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NEW BREED

publication of Association of Metis & Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan



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 - Native Forest Fire Fighters Forgotten
 - Alcoholism-the deadly effects
 - Tribute to Lloyd Pelletier
 - Centrefold-Louis Riel's Council 1885
- &much, much, more

STAFF:

Cliff Bunnie: editor, writer, artist, photographer, lay out & paste up
 Brenda Triffo: co-ordinator, writer, photographer, secretary, typesetter
 Leanne McKay: writer/reporter, photographer, secretary, typesetter
 Donna Pinay: writer/reporter, photographer, secretary

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Bill Daniels, John Twigg, H.M. Brooks, F. Lough Jr., Margaret Lees, Genny McLeod, Mary Mudd, Billy Brass.
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ABOUT OUR COVER:



This photograph was taken in Sandy Bay, Saskatchewan by Patrick Hall while he was on a Northern dance tour with Regina Modern Dance Works.

ATTENTION WRITERS

Articles submitted to the NEW BREED and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$3.00 per column inch (10 pt., 20 pica). We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

The subject topic is unlimited — political editorials, community happenings, personal stories, poems, historical essays, or abstract writings are to name but a few of the possibilities. Present day problems and your personal solutions might prove helpful and interesting.

DEADLINE DATE: Submissions must be in by the 15th of each month for the following month's publication.

SEND TO:

Articles, NEW BREED
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Articles must be signed in order to be printed. If you don't want your name to appear in print simply request that your name be withheld.

STOP

STOP THE OUTRAGEOUS PRICES

by Bill Daniels



Earlier this year I submitted an article to various newspapers throughout Saskatchewan pertaining to the high cost of living in northern Saskatchewan. I had hoped the publicity would bring about some improvement of the conditions we must live with.

As a resident of Wollaston Lake, I feel that I well understand the problems and do have some suggestions or solutions for changing this situation.

The people who read the articles commented they could not believe

The government subsidizes the costs of liquor in the North, but not the high cost of food and fuel.

some of the statistics I have provided. To me, this is not surprising as I sometimes cannot believe prices can be so reasonable in southern Saskatchewan. Yet people in the south say they, too, are suffering from high prices.

Others said the statistics were good and we should keep up the good work. To them, I say thank you; but we cannot exist on compliments. What we do need is support. Support for our requests to lower the prices or else subsidize freight rates - or better yet - both.

Another valid point made was that government can subsidize the costs of liquor and *not* food and fuel. Northern residents pay the same for liquor as do their southern counterparts.

The article contained a list comparing the food prices we pay at our local co-op store in Wollaston (Northern Co-operative Trading Services Limited) to the ones paid at Prince Albert retail outlets. Some of the items showed a 150% increase when sold in northern Saskatchewan.

The home heating fuel prices are no exception and last winter soared to an unbelievable \$2.17 per gallon compared to \$.49 per gallon in Prince Alberta. These figures show close to a 450% increase!

Earlier this year, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan was approached about the food and fuel

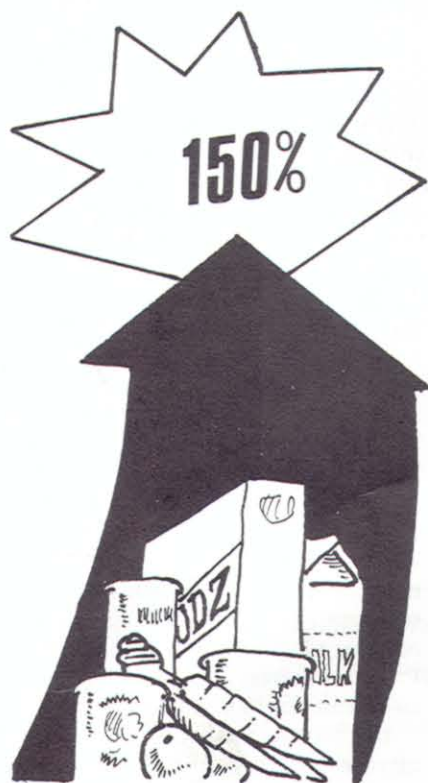
cost issue. Their idea of a solution was to have the winter road pushed through as quickly as possible. The road was completed somewhat earlier than in previous years but it certainly did not affect the prices. If there was any change, it was in the form of an increase.

The N.C.T.S.L. employees, when questioned about the high prices, told us these were due to costly freight rates. When the winter road was completed, they said that hauling a Twin Otter planeload of

freight every week is just as expensive in the long run. The co-operative has been in operation for twenty years with a winter road completed almost every year. Why did it take them this long to realize the similarities? If the N.C.T.S.L. is stupid enough to think we believe

number and the amount of my purchase will be applied towards my shares. This would be fine too, if we ever saw some of our dividends. I have been a member of the Wollaston Lake Co-op for twelve years and in this time have only seen one dividend cheque to the grand sum of \$40.00

Comparing food prices in the North showed some items with a 150 PERCENT INCREASE over those in the south.



FUEL COSTS PER GALLON



Last winter's fuel prices soared to an unbelievable \$2.17 per gallon in the North, compared to \$.49 per gallon in Prince Albert. This is close to a 450 PERCENT INCREASE!

this, they are certainly the ones who are more stupid than I had anticipated.

There are seven stores operated by the N.C.T.S.L. and the one at Wollaston Lake showed the highest sales margin with a \$60,000 profit. This would make the residents of Wollaston Lake very happy if this profit stayed in the community.

However, the N.C.T.S.L. have come up with another terrific idea. All seven stores have amalgamated to form just one store. This means I can quote my Wollaston Lake Co-op

This 'great' idea also means that with the Wollaston Lake Co-op showing a good sales margin this year, we will end up bailing out some of the other stores that did not show profit. At the same time, we also realize that Wollaston Lake showed profit because, without any competition, they can raise their prices to any level they wish.

We also noticed that the communities also served by The Bay are the ones who did not show any profit. They had to keep their prices down in order to compete in the

rip-off of Native people as we are the ones who do the majority of business with the stores. The white people of the communities always seem to make some arrangement in which they do not have to purchase from the local stores.

There are solutions. The subsidy of freight rates is one. Another is the purchase of the N.C.T.S.L. assets by the Native people which would mean community control. After all, we have been told many times that the store belongs to us.

In the meantime, we still have to pay the high fuel prices while thirty miles across the lake at the Gulf Minerals Mine, the residents have their fuel trucked in at \$.65 per gallon.

One could ask why can't we do the same thing? We are working on it and once it is, there will be no-one taking credit for it but the people who will make it work.

This is only one of the many issues facing people in the North. I could very easily write a book on these issues but this is the responsibility of our elected MLA's. However, I sincerely believe these MLA's do not realize or understand the many problems we face.

Prior to the last provincial election, the New Democratic Party promised a change if Norman McAuley and Fred Thompson were elected. They were elected and they kept their promise ... the government is further away from the issues than they have ever been.

McAuley and Thompson were elected into the government in good faith to represent the northern resident in the Saskatchewan Legislature. So far they have done little, if anything, to prove themselves or improve conditions in northern Saskatchewan.

A good example and proof of this is the closure of the Wilderness Challenge Camps run by the Ranch Ehrlo Society. The northern MLA's did nothing to advocate this closure despite the widespread knowledge of the mistreatment of the camp residents.

The line of questioning of the camps came from southern opposition MLA's. Rightfully, this questioning should have been brought about in the northern MLA's who represent us ... unless they were in favour of the camps. However, this is another issue. ☆

MORE NATIVE JOURNALIST NEEDED

by John Twigg

The Saskatchewan Journalists' Association has called for measures to increase the representation of Natives in journalism.

