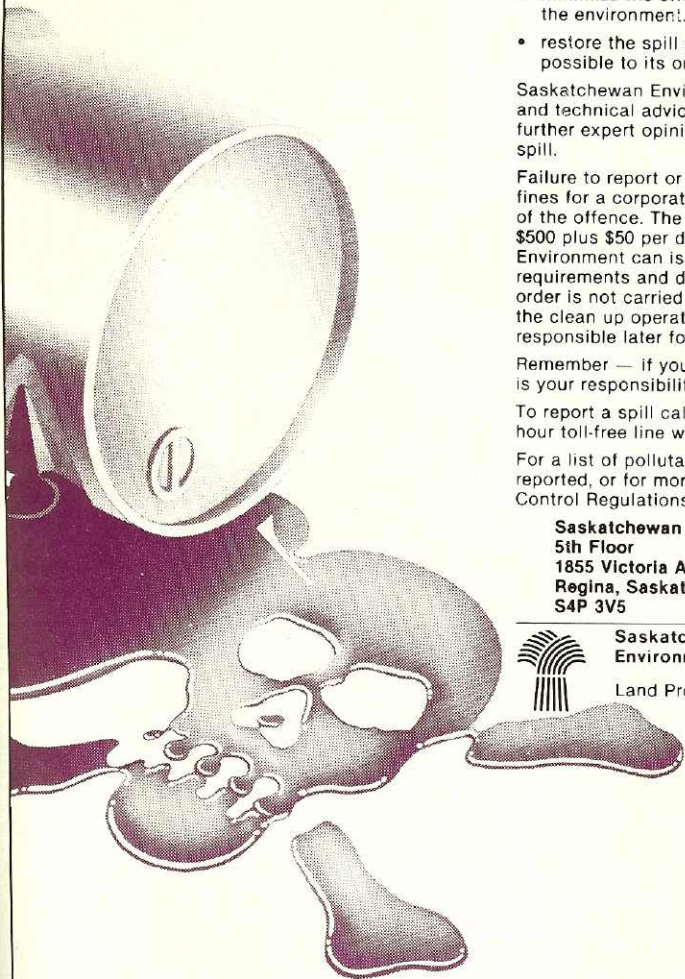
For a list of pollutants which if spilled must be reported, or for more information on the Spill Control Regulations contact:

Saskatchewan Environment
5th Floor
1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V5



**Saskatchewan
Environment**

Land Protection Branch



The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians
of Saskatchewan

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July 17, 18, 19, 1981



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The Gardipys
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Mr. and Ms Batoche
* Memorial Service on
Sunday Morning

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tim Low, AMNSIS, 525-6721 or 1-800-667-5625
or Joan Beatty, New Breed, 525-9501

At Batoche, Saskatchewan, 14 miles east of Rosthern