

New Breed

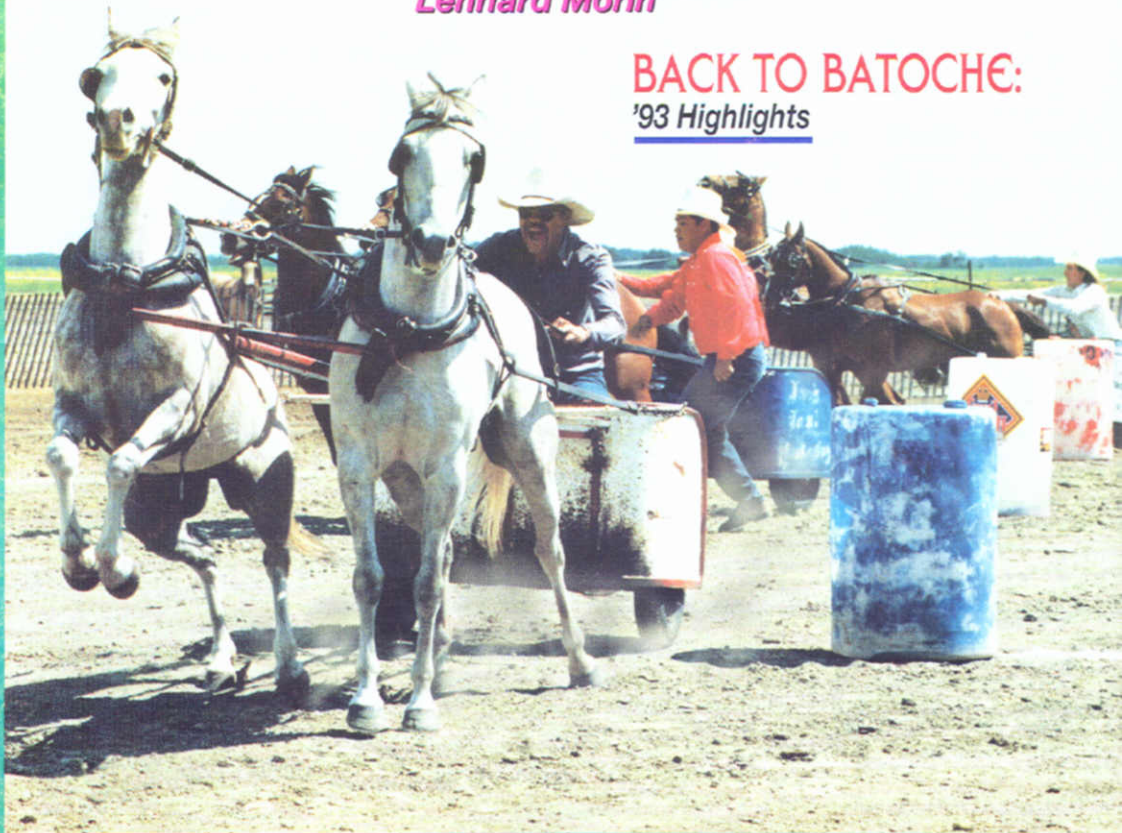
MAGAZINE

August / September 1993

\$2.00 per copy

- *Creating Metis Law*
- *Economic Plans for the East*
- *Walking the road with Lennard Morin*

BACK TO BATOCHÉ:
'93 Highlights



NEW BREED MAGAZINE: August/September

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The Contributors

Shannon Avison, Jeff Campbell, Robert Lafontaine,
Florence Leigh, Ivan Morin, Darren Winegarden

COVER: Lawrence Langen, driver of the Northwest Metis Society #269 rig
launches his team at the start of a heat race on July 24 at Back to Batoche '93

Drivers on Highway 55 in northeast Saskatchewan may have done a double take at one MSS area director's attempt to force his pet issue. Lennard Morin left his home in Cumberland House July 28 carrying a massive cross hoping to win a bridge for his island home town.

Eight days on the road saw Morin just north of Nipwain, road weary but determined to carry on his crusade.

"The roughest part was the gravel roads. Sixty miles of gravel."

The red cross Morin carried is fifteen feet long and five feet wide, made of 2X6 spruce planks. All he had for support is a towel where his shoulder meets the cross pieces and a tiny wheel at the cross base to help roll the cross along the highway. He had considered carrying a bridge replica but chose a giant cross for the symbolism it carries with it.

"It is a symbol of peace and this is a peaceful protest. It is a symbol of persecution and oppression, pity, pain and suffering and it's the symbol of hope. That's what we have to go through every spring and fall when we have to cross the dangerous Saskatchewan River. We risk our lives."

Morin added not just any cross would do, the right one had to be chosen to convey a little of what residents in his hometown have to go through and get attention of people along the route.

"It had to be a huge cross because if it was something like a two by four, it wouldn't garner any attention. Some of the people said I should use an aluminum cross or a cross made out of foam, one guy said cedar. I told them it had to be something that wasn't easy. If it was something easy, then nobody would pay attention."

As traffic whizzed by, Morin took a slow, steady and pained stride. Not only was Morin battling blisters from his new shoes, the 25 degree heat and swarms of insects did little to add to his comfort in his march towards the Saskatchewan Legislature to lobby for his bridge in person.

Morin's crusade was years in the making, preceded by letters, petitions and lobbying government officials but results have been few. Morin's commitment to the struggle for construction to get underway extends to his truck's custom license plates which read "BRIDGE".

"We lobbied with the provincial government

LENNARD MORIN'S LONELY WALK

By Jeff Campbell



Lennard Morin took to the highway to press for bridge construction in Cumberland House.

and the federal government, the Highways minister, the Premier and the Prime Minister. We have support from the SUMA (Saskatchewan Urban Municipalities Association) community members and the delegates and surrounding communities. We've done our work in the past and all governments have been involved but they don't want to listen."

The route will take Morin through Prince

Albert, Saskatoon and on to Regina. There, Morin hoped to meet with Premier Romanow and the Highways Minister to try and solve the problem. In spite of the years of effort by Morin and other town and area residents, there is a sense of urgency to his self-imposed mission.

He wants to have the bridge project as a priority item in the 1993-94 provincial budget.

"The time is now. If it's not in the budget planning by November 15, then Cumberland House will go without a bridge for another year. There is also a federal election looming and hopefully we can get some federal contributions to cost-share the bridge because there is a band living beside the village and if they cost share the bridge, then maybe the bridge could be built."

Morin has sent letters to the Premier and the leaders of the federal political party hoping to meet with them and explain the reasons behind the bridge crusade.

This year marks Morin's tenth campaigning for the bridge, he says other community leaders were lobbying for construction before he was elected to Cumberland's council in January 1983.

The bridge was declared a community priority by then along with seeking compensation for the devastating impact of the E.B. Campbell Dam's construction.

Even with giant construction projects in the area like the Campbell dam, Morin said Cumberland area residents are forced to risk their lives with every trip across the Saskatchewan River when the thin ice coats the water in spring and fall.

They are forced to drag boats across the river, if the ice gives way, people jump for their lives into the boat to avoid the open water and death by drowning. Snowmobiles are too heavy and would plunge riders into the icy river.

"We're isolated three to six weeks and we have to stock our food supplies and fuel. We ran out of fuel supplies at the school six or seven years ago and we had to shut down the school," said Morin.

Problems dog the community even in summer when the ferry runs across the river, breakdowns cut Cumberland's link with the outside as do sandbars which often ground the ferry.

"There were a lot of dollars that were made in that community and we feel that's enough

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to warrant a bridge in Cumberland House." Morin said a bridge link with the mainland will be crucial to any future economic development in the area.

"If there is any tourism or economic development, people need access. The only way to get access is to build a bridge for Cumberland House."

The walk should take Morin 35 days to complete. "It will get some attention because we have to make some noise to get the government to listen," Morin told a passerby on the Highway.

His wife Ruth is not only the driver, she's the doctor, the secretary and looks after the petition for people to sign in support.

"It's a long trip and I'm not sure that I'm going to make it. But I'm going to keep on travelling."

Morin says as long as his walk continues, the dream of a bridge for Cumberland House is still alive.

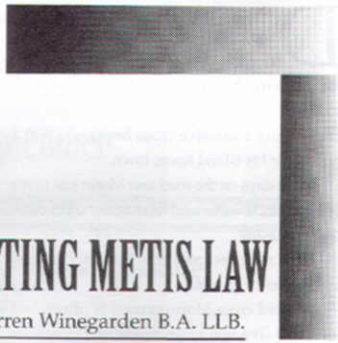
There are currently two court cases being heard in Canada which are very likely to create precedent setting Law concerning Metis people here in Saskatchewan and in the rest of the Metis Nation. One is before the Courts of Alberta and the other is in the Manitoba Courts.

The Manitoba case, *R v. McPherson and Christie* arises where the two accused, John Jack McPherson and Henry McLeod Christie, both Metis people, were charged with illegal hunting under the Wildlife Act of Manitoba. It is alleged that on January 6, 1990 the two

accused killed a moose contrary to section 26 of the Wildlife Act of Manitoba, S.M. 1987, c. W130 which provides...

26. No person shall hunt, trap, take or kill or attempt to trap, take or kill a wild animal during a period of the year when the hunting, trapping, taking or killing of that species or type of wild animal is either prohibited or not permitted by the regulations.

The two accused maintain that when they killed the moose they were on unoccupied



CREATING METIS LAW

By Darren Winegarden B.A. LL.B.

crown land. This last factor will be explained in the portion of this article referring to the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement. At the trial level, the Judge ruled that the two accused had an existing Aboriginal right to hunt for subsistence purposes by virtue of Section 35(1) of the Constitution Act 1982.