After a seminar on Native-media relations at its annual meeting in Prince Albert April 23, the association passed a number of resolutions, including that Saskatchewan media executives take "affirmative action" by hiring and where necessary training on the job Native peoples as journalists.

It also recommended that the proposed journalism school at the University of Regina provide scholarships to Native students and

that media owners contribute to such scholarships.

The association noted that Native affairs have not always received adequate coverage and called on media outlets to establish and maintain Native affairs beats as is done for other areas such as education, agriculture and labor; and that Native journalists not be confined to reporting on Native affairs.

Brian Dagdick, a human rights officer, told the seminar that 17 per cent of Saskatchewan people are Native but there are few Natives among the 300-odd journalists in the province.

He said people should not be concerned about "reverse discrimination" through affirmative action because Natives already are discriminated against and to leave the situation as it is, is discriminatory.

Rod Durocher, AMNSIS vice-president, said one of the media's faults is that it does very little investigative reporting of Native affairs.

He said that whenever Natives hold a demonstration there is media coverage but there is no follow-up of the issues raised in the demonstration. He cited the recent pennies demonstration at the Central Mortgage and Housing office in Regina as an example.

The seminar considered ways of improving Native coverage but Barry Wilson of Saskatoon pointed out that if the Conservatives were complaining about lack of coverage he would not go out and hire a Conservative to do Conservative coverage.

Durocher replied that there is a distinct difference between Conservatives and Natives in Saskatchewan.

"If an Indian sees Margaret Trudeau taking off with the Rolling Stones, they think it's just another white family breaking up" he said ☆

NATIVE FOREST FIRE FIGHTERS FORGOTTEN

After reading numerous articles and hearing many accounts of the recent forest fire situation in northern Saskatchewan, there are a few comments I feel I should make. Several Native people have expressed their concern over this, as it has also occurred in previous years.

Apparently about half a million acres of forest burned and according to various reports it may cost the provincial government millions of dollars.

Many compliments were given to the 450 armed forces personnel called in from Alberta who fought the fires. A Prince Albert radio station commended the army men for their efforts. Soldiers are paid by the government of Canada whether it be practising military exercises or fighting fires.

I have yet to hear anyone commend the efforts of the many Native people who were involved in fire fighting. It is ironic our people can be employed in such a situation and not at other times. Furthermore they are fighting forest fires for the benefit of corporations whose only concern is not Native people, but the resources of the North. The following incident illustrates this:

Near Wollaston Lake, fire threatened a large Gulf Minerals fuel supply. A helicopter was readily made available to bring men into the area. After four days it rained and the fire was put out. The men, two of whom were sick, were left in the area without a sufficient food supply. Transportation was there when it concerned the fuel supply but not to take the men out. Many ended up walking the 10 miles home.

Even in newspaper reports little mention was made of the Native people who were evacuated in some areas. However, there were many reports on the number of acres of timber burned, the provincial parklands, and the cost of fire fighting operations.

The point I want to make is that our people are always judged on negative things and never on our accomplishments.

The military and others did a good job but so did the Native people who were involved.

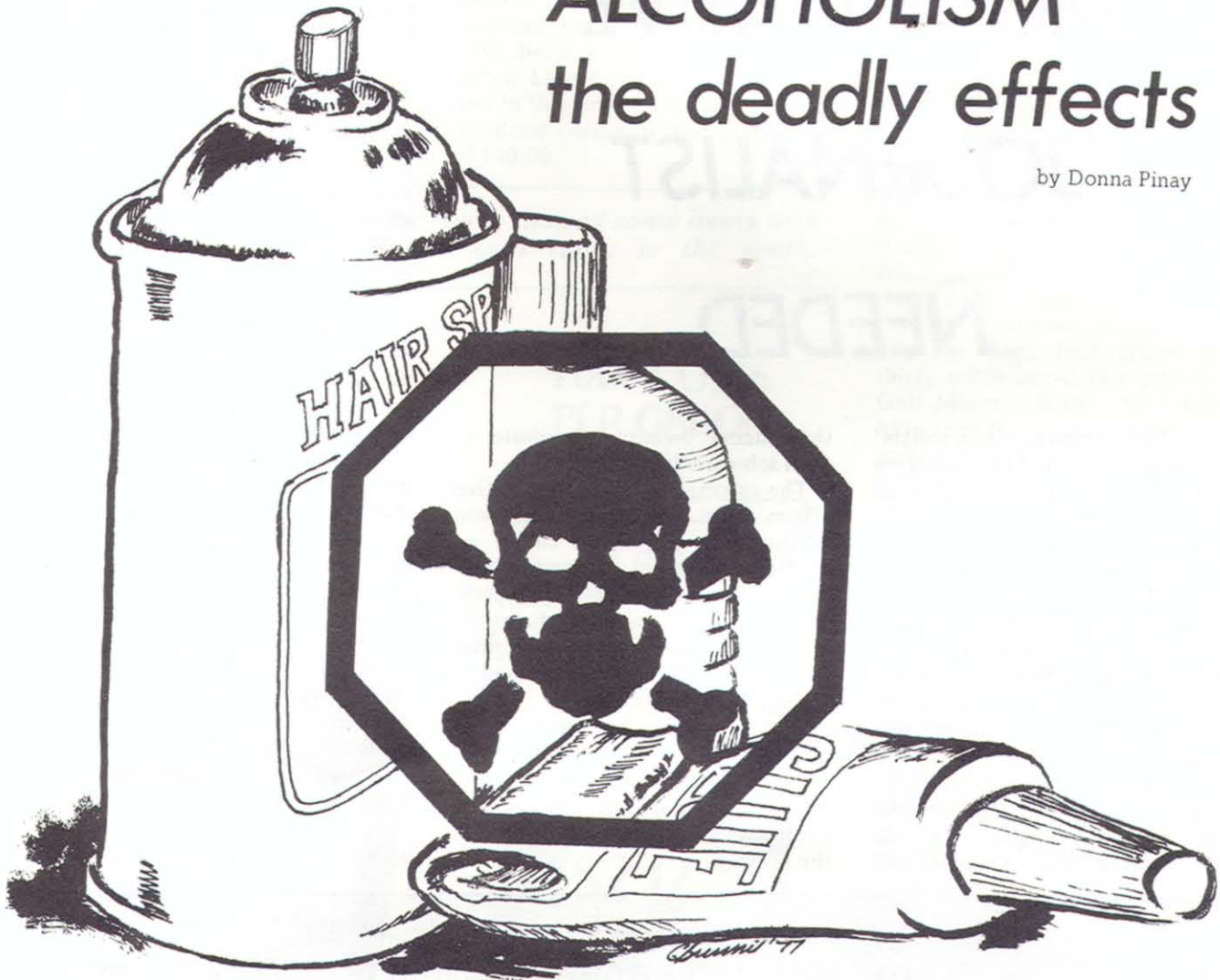
They should be recognized for this.

by Donna Pinay

ALCOHOLISM

the deadly effects

by Donna Pinay



A recent Regina death clearly shows the seriousness of alcohol and drug abuse among our people. However, even more dangerous is the drinking of hairspray and other similar substances. To the young it has become gas and glue sniffing. Many do not fully realize what dangers these can pose to the body. Perhaps these substances do produce some type of a 'high' or an intoxicated feeling but this is only momentary and dangerous when one thinks of the effects. Perhaps the effects are not fatal in all cases but they are always damaging to the body.

