

The cover of the magazine features a close-up photograph of a plant with several clear, bulbous, glass-like structures attached to its stems. The background is dark and moody, with the plant's forms reflected in a surface below, creating a symmetrical effect. The overall aesthetic is artistic and scientific.

# New Breed

MAGAZINE

*November / December, 2001*

# New Breed

MAGAZINE

is a Publication of the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan

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NEW BREED Magazine is published bi-monthly.

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CANADIAN PUBLICATION  
AGREEMENT NUMBER  
1848917

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# Christmas Greetings

*from the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Executive*

*I* would like to take this time to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year. At Christmas time we set aside our work and celebrate our families and friends, recognizing the important things in life and being thankful. I know that many of our people are not able to be with their families at Christmastime and so I extend my warmest greetings to you. There is so much work to be done in the new year.

***Clem Chartier, President***

*T*his year, like many before, I will celebrate Christmas in my home community of Ile-a-la-Crosse and will share in the many blessings of home at this important time. It is my deepest hope that each of you shall find your way home this holidays if only in your heart, for home is where the heart is. Please accept my warmest of wishes to you and your family this holiday season.

***Allan Morin, Treasurer***

*I* would like to wish the warmest greetings to our citizens across the homeland this Christmas. Our children and our families are such an important part of our lives and at Christmas we share in our joy of family. I hope you find opportunity to celebrate these holidays and I hope the new year is full of laughter and joy for all of our citizens. Best wishes to all.

***Lorna Docken, Vice President***


*C*hristmas is a special time of year. It is a time of giving, a time of laughter and a time to rest. May your holidays be this and more. As another year rolls around, we look back on the past and forward to the future. It is my wish that your future be filled with hope and joy. Best wishes.

***Dave Ross, Secretary***




## Jeff McKay *A Metis Role Model*

by Kathy Hodgson-Smith. Photos courtesy Jeff McKay



Jeff McKay has lived in Green Lake for most of his life, the community which holds the memory of his father and mother and his grandparents. His earliest memories begin with his education at the St. Pascal School from grades three to eleven. His education was spanned many years after that beginning with his farming experience working at both the Silver Lake and Central Farms to the heavy equipment operator training he received to his achievements in marksmanship. Born in Prince Albert in 1962, Jeff is the fourth of eight children born to Christina and Gilbert McKay. His older brothers and sisters are: Ron, Reg and Jeannette, and his younger are: Della, Russell, Brian and Leanne. His father is Gilbert McKay, daughter to Walter and Mary McKay (nee Lucier), who moved to Green Lake with his family in the late 40s from the Glenmary area (Horseshoe Bend) near Kinistino, Saskatchewan. His father worked many jobs including logging in the Green Lake area, where he lives with his wife Christine in their retirement years. His mother, Christine, was originally a Ducharme, the daughter of George and Honorine Ducharme (nee Boyer), being



Jeff with Marksmanship Trophy

Jeff in his Peace-keeping Uniform



The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, Cyprus,

born and raised in the Meadow Lake / Glaslyn area.

After completing his grade eleven at St. Pascal School in Green Lake, Jeff enlisted with the Department of National Defense in the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) 2nd Battalion where he was stationed in Winnipeg. He hoped to achieve heavy equipment operator training as part of his military experience, earning instead certification in various equipment and military operations: qualifications in weaponry, truck driving,

operation of armored personnel carriers, light and heavy machine guns, and



leadership training. The PPCLI was

assigned a six-month peacekeeping mission working on the Green Line in Cyprus during the years of Turk/Greek disputes over ownership of the island of Cypress. After three years of service, the PPCLI battalion was to be stationed in

Germany for five years, necessarily, delaying the possibility of an education of heavy equipment operator for another five years.

Jeff McKay decided to return to Green Lake to complete his intentions in heavy equipment operating. After working a year on the Central Farm, which employed about a dozen people, ten of which were Métis from

the community of Green Lake, Jeff headed north to Buffalo Narrows to finally meet his education goals. And while he was successful in doing so, no



Christina and Gilbert McKay

employment was available for the graduates in this area. In 1987, Jeff began his career as a civil servant with



Jeff and Cindy's Wedding



Jeff's Graduation

the province of Saskatchewan first working with the Department of Highways, then finding employment with Saskatchewan Environment Resource Management (SERM) on the fire tower and then as a Fire Crew Supervisor. Today Jeff is employed as an Aboriginal Relations Coordinator with SERM where he acts as a liaison between Aboriginal people in the north and his department. He feels his work gives Aboriginal people some say in matters of concern, a line of communication he feels is the key to success on resource management matters in the north.

Jeff McKay believes himself to be a traditional land user having lived his whole life on a diet of wild meat, a diet he continues to provide to his family today. He recalls his fathers many hunting excursions wherever the family resided including Prince Albert and British Columbia near



Tiffany

Prince George. "No matter where we lived, even in the city, there was always moose meat." As a young boy, Jeff recalls that the end of the school day meant the beginning of fishing. "Twenty minutes after school was out you'd find the boys standing

on the ice in winter or standing in the backwater with their pants rolled to their knees with a fishing line tied to their belt loop fishing for walleye or pike for supper. We would fish with a hook or snare in the creeks in the spring, in Beaver River or Green Lake." He also recalls the many family trips made as a young boy to gather berries for the winter, travelling to the Keeley Lake area or farther north to Dubey Lake or Sled and Dore Lake areas.

His fondest memories were of Beauty Lake where half the community would be camped on the weekends and summer evenings swimming and enjoying companionship and fun, picking berries and picnicking. He remembers longingly for the time when the community used to hold the winter festivals, the dog mushing and the curling bonspiels or in the summer the many ball tournaments that would bring everyone together. He also remembers Mr. Hoffart the old storekeeper and the Santa Claus who would visit every child in the community and deliver a small bag of candies at Christmastime. He remembers the oldest people: Frank Sinclair, Abel Laliberte, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bishop and Old Seestook. Jeff continues to live off and enjoy the land around Green Lake where he lives with his wife Cindy and their two daughters Tiffany and Dalice.



Dalice at her Kindergarten Graduation



## Gerald Morin *A Métis Leader*

Story and Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Gerald Morin National President of the Métis Nation hails from Green Lake. President Morin is the son of Bella Kennedy who maintains the family ties to Green Lake to present. Gerald received his elementary and secondary education at Green Lake and went on to the University of Saskatchewan where he graduated with a law degree in 1987.

Gerald was formerly married to Angela Bishop also of Green Lake, the daughter of Rod Bishop deceased and Rose Bishop (now Richardson). They have two daughters, Crystal and Roberta and now two granddaughters. After graduating in 1987, Gerald articulated with a Regina law firm and then became fully involved with the Métis movement. In 1989 Gerald ran successfully for the position of Secretary of the Métis Society of Saskatchewan. In 1992, Gerald was elected President of the Métis Society, a position which he held until February 1995.

During his term of office as President, Gerald moved the organization to declaring self-government in December 1993, through to the adoption of a new Constitution of the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan. The MNS Constitution provided for a law-making body, the Métis Nation legislative Assembly and the semi-judicial authority of the Senate, which runs the elections and presides over local and regional disputes. Gerald was also President of the MNS

when the North West land claim litigation was filed in Court of Queen's in March 1994.

While serving as President of the MNS, Gerald was appointed President of the Métis National Council in 1993 upon the retirement of Yvon Dumont who had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of the province of Manitoba. Gerald was then elected by the MNC General Assembly in 1994, being successfully re-elected in 1997, 1999 and 2001. Part of his work is to be the voice of the Métis in national and international discussions. His contributions along with many others, certainly put Green Lake on the map.

## Regina Métis Women 3rd Annual Children's Christmas Party

Saturday, December 22nd, 2001  
Core Ritchie Neighborhood Center  
(445 - 14th Avenue)  
6:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.  
COST IS FREE!

Regina Métis Women 1995 Inc. will be hosting a Christmas Party for Métis Children from financially challenged homes (i.e. Social Assistance, Student Loan, Training Allowance, EI, Low Income Working Families, etc.) from the ages of newborn up to 13 years old.

Children must be pre-registered in order to attend the party, so please register your child(ren) early since a first-come first-served basis will be utilized.

Registration Deadline is Monday, December 17th. Please call 352-8400 to verify eligibility and to make arrangements to fill out a registration form.

presents! hot dogs, drinks & chips!  
a special visit from Santa Claus!

Christmas candy bags! Christmas carol singing!  
children's entertainers and other activities!