The Alberta case, called *R v. Ferguson*, arises from a circumstance on October 7, 1990 where the accused Ernest Frank Ferguson, also of Metis descent, shot and killed a moose while hunting for food. Mr. Ferguson believes that while he was hunting he did so on land that was "unoccupied crown land". Later he took the moose to a butcher shop in order to have the moose butchered and wrapped and was subsequently charged for hunting without a licence under s.26(1) of the Wildlife Act, S.A. 1984, c. W-9.1: and with being in possession of Wildlife contrary to s. 54(1), of that same Act. In this case the accused was acquitted on the basis that the Metis as "non-treaty Indians", fell within the 1930 Natural Resources Transfer Agreement.

The laws affecting each of these two separate cases are different but the main course of the legal arguments in each case is somewhat similar.

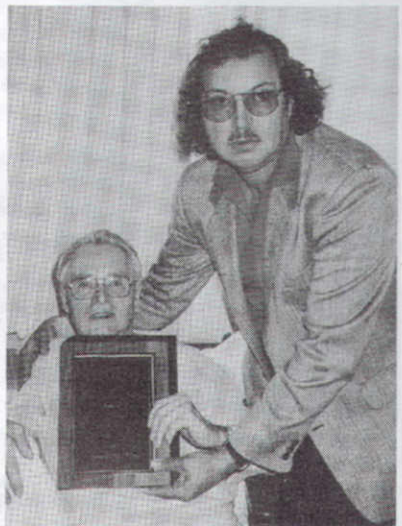
The Wildlife Act in Alberta, as well as the separate but similar Wildlife Act in Manitoba, makes it illegal to hunt Moose out of season and without a licence. Each of the accused admit to having killed the animals but submit that the Wildlife Act is of no force or effect against them because of sections 35(1), 35(2) and 52(1) of the Constitution Act 1982 (the 1982 Act) read in conjunction with Paragraph 12 of the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement 1930 (the NRTA) or in conjunction with common law principles.

PROVINCIAL METIS HOUSING CORPORATION PRESENTS PLAQUE TO METIS ELDER

Mr. Leon McAuley, Acting General Manager of the Provincial Metis Housing Corporation (PMHC), on behalf of Chairman Robert Mercredi, the Board of Directors and staff recently presented a plaque to Mr. Clovis Regnier for his outstanding contribution as a board member and Metis elder to the PMHC Board of Directors.

Mr. Regnier survived a serious stroke in March this year which resulted in partial paralysis. He is presently undergoing physical therapy in Lloydminster and is slowly recovering from his illness.

The Regniers have relocated to Lloyd-



minster so Clovis can receive proper rehabilitation and to be close to his immediate family.

His services and support will be thoroughly missed by our board and our corporation. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Simply put, they all argue that they killed animals while lawfully exercising their Aboriginal right to hunt.

However more specifically, section 35(1) of the 1982 Act affirms all existing aboriginal and treaty rights. Section 35(2) serves to include Metis under the definition of "aboriginal people". Further, section 52(1) of the 1982 Act makes any law that is inconsistent with the Constitution of no force or effect to the extent of that inconsistency.

It should be noted that the Metis Aboriginal right to hunt or fish in the prairies results in only one of two ways. 1). From the common law, that being from the historic occupation and use of the land. Or, 2). From paragraph 12 of the NRTA. That Agreement transferred the constitutional jurisdiction over the natural resources of the prairies to the provinces from the federal government. Para. 12 of the NRTA gives Indians the right to hunt for food at any time of the year on all Indian land and on all unoccupied crown lands. That paragraph reads as follows...

In order to secure to the Indians of the province the supply of game and fish for their support and subsistence, Canada agrees that the laws respecting game in force in the province from time to time shall apply to the Indians within the boundaries thereof, provided, however, that the said Indians shall have the right, which the Province hereby assures to them, of hunting, trapping, and fishing game and fish for food at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands and on any other lands to which the said Indians may have a right of access.

It is important to note that this paragraph gives the right to Indians to hunt and fish on land that they have access to and on "Unoccupied Crown Land". The accused in both cases were on unoccupied crown land while they were hunting.

After the law is considered the resulting legal arguments, while very different in their substantive content, are similar enough to be summarized in this way; It's illegal to hunt moose for food out of season because of the various sections of the Manitoba Wildlife Act and of the Alberta Wildlife Act. But, s.35(2) of the 1982 Act says that Metis are Aboriginal people and s.35(1) of the same Act affirms all Aboriginal rights, the right to hunt for food being one of those rights that is created by

para.12 of the NRTA or the common law. Section 52(1) of the 1982 Act therefore makes it legal for Metis people to assert their Aboriginal right to hunt by making the Wildlife Act of no force or effect against Metis in Alberta or in Manitoba (or any where in Canada for that matter).

One of the main points of question that is raised in the Ferguson case is that in order for the court to acquit the accused it had to find that Metis can be defined as "Indians", for constitutional purposes. This is because of the specific wording in the NRTA.

Looking back to the NRTA we see that in the wording of paragraph 12, which constitutionally grants the right to hunt and fish to Indians, it is specifically granted to Indians and not to Metis.

This could mean one of two things, either that the federal government intended to exclude Metis people from hunting and fishing rights, amongst other things, or that the Metis should have been included within the scope of this document when it was originally drafted.

It is quite possible that the courts will find that, at the time of the drafting of the NRTA and the Constitution Act 1867 (the 1867 Act), when the drafters used the term "Indian" they in fact meant to include all of the Aboriginal peoples in Canada within that term, or perhaps all people with any Indian blood.

In the court case *Re: Eskimos* (1939) 2 DLR 417, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the term "Indian" in section 91(24) of the 1867 Act should be defined so as to include Inuit people as well as treaty Indians. This case brought Inuit people within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal government.

Therefore, it seems that the court might possibly be moved to find that the word "Indian" in section 91(24) of the 1867 Act, as part of the Canadian Constitution, should be defined so as to include Metis people as well as treaty Indians and Inuit people. Section 35(2) of the 1982 Act defines Inuit, Indians and Metis as being Canada's "Aboriginal people", hence it is not a great leap of logic to begin to view Metis within the definition of "Indian".

This would not mean that from that point forward Metis people would no longer be viewed in distinction from Indians and Inuit. Rather, the inherent Cultural and social distinction will always be preserved. However, it could mean that Metis people would then be

viewed as equal members of the Aboriginal community of Canada, along with Indians and Inuit people just as the 1982 Act already suggests. This does not mean that Metis would fall within the purview of the Indian Act. For example, the Inuit, although covered by section 91(24) of the 1867 Act are none the less excluded from the Indian Act, the same would hold true for the Metis.

The Constitution Act 1867, amongst other things, divides the areas of power between the provinces and the federal government. Section 91(24) of the 1867 Act places "Indians and lands reserved for Indians" under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. If the courts were to find that Metis people should also be included within the scope of this section then the Federal government would begin to have similar responsibilities towards Metis as it now has to Indians and Inuit people. In real terms that might mean government funded health care benefits and education rights, not to mention, a much stronger position in land claims negotiations for Metis.

Clearly, the outcome of these cases will be of great interest to Metis and of great consequence throughout the rest of Canada. However, in all likelihood both of these cases will be appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada whatever their outcomes are at the Appeal Court levels. The final decisions, in any event, will be years away.

It's all rather complicated but the upshot from all of this is that the accused Metis (McPherson, Christie and Ferguson), are asking the Appeal Court to uphold their Aboriginal right to hunt. For them as individuals it may mean relief from a nominal fine and the right to hunt for their food in the future. To the rest of us these court cases may mean a profound change in the law as it relates to Metis People.

Finally, as a note of caution to anyone reading this article, please remember until there is a firm statement from the Supreme Court of Canada, or from the Provincial Appeal Courts if it is not appealed to the Supreme Court, it will still be the view of the provincial authorities that it is illegal for Metis People to hunt without the necessary licence and during the specified time period.

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CAMPBELL ELECTION STYLE SWING

While Prime Minister Kim Campbell's Saskatoon visit July 27 brought smiles and waves in abundance, her breakfast time speech did not address any Metis or Native specific issues.

Metis Society President Gerald Morin said since Campbell's speech did not deal with any specific issues but rather steps toward government restructuring she has undertaken, he was not surprised to see Metis concerns going unaddressed. He had a chance to speak to Campbell briefly as she went on a walkabout tour of the room following her speech.

Morin said they discussed land issues and agreed to set up a more formal meeting before the next federal election.

Morin said the Campbell government has proved highly accessible so far. Since the formation of the Campbell cabinet in July, said he has had three meetings with cabinet members, including one with Metis interlocutor Jim Edwards in Batoche.

"It was good to see Edwards in the homeland and we had a very positive meeting," said Morin.

Campbell spent most of her speech discussing ways in which her government is downsizing the cabinet, the number of government departments and the federal civil service. Economic restructuring was at the forefront of her address. Campbell said her government was looking to help small businesses through a focus on job creation and prevent unemployment by helping to create a new productive work force.

Campbell said her government intends to wipe out Canada's federal deficit by 1998-99.

"We have to come up with more modern ways of dealing with debt and borrowing," said Campbell.



Prime Minister Kim Campbell met briefly with MSS President Gerald Morin during a pre-election visit to Saskatoon.

EMPLOYMENT SYMPOSIUM

Native people looking for work, perspective employers and those involved in career planning will be gathering at the end of September in Saskatoon.

The first annual career symposium "Building Our Future" organized by the Interprovincial Association on Native Employment Inc. (IANE) is set for September 30 and October 1 at the Cosmo Civic Centre.

The symposium will offer over 100 career displays from native organizations, governments, industries and unions.

Employers and perspective employees can meet one another, students can explore their career options and anyone interested in getting help with their career can learn more about the support systems in place.