An individual, who died in late April, had drank a substantial amount of anti-freeze. At first it appeared as if the anti-freeze would not harm him. One week later his

conditions worsened and he was in an intensive care ward for some time. It was not a pleasant sight to see.

The man who had been over 200 pounds prior to drinking the poison was nowhere to be seen. A small shrunken body lay on the hospital bed. Arms and legs were the size of a child's. Eyes were open but whitish, cloudy and could not see. Veins had collapsed to the point intravenous was given through the feet. The head lay back as if permanently frozen in one position. Sometimes you learn fast - this was a painful way to learn about the problem.

It was a relief to the family when the individual finally died. His brain and internal organs had been damaged to such an extent that had he

lived he would have been a cripple, a 'vegetable', or whatever this state is called. He would never have been the man his family once knew.

Depression, bitterness and anger are understandable reactions. However, avoiding such tragedies must be our priority. Hairspray, anti-freeze, lysol and related alcohol-content substances can be, and usually are, killers.

This may be an extreme case. But it has happened. And it will happen again. Conditions drive people to drink the 'regular and accepted' alcohol beverages; but when there is nothing else, dangerous substances do provide an alternative to forget problems and situations at least momentarily.

Alcoholism is a disease; but it is now only being recognized as one.

Alcohol seems to be an accepted part of society. But to our people it has meant painful death, despair, suffering and suicide. Unemployment, under-education, the poor housing and every aspect of Native life in Canada must be improved and changed before alcoholism can really be dealt with. If living conditions improved, our rate of alcoholism and problem-drinking would soon decline. Few people, least of all government, has recognized the true nature of the problems.

The majority of violent acts committed are a direct result of alcohol. They are an indication of the frustration, anger, and despair that governs our lives. Murders and violence committed under the influence of alcohol are all too often 'striking back'. Unfortunately it is the people one loves who suffer. And yet one does realize, when sober, what has been done; but it is then too late to repair the emotional damages.

Perhaps younger people and children suffer the most. In such an environment the damage is found in their inability to cope. This is where much of the drug abuse comes in. And the glue and gas sniffing. A momentary escape is offered, but many do not realize the damages and dangers posed by their use. And if they do ... they just don't give a damn.

Shamattawa, 500 miles southwest of Winnipeg, has been the scene of critical use of gas-sniffing among younger people. It has become so widespread that even government is alarmed. But why does everyone wait until after the damage before becoming involved? According to medical authorities, gas sniffing, can, and does, cause death. The body becomes contaminated with lead. Brain damage, slowness in growth, hyper-activity, and mental retardation are some of the effects. Death has occurred in this community, as it has in others. It could become a common occurrence among our people.

What alternatives are there? Any change must first come from the community itself. A community can fully realize the needed changes but only when government realizes the need for Native control will any effective action develop. Alcohol and drug treatment and education

programs are a necessity. Any programs designed to work with and combat the problems must suit the needs of the community or area. Concerns and needs differ according to location. Government believes that a policy or a program can be applied nationally with the same expected results (or failures) from each and every community. This approach has proven time and time again to be useless.

A northern Saskatchewan resident commented on an educational workshop about glue and gas sniffing and related solvents. He complained of the "white dogooder's" coming from the south to the north with their speakers and resource materials to explain the dangers of these solvents. Many of the young in the more isolated communities had never even heard of these things let alone the type of 'high' obtained or the methods. The program was actually promoting, not preventing, the use. Programs of this nature receive

large amounts of financial support from provincial and federal governments alike.

A typical example is the AWARE program. This multi-media and very expensive alcohol awareness program could bring about attitude changes for some white people; but is it effective for our people? Who and what are "Harvey Wallbanger" and "Tallulah Topper"?

How can any changes in alcohol or drug abuse come about when we cannot even have our Native Alcohol Council adequately supported? Is AWARE any more effective? This program is heavily government financed and wins advertising awards while our people continue to suffer the most from alcohol and its effects. For us, the program has failed.

Alcoholism is a symptom of many things. When the numerous problems we have are corrected, we will have changes in the overall situation. Why does it take more deaths, violence and despair? ☆

ALCOHOL AFFECTS EVERYBODY—SOME MORE QUICKLY THAN OTHERS. HERE IS A CHART OF AVERAGE EFFECTS.

1 to 2 DRINKS

- * flushing of the skin
- * inhibitions begin to disappear
- * heart speeds up
- * gaiety

3 DRINKS

- * judgement is slower
- * giddiness
- * co-ordination is a bit off

5 DRINKS

- * vision a bit blurred
- * speech a little fuzzy
- * reaction time slowed down

8 DRINKS

- * staggering
- * loss of balance
- * double vision

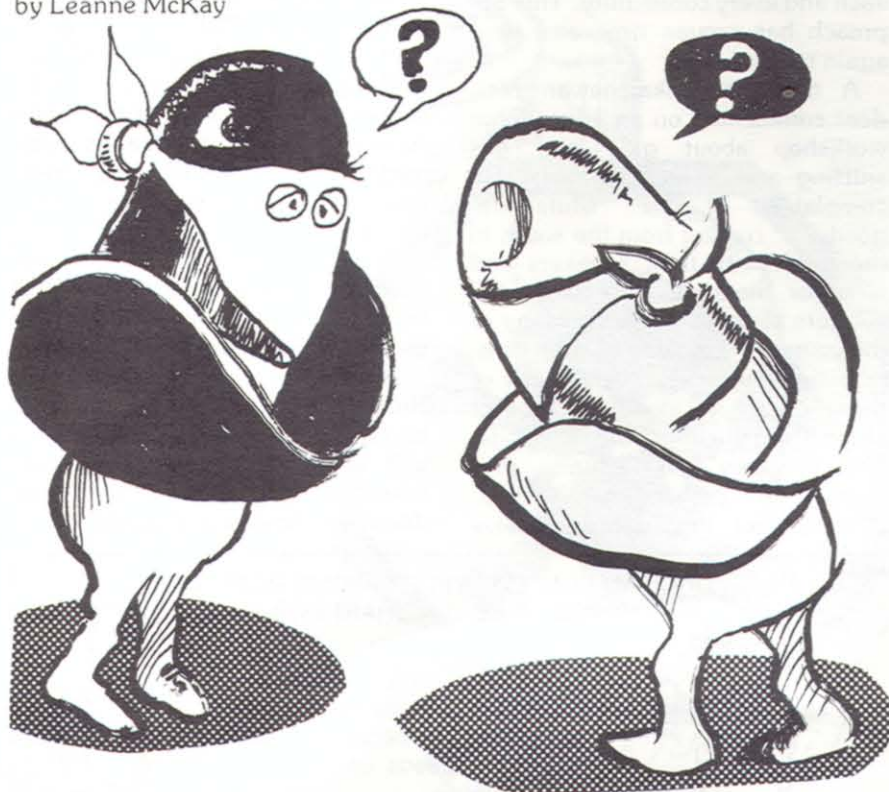
20 DRINKS

- * skin is clammy
- * pupils are dilated
- * unconsciousness or "out like a light"

Extremely large doses can kill

GOOD GUYS ? BAD GUYS ?

by Leanne McKay



In the classic western movies you could always tell the "bad guys" by the color of their hats. WELL ... sometimes.

In the eastern United States and around the Niagra Peninsula in Canada some early colonial settlers devised a unique scheme for perpetrating foul deeds. They would pretend to be Indians and thus avoid blame.