# THE GREEN LAKE LAND QUESTION

By John Thornton

Survey chains, homestead laws and land titles arrived in the Metis community of Green Lake in 1908 in the person of Frank Crean. In that year the Canadian Department of the Interior sent Crean north to find more land. Surveys would be required to open new lands for an expected influx of immigrant farmers. Crean did not disappoint his employers; he reported that much of 'The New Northwest' was ripe for agricultural settlement. He used the community of Green Lake as an example of how the northwest could be developed if ownership of the land was put into the right hands. He described Green Lake as follows:

At and around the Hudson's Bay Company's post on the north end of Green Lake there is a considerable settlement of half-breeds. A Roman Catholic mission is established here. Revillon Freres have also a post. The priest has a good garden having all kinds of vegetables, and also a small fruit garden growing currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. These all thrive and mature. Green Lake is important as a stopping place for freighters in winter and consequently large quantities of hay are stacked. Some oats and barley are grown but no real effort has been made to farm. Father Teston of the mission says that he has grown oats and barley for fifteen years in succession and so far has not had a failure. I interviewed a native named Morin, who said that he had grown potatoes, oats and barley in small quantities for thirty-five years and could not recall having ever had a failure. He has never kept a record of when he sowed or when he harvested, neither has the Reverend Father. Morin owns thirty-five head of cattle and twelve head of horses. He has sown wheat on six or seven occasions and it always ripened. In his opinion there is no doubt that wheat could be raised anywhere in the locality. The ice in Green Lake goes out early and it is generally very late before it freezes. The summers are always warm and there is ample rain. The gardens, which I saw here, were certainly fine although they were not cared for as they should have been. Weeds were allowed to grow in profusion.<sup>1</sup>

On further examination of the west side of Green Lake, Crean added:

The Crops were not very far advanced when I was there, nor indeed did any resident sow grain to any extent. There was a small field of oats, a small field of barley and the usual gardens. The gardens, as is customary in the fur country, are neglected; but yet the vegetables seem to grow in profusion. Lettuces and radishes in fourteen days grow from seed to a size fit for table use. On Sunday, July 14, I saw some radishes one and one-half inches in diameter, fourteen days' growth.<sup>2</sup>

Crean's enthusiastic support of the agricultural potential of the Green Lake area was followed in 1909



by the first of the survey crews to reach the community. Surveyor Arthur St. Cyr described one of the sources of Metis income in Green Lake:

Their chief occupation and that on which they mostly depend for a living is to freight goods from Prince Albert to the south end of Green Lake where they are loaded in barges and brought across the lake to the Hudson's Bay Co. and M.M. Revillon Bros fur trading posts for distribution to their northern outposts.<sup>3</sup>

As the survey approached Green Lake, St. Cyr predicted that new agricultural settlers in the area would not have to rely on agriculture alone for their income. Instead, the new farmers would be able to displace the Metis freighters of Green Lake:

During the winter months employment at remunerative prices could be secured by the newcomers either from the lumber companies who always hire a large number of men or by freighting merchandise for the two fur trading companies at Green Lake which still remains the gateway to the northern fur trade and where immense quantities of supplies . . . have to be



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

St. Jude's Roman Catholic Church

brought for distribution to their distant outposts.<sup>4</sup>

On 23 August 1909, the survey of the sixteenth baseline reached the Green Lake settlement. St. Cyr described the village as "grouped around one of the oldest and most important trading posts established by the Hudson's Bay Company in this country."<sup>5</sup> Father Teston gave St. Cyr a tour of the Roman Catholic Mission's garden.

Obviously impressed, St. Cyr concluded that it was "well known that the cultivation of the soil was begun here very many years ago and that barley, oats and potatoes and all ordinary vegetables have since been successfully grown . . . Father Teston . . . cultivates several kinds of small fruits such as currants etc."<sup>6</sup> St. Cyr described the settlement as "peopled with half-breeds who all own horses and cattle, it being easy



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

The Old Train Station

to provide fodder by cutting wild hay of which there is an abundance along the Beaver River and especially at a place call[ed] 'Flu Hill' at the confluence of Meadow River with Beaver River." Having described Green lake and environs, St. Cyr continued into Alberta with the sixteenth baseline survey.

The completion of the baseline survey prepared the way for Dominion Land Surveyor W. H. Powell to survey township and section lines around Green Lake in 1911. As part of his duties, Powell collected declarations from eight heads of Metis families settled at Green Lake. When these declarations reached the North Battleford land office, the local land agent noticed that the Metis settlement pattern would not fit into the grid of the sectional survey system. The land agent sent out Homestead Inspector George H. Clouston to see if he could resolve the problem. Clouston submitted the following report March 13, 1912:

Sir

I visited these lands S.E. of  
18.61.12 W3[,] N.E 18.61.12W3 &  
S.E.19.61.12W3

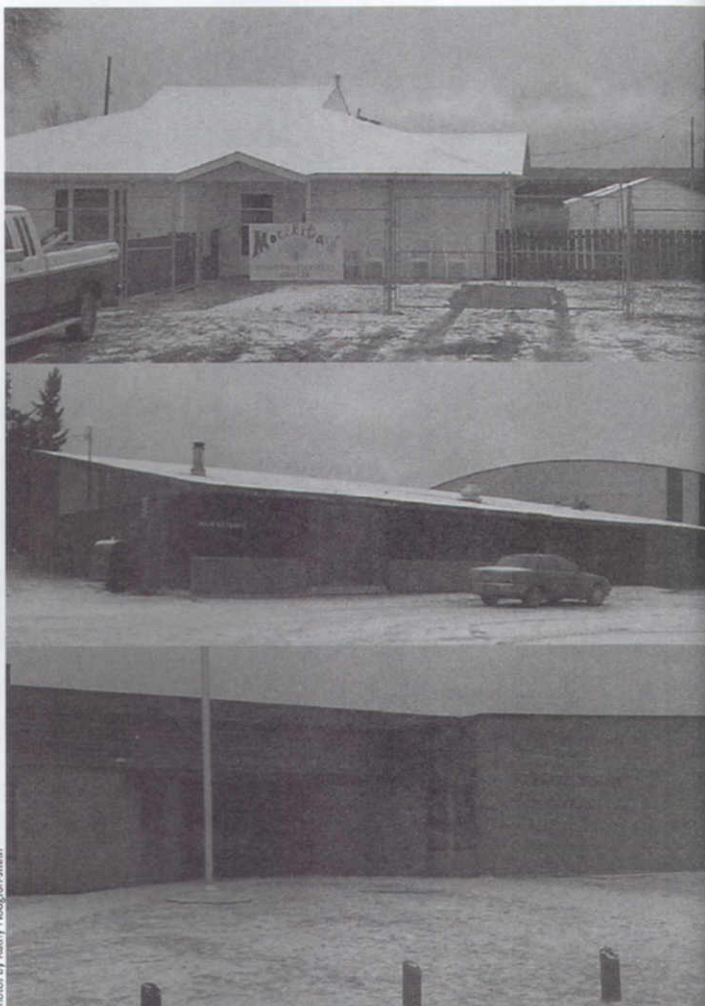
I Found a few Settlers along the East and West Side of Green Lake[.] These Settlers are all Old Timers and make their living by Hunting and Fur Trading. They were Employed Some years ago by the Hudson Bay Co.. There is a Small Strip of Cleared land along the East and West Side of the Lake. Which has been Cleared of Brush by these Settlers and used for gardens. Behind the Clearing is a dense mass of Willows Poplars (etc) extending for miles. The Soil is of a very light sandy nature and not fit for Agriculture. I met the Rev Father Teston who is in Charge of the R.C. Mission at this point, accompanied by several of the Settlers, and after talking the matter over they made the following proposition:

That The Department have a

Survey made along the East and West Side of the Lake, Say 1 1/2 Miles long by 1/2 or 1/4 mile Wide. This Strip would take in the Cleared Land which slopes to the Lake Shore.

They made the proposition that this Strip be divided into plots giving each Settler Say 5-6, or 10 acres each. That is the Head of each Family and they requested that these plots be given as a free

grant, and also that they retain the right of Homesteading in Some other district if they desired to do so. I informed them that I would forward their proposition to the Department. This Strip of land is the only clear piece for miles around and is composed of ravines and Hills running to the Lake Shore. I might say these Settlers would be Perfectly Satisfied with these plots, as it has been their Home for 30 or 40 years. I am sure



Photos by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

(Top to Bottom) Mocikitaw Child Development Centre, Green Lake Recreation Centre, and St. Pascal School

they would consider it a great Hardship if their request was not granted."