Symposium hours are Thursday, September 30 from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and in the evening from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

On Friday, Oct. 1, symposium hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

For further information on the Building Our Future symposium call Grace Stevenson at 975-6347.

Seeking equity for the lack of access to programs they were entitled to following their military service, Metis veterans from across Canada gathered in Saskatoon to share stories of war and the hard times which followed.

The president of the National Aboriginal Veterans' Association (NAVA), Sam Sinclair, was on hand to listen to some heart rending stories of veterans who couldn't access programs designed for them. Sinclair says none of his colleagues is after special treatment, just equity with other veterans.

Sam Sinclair joined Army when he was 15, overseas nine months, he saw active duty with the Calgary Highlanders in Northwest Europe. In Germany by war's end, Sinclair volunteered for more duty in the Pacific Theatre but the fighting ended before he left Canada for the Far East.

Sinclair said treatment of Metis veterans is nothing short of a national shame.

"It is hard to believe the general public would allow things to go on like that, especially when the Japanese who were mistreated after Pearl Harbor were well compensated for their aches and pains. Our people over the long run, have been treated worse because of the lack of proper housing and lack of land. Veteran's Affairs will say they discontinued programs even though they knew they missed us somehow and never made an attempt to go back and correct that."

With support of Aboriginal leaders across Canada and proper funding, Sinclair says NAVA can set things right for Aboriginal veterans.

"They always say there's no money. There's millions of dollars still being wasted right now and there's an election coming so God only knows what will happen after that. There's money out there and it's just misappropriated in a lot of ways. That money just has to be rescheduled so it will do the most good toward the Natives."

Sinclair said if not for the isolated communities many Aboriginal veterans lived in, they may have tried to access programs long ago.

"What happens a lot of times is when you're poor you can't get to a lot of those offices or services. People are in isolated areas, and they're

not hollering so they think everything is okay. The reason they're not hollering is that some of them haven't got the price of a long distance call. Some of them haven't got a phone, or they're not near a phone, so there's all kinds of good reasons why our people are making noise now. We're going to do our best to be fair on our approach,

ABORIGINAL VETS GATHER IN SASKATOON

By Jeff Campbell



Metis veterans plan to lobby for a national office to lobby for overdue compensation.

but we also want fair treatment."

Roy Fosseneuve said there are Department of Veterans Affairs criteria in place for compensation for wounds or wartime service but the criteria are too strict for Aboriginal veterans to meet. He was also upset no Aboriginal veterans had a chance to set departmental policies but sees NAVA as one way of changing DVA policies.

"This organization will fight to change those criteria and those criteria will change to meet the needs of these people not to meet the needs of the bureaucrats in Ottawa."

In order to better address the needs of Metis veterans which are not being met, delegates at the meetings looked at consolidating their power through NAVA to lobby the federal government for redress.

James Tomkins presented a motion calling for a constant line of communication to be estab-

lished between NAVA and aboriginal veterans, NAVA executives to meet with Prime Minister Campbell and the minister of Veterans' Affairs to obtain funding for a national NAVA office staffed by an executive director, a controller and support staff.

Joe Mercredi of the Northwest Territories said most veterans can deal with the horror of war, it was the horrors of peace which veterans like himself found hard to handle.

"In the past three years, I've seen three Aboriginal veterans buried in a Social Services box. There's no ceremony, no flag and no one to speak on their behalf," said Mercredi.

Second World War veteran Dave Barron said there should be a Metis-only veterans' organization to go along with other Metis self-government initiatives.

Marc Leclair, representative of the Metis National Council distributed a survey which showed in spite of the lack of benefits they had been given, most Metis veterans were ready to re-enlist if needed again.

Leclair's survey of the veterans attending the conference showed only half the vets knew about the land grant programs available after the Second World War. Only six of the 22 veterans returning the survey forms were able to access land grant programs for veterans.

Under the Veteran's Land Administration grant program in force after the Second World War, veterans were entitled to \$2320 in grants to settle on crown land or Indian vets could settle on reserve land. A further \$6000 in loans were available for veterans who wanted to settle on private land.

Election Day is on its way!

VOTING IN THE FEDERAL ELECTION

Who can vote?

You can vote in the federal election on October 25, 1993 if you are a Canadian aboriginal, 18 years of age or older on Election Day, and if your name is on the voters list.

Am I on the voters list?

There will be no enumeration for this election except in Quebec. If you were registered on the Federal Voters List last fall, you will receive a *Federal Voters List Revision Card* telling you where and when you can vote. If your name or address are incorrect on the card you must have the necessary changes made to the list.



What if I do not receive a card?

You will not receive a card if you were not registered last fall, if you have moved, or have turned 18. If this is the case, you need to get your name added to the voters list. Call the Elections Canada office in your riding, or call our toll-free number below for more information.

Where and when do I vote?

The *Federal Voters List Revision Card* you receive will tell you where and when you can vote. If you can't vote on Election Day, don't count yourself out. You can vote at the Advance Polls.



The Advance Polls will be open from noon to 8 p.m., **Saturday, October 16, Monday, October 18, and Tuesday, October 19** at the address shown on your Revision Card.

If you are unable to vote on Election Day or during the Advance Polls, you may be able to register to vote by Special Mail-In Ballot. Call the Elections Canada office for your riding to get information about registration and deadlines.

What if I have to work on Election Day?

By law, every employee, who is eligible to vote, is entitled to have four consecutive hours to vote while polls are open on the day of the election. No deduction in pay or penalty can be imposed on an employee.

Are there services for voters with special needs?

 All polling stations, with few exceptions, provide level access. If not, the following symbol  will appear on your Revision Card.

Call the Elections Canada office for your riding for more information about special services.

Important dates to remember:

End of Voters List Revision Period: October 20

Advance Polls: October 16, 18 and 19

Election Day: October 25

If you know a person who has difficulty reading, please inform them of the content of this advertisement or give them the telephone number below.

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Call the Elections Canada office for your riding or call our toll-free line: 1-800-267-8683 (VOTE) English and French only.

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Jean-Pierre Kingsley
Chief Electoral Officer of Canada



*The non-partisan agency responsible
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YOUR VOTE IS YOUR VOICE

INCARCERATION SYSTEM REFORM SHOULD NOT BE LEFT TO EXPERTS SAYS CRIMINOLOGIST

Canada's law makers should be looking to Native and other minority communities for ideas on how to reform our incarceration system says criminologist Maeve McMahon.

McMahon, a University of Toronto professor and author of a book on penal reform, met with members of the John Howard Society in June. She said those in charge of reforming our incarceration system might learn much if they draw on the specialized knowledge which already exists in Canadian communities.

"I think we have a lot to learn from Native communities. They have consistently been calling for a way that they can use their traditional communities. And one of the ways of responding to trouble is to actually deal with many of the problems seen as criminal. There's a lot of resources available in the communities, be it the Native community, Mennonites, Quakers. These are people who have looked at different ways of dealing with troubles and provide alternatives to criminal justice."

McMahon said while many of the resource people who could offer good advice are not formally trained, they have studied how their people deal with trouble and built up a large knowledge base in their field.

"People already have a lot of resources to respond to trouble and what we should be doing is building on that."

The key to drawing out the ideas, McMahon said is to involve the resource people in discussions with law makers.

"I think it would be really useful to try and get people from different aspects and interests to get together and discuss the problems and also to involve the public in that discussion."

McMahon added those involved in reform discussions cannot allow anything to be taken for granted and should not leave all the reforms in the hands of so-called experts.

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The toughest battle is unity, Ross says, because finding a system that works for most people might not be acceptable for everyone. He sees a new spirit of cooperation developing in the North among Metis, Indians and non-Aboriginal people.

"It has taken 200 years now to get to a point where we're saying no, we've got to get together, there's no choice. I'm saying we, and being a white man it's we because I'm part of the North and want to be part of what's going on. My kids are Metis and we includes me. If we don't get it together, we've got a hell of a tough future ahead of us."

Driving the town's dusty streets, Ross pauses often to wave at the townspeople, especially the kids who play in yards or ride their bikes up and down the steep streets. He said he doesn't expect to reap the rewards self-government will bring himself. He's working for the kids, he explains.

"The benefits will not be for this generation. I will not benefit by my commitments but I'm feeling okay for the kids of Pinehouse. I can't see them going through 40 or 50 years of a life looking at a welfare cheque, wondering what they're going to do tomorrow. That's a pretty boring life. There's got to be something better to do with your life. If that means we can get into resources and capitalize on it and everything is going better, that's fine."

Whatever direction is decided upon for Northern development, it will be Northerners themselves who must find that direction, said Ross.

"If we can't come up with a direction, this town's going to crumble and so is the North. We don't have to satisfy the South anymore because the healing is from within," he concluded.

RCAP BILL COULD TOP \$50 MILLION

Before its work is done two years from now, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) could rack up a bill for about \$50 million.

Recently released federal government documents reveal the commission's first nine months of hearings cost over \$13 million. The commission spent \$11.5 million to the end of January this year. A further \$1.63 million was spent from a special \$8 million fund to defer the expenses of witnesses who made presentations at the hearings.

RCAP spokesman Don Kelly said the size of the commission's mandate meant it should be one of the most expensive commissions ever. "We were aware of that from the establishment," said Kelly.

He added the commission has had to do a good deal of original research to know more

about native affairs. That research has involved visits to native communities all over the country.

"A lot of commissions hit 10 to 20 places tops in their life and we're going to have hit over 100 communities by the time it's done," said Kelly.

Kelly estimated the final tab for RCAP at \$40 million, plus or minus one or two million dollars, not counting the \$8 million witness expense fund.

The commission began its work in April, 1992 and was hoping to deliver its final report in 1994. That deadline has now been pushed back to early in 1995.