There was no love lost between the English immigrants and the Natives, particularly in the U.S. There were several reasons for this. The settlers in the original 13 colonies did not have the same attitude towards Native people that the French in Canada had. The English viewed the Indians as enemies - enemies to be feared and hated. This unreasonable fear and hatred stemmed from the fanatical religious beliefs held by these people. Most of the early immigrants left England to escape religious persecution and continue the practice of their Puritan religions

in the New World. They viewed the Natives as savages, barbarians and heathens. So it stands to reason that the immigrants would not befriend the Natives they found so loathsome.

So when the colonies decided to rise up against the Motherland, it is not surprising they would carry out their illegal and treasonous activities in disguise.

Perhaps the most classic example of this is the Boston Tea Party. In a show of protest over the Tea Tax levied by England, the colonials entered Boston harbour and boarded a ship carrying tea from England. Before boarding, the colonials disguised themselves as Indians. Once aboard they dumped the entire cargo into the waters of Boston harbour and disappeared into the night. Whether or not their protest was valid is really insignificant at this time. What is significant is the precedent this masquerade set and the implications of such a move.

It seems early American History is full of incidents where the Indians were the scapegoats for all manner of transgressions. Most often the Indian people were without blame and the perpetrators of these acts were merely disguised as Indians. This mis-representation of the Indian peoples' character set the stage for the biased and negative attitudes people have towards Indians today in both Canada and the United States.

This type of action also intensified the ill feelings between the settlers and the Native people. This resulted in the infamous "Indian Wars" in the American west. As the colonies and settlements grew, they expanded westward driving the Indians off their lands as they progressed. This westward push continued until the whites had reached the west coast. There was nowhere for the Indians to go. The Indian Wars in the United States were over ... for now!

Meanwhile in Canada an entirely different drama was taking place. The early traders and explorers in Canada were not English Puritans but rather French adventurers. The French regarded the Indians as hosts and teachers in this new frontier. The French immediately adopted the Indian ways and traditions as their own. From the Indians they learned of wonderful new foods such as popcorn and potatoes. They also learned the cure for a disease called scurvy that was killing many explorers each winter. The Indians were their friends and teachers and soon became part of their families. Since many of the French trappers and explorers lived in the Indians' camps, it is not surprising that many of them married Indian women. The children of these marriages formed a new race of people - THE METIS.

Why were there no Metis in the United States? Simply because the Indians and the white settlers spent most of their time at war with each other and because the Puritan colonials held very conservative views on inter-racial marriages.

As Metis people we should be proud of our unique heritage. We are unique - and we are only available in Canada ... Pity. ★

SASKATCHEWAN CRUDE

Early in the year an article appeared in the Canadian Magazine entitled "Saskatchewan Crude - Bohunk Humour". The article was about a man named Les Pavelick, a resident of Saskatchewan. Les is a local "comedian" who performs under the name Metro. His "material" consists of a monologue of indeterminate length. The subject material of the monologue is ethnic jokes, more specifically, Ukranian jokes.

The backlash from Ukranian communities and organizations was hostile to say the least. One response was from a number of students in Saskatoon. They stated that they took great exception to this man's remarks and that they didn't feel that their proud grandfathers who helped to build this country should be ridiculed so. They felt that their human rights as Canadians had in some way been violated. They claim that this is their country and they should not be treated in such a demeaning manner.

Well . . . as I see it, Ukranian and all other European and Asiatic people in this country are merely immigrants. Just because you were born here doesn't necessarily make you a Canadian. If you were born in a barn, would that automatically make you a cow? As one of Canada's aboriginal people (Plains Cree) I feel somewhat justified in this opinion. This is not YOUR country as stated by the students in Saskatoon. This is MY country, and contrary to what you might believe, your grandparents' efforts did not help build this country; but rather helped destroy this country as my grandparents knew it.

It was European immigrants like yourselves who brought diseases to which we had no immunity. Your people brought alcohol to which we also had no immunity. Your people trapped out all the fur bearing animals and killed all the buffalo. Your people stole our land and put up fences - fences to keep us in our rocky, barren little reservations and

fences to keep us OUT of your comfortable, well-ordered lives.

It is these fences - the ones that keep us out - that are the worst. It is these fences and walls that we cannot climb. By fencing us in you have destroyed our culture, our religion, our language and our way of life. By fencing us out you will not allow us to share your religions or cultures or life styles.

As far as Les Pavelick and his reference to Ukranian people as bohunks and portraying them as less than bright . . . well, who cares? I mean really, who does it severely damage? A young woman, the daughter of English and German immigrant married to the son of Ukranian immigrants once admonished her son not to behave in a particular manner or he would grow up to be like a "filthy Indian". I find these kinds of remarks far more scathing than Metro's less than humorous dialogue. But in the long run the old adage, "Sticks and stones will break my bones but names will never hurt me", holds true. So what if Les Pavelick calls a few Ukranians names - has a Ukranian ever been refused a job just because he is Ukranian? Has he ever been denied proper housing, education, clothing and nutrition just because he is Ukranian? Has he ever been sent to jail just because he is Ukranian? Has he ever had his children taken away from him just because he is Ukranian?

All these atrocities are perpetrated against my people for no other reason than that they are Indians. That is Discrimination!

Ukranian people are merely the victims of childish name calling. It is time everyone learned to differentiate between the two.

by Leanne McKay





LLOYD PELLETIER

Death is common amongst our people, but when we know the person involved it has a more profound affect. Recently a former employee and common figure with AMNSIS died and it made many realize the serious situation we face.

Lloyd James Pelletier was born on August, 1944. He was one of ten children born to Peter and Eleanor Pelletier. The Pelletier's are a Metis family originally from the settlement near Marieval, Saskatchewan. Lloyd received his early education there until his fifth grade when the family moved to Regina. He continued his schooling at St. Paul's and later at Balfour Tech.

In 1967 Lloyd married Cheryl Moore and they had four children: Bradley, Brenna, Bryanna and Brian. He had worked as a contractor and was self-employed in the siding business. In the summer of 1973 Lloyd worked on a summer project which studied the problems of gas inhalation among Native youth.

Lloyd's employment with the Metis Society began in August 1973 when he was hired as the Non-Registered Indian and Metis Education counsellor and co-ordinator. In this capacity he was responsible for the administration of the program as well as the establishment of new classes for Native students. In his position, Lloyd fully realized the need for expanded education services for his people.

In 1975 the N.R.I.M. Program was transferred to the Community Colleges and Lloyd remained with the program in the same position. He was responsible for the co-ordination of the classes as well as informing Native individuals and groups of available classes.

Lloyd's involvement did not stop here. He was an active member of Regina Local #9 of AMNSIS as the Vice-President. He was an organizer behind many of the local's activities. As a former inmate of the Correctional Centre, Lloyd well understood the problems faced by many Native inmates. This understanding led to his election to the Native Project Advisory Board in the summer of 1976. Lloyd was actively involved in the Regina Friendship Centre and held a position as board member.

Over 200 people attended Lloyd's funeral - an indication of the many who loved and respected him. Lloyd's death should remind us of the need to work together in order to stop the negative things that occur among our people. It can be done by supporting those who need it; helping in times when no one else will; and understanding each other more. ☆



MORE FUNDING NEEDED FOR ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

by Leanne McKay

"Federal grants are not hand-outs, but partial payment on rent long overdue for the use of our land," according to Frank Tomkins, Executive Secretary of the Metis Association of Saskatchewan.

"I'm really disappointed at the attitude the government has towards Native people. They are willing to spend millions - even billions - of dollars on things like pipelines, job creation, third world countries and Olympic Games, but what do they want to spent on funding for Aboriginal rights research? Nothing!"