In response to Clouston's report, The Department of the Interior ordered Inspector of Surveys C.F. Miles "... to lay out the land occupied by the settlers into settlement lots in such a manner as will best

meet their requirements." As well, "The extent of the survey is to be determined by the actual requirements of the settlement." Miles also received more detailed instructions regarding proposed lot sizes (five to ten acres), road allowances and so forth. Finally, Miles was to "... take declarations to show the lot claimed by each settler."<sup>9</sup> Miles prepared the survey,

and in the course of laying out the lots, he also took twelve more declarations from Metis heads of families settled in Green Lake. Twenty claimants were now recognized in the survey process.

Over the next ten years the Federal government took little or no notice of the claims. In December of 1912, Father Teston tried and failed to get title to the land on which his church sat. He was told that no entries were being accepted for land in Green Lake because of the Metis claims. In 1914, he tried again, with similar results. In 1919 Revillon Freres tried to buy land on which it had buildings, land also claimed by Theodore Morin as a result of the 1912 survey. The end of World War I also saw the arrival of a few new non-Aboriginal settlers in the area. At last the Department responded to the land question in Green Lake. It began to demand payment by the Metis heads-of-families in order for them to get title to their land, land that in some cases had been occupied for several generations.

Most of the Metis settlers at Green Lake were convinced that their land had been promised as a free grant to the old settlers, and at least one settler was indignant. Annie Girard attempted to set the record straight by writing to Ottawa:

Green Lake Settlement, Sask,  
N.W.T.

September the 27th 1920

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter, file No. 2908948 for a lot of land 8 Pt. Sec. 19-61-12-W. 3rd Meridian, addressed to my late husband Napoleon Ge'ard who died about 6 years ago. Now, I am a widow assisted by the government for rations every week to myself and two of my young sons. The lot of land comprises 5.25 acres in a place not cultivable. There is my



(Top to Bottom) Green Lake R.C.M.P., Restaurant, and Sawmill

Photos by Kathy Hodgson-Smith



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Northern Village of Green Lake Administration Office

shack only on that piece of land. When, my late husband was living, having by nature only one arm, I heard him talking in this way: "This piece of land is given to my[sic] as I was present when a gentleman coming from the land office of Battleford asking to the people by meeting said How you people of Green Lake you like to agree yourselves? You are close to the lake of Green Lake and too near each others to take homesteads, and what you think to do for the little places where stand your houses? (underline in original) Well the place is no good for homesteads too bushy around. Well there were about 20 men in that meeting. One of them purposing[sic] this. Well to accommodate everybody I suggest this proposition. "The first settlers established having a lot of land but the others having nothing." Yes, everybody approving this proposition, and they asked this. If so, the government must give that piece of land to everyone and after asking more land around[sic] their lots to buy it from the government at 3 dollars or more an acre. So, this gentleman said: "I will work that proposition for you." Then, I tell you what my husband heard being himself in that meeting.

Well, I ask you? how a poor widow as I am can pay the \$15.75 asked from me? I am too old and no body helps me. The principle has been agreed by all and I was thinking to be not troubled by no

body in my lot of land.

What I tell you is the truth and I hope to receive an answer from you later on.

Yours truly a.  
her  
Annie X Girard  
mark

Note. She had one of her sons died in France and another one was a soldier too. She is the mother of two soldiers for the Canada.<sup>10</sup>

It is likely that the note at the end of Annie Gerard's letter was the work of Father Teston, who appears to have helped in her appeal to the distant government in Ottawa. Eventually another

Homestead Inspector was dispatched to investigate the Gerard claim in 1922. He reported:

I beg to report that I have inspected above lot - found improvements as stated above. Mrs. Girard is a Half Breed. She receives Destitute Rations about \$15.00 Per Month from Dept Public Health Regina. She has one boy depending on her 12 years old going to school at Green Lake. She says she didn't make application to buy this lot as she thought the lot was given to her husband at time of survey. I would recommend allowing her to keep this lot but as to paying for it she has no means of raising any money and it is very doubtful if she ever will have.<sup>11</sup>

The addition of corroborative stories from fellow Green Lake settlers had little apparent effect. In January of 1923, Father Teston had sent two letters to the department detailing his residence there.<sup>12</sup> Teston related how Pierre Laliberte had located the land for the church in 1891. He added: "Now when Mr. C.F. Miles came to survey the lots of land[ he] was told how things have happened in the passed [sic]." Teston appealed to the community recognition of property rights: "Since [1891] I have always believed bona fide this land belonging to the mission for that side south. If in the past



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Bishop Street Sign

time some one making objection for that, that man is not acting openly with me. Everyone in Green Lake is looking as the

Mission land is alright.<sup>13</sup> Like Girard, Teston evidently believed that ownership of the settlement lands had been secured at the time of survey.

Girard and Teston received further support from the community in February when Mathias Aubichon finally responded to the department's request for payment for his land in 1923:

In regard to lot 7 amounting 4.27 acres Asking for the payment for same. I must say that the man who surveyed the lot told me that the lot was given to me by the government. Therefore in this case I have no intentions of paying for same. I have been living on this same lot for the last Eighteen years.<sup>14</sup>

The next year, Matilda Laliberte joined the chorus of protest:

... I have a place at Green Lake south of the Hudson's Bay Co. where I have lived for the last forty years, and this same place had all very heavy timber and it took my deceased husband months of very hard work to grub the place to be fit for a small garden only. I am now a widow and can't hardly do any work for I am disabled. I therefore beg of you to inform the government and see if he would give me a free grant on the place I am living on now. It would be impossible for me to pay even if it was a very small amount.<sup>15</sup>

The reply to Matilda Laliberte's letter was typical of the general indifference shown to the Metis claims in Green Lake. First, the reply wrongly stated "... no evidence has been provided the Department that your husband occupied the lot at the time of the extinguishment of the Indian title in 1899 [sic]."<sup>16</sup> The conclusion of the letter could only have increased the affront:

It may be pointed out, however, that in the event of the claim to a free grant of this lot being entertained, it would be necessary for you, before the patent therefor could be issued, to obtain letters of administration of your late

husband's estate, and the cost to procure the same would probably be greater than to acquire the land by purchase. As you are no doubt aware, your son, John B. Laliberte, has already been permitted to purchase this lot at \$3.00 per acre, amounting to \$20.34.<sup>17</sup>

One week later, a letter to John B. pointed out that the department had not yet received payment.

A series of letters from the government demanding payment from the Metis settlers at Green Lake continued until 1930, when the Federal government turned over responsibility for land to the three prairie provinces, including Saskatchewan. By 1930, two free grants had been made to original settlers, totaling less than 20 acres. During the 1920s four claimants had grown tired of the struggle and agreed to buy their settlement sites. Annie Girard's lot was "reserved" until after her death, at which time any further rights were canceled. The remainder of the claims remained unsettled. In the end, no wave of new agricultural settlement came along to drive the Metis from their land. Green Lake remained a Metis community, although most would continue to live there without title to the land that successive generations had occupied since the late 1700s.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Chambers, E.J. *The Unexploited West*.

<sup>2</sup>Ottawa: Department of the Interior, 1914. 112.



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Old Building

<sup>3</sup>Chambers 112-13.

<sup>4</sup>SAB R-183-I-457, St. Cyr to Deville, August 1909.

<sup>5</sup>SAB R-183-I-457, St. Cyr, "Description of the country adjoining the 16th Base Line," 12.

<sup>6</sup>St. Cyr, "16th Base Line," 12.

<sup>7</sup>St. Cyr, "16th Base Line," 12.

<sup>8</sup>St. Cyr, "16th Base Line," 13.

<sup>9</sup>SAB AG11-II NE 18-61-12, Homestead Inspector's Report, Supplementary Form, March 13, 1912.

<sup>10</sup>SAB 2665096, Deville to Miles, 28 May 1912.

<sup>11</sup>SAB 2908948.

<sup>12</sup>SAB 2908948, Homestead Inspector's Report, 6 December 1922.

<sup>13</sup>SAB AG11-II NE 18-61-12, 02 Jan 1923 and 22 Jan 1923.

<sup>14</sup>SAB AG11-II NE 18-61-12.