THE STORY BEHIND THE SHIRT

Any visitor to this year's Back to Batoche Days couldn't help but notice what came to be the hottest selling item on the grounds, a T-shirt with the Metis flag and faces bearing the slogan "Pride in Our Past - Hope for Our Future".

The people behind the popular design were Saskatoon artist Nancy Kucher and Local #126 president Robert Doucette. Kucher drew the design while Doucette coined the slogan. Both the drawings and slogan were originally done for SUNTEP Saskatoon.

Kucher is a 1993 SUNTEP Saskatoon graduate and designed the faces of an old Metis man and young child for her class graduation invitation and programs. She said she drew the faces after her fellow grads brought in dozens of pictures of faces to use as a basis for the art work.



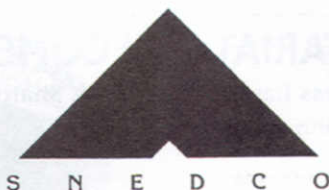
Saskatoon artist Nancy Kucher designed the highly successful Metis nation shirt here presented by local 126's Robert Doucette.

"I incorporated their ideas from the photos," said Kucher.

Doucette said even though Kucher's original work was unsigned, it is important everyone recognize her contribution.

"Nancy hadn't received any credit for her art before so we wanted to make it known how this art work is dedicated to and fostering the ideas of the Metis Nation," he said.

Continued on page 11



The SaskNative Economic Development Corporation is a Saskatchewan Metis-owned lending institution created to finance the start up, acquisition and/or expansion of viable Metis and non-status Indian controlled small business based in Saskatchewan.

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Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 4J2
Phone: 477-4350

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Regina, Sask. S4P 2K5
Phone: 791-7150

HARRY DANIELS: A LOOK AT THE MAN UNDER THE HAT

By Florence Leigh

Many people only know him from his work as master of ceremonies at Back to Batoche. Others only know him through his work on film or on stage but Harry Daniels, the man under one of the most recognizable black felt hats is all that and more. An accomplished politician, actor, and environmentalist, Daniels has raised the awareness of the Metis wherever he has gone.

Daniels is a Metis from Regina who has been making his presence felt on the Metis cultural and political scene for decades.

His public service career began in the early 1960s when Daniels did a stint in the Navy.



Harry Daniels under his trademark "Metis Hat" at Back to Batoche '93

"I loved it, it was a great experience," he remembers.

With the Navy career behind him, Daniels has spent another 20 years chairing meetings, annual assemblies, and other functions like Back to Batoche '93.

Daniels says his proudest accomplishment in the political realm was serving as President of the Native Council of Canada. He negotiated the words, "Indian, Inuit and Metis", into the Canadian constitution on January 31, 1981, negotiated with Pierre Trudeau, Jean Chretien and Roy Romanow. He has dealt with governments on the provincial, federal and international levels.

In the last twenty years he has chaired numerous meetings, annual assemblies, and functions.

Outside the political arena, Daniels has carved out an impressive career in other realms. His international work includes a time spent working on environmental issues in Sweden.

Daniels has maintained a rare balance between politics, environmentalism and his art form, acting. His acting experience, like its endeavors in other fields is vast. He has

PATHWAYS SECRETARIAT WELCOMES NEW DIRECTOR

Metis Pathways to Success has a new director, Sharon Pasula.

Sharon replaced outgoing director Cathy Lavelley on August 9.

A fifth generation Metis, Sharon is no stranger to involvement with Metis programs on both provincial and national levels. A native of Edmonton, and a graduate of the University of Alberta, Sharon has served as Provincial Literacy Co-ordinator with the Metis Nation of Alberta, secretary of the Zone 4 Region, plus involvement with Alberta Metis Women. She also served as president of her MNA local in Edmonton.

Sharon has just finished moving to Saskatoon from Ottawa where she served as executive director of the Metis National Council of Women.

She plans to make Pathways a more effective structure based on a team management approach where everyone participates and fosters a new spirit of ownership and pride among everyone involved with Pathways.

Sharon says she is looking forward to getting out into communities all over Saskatchewan, hearing what people need from Pathways first hand, holding more information workshops and raising the profile of the Secretariat.

She hopes to share her own vision for the Metis nation where all Metis take ownership of and responsibility for their own development and consider the big picture and how everything they do effects others.



appeared in many plays, movies and television series. His most recent film work is "Stories of the Road Allowance People" and the Mistress Madeline series on "Daughters of the Country". Daniels has even played Louis Riel in Regina and Winnipeg.

Not content to rest on his laurels, Daniels is now contracted to edit and produce a book on the history and genealogy of the Metis people. Daniels says the book will need the participation of 200 families telling stories of their lives, histories, and special events in words and pictures.

FAMILY HISTORY PROJECT UNDERWAY

Metis families are invited to tell their stories and those of their ancestors for a history book to be published this fall.

The Prairie Metis History Project was launched earlier this summer to gather stories,

Continued from page 9

Doucette added there are over 200 shirts in circulation after Back to Batoche '93 with owners from all over the continent.

Kucher was presented with one of the shirts to recognize her part.

Kucher, originally from Meadow Lake, has lived in Saskatoon for the past four years. Some of her paintings have been used as cover art for a number of University of Saskatchewan publications. Besides her painting and drawing, Kucher also does works of sculpture.

Currently adding to her university credits with a summer class, Kucher says she is looking forward to a career teaching art.

photos, documents and other materials for a 400 page hardcover book which is to be published by the project this fall.

Individual Metis families are encouraged to write up their own stories but assistance is available to those who can't from project organizers. A series of interviews have already been recorded during this year's Back to Batoche Days.



You Can't Quit On TB

YOU CAN'T QUIT ON TB (5 MIN.)

Tuberculosis can affect any one of us. Joe and Annie learn about the basic symptom (a cough) and cause (bacteria) of TB while helping their mother to keep the family together and cure her TB. Bravery, knowledge and determination let them discover that you can't quit on TB. The disease can easily be overcome simply by taking a few pills for a sufficient length of time.

This project was made possible through funding from the Everyone Wins program of Saskatchewan Health.

CAST: Annie Jennifer Buffalo
Charlene Elizabeth Royal

Joe Nelson Stone
Nurse Lisa Donahue

A Production of: TRI-MEDIA PRODUCTIONS 92
Producer Tony Towstego

Asst. Producer Lisa Donahue
Narration Delvin Kennedy
Medical Advisor Dr. Vernon Hoepfner,
Tuberculosis Control
Clinic,
Royal University
Hospital

Musical Score The Creative House
Writer Bev Fast

METIS NATIONAL COUNCIL IN BATTLE TO SAVE HOUSING

The Metis National Council is involved in a major struggle to save federal and rural native housing programs that have been provided through Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) since 1974. Funding for all social housing, except for housing "on reserve" will be terminated at the end of the year.

The decision to cut funding for these housing programs was announced in the federal budget last April. At stake are funds for the Rural Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP), the Emergency Repair Program (ERP), subsidized home ownership (Section 40), and rent-geared-to-income programs including Urban Native Housing. Also at risk are the funds earned by Metis housing delivery agents who deliver these programs on a fee-for-service basis for CMHC.

The federal government also called for some internal changes at CMHC that they say will amount to some "savings" in the financing and delivery of CMHC's programs. According to the budget statement, these "savings" will be "reinvested in social housing to maintain the existing social housing stock in good condition and to provide some scope for new commitments beginning in 1994."

Ron Swain, MNC Minister responsible for Economic Development and Housing called the housing cuts an repressive tactic.

"The federal government's scorched earth budget will result in increased homelessness and increases in the number of people forced on provincial welfare roles. This is not economic development. It is economic repression," said Swain.

The federal budget promised the governments and stakeholders involved in social housing programs to develop innovative and appropriate ways of responding to clients' needs.

To prepare for a set of consultations expected to begin in September, the MNC is preparing a paper on rural and native housing. The paper will provide an assessment of the native housing portfolio of CMHC, offer an analysis of the housing needs of Metis and present some case studies of innovative Metis housing projects. In addition, the MNC paper will look at the economic impact of rural and native housing and develop options for providing housing in the future.

Partnerships

International Year of the World's Indigenous People

◆ SETTLING ABORIGINAL CLAIMS

More land claims have been settled in the past two years than ever before. Settling land claims will improve social and economic conditions for Aboriginal people, leading to a more prosperous and vibrant economy for all Canadians. Settlements provide certainty about ownership of land and resources, thereby enhancing the climate for economic development and increasing the opportunities for Aboriginal people to determine their own future. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

◆ IMPROVING SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Department of Health's Community Action Program for Indian and Inuit Communities, part of the Brighter Futures initiative, helps on-reserve Indian communities and Inuit communities develop holistic, community-based approaches to address problems affecting Aboriginal children and families.

The Indian Health and Water Initiative is meeting the need for new or improved water and sewage facilities on reserves. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

Family violence is being addressed through a Department of Health program aimed at helping Aboriginal communities provide prevention and treatment programs.

Aboriginal persons with disabilities are being helped through a strategy to raise public awareness, improve access, and promote independence for the elderly and the disabled on reserves. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

Combating substance abuse is an important need in Aboriginal communities as it is elsewhere in Canada. Special initiatives have been put in place by the Department of Health.

Improving housing is a major priority for First Nations. Considerable progress has been made and although serious problems still exist, the federal government is working with First Nations to design a new housing policy that builds on recent progress.

The Aboriginal Justice Initiative is a five-year program to address the justice aspects of the Native Agenda. Support is provided for policy consultation; enhancement of existing programs such as the Native Courtworker Program, the Legal Studies for Aboriginal People Program (LSAP) and public legal education and information (PLEI); Aboriginal recruitment; cross-cultural training; and innovative projects designed by Aboriginal communities to test alternative approaches to the justice system. For information, contact the Department of Justice at (613) 957-4717.