"The research done to date

would prove that we do have a legitimate claim but we will not be able to present a comprehensive document if we do not continue in our research. Our research will continue even if we don't get government funding but it might be slow and difficult."

"It is difficult to express yourself when you rely on government funding. They hold the purse strings. Native people are frustrated and it is the people the government will have to answer to in the long run - not the organization. We are doing all we can and the people know this.

We have put the people's demands on the government desks but they are not responding."

"The government wants to keep us under 'control' and it is easier to control people when they are begging at your door."

Wayne McKenzie, Southwest Area Director also has some very real concerns about the Aboriginal Rights research. He feels that the people at the local level are not yet organized enough and that he find himself doing routine work that the local presidents could be doing. He feels he should be studying and learning more in the areas of Aboriginal Rights and Economic Development so he can counsel the people in his area on these new and important programs. "I shouldn't have to go into the communities and knock on doors to get people out to the meetings. My local presidents are supposed to do that. Right now I have a lot to learn about Aboriginal Rights and Economic Development so I can make sure the people in my area take full advantage of these programs."

The co-operation and support of the people at the local level will be necessary in all areas if we are ever to gain our economic and political independence. ☆

IMMIGRANTS USED AS SCAPEGOATS

by Leanne McKay

Bill C-24, a Bill on Immigration, is the latest attempt by the Canadian State to shift the current economic crisis to those not responsible for it. According to the Committee Against Immigration Bill C-24, it is an attempt to systematically curtail the political, social and economic rights of immigrants in this country.

This legislation would allow immigration officers to restrict where immigrants could live. This would mean that immigrants would be sent wherever there were jobs. In Saskatchewan this would mean sending immigrants into the North to tap the rich mineral and other natural resources.

"Immigrants would be forced to take jobs that Native people should have but can't afford to take because the corporations are not offering them reasonable wages," said a member of the Regina Marxist-Leninist Collective.

"Under this legislation an immigrant could be deported if s/he were not employed; so, of course they will have to take shitty jobs for shitty wages. This is just another government tactic to create dissention amongst the oppressed working classes. This is an attempt to use immigrants as the scapegoats for the high rate of unemployment when, in fact, it's because capitalism isn't working."

"The Native people shouldn't have to put up with that kind of stuff. If there are jobs in the North that need to be done, we shouldn't have to ask for work, we should just take it," said a Metis resident of Saskatchewan.

"If they won't let us work, then we will just have to see to it that they don't get our resources," he said. "It won't do the government any good to try and blame our problems on the immigrants. We know why we don't have decent homes or decent jobs - it's because the government wants it that way." ☆

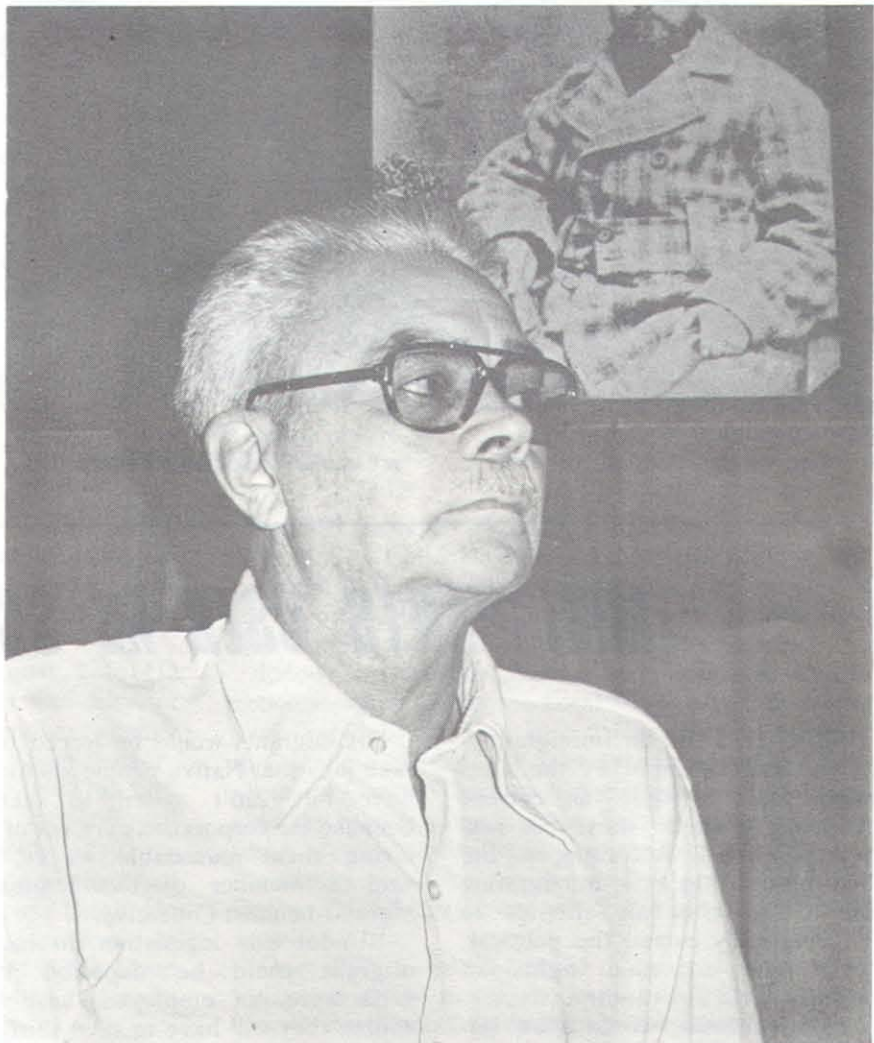
BUD POCHA

Bud Pocha is a remarkable and energetic man as well as a dedicated worker in the struggle for Native rights. Bud is also the oldest member presently on the board of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS)

Bud began his involvement in Native issues in 1930 when he tried to organize the Metis Local in Saskatoon. "It was hard to get people organized back then. There were no such things as government grants available." Although the Saskatoon Local was only active for about a year at that time, Bud remained very active and is still active today.

Bud has always been proud of his mixed heritage and encourages other Metis people to do the same. "Some Metis people won't admit they are Metis. My sons aren't afraid to admit they are Metis. This is our country and we should be proud and honest about who we are."

His family has lived in the Saskatoon and Prince Albert districts since 1883. When he was a young boy his parents moved around a great deal and he didn't get much of an opportunity to get an education. He left home at 15 and went to work. Bud was always a hard worker and was never without a job. He is a mechanic by trade and one of his first jobs was with "The House of a Million Parts Auto Wreckers". He has always been fond of motors and cars. Even now he likes good cars and fine clothes. "I never had much when I was a kid and I always had to wear old



patched clothes. Now I always like to be well dressed and drive a good car."

Bud's first involvement with politics was when he became active in Labour Unions. When he started

working he earned 25 cents an hour and there was no such thing as workers rights. He started the Union at the Quaker Oat Mill and sat on the board of the O.K. Stores to represent the truck drivers.

Over the years Bud has been employed in many fields: auto mechanics, truck driving, mining, pulp and paper industry, and farming. He came back to the Saskatoon Prince Albert district twenty years ago to retire but found himself busier than ever. Bud will be 64 at the end of August and now sets his retirement date for 11 years in the future. But as long as his health is good Bud will always be active in the struggle for native rights.

As a young man Bud had to struggle through the "hungry 30's" with so many others. "It was a great lesson money-wise. We didn't have everything we wanted but everyone was equal. No one had anything. The people seemed happier even though they had nothing. Maybe another recession would bring the people back together."