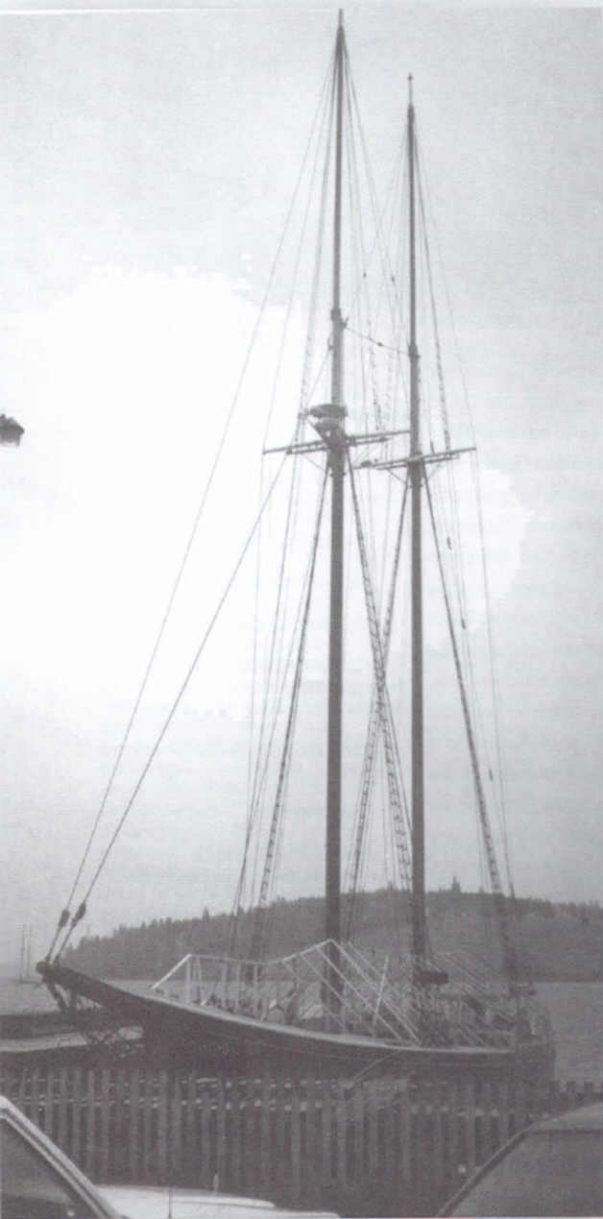
<sup>15</sup>SAB 2909027, 06 Feb 1923.

<sup>16</sup>SAB 2665096, 25 Apr 1925.

<sup>17</sup>SAB 2665096, 02 May 1924.

# Batoche Shared Management Board

Story and Photos by Yvonne Vizina



October 2001 - The Batoche Shared Management Board participated in a National Parks Planning Forum in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Board members Yvonne Vizina, Leon McAuley and Grasslands Superintendent Cheryl Penny all attended the forum which had representatives from every province and territory in Canada.

A number of workshops, plenary sessions and guest speakers all contributed to developing the theme "From Islands to Networks". This theme was selected to promote a sense that we are all working together, have an impact on each other, and need to network our talents and resources.

The Batoche representatives provided an audio visual presentation and fielded questions from conference participants. A history of the Batoche area was provided, along with information on our Management Plan, and plans for the future. One of the forum topics was "collaboration between Parks Canada and Aboriginal peoples", which made our participation very helpful to a lot of people.

Aside from the conference, tours of Halifax and southern Nova Scotia were arranged for those who wished to participate. The tours were very informative and fun. Nova Scotia is very rich in history and has well developed tourism initiatives to showcase their historical sites.

This trip also provided an opportunity to learn about the Acadian people of Nova Scotia, who are also mixed-blood. We visited their traditional settlement areas, and learned about their forced deportation in 1755. (Approximately, 6500 people were deported in the first wave, but deportations took place over a period of five years.) If you would like more information check out [www3.ns.sympatico.ca/rL.novacadie](http://www3.ns.sympatico.ca/rL.novacadie).



Acadian Graves

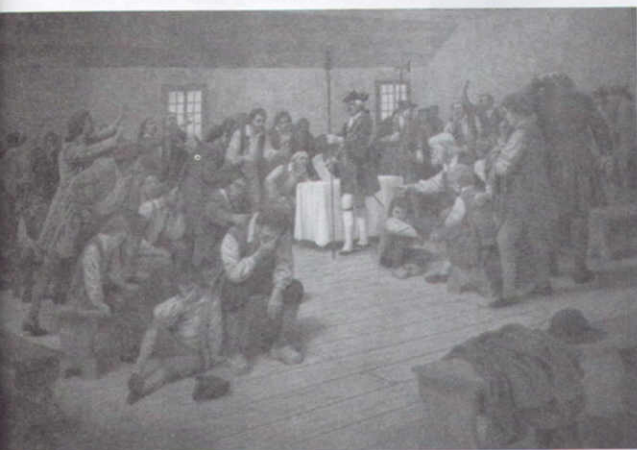


Photo of the painting "Exodus of the Acadians"



Leon McAuley - on Cumberland Street

## Helen Aubichon: A Memoriam of a Wonderful Mother

Story and Photos by Kathy Hodgson-Smith



Helen Aubichon celebrated her ninety-third birthday with her family and friends in Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan at the Pineview Lodge, sharing in birthday cake and donuts and tea. Mrs. Aubichon was raised in St. Paul, Alberta by her mother, Mary Rose Flamont. Her father was Lawrence Gameau. Both parents were from Rocky Boy, Montana. Helen Aubichon (nee Flamont) raised eleven children: Lela Arnold, Emelia Laliberte, Mary Ross, Leta Zwozdesky, Dora Morin, Marie Poloz, Ernest Aubichon, Eugene Aubichon, Martin Aubichon, Maurice Aubichon and Gregory Aubichon. Helen Aubichon was born on November 3, 1908. She passed away a few days after her 93rd birthday.



The Aubichon Family



# MNS Minister of Tripartite - Allan Morin Speaks to North West Saskatchewan Leaders Forum

As Minister responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs for the Métis Nation Saskatchewan (MNS), my responsibility is overseeing the Tripartite process. Under the tripartite process, we examine the development of Métis governance and sectoral development. Under Métis governance we work with the development of the Northern Project, Urban Governance and Provincial Governance models. Under sectoral development, we ensure that there is participation of Métis women and youth at all levels of development. Under Métis governance and sectoral development we encourage the examination of practical results and solutions such as Economic Development, Education, Training, Health and so forth.

Just last week, the Métis Nation Saskatchewan MNSA delegates endorsed the Métis Act which will be proclaimed in early 2002. The Métis Act complements the work we do under the tripartite initiatives such as Métis governance, capacity building, land and harvesting. At this time, I will attempt to comment on these four areas as my contribution to this North West Leaders Forum.

## 1. Métis Governance:

The idea of Métis Governance is linked with Aboriginal rights. In this province and in this country, the Métis Nation and its peoples will have an effect on how self-government is defined. In 1982, the Canadian Constitution was patriated and include several provisions relating to Aboriginal People. Four Constitutional conferences were held between 1983 and 1987 to further define the aboriginal rights. The dominant issue, which emerged from these conferences, was aboriginal self-government. Section 35(1) of the Canadian Constitution Act recognizes and affirms aboriginal rights. The right to self-

government was to apply to all aboriginal peoples. What that meant exactly, is yet to be determined, particularly to groups or individuals without a land base, such as the Métis which has been the subject of much discussion at all levels of government.

One concept of self-government suggests that Métis people should have the authority to rule themselves and to manage their own affairs. However, whether or not that authority is to be limited or absolute is not yet determined. Currently, self-government can best be described as a "bottom-up approach," whereby municipal government is more apparent than having aboriginal self-government. We must examine this concept closely because there is a pattern developing whereby self-management and municipal governance is emerging which may be difficult to break. Under the Métis Act, we now have an opportunity to debate this concept and agree to mutual interests and solutions.

At the moment there is no blueprint or model for community self-government. Both levels of governments, federal and provincial, attempt to develop policies in response to the needs of aboriginal communities without full consultations of all affected groups to flush out the impact and concept of their policies. Forestry is a good example. Under Métis governance we could examine the areas of jurisdiction. For example, we must discuss and debate the sphere of influence in our northwest communities and territory. The government of Canada wants to facilitate effective representation of Métis people off a land base through institution of aboriginal self-administration and through participation in public forms of regional government.



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Allan Morin

## 2. Capacity Building

The Métis Act gives us the provision to examine capacity building. We need to develop and negotiate self-government arrangements and to include realistic administrative capability of the northwest Métis Regions. Agreements may be designed to respond to the needs of the North West Métis communities and Métis Locals to address several sectors, such as programs and services, social and cultural development and so forth. Another aspect is that the Métis governance should become more accountable to their Métis people rather than both levels of government. A broad range of topics can be negotiated such as: Institution and procedures of Métis governance; Membership within the North West Métis governance legal status; Land and Resource Use and Management; Financial Arrangements; Education; Health, social Services, Cultural Environment and Justice, just to name a few. As we develop capacity in our region, we will require a Métis workforce. Therefore, we must implement training components, to train our Métis people to fill positions in our workforce, as we develop our northern institutions and infrastructures.