Aboriginal communities have the opportunity to develop police services which meet their cultural values and needs, in partnership with the federal, provincial and territorial governments. Correctional Service offers

support programs to Aboriginal offenders appropriate to their cultural and spiritual needs. For information, contact the Department of Public Security at (613) 990-2733.

◆ EDUCATION AND JOBS

Education programs administered by First Nations and financed by the federal government are resulting in improved attendance and lower drop-out rates. More than 63 percent of Inuit and Indian elementary and secondary students are currently receiving some instruction in their own languages.

The Stay-in-School initiative, administered by the Department of Human Resources and Labour, encourages young people to complete high school. It addresses Aboriginal issues on two fronts: community-based intervention programs (contact Canada Employment Centres for details) and a national awareness campaign. The brochure, *Fulfill Your Dreams*, is available in English, French and Inuktitut. Call toll free at 1-(800) 461-2525.

Post-secondary education programs are administered largely by Aboriginal community governments and are achieving dramatic results in preparing Aboriginal youth to take control of their future. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

The Aboriginal Workforce Participation Initiative is helping Aboriginal people find jobs in the public service, and encourages private sector employers to recruit Aboriginal people. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380 or the Department of Human Resources and Labour at (819) 953-7414.

Through Aboriginal Management Boards, Aboriginal peoples co-manage all of the Department of Human Resources and Labour's human resource development programs applied to Aboriginal Canadians. For information, call (819) 994-2142.

Pathways to Success gives Aboriginal Canadians a direct voice in the establishment of employment and training services to their communities. For information, contact the Department of Human Resources and Labour (819) 994-2142.

The Native Internship Program provides Aboriginal secondary and post-secondary students summer employment opportunities. The program emphasizes training and work experience for future careers in the federal public service. For information, contact the Department of Human Resources and Labour at (613) 953-1235.

◆ BUILDING A STRONGER ECONOMY

The Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS) is a joint initiative involving federal government departments in partnership with Aboriginal people. The strategy supports the expansion of the Aboriginal business and capital base; the management by Aboriginal communities of their own economic

Work

Canada and Aboriginal peoples are building a new relationship for a stronger, more prosperous nation for everyone. In order to work, this partnership cannot be limited just to governments. It must involve communities, institutions, businesses, and individuals, and these connections are beginning to be made. Meanwhile, the Government of Canada is playing its part through its *Native Agenda* — a commitment to accelerate the settlement of Aboriginal land claims, improve social and economic conditions on reserves, renew and modernize the statutory relationship with Aboriginal peoples, and undertake an in-depth examination of the role of Aboriginal peoples in contemporary Canadian Life. Evidence of this new relationship is seen in many areas.

institutions and development opportunities; and skills training, increased employment and higher incomes. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380, the Department of Industry and Science (at the office nearest you), or the Department of Human Resources and Labour at (819) 994-2142.

Business development is seen by Aboriginal Canadians as a means to rebuild a successful and self-sufficient economy. Aboriginal entrepreneurs are participating more than ever before the national economy and in every business sector. Thousands of these businesses have taken advantage of the Department of Industry and Science's Aboriginal Economic Programs which offer support to Status, non-Status, Inuit and Métis individuals and groups to undertake commercial ventures. For information, contact the Department of Industry and Science office nearest you.

Forest resource management is crucial to many First Nations communities. Forestry management, combined with forestry training for Aboriginal people, and the application of research, is an efficient means of obtaining economic development and maintaining social and spiritual values for First Nations. For information, contact the Department of Natural Resources at (819) 997-1107, ext. 2054.

Trapping for fur is a tradition, but also a major economic activity among First Nations. Recent efforts have included funding for the development of international humane trapping systems and for an extensive Aboriginal trapper education program. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

Historic fishing rights of Aboriginal people have been recognized by the courts, and the federal government is working with First Nations to ensure that their rights are protected and that economic opportunities are enhanced, while taking into account the interests of the non-Aboriginal commercial and sport fishery. The Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy is one such initiative. For information, contact the Department of Fisheries and Oceans at 1-(800) 668-5222, or (613) 993-0999.

◆ PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

The federal Green Plan supports Aboriginal communities in the development of their own plans to deal with environmental issues. In the North, the Arctic Environmental Strategy involves Aboriginal northerners in projects to protect the fragile Arctic environment. It also addresses the serious question of contaminants in country foods. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380 or the Department of Environment at (819) 953-7352.

◆ CULTURE AND LANGUAGES

The Cultural/Educational Centres Program supports First Nations non-profit organizations in operating centres which promote Aboriginal languages, culture and heritage. For information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

The Northern Distribution Program provides funding to Television Northern Canada (TVNC) — the first national Aboriginal television network of its kind. TVNC serves 94 remote communities with programming in eight Aboriginal languages. For information, contact the Department of Canadian Heritage at (613) 990-4896.

The Cultural Initiatives Program helps Canadian, non-profit, incorporated, professional arts organizations with activities in the arts. For information, contact the Department of Canadian Heritage at (613) 990-4183.

The heritage programs of the Department of Canadian Heritage support the preservation of Aboriginal culture by assisting with the development of Aboriginal museums, the training of Aboriginal heritage professionals, and the preservation of Aboriginal archaeological sites. For information, call (613) 991-1690.

The Movable Cultural Property Program helps preserve Canadian heritage and has assisted museums run

by Aboriginal peoples to repatriate Aboriginal property outside Canada. For information, contact the Department of Canadian Heritage (613) 990-4161.

The Department of Canadian Heritage is working with First Nations to develop a standard set for Aboriginal language syllabic characters. This new standard will facilitate information sharing through electronic means, and will enable Aboriginal teachers, businesses and health care workers to use computers to do work in their Aboriginal language. For information, call (613) 990-4297.

◆ POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Self-government remains an important goal for First Nations. The Government of Canada has worked closely with First Nations to develop self-government at the community level. Some First Nations already have community self-government arrangements in place which meet the unique circumstances of their communities. For further information, contact the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development at (819) 997-0380.

Department of Canadian Heritage, Department of Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Department of Health, Department of Human Resources and Labour, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Industry and Science, Department of Justice, Department of Natural Resources, Department of Public Security.

Canada

International Year of
the World's Indigenous People
A New Partnership



Année internationale
des peuples autochtones
Un nouveau partenariat

GRADS MAKE TRACKS AT BATOCHÉ GROUNDS

Fans of the racing events at Back to Batoché '93 have to be grateful for the work provided by an intrepid band of groundbreaking men.

The twelve men, the graduates of the first-ever heavy equipment operator's course held their graduation exercises July 15. Class members were Joe Denomie, Perry Halabaski, Kelvin Merasty, Edward Lavallee, James Kennedy, Kevin Hansen, Darwin Lucier, Brian Pitceathly, Colin McKay, Kenny Pelletier and Rene Natomagen.

In addition to learning their way around all types of earthmoving equipment including bulldozers and scrapers and loaders, the first graduating class built two roads and a brand new racetrack for the chariot and chuckwagon races held at Back to Batoché.

Instructor Ed Hills said the men moved over 50,000 cubic metres of earth during their



The movers and shakers behind the Batoché program helped build the new racetrack at Batoché

12 week course. During that time the men camped out in ATCO trailers to make their construction camp-classroom setting completely realistic.

Work carried on for 12 hours a day in camp despite a blizzard at the beginning of the course and steady rains throughout.

The course was the result of a partnership between Gabriel Dumont Institute (GDI) and the Saskatchewan Institute of Applied Science

and Technology (SIASST).

GDI's Murray Hamilton said not only did the men's work give them valuable job skills, it contributed a valuable asset for the Back to Batoché grounds.

SIASST's Larry Flatager said he was really excited about the GDI-SIASST partnership and was looking forward to continuing the partnership in the future.

Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program



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SUNTEP is a university degree program for Metis and Non-Status Indian Students.

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Now that the first Aboriginal sentencing circle in an urban center has been held, many people are debating their usefulness in their communities. Since the sentencing circle was held, I have received letters, messages and telephone calls. People have been asking how the sentencing circle came about, what needs to be done to arrange a sentencing circle for this person or that person, or whether or not the sentencing circle is restricted to Aboriginal people. I have responded to each letter in the most encouraging manner possible and have told people to canvas their communities to hold a sentencing circle. In this column I would like to bring the sentencing circle to you and give New Breed readers a look at the benefits of the sentencing circle.

Say Joe is arrested for break, enter and theft on Wayne's house. He is caught staggering down the street a few blocks from the scene carrying a bag. Inside the bag is Wayne's VCR, compact disc player and compact discs. In his attempt to enter Wayne's home, Joe has done \$500 damage to the door. Wayne's property is returned by the police. Wayne is upset as he no longer feels safe in his own home and he feels violated.

Joe appears in court the next day and is denied bail because he has a record spanning three decades. He is feeling very remorseful and want to plead guilty, but his lawyer convinces him not to. The lawyer wants Joe to think about what he has done. Joe is also very hung over and sick from his daily bouts with the bottle, and, in the lawyer's opinion, needs time to recover.

The lawyer, Dennis, is a sensitive man and has been with Legal Aid for over 10 years. In those 10 years at the bar he has seen everything, heard every story, and seen many men and women come and go to prison over and over. He knows Joe and his problems all too well. Dennis wants to help Joe; he has defended Joe many times in the past and doesn't see him as a bad person, only a person who needs help. He thinks Joe is an intelligent person and with some help and desire, he could turn his life around.

Dennis tells Joe about this, and Joe tells him he would like to change but doesn't know how. Joe thinks he's been in the system too long, and he has a hard time adjusting to life outside of prison. Joe doesn't feel good about himself and a lot of things he has done in his life.