Bud is a strong believer in education and fought hard to send his own children to school. "To be equal in the whiteman's world you need an education. Once you have a trade - it is yours. No one can take it away from you. Our young people today have the opportunity to receive their education and be paid for it. I certainly hope they take advantage of this."

Throughout history white society has tried to "phase out" the Metis and make them either white or Indian. Bud can remember when "Halfbreed" was a dirty word. He can remember men not being able to join the army if they said they were halfbreed. They would have to give their nationality as either European or Indian. These attempts were unsuccessful for one main reason, "The Metis people are strong. We are strong because we survived. Only the strong survive and we will continue to survive and be strong. Our white ancestry doesn't weaken us. It gives us more greed and in order to satisfy that greed we have the need to progress."

Bud is aware of the government's efforts to split the Indians and Metis on a political level. "There are only two or three pure-blooded Indian families in Canada. Just because someone has a piece of paper saying he is an Indian doesn't change anything. We are all still

halfbreeds." Bud is painfully aware of the bureaucracy faced by both the status Indians and Metis. He knows too that the government can't afford to eliminate this situation. "If every Indian in Canada died today, it would take five years for the bureaucracy of Indian Affairs to die."

Bud's area encompasses the west central area of Saskatchewan. In this area there are 25 locals he is responsible for. Last year 200 people (many from his locals) took over the Legal Aid Board in Prince Albert because it wasn't working. "The people in this area are good workers and they always turn out to support us when we need them. We need more people like them."

A small indication of this remarkable man's drive and ambition is the fact that he sits on seven boards: The Association of Metis & Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, The Metis Housing Group, Valley Legal Aid, Community Colleges, PLURA, the ERC and Peoples Wood Producers Board.

He has several projects underway at present. Among them is a 20,000



"If every Indian in Canada died today it would take five years for the bureaucracy of Indian Affairs to die."

cord contract for pulp wood for the Peoples Wood Producers. He also hopes to start a bush training camp to teach Native people how to properly and efficiently farm the Northern forests without harm to the forests. There are also plans for an Aluminum Door Factory in St. Louis. Presently there is a Log Cabin Pilot Project underway in Cutwell. The government offered to grant \$10,000 to research the Log Cabin Project but were unwilling

to grant funds to actually build the cabins. "What do we need to research? We have the trees and we know how to cut logs and build houses."

As well as all these projects Bud has some other ideas still in the formative stages. One of them would be to build a Native owned Hotel in Prince Albert. "Over the years we have spent so much money in other peoples hotels for board meetings and conferences that we could have bought two hotels." Another idea would be to build a Native owned entertainment club much like the legion halls. "If our people are going to drink anyway, they might just as well spend their money in a Native bar as in a whiteman's bar. We could do a lot of good with the profits from a place like that; so, in the long run, it could be of great benefit to our people. Besides that we could have a car there and if a person got too drunk to drive home we could take him home instead of having him thrown into the street or arrested for drunken driving. It might help to keep some of our people out of jail." Bud also has hopes to secure a city contract for the construction of 50 low-income houses to be built in Prince Albert in the near future. "If we could get this contract it would keep some of our people working and that is one of our main concerns."

As a member of the board of AMNIS, Bud is concerned about the new trend towards decentralization. He has developed a unique system aimed towards this goal. "The 25 locals in my area select two members from each local to sit on the 'Outer Board'. The 'Outer Board' in turn forms an 'Inner Board' of 11 members. The 'Inner Board' does the work for and represents all the locals. It is working out real well. Now there are 12 people instead of one (Bud) to represent the people when we go to the government for funds and programs."

At the age of 64 some people might wonder if Bud has any trouble adjusting to new ideas and standards. This isn't the case. Bud has seen a lot of changes in his life and learned to handle them all. "I've lived from the Horse & Buggy Days to Men on the Moon." ☆



CURATOR FINED \$100 FOR DIGGING UP INDIAN BURIAL GROUND

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. - Walter Kenyon, curator of Canadian archeology for the Royal Ontario Museum, was fined \$100 or four days in jail, April 20, on each of two charges laid under the Provincial Cemeteries Act. Because there was no guarantee that digging would stop Delbert Riley, an Indian Act specialist with the Union of Ontario Indians placed Kenyon under citizens arrest and charged him with indecency to bodies. He made the arrest at a Neutral Indian burial ground near Brimsby, about 20 miles northwest of Welland, where Kenyon was working. Kenyon was charged with digging in a burial ground without supervision by a medical officer of health and with not having a certificate from a health officer to remove the remains from the site. Kenyon pleaded guilty to the charges. In summarizing Kenyon's case, Toronto lawyer J.W. Brown said that since the charges an agreement with the Six Nations Reserve Council near Brantford has been worked out.



NOVA SCOTIA MICMACS PRESENT CLAIM FOR ABORIGINAL RIGHTS

ESKASONI RESERVE, Nova Scotia - The Micmac Indian leaders of Nova Scotia presented their claim for aboriginal rights to the federal government April 25, in an historic and symbolic ceremony on their home ground at the Eskasoni Reserve, about 25 miles south west of Sydney. The 400 page document was the result of five years research by the Union of Nova Scotia Indians. The brief is packed with archeological anthropological, historical and legal evidence to back the Indian claim to Aboriginal title and demands that the federal government compensate for social, economic, cultural, educational and political rights that were lost through the destruction of a way of life by the European settlers. Having free use and occupancy of the land "since time immemorial" and claiming that such rights have never been extinguished by treaty or other form of compensation, the Micmac claim is based on the loss of use and occupancy of the land and it's resources.

However, it's not money the Indian people want - but written guarantees or programs to cut high unemployment, decrease the high school drop-out rate and infant mortality rate and the full alleviation of socio-economic injustices. After presentation of the brief to Mr. Allmand (Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern Development) the president of the Union of Nova Scotia Indians, Alex Denny said "This is an important step for the Micmacs of Nova Scotia. It represents a very important advance in our future. I'm a born optimist and I hope that in 10 years all Micmacs will be on par socially, economically, politically and culturally with the non-Indian society."



FIRST NATIVE IN CANADA APPOINTED CITIZENSHIP JUDGE

VANCOUVER, B.C. - Judge Marjorie Cantryn, a Nootka Indian, is the first Native person in Canada to be appointed a citizenship judge. Marge, the granddaughter of a hereditary chief of the Ohiat band of the Nootka tribe, was born in Port Albernie, B.C. Marge first began working for her people on a volunteer basis in 1963. She was a boarding parent to Indian students on the Boarding Home Program of Indian Affairs. Since that time, she has held a number of positions including a courtworker and executive director of the Vancouver Indian Center Society.

Another first in Marge's career was her appointment to the Vancouver Police Commission. She gained her experience in legal affairs by attending various conferences on the justice system and through her active participation in groups established for Native people involved in the justice system. The Solicitor General invited her to the Criminology and Corrections seminar in 1971. In 1975 she served on Ron Basford's Constituency Advisory Group.

Commenting on how she thought her new appointment would affect her, Marge said she would probably miss working with Native people on a day to day basis. After 20 years working for her people, the time has come for her to move on. "I guess I am just going to take a semi-retirement from the Indian scene and concentrate on my new position."

INDIANS WANT — AND MAY GET — MOST OF THE STATE OF MAINE

MAINE, U.S.A. - Two-thirds of the entire state of Maine - some 12 million acres, worth \$25 billion, may eventually be given back to the Indians. Thomas Tureen, the principal attorney says it's the most extraordinary land claim ever. In December '76 Massachusetts' voters in Gay Head took the first steps towards returning 243 disputed acres to the Wampanoag tribe. Although similar lawsuits have been filed elsewhere in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, Connecticut and upstate New York, it is Maine that is on the brink of the most important breakthrough in Indian land-claim history. Tureen's case is based on an 18th-century law barring the sale of Indian land without federal approval which apparently was never obtained as the property was bargained away over the years. If the Maine Indians win their case it could become the most celebrated Indian victory since the Battle of the Little Big Horn.