### 3. Land

Under the Métis Act, we will examine the concept of land, however the governments are only interested in looking at historical lands such as Palmber Lake, Métis Farms, Batoche, etc. For the record, in the 1930's, the Saskatchewan Government established a Métis colony of sorts at Green Lake, but without legislative status. In the 1960's, the Thatcher Liberal government established experimental farm projects for the Métis in the province and we believe that is the closest that the Métis in Saskatchewan ever came to having a collective land base of their own. In 1986, AMNSIS convinced the provincial government to transfer the Lebret farms to a Métis group, the Lebret Farm Land Foundation. In 1989, two other farms were transferred to Métis Community Economic Development Corporations. The transfers represent the first steps towards a Métis land

base in Saskatchewan. An essential element we must debate is that the Métis should be assisted to obtain a land base, or be given control of a territory within which a system of local government can be developed. Governance is not viable without a land base; without a land base, all we will end up with is self-government arrangements dealing with administrative realities only.

### 4. Harvesting

Under the Morin & Daigneault landmark case, the Métis nation won significant Métis hunting and fishing rights for the North West. We must determine the impact of the Morin & Daigneault case and begin to examine the concept of harvesting rights not only for North West Saskatchewan but province wide. The Métis land claim process is a valuable mechanism which will further determine our harvesting rights through land use and mapping studies and traditional

knowledge. A model we could examine also is the Alberta Métis Settlements Act within their agreement which deals with an agreement of co-management of the settlements surface and sub-surface resources.

Finally, our tripartite agreement is coming up for renewal in the year 2003. As a result we have begun an evaluation of the tripartite process in order to get the most efficient and effective use of our resources. Our federal and provincial government partners have agreed to evaluate the tripartite process from its beginning to the present time. This evaluation will review the impact of the Northern Project and the future development of the Northern Project. We have assigned a technical committee to review each partners assessment of the process and to develop guidelines, principles and recommendations for the future direction of the tripartite process.



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# Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Hosts the First Provincial Louis Riel Day Commemoration Service

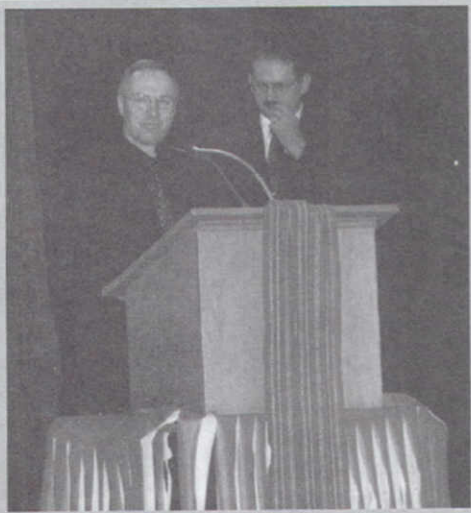
Story and Photos by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

The Métis Nation - Saskatchewan hosted its first province-wide Louis Riel Day Commemoration service in Saskatoon on November 16, 2001, at the Legion Hall. More than 500 people joined in the commemorations and the sharing of a hot meal over lunch. The day began at the Gabriel Dumont Statue in Friendship Park which was attended by several dignitaries and community members as well as children from an elementary school. Opening prayers were offered by Métis Nation Senator John Boucher. It was a remarkable day, opened by the powerful words and voices of several: President Clem Chartier, Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Justice Chris Axworthy, Member of Parliament Rick Laliberte, Minister Buckley Belanger, SaskCulture Chairperson Herman Slotsve, Mayor of Saskatoon Jim Madden, Acting Police Chief ....., RCMP Inspector Merasty, and Sask Party MLA Ariene Jule. Allan Morin, MNS Secretary, sang the Métis National Anthem and several Michif songs, later in the program. The afternoon featured several cultural organizations and talented individuals from across the Métis Nation, including singer Brenda Smith, musicians Lenny

Dumont and Mel Vandale of Saskatoon and fiddler Marius Cummings from Buffalo Narrows. As well, the Yorkton Métis Dancers performed several dances for the crowd followed by the Cumberland House Pisin Dancers in their brilliant yellow dresses. The Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Senate were also in attendance along with several Métis Veterans. Several Métis beadwork and leatherwork displays were set up by Isabelle Impy, Clem Chartier and Mrs. LaVallee, wife of Senator LaVallee. The Gabriel Dumont Institute, Métis Addictions Council, Clarence Campeau Development Fund and Métis Employment and Training also had displays. Clem Chartier, as well, showed his first photographic display: Les Michif. The day was made possible by the support of several agencies including: Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Clarence Campeau Development Fund, Métis Addictions Council, SaskCulture, Gabriel Dumont Institute, SaskNative Economic Development Corporation, and the Provincial Métis Housing. A special thank-you to Dwayne Roth for his excellent work as Master of Ceremonies.



Rick Laliberte



Herman Slotsve (Dwayne Roth in background)

# Louis Riel Day



# Louis Riel Day



Louis Riel Day



Brenda Smith



Cumberland Dancers



(Top) Marius Cummings, Mel Vandale and Lennie Dumont  
(Bottom) Yorkton Métis Dancers

Lennie Dumont

# The Northern Project

Story by Yvonne Vizina

The Northern Project is continuing work into the third quarter of 2001-2002. This has been a very busy year for the region, with the Northern Project participating in a number of new initiatives. We had two summer students employed through the Centennial Summer Student Program, and now have five students from the University of Saskatchewan Political Science Department conducting governance research. The students will complete their work experience projects in December 2001. The Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Mapping Program: Phase II has begun under the direction of Ms. Kathy Hodgson-Smith for the North West Saskatchewan Metis Council. Developments in the Alberta oil sands has required a significant amount of Northern Project time also.

Over the past few months, the Northern Project has been active in a number of committees actively developing a plan to address opportunities in the Alberta oil sands. We have retained the services of two contractors, Dennis Shatilla and Annette Petit to put together a strategic plan for North West Saskatchewan communities. This effort was initially proposed



Photo by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

Yvonne Vizina

by past Area Directors Philip Chartier and Don Favel, and now continues with the support of current Area Directors Norman Hansen and Alex Maurice. Dennis and Annette have a very difficult task ahead of them and we urge community members and organizations to support them in their work.

MNS Area Director Norman Hansen and Mayor John J. Janvier co-chair the Oil Sands Subcommittee of the Northern

Labour Market, as the primary impacted area for oil sands opportunities are the communities of NW Saskatchewan. The Northern Project oil sands planning will enhance the work of the NLMC Subcommittee and their contractors.

There are many different organizations and government departments involved in this initiative. The MNS Northern Project is helping to promote a collaborative approach to regional initiatives in North West Saskatchewan.

A North West Leaders Forum was held in Meadow Lake December 1 and 2. The meeting was intended to provide an update on the NW Metis Land Claim, a workshop on conflict resolution and establishment of a Northern Project Conflict Resolution Committee, development of pilot communities for collaborative governance, and discussion of North West governance. In the absence of any Metis Treaties in



Photo by Cam Chartier

The Métis Aboriginal Title Research InitiativeX (matriX) Group and the Traditional Land Use and Occupancy Mapping Program Team



Canada, the Tripartite Process involving the Metis Nation - Saskatchewan, the Government of Canada, and the Government of Saskatchewan was established. The Tripartite Northern Project is intended to provide an open forum for discussion and collaboration. NW Leaders participation in this forum needs to improve in order for us to bring harmony and cooperation to the region. Another Leaders Forum is being planned for early in 2002. Notices will be sent out to Northern Project Committee members as soon as possible.

As Northern Project Coordinator, it is my sincere wish to assist North West Communities through my work.



Photo by April McPherson  
University of Alberta, the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan and the Sustainable Forest Management Network

Although the task at hand is challenging, the potential rewards for the region make it an enjoyable experience. I hope that the North West Leaders take advantage of the Northern Project for

their communities benefit. The Metis of Canada have struggled for a long time, and the struggle is not over. But, the future holds exciting possibilities. Merry Christmas.

## "I Believe in Sharing, I Believe in Santa"

The Métis Children's Christmas Party Fundraising Campaign 2001

### Sponsorship Categories:

Gold Sponsor Level - Santa and Mrs. Claus' Circle of Friends: \$500+

Silver Sponsor Level - Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer's Circle of Friends: \$250 - \$499

Bronze Sponsor Level - Elves' Circle of Friends: \$100 - \$249

"I believe in sharing" Circle of Friends\*: Individuals can sponsor one or more Métis children for \$20 each

Please make cheque payable to:

**Regina Métis Women Children Christmas Fund**

Mail to:

**3rd Annual Métis Children's Christmas Party  
Regina Métis Women 1995, Inc.  
P.O. Box 26115  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4R 8R7**

Sponsors will be acknowledged on the party's program and on other promotional material.