Dennis talks to Joe's family as he has done many times before. They discuss Joe's alcohol and drug problem. His family is frustrated because they too know that Joe can do better, but he doesn't seem to want to. The lawyer tells them of a new sentencing method he saw in the

AN INSIDER'S LOOK AT THE SENTENCING CIRCLE

By Ivan Morin

north. He explains the sentencing circle to the family and asks them if they think they can rally some community support for Joe.

Sentencing circles, the lawyer explained, are used primarily to reconcile the offender and the community. The first step was to get a commitment for change from the offender. Next, they had to lay out a plan of action that would have him deal with the problems he saw in his life and the things he saw as important. It is important the offender make a firm commitment to change and is able to face his victim. Without this commitment, which includes being able to lay his whole life before members of the community, nothing will be accomplished in the sentencing circle.

The sentencing circle represents togetherness in the quest to solve a common problem which has plagued the community and offender over the years. Imprisonment, fines and other standard remedies have not helped the situation, in fact these means of dealing with Joe's problems may have done more harm than good. Prison didn't help improve Joe's communications skills, it didn't teach him any marketable skills and more often than not left him angrier

upon release than when he went in. Many of the self-help programs that Joe had encountered in institutions had no practical application in Joe's life once he hit the street. Improving his ability to communicate his problems and desires, and gaining the skills necessary to find and maintain employment, required support from community organizations and programs.

Joe's lawyer contacted the victim, Wayne, and asked if he would be willing to participate in a sentencing circle. Dennis tells Wayne about Joe's alcoholism and dismal record of being in and out of jail. After some discussion, Wayne felt he wanted to confront Joe on his behaviour and offer some help, in terms of finding an appropriate sentence for Joe.

Joe's family was very excited and supportive in setting up the circle. They contacted Aboriginal community leaders and gained their support. They visited Joe at the correctional centre and helped develop a recovery program for Joe. With community resources, they are able to make a plan which includes psychological counselling, life skills, job readiness, alcohol and drug addiction counselling and Aboriginal spiritual counselling through a local elder.

In addition arrangements have been made to have Joe do some volunteer work for his community in his spare time. Their plan is now ready to present to a judge who must decide whether to hold a sentencing circle for Joe. The judge sees a genuine desire from Joe to change his life and his family and community interest to help him overcome his problem.

Aboriginal community leaders appear before the judge to give their input on the sentencing circle. They argue that for too long, justice has been meted out in their community without their input. They want the opportunity to regain control of their people, including people like Joe.

The judge rules a sentencing circle will be convened for Joe. The community, the victim, Wayne and Joe's family will determine what sentence is to be imposed on Joe based on what they will hear during the sentencing circle and make a recommendation to the judge. In the end the judge has the option based on what he has heard and what the community has recommended to pass final sentence on Joe. This is the final step in the Aboriginal sentencing circle process.



Saddle bronc rider Adrian Ironman found a fast, if rough, way to the ground during the North American Indigenous Games Rodeo in Prince Albert

The Eastern Assiniboine Training and Employment Inc. and the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research is pleased to announce the opening of the Metis Management and Administration Program in Yorkton.

The Metis Management and Administration Program is designed as a two year program leading to the Diploma in Administration accredited through the University of Regina.

The program is designed to educate students for effective careers in the management of either business firms, non-profit organizations or in starting their own business. In order to achieve this objective the students are enrolled in a selection of accredited courses

METIS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM - YORKTON

from the Faculty of Administration and the Faculty of Arts and Science. Included in the course is a Metis Studies component to enrich the students' knowledge of their heritage and their cultural identity. In addition, the Metis Management and Administration Program combines the theoretical studies with practical experience by offering a session in preparing business plans.

The program begins with a preparatory semester. The objective is to strengthen the students' academic skills and to prepare them for university courses. University courses begin in September 1993 and the first year consists of three semesters or 10 accredited courses.

At the completion of the of the first year, in June 1994, the students will have qualified for the Certificate in Administration, Certificate of Continuing Education in Administration and Faculty of Arts and Science.

The second year of the program commences in July, 1994 and continues through to June 1995. It is composed of three university semesters or 10 courses and allows for any repeat of courses. At the completion of the third semester on April 30, 1995, the students will have qualified for their Diploma of Associate in Administration. The final two months, the students will be involved with preparing business plans and career planning. This consists of resume writing, application for further education, employment searches and developing a business plan either fictional or real.

The exit opportunities for students include entrance into the Faculty of Administration to complete the Bachelor's degree or enrollment into the second year in the faculty of Arts and Science.

Students also have the option of transferring to another university as all accredited classes are transferable. Students are also able to transfer into a different discipline including the Faculties of Law, Social Work, Health Care, Education and others.

Apply now and you could receive one of five ROYAL BANK NATIVE STUDENT AWARDS.



As a Status Indian, Non-Status Indian, Inuit or Metis, you may be eligible to receive up to \$4,000 a year for up to four years to cover the cost of your university or college education.

THE ROYAL BANK NATIVE STUDENT AWARDS are for students of First Nations origin studying in a discipline relevant to the banking industry such as business administration, computer science, economics, etc. To be eligible for one of this year's five awards, you must be a permanent Canadian resident or citizen and be in need of financial assistance to pursue your studies at a recognized Canadian institution.

An independent committee of native academics reviews all applications and makes the final selection based on your personal and scholastic achievement as well as your financial situation. Even if you're receiving partial funding from other sources, you may still apply for a ROYAL BANK award.

To find out more about the ROYAL BANK NATIVE STUDENT AWARDS mail in the coupon below. You'll receive a brochure explaining the program and an application form.

The deadline for applications is January 31, of each year. Successful applicants will be advised by March 31*. Send in the reply coupon. Today.

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ROYAL BANK



Students and trainers from across Canada attended the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) first Summer Institute in Journalism which was held at the University of Regina campus in June.

Twelve students were enrolled in the institute, which is a required course in the Indian Communication Arts (INCA) program at the SIFC. Eight of the participants were full-time students and four were sponsored by native media organizations in British Columbia, Nunavik (Northern Quebec) and Saskatchewan.

Sean St. George, Executive Director of Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. (TNI), the Inuit radio and television service of Arctic Quebec, sent two employees (one of whom was supported by a Canadian Native Arts Foundation grant).

According to St. George, TNI took advantage of the invitation to send employees to the institute because opportunities for providing media training in the remote communities where TNI producers work is very limited.

"This was a rare opportunity to send two of our people - one an experienced producer

JOURNALISM INSTITUTE BLAZES NEW TRAILS

and the other a young woman just beginning to work in television - to study with professionals and to meet other native people from across the country".

The institute was developed by the Indian Communication Arts department to give students practical, hands-on training in either print or broadcast journalism. Six students

completed the television component, two worked in radio and four students selected print media as their area of focus.

Betty Ann Adam, a reporter from the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix worked with the print students. She said that for far too long aboriginal people who wanted to work in media "were thrown into the deep end of the pool without a swimming lesson."

"This institute is a crash course in swimming," Adam said.

The institute was held at the School of Journalism and Communications (SJC) at the University of Regina.

Print students worked with SJC professor

Jim McKenzie, photographer Richard Agecoutay, layout and design artists Alan Ladyka and Betty Ann Adam. The course of four weeks they learned interviewing skills, news reporting and feature writing, column writing, photography, page design and how to use computers to do graphics, scan photographs and layout a newspaper.

The broadcast component of the course was co-ordinated by freelance radio journalist and trainer Kandace Kerr from British Columbia.

Kerr, who has co-ordinated training programs for the CBC, Vancouver's community radio, the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation, Arctic College and Wawatay Communications in Ontario, worked with SJC faculty members Jill Spelliscy and Larry Todd to teach radio and television production skills to eight students.

Kerr said she was amazed by the commitment of the students. "They want to go into broadcasting because they feel that as journalists they can have an impact," she said. "They see broadcasting as the best way to reach a maximum number of people."

Kerr said she was also impressed by the levels of talent and creativity shown by the

Continued on page 21

Women & Wellness Conference IV

A Gathering of the Women



OCTOBER 3, 4 & 5, 1993

SASKATOON INN
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OBJECTIVES

- to provide an opportunity for women to come together in the spirit of sharing, unity and support.
- to provide a safe place for sharing and discussion about family crisis situations.
- to explain ways and means for the healing to begin and lead to the healing of the mind, body and spirit.
- to reinforce the knowledge, abuse in any form is not acceptable.

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Regina, Sask.

Marlene McNab
Facilitator
Saskatoon, Sask.

Ann Latimer
Mental Health Facilitator
Bellevue, Washington

Cecilia Firethunder
Womens Advocate
Marten, South Dakota

Daryl Wildcat
Theatre Group
Hobbema, Alberta

Project Wakanyeya
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Normie Trotter
NNADAD Coordinator
Edmonton, Alberta

Vera Manual
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Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan S0G 1S0

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Metis are a distinct Aboriginal nation and already has the right to self government says the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP) interim report.

The interim report, entitled Partners in Confederation: Aboriginal Peoples, Self-Government and the Constitution was released on Aug. 18.

Covering three centuries of North American law making whereas it pertains to Aboriginal Nations, the report cites a number of instances going back to the early 1600s where European powers like France and Britain not only recognized the power and sovereignty of Native people, the Europeans recognized the inherent right of Aboriginal people to govern themselves.

Important documents like the Royal Proclamation of 1763 which spelled the end of British-French feuding for control of the coti-

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE HAVE INHERENT RIGHTS TO SELF-GOVERNMENT SAYS RCAP

ment also recognize the inherent rights to self-government, says the report.

With the building of the Confederation arrangement, the provinces and Aboriginal governments did not cede all their authority to the central federal power, rather they combined their powers to govern the country

as a collective.

Aboriginal nations did not relegate their political power to Ottawa with the enactment of Confederation. The right to govern their own people cannot be taken from an Aboriginal government unless that governments surrenders its rights to govern voluntarily.