ALBERTA NATIVE WOMEN UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORT HAROLD CARDINAL

EDMONTON, Alta. - The Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society (VANWS) has passed a vote of confidence supporting the decision by Harold Cardinal (recently appointed Director-General of Indian Affairs) to add three American Indian Movement members to his staff. Cardinal has been under fire for his appointment of Devalon Small Legs, Roy Little Chief and Don Rider as research consultants for the Department of Indian Affairs. "It is too often the case that Indians tend to criticize other Indians when what we need for our people today is support and unity," said Bertha Clarke, president of VANWS. The VANWS comprised of both status and Metis women felt due to the recent controversy on the AIM appointment, Cardinal should have the support of the Native women of Alberta.



MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BERGER REPORT

- No pipeline should pass across the northern Yukon. The northern Yukon should be set aside as a national wilderness park with a ban on future oil, gas and industrial development in that area.
- A Mackenzie Valley Pipeline should be postponed for ten years. This would allow settlement of Native land claims and implementation of new Native institutions.
- Berger concludes that, after ten years, a line in the Mackenzie Valley itself is feasible, assuming that special care is taken to avoid certain areas such as the environmentally sensitive Mackenzie Delta.

NATIVE WOMEN ENDURED NON-PERSON STATUS *LONG ENOUGH!

ALBERTA - "The government took my treaty number but they didn't make me white," was the defiant stance taken by Jenny Margetts, a key speaker on Indian Rights for Indian Women at a Native Land Claims week held March 22-25 at the University of Alberta. She fired a barrage of criticism at both government and Native leaders who she says are responsible for their current dilemma. "We have been told by our leaders, sit back and listen," but she made it clear that such advice was no longer accepted. "Women with pull on reserves sometimes just refuse to sign the enfranchisement paper." This refusal goes unchallenged sometimes, "if you're the daughter of a Chief or a Native politician." For most Native women who marry whites or non-status men it means "A Mountie comes to your door and you have to sign the paper that says you are no longer an Indian."

"Indian Affairs and the RCMP are the biggest oppressors in this country," charges Margetts. She says that Native women have endured a virtual non-person status for a long time and it's time that it ended. "There isn't even any mention of us in the current revisions being carried out in the Indian Act." The Indian Rights for Women's group were formed in 1971 and since have been probing the whole area of women and children's rights. The group is lobbying with federal ministers responsible for the status of women. The neglect and indifference shown them is intolerable. "You have to consider Native women and children in this, after all we are part of the Native population too."

"We tried to meet with the National Indian Brotherhood but we were unsuccessful." But she is adamant. "We want those people in Ottawa to know what we want."

One of the things she learned in the struggle was "White should try to learn from us, but Indian must learn too," and thinking along these lines is why she said, "I have decided to join white women's group too"

She wants the Native Land Claims halted until the burning issue of Native women's rights can be resolved and stated, "we don't even mind any more if we are seen as militant."



COURT UPHOLDS YAKIMA INDIANS

YAKIMA, Washington - The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed a 1973 law which gave the state jurisdiction over people living on 270,000 acres of non-Indian "deeded" land within the 1.4 million-acre reservation south of Yakima. The court also ruled unconstitutional sections of the law which granted the state jurisdiction over eight social areas of tribal society. They include compulsory school attendance, public assistance, domestic relations under civil law, mental illness, juvenile delinquency, adoption proceedings, dependent children and operation of motor vehicles on public roads.



LOUIS RIEL'S COUNCIL IN 1885. TAKEN BESIDE RE

- 1. JOHNNY SANSREGRET**
- 2. P. PARANTEAU (Famous Buffalo Hunter)**
- 3. PIERRE GARDIEPUI**
- 4. PHILIP GARNOT (Riel's Secretary)**
- 5. ALBERT MONKMAN**
- 6. PIERRE VANDALL**



REGINA COURT HOUSE AT THE TIME OF THEIR TRIAL.

7. BAPTISTE VANDALL
8. TOUSSAINT LUCIER (*Reputed Strongest man in the North West*)
9. MAXIME DUBOIS
10. TIMMUS SHORT
11. TOUROND
12. EMMANUEL CHAMPAGNE

THE local NEWS

PILES AND PILES OF NICKLES

REGINA - "The 'Nickle Mentality' in Ottawa that Riel was fighting a century ago is still with us today and is expressed in present day CMHC attitudes," said Wayne McKenzie, Metis Association Area Director.

Seven applications from locals in the Southwest area were submitted to CMHC for organizing grants. The grants were intended to involve local people in the development of a Native housing program. The Regina local was given \$6,700. The other locals were refused.

Ron LaFontaine of CMHC gave the following reasons for refusing the grants:

"The funding is a waste anyway, because there is no urban housing program for Metis and Non-Status Indians in Regina.

AMNSIS will just 'rip off' the money and will not use it for development.

The proposals were all the same as the Regina proposal. They will have to be much more complex before they can be approved.

CMHC staff drove around Swift Current and Moose Jaw and said they didn't see problems as severe as in Regina.

There is a danger that AMNSIS will use the \$6,700 to create a job for Natives in Regina."

"In other words, if we don't play CMHC's game they will take their football (the \$6,700) away," said McKenzie. "This is a 'Nickle Mentality', so we are giving the nickles back. The rules of the game have to be changed now."

McKenzie along with approximately 50 supporters from several Native groups and churches took the first installment cheque for \$2,195; turned it into nickles and deposited them all over the offices of CMHC.

Since that time, CMHC has offered the money back to Mr. McKenzie to continue research in the Regina area. Mr. Josie, CMHC consultant will be researching the 15-1 program (Urban Rental) in Moose Jaw and Swift Current.

When asked whether Mr. McKenzie would accept the money back he said he couldn't really say one way or the other at this time.



This show of protest by Native people, like so many other protests in the past has been largely ignored by the bureaucratic machinery of government. The underlying problems, however, cannot be ignored by the Native people who are forced to live with them daily.

"The violence we face includes: slum housing, high rates to taxpayers, profits going to slum landlords, welfare that creates jobs for non-Native civil servants, jails that are categorized as a service to Native people, northern camps that torture our children, loss of hope resulting in alcoholism and high suicide rates, and half the life expectancy of the rest of the population. If all we have to face are these kinds of violence then it is this kind of violence that we must respond to. We must therefore develop tactics accordingly," he said ☆

A UNIQUE APPROACH TO STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

FORT QU'APPELLE - A unique approach to student employment has been taken at the South Eastern Area office of AMNSIS. According to Nap Lafontaine, area director, two students have been employed on a part-time basis for several months. They will then be hired full time when their classes are completed.

"It's actually more helpful to the student as s/he can become familiar with the office and our programming as well as earn extra money while in school. It also saves time in staff training; when the student begins work they are quite familiar with their duties and the work involved," Nap said. "What we also want to see is Native students

returning to their home areas and encouraging other students to enter various study areas. But at the same time we must support the students so that someday, after obtaining an education, they will return to work with us."

continued following page

In addition, the students, along with other office employees, participate in weekly staff workshops, at which time all aspects of the programs are discussed. At present there are programs in housing, recreation, education, and the economic development worker program. Nap feels some problems are avoided by hiring people from most of the areas. In this manner, more local involvement is had, as the employees can return to their home areas with information for the local members. This is somewhat time-consuming, but well worth the effort. Nap cited the housing program as an example.