Besides cash donations, the organization is looking for "gift in kind" donations such as toys, Christmas candy/oranges, stocking stuffers, food items such as wieners, hot dog buns, chips, pop, and fruit juices, paper products, office supplies, wrapping paper, Christmas tree, decorations and other related items.

For further information or to discuss sponsorship, please call the coordinator at 543-3296 (AM only) or 352-8400.

\*The "I believe in sharing" Circle of Friends sponsorship category is reserved for individuals, Métis or non-Métis who wish to make a financial contribution to the children's Christmas Party.

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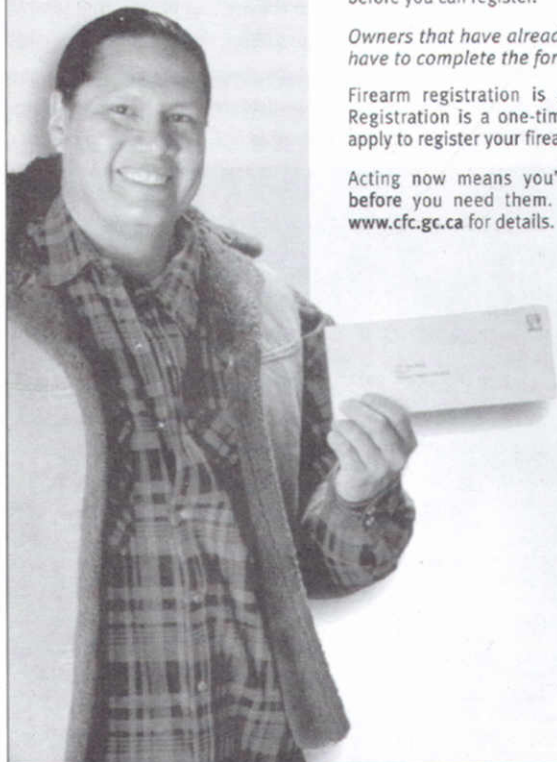
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Acting now means you're sure to have your registration documents before you need them. You may also apply to register on-line. Visit [www.cfc.gc.ca](http://www.cfc.gc.ca) for details.

- **Registration works** towards improving public safety by recognizing owner accountability for the safe use and storage of firearms.
- **Any restricted or prohibited firearms** that you registered under the former law must be re-registered. There is no fee for re-registration.
- **Registration enables police** to trace firearms that may have been stolen, illegally imported, illegally manufactured, or bought on the black market.
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- **By law**, all firearms must be registered by the end of 2002.



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Canada

# News from the Métis Nation Legislative Assembly

Story and Photos by Kathy Hodgson-Smith

The Métis Nation Saskatchewan held its sitting in North Battleford on November 23rd & 24th, 2001. A number of critical issues were dealt with including four appeals from the MNS election from the MNS election, the province's recently announced Justice Reform Commission, the Métis Act, the definition of Métis, the registry office, amendments to the Citizenship Act, ratification of a new Citizenship Card (membership card), adoption of a flag for the Métis Nation Saskatchewan, a Métis Rights conference and MNS General Assembly and an amendment to the Constitution providing a set date for future MNS elections.

After hearing the report from the Chief Electoral Officer under the Métis Elections Commission, the Members of the Legislative Assembly after a debate on the motion to uphold the rulings of the Métis Elections Commission, voted in favour of the motion. Only nineteen Members voted against the motion, out of a minimum quorum of

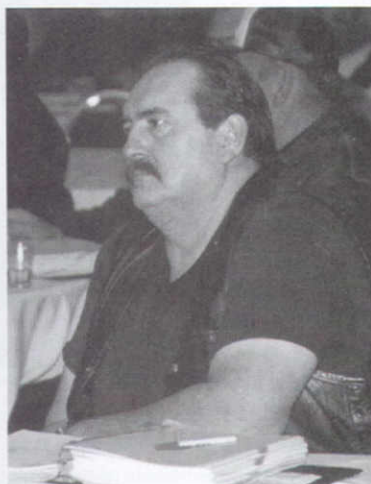
seventy-five. This ends the appeals process under the MNS Constitution.

The work surrounding elections however has not ended. The Métis Elections Commission and Chief Electoral Officer tabled with the MNLA a number of recommendations which they would like to see put in place before the next election. In addition to this, Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs for the MNS, Allan Morin, presented the finding of the independent consultant who conducted a study of the three previous elections under a contract with the tripartite department. Ms. Poiras, the contractor, made a number of recommendations which the MNLA received and which the Provincial Métis Council (PMC) will be following up on. In this connection, the MNLA also mandated the Internal Governance Committee of the MNS to create a Constitutional Reform Commission which will hold hearings/consultations across the province with respect to constitutional reform, election

reform, boundary changes and governance.

While this work is scheduled to take place, the MNLA has already begun its constitutional/electoral reform work by implementing one of the Métis Elections Commission's recommendations by passing a constitutional amendment which would provide

for having regularly scheduled elections every three years, beginning with the last Wednesday of May 2004. This will come into effect if ratified by the General Assembly.



Dave Ross - Provincial Secretary

The province's recently announced Justice Reform Commission which went forward without accepting the MNS's nominee to the Commission was also addressed in great detail, with all Members who addressed the issue speaking against the actions of the provincial government. There was a general feeling of discontent with what was viewed as the province's deliberate disrespect for Métis government, especially in light of the fact that the province appointed two of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nation's (FSIN) nominees, who are identified as representing the FSIN and the Indian community. As it now stands, there are five persons on the Commission: two representing the



Al Rivard - Minister of Training and Employment

FSIN/Indian community, two representing the non-Aboriginal community and one who's target group is the Métis, but who does not represent anyone.

The Legislative Assembly unanimously endorsed a resolution made by Merle Fiddler of Prince Albert that the province appoint Mr. Dwayne Roth the original M N S appointee, or alternatively, Ms. Michelle Harding. Mr.

Roth is a Métis lawyer practicing in Saskatoon, while Ms. Harding, an MNS Regional Director between 1995 and 1998 is a law graduate who is currently doing her

articling (apprenticeship) in Saskatoon. The Legislative Assembly has unanimously decided that the MNS will not participate with the Commission until the MNS has a

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the province which will implement the process clause contained in the Act. That process clause provides that the province

will negotiate agreements with the Métis (MNS) with respect to capacity building, governance, land and harvesting (hunting, fishing, forestry). The MOU has already been negotiated and is ready for signing.



Dumont Scouts - Roy Fosseneuve and Martin Aubichon

representative on the Commission.

One of the agenda items that also received debate was the Métis Act. This Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature in Regina this summer. However, it will not become law until it is proclaimed by the provincial Cabinet. Its coming into force was delayed until some of the Presidents who were lobbying against it had a chance to try to defeat it at the MNLA. The Métis Act is the first piece of legislation which the provincial government has passed in this province in regards to the Métis. Once it is proclaimed, it certainly can be beneficial to the Métis within Saskatchewan. A story on the Métis Act can be found in the May / June 2001 issue of the New Breed Magazine. In the end, no one voted against the Métis Act. It is now up to the provincial Cabinet to proclaim it into law. Once this is done, the MNS will enter into a

The Legislative Assembly also adopted in principle a definition of Métis which has been the result of consultations over the past three years, both within Saskatchewan and across the rest of the Métis Nation Homeland, from Ontario to British Columbia. That definition was also adopted in principle by the Métis National Council at its General Assembly in June 2001.

President Clem Chartier has been mandated to pursue this draft definition with the Board of Governors of the Métis National Council, and the Provincial Métis Council has a similar mandate to pursue it at the MNS General Assembly. It is hoped that a national definition can be arrived at over the next year. President Chartier addressed this issue further in his written report to the MNLA, explaining why it was importance for this to happen.



Dale McAuley - Minister of Education



GDI Booth - Darren Prefontaine



MN-5 Senators John Boucher and Joe Perreault



WRIIA Delegates



MNLA Delegates

"Essentially, the draft definition speaks to the development of the Métis as a people with a distinct history, culture, language, identity and geographic homeland. It is a "Nation" of people. It is not a collection of Aboriginal persons who cannot belong to

Indian nations or bands. It is important to note that in Aboriginal rights cases, such as hunting or fishing rights, it is only those persons who can show that they belong to a distinct Métis people and community who can establish a Métis Aboriginal right.

We do not have to establish an Indian right in order to establish a Métis right. The two are distinctly separate. For example, a non-Status Indian cannot establish a Métis Aboriginal right, only an Indian Aboriginal right.