Metis National Council President Gerald Morin called the recognition from RCAP one of the most significant developments for the Metis Nation in the wake of the Charlottetown Accord negotiations.

"For my people, the Metis Nation Accord reached during the 1992 consultation talks was a tangible way of implementing our inherent right to self-government under the Constitution. It further endorses the Metis Nation Accord as a framework agreement to implement self-government," Morin said.



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bus. It's not only the law - it can save a child's life. Always be careful when you see a

school bus. And always remember, **STOP** means **STOP**.



SG IIII

EMPLOYMENT NEW DEAL FOR NORTHERNERS

Residents of the Buffalo Narrows, Wollaston, La Ronge and Fond du Lac areas will have a new series of opportunities for job training as a result of the McArthur River Underground Exploration Project.

Keith Goulet, Associate Minister of Education, Training and Employment, announced the human resource development agreement portion of the project on July 5.

Goulet said the Northern Education Branch is in the final stages of negotiating the arrangements with Cameco which will provide Northern Saskatchewan residents with more opportunities for training and jobs.

The agreement will provide a commitment by Cameco to prepare annual development plans which will target jobs for northerners and give them preference for recruitment, hiring, training and advancement. The plan will include measures to open up more opportuni-

ties for commercial opportunities for northerners along with a regular reporting of results.

Goulet reported Cameco has already awarded seven of 12 contracts to northern business who have northerners make up over half of their work forces.

Goulet said plans are in the works to involve northern stakeholders and mineral industry companies for more training and employment for the 1993-94 fiscal year. In addition, the government is working toward a multi-year partnership that will allow northerners more job opportunities in the trades. More details will be announced this fall, said Goulet.

Students are being recruited for new courses offered this fall including training needs assessment for up to 60 northern people, pre-employment training for students in Buffalo Narrows and Wollaston and an electrical apprentice program for 10 people in Buffalo Narrows. Other programs planned for the fall include the second year of a upgrading and work experience program for 10 to 15 students in Fond du Lac and Wollaston, a level 3 carpentry apprenticeship training course in La Ronge and a heavy duty industrial mechanic apprenticeship training course in Wollaston.

Continued from page 8

Rather than being a warehouse for violent criminals, McMahon said her research on prison populations in Ontario shows the majority of people are locked up because they simply cannot pay fines or are guilty of very minor offenses.

"If you look at imprisonment in Canada, there's a substantial proportion of people in Canada going to prison for not paying fines. Within that there's a substantial proportion of people who all they have done is maybe public drunkenness. I'm trying to call attention to these more trivial infractions, to see what are the ways we might divert them from prison and what are the ways we can respond to social problems in more positive way than locking them up and taking them away from their families."

"I think if we are able to put a lot more emphasis on the bail program, it could be for the benefit of everybody at the end. Prisons would be a lot less overcrowded. There would be a lot less pressure on the staff working there, and the cost per head would be a lot less for a bail program than it is to put somebody in incarceration," she said.

LIBRARY SERVICES FOR SASKATCHEWAN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES CONFERENCE 1993

October 13, 14, 15, 1993

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SASKATCHEWAN

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Students -	\$10.00

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For further information Contact:
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Cultural Centre Library
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S7K 0S2
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Eligible applicants may apply under current programs for projects that comply with existing guidelines.

For information or application forms, contact:



Saskatchewan Arts Board
3rd Floor, T.C. Douglas Building
3475 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 6X6
Ph: 787-4056 or 1-800-667-7526
Fax: 787-4199

NORTHERNERS WILL CALL THE SHOTS ON LOGGING DEVELOPMENT

By Jeff Campbell

However the logging industry proceeds in north west Saskatchewan, it will be Northerners themselves will decide the direction says the organizer of a recent conference.

Norman Hansen, secretary-treasurer of Aboriginal Resource Users said a series of public meetings in each of the Turnor Lake forestry block communities will be arranged to decide the future of the forestry issue.

"Whatever the people say they want is what

we'll do. If they decide they want to go with a big mill, then we'll go with a big mill. Leaders have to go with what the people say," said Hansen.

A sawmill operation is under consideration at the moment for Hansen's home town, Buffalo Narrows.

The future of forestry and other traditional northern resource issues were on the table during the Palmbere Lake Annual Assembly of

the Aboriginal Resource Users. The assembly brought together over 2,000 people in August, many of them trappers, hunters, wild rice farmers, fishermen and others who depend on the land to earn their livelihoods.

While Hansen has been outspoken in his support for logging in the north west on a small scale and using selective cutting methods, he was emphatic of how the people of the north west part of the province will decide the future of the forests in meetings coming up in Beauval, La Loche and Turnor Lake.

He added a government inventory of the forestry resources available in the area is needed in order to figure out what the long term effects of logging operations in the area might mean.

Hansen, an area director for the Metis Society, said he will continue to support small harvesting operations over a large mill complex.

"I know with a few small operations, there will be enough timber to carry on for a permanent basis."

He said people of the region will be free to choose to support the technocrats who back a large mill operation even though it may mean clear cutting tracts of forest within the forest block.

Hansen said there are several other options to clear cutting in the area including setting up a pole cutting operation in the La Loche area. The pole cutting scheme would see the area's small trees harvested to be cut into fenceposts, trimmed to a point and treated with preservative before they are bundled and shipped south. Hansen said the post camp idea would offer jobs to local residents and use timber which is not suitable for other large scale operations.

"Hopefully we'll go with the post camp," said Hansen.

Opposition to clear cutting the timber in the area came from several other MSS officials at the Palmbere gathering. Metis senators Vital Morin and Louis Morin expressed their concerns that a large clear cut operation might offer a lot of jobs over the short term but might also mean an end to area's forest.

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students. "They are not willing to settle for the ordinary," she said, "and they are not afraid to push the limits of the medium."

According to INCA program co-ordinator Shannon Avison, one of the reasons the institute was so successful is that the students is that students were challenged every day. "We were trying to pack two years of training into four weeks," she said, "so there was no time for the students to get bored".

Avison added, "The students didn't realize that you're not supposed to go from someone who can type to reporter who can design their own pages complete with scanned photos, or from zero to radio and television documentary producer in four weeks, so they just went ahead and did it".

Broadcast student Mervin Brass, who had almost no media experience before he enrolled in the Summer Institute in Journalism said, "The atmosphere of the institute made me feel like I was in a real media working place".

In the four weeks of the institute, he completed a radio item, hosted a radio program and completed a television profile on one of the Saskatchewan Roughriders. Brass said when he went down to Taylor Field to do his interview he felt as though he fit in with other journalists.

"Sure I was a rookie, but they looked at me like I had potential. I felt like a colleague."

Broadcast students also worked with reporters and producers from CBC radio and television, CKCK radio and CKTV (Baton Broadcasting) and from the member societies of the National Aboriginal Communications Society (NACS) which has 19 member organizations that publish newspapers and operate radio and television stations across Canada. "The support of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal media organizations is what made the institute work," said Avison. "We were able to bring working and aspiring journalists together to learn from each other in an atmosphere that was very supportive".

According to Betty Ann Adam, the sense of community inspired by the institute was very important.

"Part of the strength of an institute like this is that it brings together Aboriginal people with a wide variety of experience," she said.

"They can support each other and they find

that they are not alone in their desire to enter the field. They can see that a lot of the trails have been broken, and they see a lot of new areas where they can blaze a trail by themselves," Adam concluded.

For more information on the Indian Communication Arts Program at SIFC, write to

Shannon Avison, INCA Program co-ordinator at Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, College West 118, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. S4S 0A2 or telephone (306) 779-6235.

Public Meeting

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission is currently reviewing *The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code* and the role of the Commission. As part of that review we will hold a series of public meetings around the province.

We'd like to hear what you think would make Saskatchewan's human rights system more effective. We're particularly interested in discussing persistent human rights problems and ways to solve them - like improving employment opportunities, eliminating sex discrimination in wages, and ending racism at work, school and in public services. We'd also like your comments on how to improve the complaints process.

If you would like to make a presentation, please call the Commission to book a time.

Meeting Schedule

September 13, 1993
North Battleford Public Library
6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

September 14, 1993
John M. Cuelenaere Library, Prince Albert
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. & 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

September 21, 1993
Swift Current Public Library
6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

September 27, 1993
Godfrey Dean Cultural Centre, Yorkton
5:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

September 28, 1993
Frances Morrison Public Library, Saskatoon
2:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. & 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m.

If you cannot participate in person, please send us your comments in writing by September 30, 1993. (The Commission will not hear comments about cases currently before it or the courts). If you need more information contact:

SASKATCHEWAN

HUMAN
RIGHTS
COMMISSION

Saskatoon Office
Phone: 933-5952
Telewriter: 373-2119
Toll free: 1-800-667-9249

Regina Office
Phone: 787-2530
Telewriter: 787-8550
Toll free: 1-800-667-8577

ECONOMIC PLANS UNVEILED IN EASTERN REGION

An initiative undertaken by the Metis Local in Archerwill could spin off into a major player in economic development in Eastern Saskatchewan says an MSS Area Director.

Speaking at opening ceremonies for Local 58's small business loans association, Eastern Region II director Clarence Campeau said the association hopes to link several local initiatives.

"We're looking at maybe forming something like a Metis Chamber of Commerce and building a partnership within communities in the area," Campeau said during a post-ceremony reception August 12.

Dwain Lingenfelter, minister responsible for Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation (SEDCO), said small business are driving the Canadian economy.

"I'm really glad a Local is involved in job creation because the days of super projects are over. Economic development is now done by local people and the vast majority of jobs are created by small local entrepreneurs who employ less than 25 people," said Lingenfelter.