It is therefore important for us, as Métis, to adopt a definition which clearly identifies our existence as a distinct Aboriginal people. It is my belief that the draft currently before us accomplishes that. I encourage you to lend your support to a draft definition, which I can take forward to the MNC Board of Governors meetings, as well as to the Métis Rights Panel deliberations. This endorsement of the draft definition should also be given to the PMC so that we can, with the leadership from the other provinces, adopt a definition, which we can collectively relate to and live by.

It is also important to note that if we do not in the near future come up with a collective decision on a definition of Métis, the courts surely will, as more Métis hunting and fishing cases move through that system. If we can collectively agree on a definition which covers the whole of the Métis Homeland as represented by the MNC, the course surely will honour that decision, and not impose their own definition. Again, it is critical that we arrive at a



Maureen Bandis and Calvin Racette resolution to the definition issue."

As well as adopting a draft definition of Métis, the MNLA also adopted a new Métis Nation Saskatchewan Citizenship Card. According to the Citizenship Act passed by the MNLA in November 1999, all citizens/members of the MNS had two years to re-register so that we could develop a permanent registry. During this session of the MNLA this time period was extended

system to work properly, as well as to week-out the non-Métis people who were able to get MNS cards during the period when Métis hunting rights were recognized throughout the province.

In this connection, there

for another two years, so we now have until November 2003 to re-register. The reason for this is so that we can get the necessary information to enable the registry was also a commitment that the registry office will get priority attention over the next two years so that the MNS can have a system in place, avoiding the conflicts that arise from the lack of having a complete list of citizens. Conflicts will hopefully be eliminated by the registry and provide clarification of who actually possesses Aboriginal harvesting rights, once our hunting and fishing rights are reestablished,



WRII Delegates



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MNLA Participants

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## Call for Proposals

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Is your organization:

- a not-for-profit organization for businesses or professionals whose membership is primarily corporate in nature?
- committed to reducing crime and victimization in Canada?
- interested in tackling the reasons why crime and victimization occur?

*Applications must be received by January 22, 2002*

Proposals must focus on one of the following:

- projects in Aboriginal communities that show businesses the benefits of community-based crime prevention activities
- projects designed to measure the benefits of business involvement in crime prevention
- projects to reduce workplace violence through innovative approaches that involve the participation of those who are most at risk of workplace violence



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For more information please visit [www.bncp-repc.gc.ca](http://www.bncp-repc.gc.ca)  
or call 1-877-302-6272

and for the purposes of preparing the voters list for the Métis Nation Saskatchewan elections.

The MNLA also attended to matters of Métis Employment and Training of Saskatchewan, reported by Minister Al Rivard. The new Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement was signed between the MNS and Human Resources Development Canada on September 28, 2001, covering operations until March 31, 2004. Although the Provincial Métis Council passed a motion at that time to ink the document to ensure that services were not interrupted to Métis people, it was determined that President Chartier needed to immediately begin to renegotiate the agreement to expand the allowable administration for the final year of the agreement. It was generally felt that the MNS may have to terminate the agreement if negotiations are unsuccessful. President Chartier has meetings set with the Secretary of State, Ethyl Blondin Andrew, to begin the negotiations process.

The MNLA also adopted a flag for the Métis Nation Saskatchewan. Presently, the MNS flies the Métis Nation flag which is used by the MNC and all of its governing members. The Manitoba Métis Federation for years had its own provincial flag, while still using the national flag. With the adoption of the Métis Nation Saskatchewan flag, the MNS will now fly both the national flag and the new provincial flag.

Finally, the MNLA has set June 21st and 22nd, 2002 as the dates for a Métis Rights Conference to be held at Batoche, followed by an MNS General Assembly to be held on June 23rd, 2002, also at Batoche. One the first day of the Métis Rights Conference, the agenda will contain hunting, fishing and land rights, while the second day will deal with the Rights of the Métis Child. All citizens of the MNS are invited to participate in those sessions.

# Hyperglycemia = High Blood Sugar

## How you may feel:



- Stomach pain, nausea, vomiting



- Blurred vision



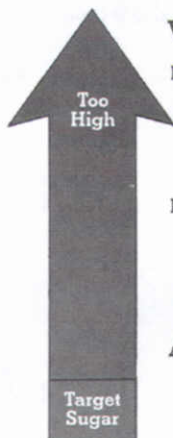
- Frequent need to pass urine



- Very thirsty



- Unwell, tired



## What you need to do:

### D = Drink

- Extra fluids (sugar free)



- If not able to eat solid food as usual, drink sugar-containing fluids every hour.



### K = Ketones in urine and glucose in blood

- Test 4 times a day



### A = Advice of Doctor

for extra medication

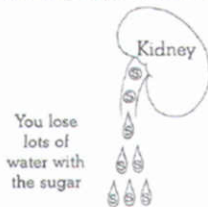
- Always take your insulin or pills
- If vomiting more than 2 times in 12 hr. call doctor or visit the Emergency Room.

## Why?

- Too little insulin?
- Stress or physical illness?
- Too much food?

## If not treated, High Blood Sugar may cause:

Your body to spill unused sugar into the urine



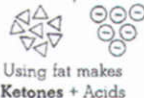
You lose lots of water with the sugar

You may become dehydrated (dry mouth & skin, shock)

Your body to burn fat for energy



Fat is used for energy



Using fat makes Ketones + Acids

## DKA

Diabetic KetoAcidosis

### Danger Signs of DKA

- ketones in urine
- "sweet" breath (acetone)
- abdominal pain, vomiting
- confusion, coma

### Test for ketones when

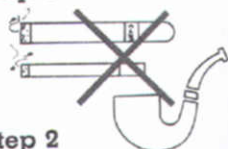
- blood glucose is more than 14-15 mmol
- urine glucose is more than 2%
- during illness, infection
- pregnant



# Diabetes - Steps to Healthy Living

Unit 7: Patient Resource Education Kit (PERK) - Canadian Diabetes Association

## Step 1



### Stop Smoking

Smoking is dangerous to your heart and your health!

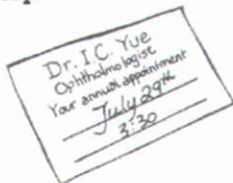
## Step 2



### Have Regular Medical Care

- Diabetes **can** be controlled.
- Early treatment of problems may help lower the risk of complications.
- Control of high blood pressure is **very** important.
- Have your doctor check...
  - your feet every visit
  - your blood pressure every visit
  - your urine for protein every year
  - your Hgb A1c every 3-6 months

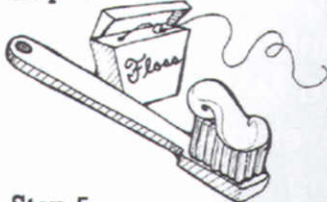
## Step 3



### Keep Your Eyes Healthy

- Have eyes checked by an eye specialist (ophthalmologist) every year
  - For Type 1 - start within 5 years of diagnosis
  - For Type 2 - start at time of diagnosis
- Tell your doctor about any change in your vision.

## Step 4



### Keep Your Teeth and Gums Healthy

Visit your dentist regularly and follow his or her advice.

- Floss daily
- Brush frequently

## Step 5



### Keep Your Feet Healthy

- Wash, Dry, Keep Soft.
- Check water temperature to avoid burns.
- Wash feet daily with warm soapy water.
- Dry feet well, especially between toes.
- Apply cream to dry skin.



Calling **All**

Regina  
Métis Youth

14 - 29 Years Old

Do you want to be a part of the future voice of the Métis Youth in Regina? The "Métis Youth in Action"\* Program is currently administering surveys that will help facilitate this voice. All the information from these surveys will be put into a Métis youth database and will aid in the development of a more comprehensive and ongoing programming for Métis youth residing within the city of Regina.

**NOTE:** This program will run part-time until December, 2001.

If you are interested, please call 352-8400

\*MYIA is co-funded by CCSP and SMAYC

# The Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation

## 1986-2001: A Tradition of Support for Métis Students

Courtesy the Gabriel Dumont Institute

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Métis Studies and Applied Research has been administering scholarship programs designed to encourage Métis students to pursue post-secondary education since 1985. In that time, over \$400,000 have been awarded to deserving applicants through the Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation and the Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II. The Foundation currently oversees the operation of two scholarship programs: the *Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship* and the *Métis Incorporated Scholarship*.

### A. Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program

The Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program was established on May 21, 1985 when the Native Economic Development Program of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion provided a scholarship fund as an investment in the education of Métis students. Napoleon LaFontaine was instrumental in organizing the Association of Métis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), now known as the Métis Nation of Saskatchewan (MNS). He devoted himself to developing social and educational policy for Aboriginal people within the province, and the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program is so named in recognition of his many contributions.

These scholarships are given to recognize students' academic achievement and their commitment to Métis people in Saskatchewan, and to provide financial assistance to reduce the cost of full-time studies. The

original aim of the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program was to encourage Métis students to continue their education in fields related to economic development. Eventually, the focus evolved to include students pursuing education in the fields of Arts and Science, Education, Medicine and Dentistry. Students enrolled in the following disciplines are eligible for awards under the Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship Program:

- Accounting
- Arts And Sciences
- Business Administration
- Business Development
- Commerce
- Dentistry
- Economics
- Economic Development
- Education
- Law
- Marketing
- Medicine
- Personal Management
- Retail Management
- Political Economics
- Public Administration

There are several criteria used in deciding which applicants receive scholarships. While academic performance is important, applicants must also be Métis; have resided in Saskatchewan for at least 5 years prior to applying; be enrolled full-time in a program of at least 8 months duration at an accredited institution; have a demonstrated commitment to the needs of Métis people; and, be committed to working in a Métis environment upon completion of their studies.

In the past 15 years, the *Napoleon LaFontaine Scholarship* Program has provided scholarships in the form of *Entrance, Undergraduate, Graduation, Graduate, Loan Remission and Special* awards. Students can apply for more than one type of scholarship in a single year providing they meet the eligibility criteria. The basic criteria and award amounts are as follows:

- **Entrance:** Students must be enrolled (or have met the entrance requirements for enrolment) in a post-secondary diploma, certificate or degree program. (Maximum of \$300 per 8 month period of full time studies).
- **Undergraduate:** Students must complete at least one academic year of full time studies with a minimum of a 'B' average in their most recent year of studies. (Maximum of three awards at \$500 per 8 month period of full time studies).
- **Graduation:** Students must have completed a diploma, certificate, or degree program through the Gabriel Dumont Institute with a minimum of a 'B' average in their most recent academic year. (\$200 for each 8 months of full time studies to a maximum of \$1,000).
- **Graduate:** Students must be accepted or engaged in any graduate degree program at a Canadian university with a research project relating to the Métis people.

(Maximum of \$2,000 per 12 month period of full time studies).

- **Loan Remission:** Students must have graduated from a diploma, certificate or degree program with an outstanding loan through the Canadian Student Loan Program and/or the Saskatchewan Student Loan Program. (Maximum of 50% of outstanding student loan balance or \$3,000).
- **Special:** Students are nominated based on financial need, outstanding academic achievement or other relevant circumstances. Award amounts are based on Selection Committee recommendations.

The deadline for receipt of applications for Entrance, Undergraduate and Graduate Scholarships is October 1st of each year. If the program in which the student is enrolled does not comply with the standard September-to-April academic year, applications must be submitted within 30 days of commencement of classes. The Loan Remission Scholarship application deadline is within two months of successfully completing full-time studies.

#### **B. Métis Incorporated Scholarship Program**

In 1998, SaskEnergy Ltd. committed \$50,000 for scholarships to the Gabriel Dumont Institute as part of the Métis

Incorporated Scholarship Program to be awarded between 1998 and 2003. Gabriel Dumont Institute and Dumont Technical Institute each receive \$5,000 annually to distribute to deserving Métis applicants. Students can receive up to \$2,500 per semester under this program. By providing financial assistance, these scholarships reward Métis students' academic achievement and encourage the pursuit of post-secondary education leading to employment.

To be eligible for a Métis Incorporated Scholarship, applicants must be Métis; be a resident of Saskatchewan for two years prior to applying; be a full time student carrying a full course load in an appropri-

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ate discipline (see below); obtain an 80% average in Grade 11 and 12 subjects (if applying from high school); and, demonstrate financial need. Applicants must be enrolled in the following areas to qualify for these awards:

- Business Administration
- Computer Science
- Arts And Sciences
- Environmental Studies
- Engineering
- General Science
- Public Administration
- Commerce
- Marketing
- Accounting
- Office Administration
- Economics
- Political Economics
- Personnel Management
- Trades
- Law

### C. 2001 Scholarship Recipients

The Gabriel Dumont Institute and Dumont Technical Institute wish to congratulate all students who have received scholarship awards through the Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II. The 2001 recipients are as follows:

#### Entrance Scholarships (\$200 - \$250 awards)

- Laren Ball
- Nancy Bell
- Crystal Bonin
- Melanie Dolton
- Tanya Ernst
- Alain Fafard
- Tyson Fetch
- Nicole Kothlow
- Laureena McCallum
- Crystal McCrae
- Francine McKnight
- Robert Mercredi
- Bernice Milligan

- Douglas Morin
- Darlene Muirhead
- Lori Ann Parent
- Bradyn Parisian
- Richard Poitras
- Lisa Pope
- Heather Sinclair
- Margaret Stiglitz
- Anna Thommes

#### Undergraduate Scholarships (\$200 awards)

- Kim Baird
- Krista Ball
- Christopher Belhumeur
- Lisa Boucher
- Samira Boucher
- Lori Choumont
- Teri Dempster
- Dawne Elles
- Sylvia Gervais
- Bobby Henry



*The Board and Staff of the  
Métis Addictions Council  
wish to extend warmest greetings of the season  
to all of our clients and their families,  
to the Métis across the homeland, and  
to the people of Saskatchewan.*



- Keisa Henry
- Theresa Huntley
- Jordan Lamontagne
- Darci Langlely
- Denise Lovas
- Linda Mills
- Corinne Pelletier
- Raina Pelletier
- Derek Racette
- Heather Sinclair
- Nicole Springer
- Shauna St. Amand
- Marti White

#### **Graduation Scholarships (\$200 awards)**

- Penny Condon
- Sherry Isbister
- Lyndon Johnson
- Tina Settee
- Heather Sinclair
- Lana Soron

#### **Graduate Scholarships (\$1,000 - \$2,000 awards)**

- Carrie Bourassa
- Geordy McCaffrey
- Darren McKee
- Joseph Pelletier

#### **Loan Remission Scholarships (\$475 - \$3,000 awards)**

- Melinda Brickwood
- Janice DePeel
- Scott Duffee
- Tanya Ernst
- Brenda Fraser

- Sherry Isbister
- Lyndon Johnson
- Cameron Lizotte
- Francis Morin
- Clarence Norton
- Susan Penner
- Heather Sinclair
- Lana Soron
- Marcie Thompson

#### **Special Scholarships (\$200 - \$250 awards)**

- Angela Antonishyn
- Kim Baird
- Krista Ball
- Laren Ball
- Paul Banin
- Jeffrey Beaudry
- Nancy Bell
- Teresa Cardinal-Desjarlais
- Lori Choumont
- Teri Dempster
- Cosette Dirksen
- Melanie Dolton
- Keena Dorion
- Dawn Elles
- Alain Fafard
- Tyson Fetch
- Brenda Fraser
- Sylvia Gervais
- Michael Havet
- Bobby Henry
- Theresa Huntley
- Eric Knutson
- John Lavallee
- Cameron Lizotte
- Michelle McConwell

- Linda Mills
- Darlene Muirhead
- Tara Nekrasoff
- Corinne Pelletier
- Johslyne Richards
- Trina Rosenkerr
- Candice Roussel
- Christie Snow
- Shauna St. Amand
- Dawn B.C. Thomas
- Terra-Leigh Turgeon
- Marti White
- Dana Wolkosky

#### **Métis Incorporated Scholarships (\$1,000 awards)**

- Sherry Isbister
- Lyndon Johnson
- Robert Mercredi
- Jemima Settee

\*The author apologizes for any errors or omissions in this list. All efforts have been made to recognize those students who have been awarded scholarships through the Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II in 2001.

If you are interested in applying for a scholarship or making a donation to the Gabriel Dumont Institute Scholarship Fund, please contact the Institute at:

**Gabriel Dumont Institute**  
**917-22nd Street West**  
**Saskatoon, SK**  
**S7M 0R9**



## GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE of Métis Studies and Applied Research

The Gabriel Dumont Institute Mission Statement: To promote the renewal and the development of Métis culture through research, materials development, collections and the distribution of those materials and the development and delivery of Métis-specific educational programs and services.

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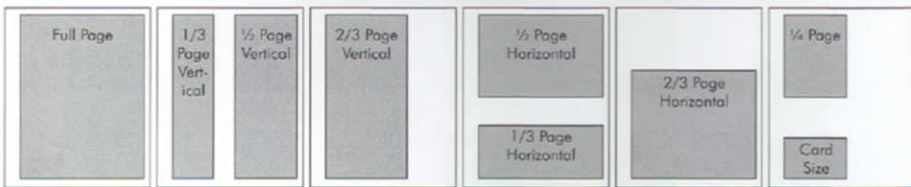
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