Associate Education Minister Keith Goulet said he's happy to see the traditions of Metis entrepreneurship were being upheld.

"Metis people were a strong element in Western Canadian economic development since the days of the fur trade. Metis entrepreneurs have a long term history in industries agriculture, forestry and mining. I'm proud the government of Saskatchewan is making strides in working with Metis people," said Goulet.

The Archerwill Metis Society Local 58 Small Business Loans Association (SBLA) has already made history as the 300th SBLA launched in Saskatchewan since 1989. Since then, the SBLAs have approved 2891 loans totalling about \$14,919,000. Businesses have created 4,014 jobs, maintaining 2,817 positions.

Campeau said his organization is poised to take advantage of its 299 predecessors.

"We've got 18 people in my office and we have used to drive this effort. We've also got more programs in the making and we appreciate the government drive and we appreciate all

the developments in this region," said Campeau.

Right now, the SBLA is considering ways to build on that momentum including ideas from the development of a regional tourism strategy to grooming ski trails to wild game farming.

Campeau said even though a Metis local is organizing the SBLA, both Metis and non-Metis people are welcome to get involved in economic development.

"I really stress economic development, even among my own staff from the day they join us," said Campeau

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

LEOVILLE LOCAL TAKES CARE OF BUSINESS

Dear Sir,

One hears many negative comments about Native or Metis projects. I thought I would let you know about a project the Leoville Metis Local #64 undertook.

In February of last year, our local grocery store, "Northern" closed its doors. Leoville was left without a store. The town council knew that the Local was trying to get a project going. We were planning to open a Chester Fried chicken outlet. They approached our president Mary Morin and asked if we would consider opening a store. We decided we would give it our best shot. With help from BRAC Management, Sask. Native Economic Development Corporation, grants from the provincial and federal government and a loan and money from our local. Money was raised through bingo and hall rental and we finally managed to raise the money we needed.

Our doors opened on March 29 with our grand opening held in May. Our store is already doing very well. We employ eight people and during the summer we employed two students for six weeks each. The town is very supportive.

We also have our Chester Fried chicken outlet in the store. I run the store while Mary Morin runs the chicken outlet. Both are doing very well.

I thought maybe this letter would encourage more of our people to get involved and see how much of difference they can make.

Phyllis Watson
Leoville, Sask.

A REVIEW OF THE GATHERING: STONES FOR THE MEDICINE WHEEL

By Jeff Campbell



Gregory Scofield, author of *The Gathering: Stones for the Medicine Wheel*

Metis poet Gregory Scofield has packed a lifetime of experience into his first published collection, a work which pulls no punches and could contribute much to the Metis and non-Metis community's understanding of our history, culture and current state of affairs.

For a man who is only celebrating his twenty-seventh birthday this year, Scofield has probably seen as much as many twice his chronological age, not all of it pleasant.

In his journey around the medicine wheel, Scofield takes us along through the four sections of the wheel, arrival, searching, dreams and healing. In spite of the traditional imagery and themes, along excerpts written in Cree, Scofield's journey is far from a sentimentalized, idealized jaunt into the Metis past.

Much of his art is rooted in pain. The pain of family violence, alcohol, crushing poverty, racism, drifting and the loss of cultural identity are themes which find expression in this collection.

While some of the work is written in Cree and the collection features a Cree glossary,

Scofield is writing about the good or days of life on the trapline or buffalo hunt. He writes what he knows, the struggle for Metis self-discovery and survival in the concrete jungle in contemporary Canada. He calls the city a zoo where Metis are on display in the local beer joint talking of Uncle Gabe and the glory days of buffalo hunting. Scofield doesn't skirt the issues but delivers a gritty poetic narrative of life on the seamy side of Vancouver and Saskatoon.

While Scofield mourns his rootlessness and loneliness, what comes through even in the darkest moments is a resilience of and pride in his roots. As Scofield writes in "Coyote Tricks", "Restless, chained to memories of grandfather's drum". His heart is pure Metis homeland tradition but his head is in the city. Just as he is caught between the traditional and modern, Scofield touches on the quintessential Metis crisis, trapped between the white and Indian worlds.

"my way is not the Indian way or the white way
I move in-between
Careful not to shame either side,"
writes Scofield in "Between Sides."

While grappling with a great deal of pain and hardship, Scofield must not be taken as a navel-gazing poet re-writing the script of *The Big Chill* from an Aboriginal perspective. He displays wit and humor as sharp and as compelling as his images of violence or suffering. This collection represents a significant work in the small but growing genre of Metis poetry. Not only does *The Gathering* add to the material, it adds a different perspective as seen through a pair of young, urban eyes and not through rose-colored glasses.

The Gathering: Stones for the Medicine Wheel is published by Polestar Press of Vancouver. It sells for \$12.95 and is now available in bookstores.

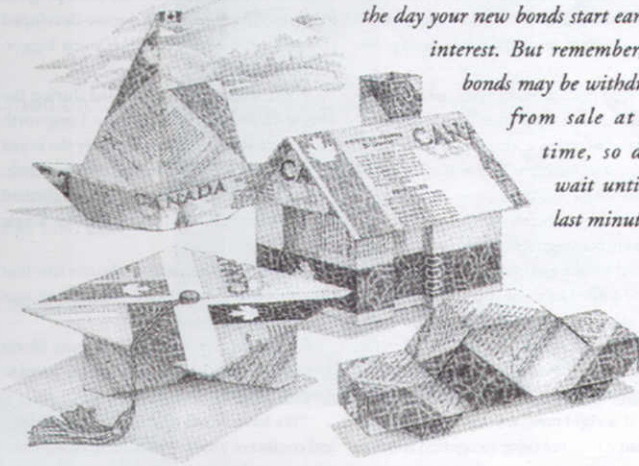
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Canada

PRESIDENTS CALL FOR CODE AND ELECTION CHANGES

By Jeff Campbell

MSS local presidents have called for more stringent election and conflict of interest guidelines and a code of ethics for the Metis Society. The presidents of the locals met July 22 and 23 as a preamble to Back to Batoche Days in an all-president's forum.

Shirley Arcand, a representative of Shellbrook-based Local 121 said changed are needed to the Metis Elections Act, including a published voter's list and picture identification for voters available by 1996.

Arcand, among a group of presenters at the forum, presented ideas worked out in re-structuring workshops over the two day meeting. Her group also called for the provincial government's guidelines on conflict of interest to be adopted.

Ron Camponi of Saskatoon, called for an immediate change that would have the twelve MSS Area Directors each responsible for a specific area of concern. That way, Camponi said, individual complaints or concerns would not be lost in a bureaucratic maze or fall through the cracks in between MSS programs. Camponi also called for the establishment of a code of ethics and a more substantive role for Senators, not just as tokens or window dressing, he said.

Vital Morin agreed he and his Senate colleagues need a more specific role and more recognition for their work.

"As it is right now, we don't have a role. We've had it with not being recognized and not being known."

Robert Doucette, president of Local 126 in Saskatoon said his workshop discussion group called for a changed role for area directors.

The directors should not be able to sit on their local boards, Doucette said, because it makes boards too political and subject to manipulation by the directors. In addition, Doucette called for the role of area directors within the MSS to be specifically spelled out.

"The area directors role has to be defined because then we will know if they are doing their jobs," said Doucette.

Chris Perry said the province's three largest urban centres should be made into regions of their own. That way, she explained, it would

be easier for area directors to concentrate on either rural or urban concerns under their jurisdiction without compromising the interests of members in cities or the country. Perry said she would also like to see Batoche

as a strictly cultural event in the future, without political meetings.

Martin Derocher said the most crucial aspect of self-government is the negotiation of a land base for Saskatchewan Metis. Derocher also called for a Metis Act which will spell out the role of MSS locals and the powers they have.

Ray Laliberte of Local 7 in Prince Albert agreed cities should part of their own regions but said too often political disputes are overshadowing everything else.

"Social and economic issues are being ignored while people play politics," said Laliberte. He added he does see some progress in restructuring and with a more developed structure, the MSS could get even bigger, Laliberte said.

Frustrations came to a head during the afternoon session with Yvonne Longworth being ejected from the meeting after she began heckling presenters and hurling insults at chairperson Thelma Chalifoux. Longworth shouted complaints about the lack of help for single Metis mothers.

"We need to listen to outbursts like that because some of what she was saying was right," said Chalifoux.

MNC and MSS President Gerald Morin drew a round of applause for his agreement to the calls for an ethics code.

"We have to put in place a code of ethics and conflict of interest guidelines for the executive, area directors and for local presidents and we need to look to Saskatchewan provincial legislation for guidance," said Morin. While Morin said he supports a stronger role for Metis senators, he countered criticism of MSS area directors.

"For the work they do, our area directors don't get nearly adequate remuneration, not like the MLAs or MPs."

Morin said it's time to unite Saskatchewan Metis and pursue a land and resource base and a Metis Act of Saskatchewan as a step towards recognition of the Metis within the Canadian constitution.

METIS ADDICTIONS COUNCIL OF SASKATCHEWAN



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November 4th
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Pre-registration required

Banquet - Nov. 5th - 6:30 p.m.
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To register or for more information Contact:

Karen Trotchie at 668-7671
or Terri Parent at 477-4350

Registration Fee \$12.00
Lunch provided November 5th

Metis Women 2nd Annual Assembly
to follow on November 7, 1993

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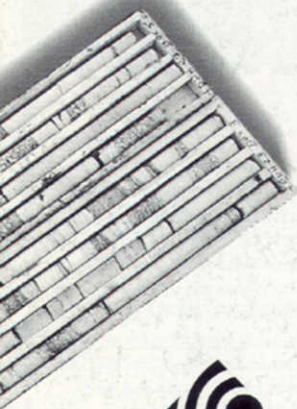
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