"We have had countless meetings and will hold many more before the program is fully understood. However, by involving our people in this, they begin to realize that a successful program takes many long hours of work. People then realize there is a lot more to obtaining a home than just applying for it."



NAP LAFONTAINE

Nap went on to mention that a successful program involves not only educating the local members but town and village councils as well. He said that many members of the smaller communities have little understanding of Native people but when they see them working hard for programs, their attitudes are changed and many offer support.

Nap spoke about the Lestock situation. He said that at one time the town council would not even listen to Native concerns. The AMNSIS Local, the Native Women and the nearby Indian reserves once organized a parade without much support from the town. Soon business had stopped and the streets were lined with non-Native people who were quite impressed with their efforts. Now a better working relationship and understanding has been established with the town council. In fact, many non-Natives offer their support and participate in Native-initiated projects. ☆

NEW VICE-PRESIDENT & SECRETARY FOR REGINA LOCAL # 9

REGINA - "If you want programs to work for you, you in turn must help us, attend meetings and participate," said Wayne McKenzie at a Local #9 (Regina) meeting held recently. At this time, the developments in the South West Area were discussed at length.

As it exists now the housing program will offer improved conditions to many. Although CMHC has only provided a small amount of money, there will be more monies put into the housing programs both in new homes and renovations. McKenzie estimated that in the city of Regina 1,000 new homes are needed as well as renovations to 200-300.

The Student Employment Program, and where employees would be working, was discussed. Money has been received for the establishment of an area office, the beginning of a Native Boxing Club, and the hiring of staff for these.

McKenzie also encouraged the establishment of a senior citizens group. He feels that many of our old people are sometimes neglected and certainly should not be. Their recreational and social needs could be provided for by obtaining a centre, as well as equipment,



Stan Klyne

for various activities. "It's also imperative that youth begin to organize."

Many other possibilities for programming were outlined, including a South West Area newsletter, Community Awareness and other classes, and the establishment of a Native construction company.

A vice-president and a secretary were elected. Stan Klyne will be the new vice-president while Myrna Laplante is to take over as sec-tres from Maggie Morin. Maggie, one of the most active volunteers in Local #9, has found she has many many other things to work at.

Stan Klyne, the AMNSIS Outreach Worker for Regina, outlined some of the work he has been doing. He has found several jobs for people as well as many employers willing to hire Native people. He encouraged those seeking work to contact him. If he could not find work for a person, he will ensure Canada Manpower would do an adequate job. He said for too long Canada Manpower has not effectively worked with Native people.

A five-member education committee was established whose responsibility will be contacting various agencies and setting up and encouraging various classes for Local #9 members. A newsletter committee was also set up. They will be producing a monthly newsletter for South West Area members. It is hoped this will improve communications and programming within the area. ☆



ELDERS HONORED

Many people gathered together to pay tribute to these elders who were being honored in Swift Current recently. Swift Current Local #35 of A.M.N.S.I.S. sponsored the event and provided a banquet while Vince Obey and his Piapot Dancers and Singers provided the entertainment.

left-right bottom row: Edna Moyer, Louise Moine, not an elder, Rosalie Fayant, Lily Trottier, Edna Van Bocquestal
left-right top row: Leo Moyer, Kasper Pelletier, William Gunn (oldest at 86), Joe Bonneau, Hazel Bonneau, Tilly Hay

ILE A LA CROSSE HOUSING MEETING

ILE A LA CROSSE - Residents have demanded officials of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) give them more control over local housing programs and sewage and water systems.

Dick Parkenson, Sask. Regional Director of CMHC and other DNS officials were shown the need for repairs to DNS constructed houses and the great need for repairs and renovations to existing homes as well as an estimation of the number of new units required.

Several residents expressed concern over the installation of well water systems as they prefer lake water systems. They feel there has been little consultation with the people done by DNS. They objected to a new system being forced upon them.

A motion for DNS to reconsider the water systems and do another study about the possibility of a lake water system was passed. DNS agreed, saying they would do as much as possible to meet local needs and wishes.

Employment practices of DNS

were questioned. Complaints about people from the south coming in to do certain jobs while skilled and trained Native people live in the community were heard. One person said a backhoe operator was brought in from the south despite the fact that two residents of Ile a la Crosse are trained in this field.

Concern about the small number of Ile a la Crosse residents employed on project installation of the sewage and water system were also voiced.

Continued on next page

DNS says they must follow the union rules of the Saskatchewan Employee's Association (SGEA) regardless of the number of people who are skilled in certain areas. The people responded by asking how a person can obtain seniority in any position when they are not employed in the first place.

Employment regulations are not negotiated in the North, so northern residents have no say about them.

It was agreed DNS would discuss the matter with the Local Community Authority (LCA) and the SGEA. The LCA Outreach worker said he found many people who were willing to work but there were little opportunities available and DNS refused to listen to his recommendations.

Other concerns over the present housing policies include delivery and structure of the program and lack of community involvement. Such programs as the Rural Renovations Assistance Program (RRAP) and the Emergency Repairs Program (ERP) must have local control as the people understand and appreciate the needs of their own communities.

Some people expressed concern over the method used to determine what a person should pay in down payments and installations for their



Jim Sinclair

homes. Many people's income is evaluated when they are employed and since much of the work in the North is seasonal, a person's income can decrease while payments remain the same. DNS claims it does consider these factors and never allows more than 25% of a person's income to go to house payments.

Complaints were heard regarding DNS housing workers who do not assess all the homes. Residents feel they should take a look at the overall conditions of the North and say it is unfair that people should have to make payments on homes in need of repair.

Dick Parkenson said it would be best for DNS, CMHC, and AMNSIS to sit down and talk about the housing programs on a continual basis as the programs progress. Many are new and fairly complicated and many additional concerns and matters will arise, he said.

Jim Sinclair concluded the meeting by talking about the possibility of an AMNSIS construction firm. He hoped that workshops would be held in the North to discuss the Department of Regional Economic Expansion's programs.

"We are not here to compete with the DNS but to take our share of the responsibility and have our people's involvement" Sinclair said. "This has always been our main concern and will continue to be as we move towards total local control by our people." ☆

NATIVE CENTRE NEEDED FOR LLOYDMINSTER

The Lloydminster Metis Society Local #18 has announced that it will conduct a feasibility study in Lloydminster and surrounding area in its attempt to build a Native Centre in this city. The survey which will start immediately will try to show the obvious need for such a centre for Lloydminster and vicinity.

Lloydminster is one of the few larger urban centres in Western Canada that does not have a Native Centre to cope with the increased rural to urban shift of Native people especially in the past few years. It is evident that the migration will continue to increase as more Native people tend to seek jobs and better living conditions in the urban setting. The local service agencies, ill equipped to handle the new situation, tend to get bogged down in

their own bureaucratic red tape and as a result fail to meet the real needs of the Native and non-Native alike.

Some of the basic problems constantly faced by Native people are unemployment, alcoholism, inadequate housing, breach of the law, lack of education and even at times there appears to be tension between the Native and non-Native people.

Although the situation is negligible in this city compared with other cities, it could greatly improve by better understanding between the two groups.

Faced with these and other problems the Lloydminster Metis Local has initiated a fund raising campaign. The activities of the fund raising committee will include

raffles, bingo's, walkathons, bake sales and other functions. The idea of the Native Centre has been talked about for years, but this is the first attempt to get across to the general public that such a Centre is actually needed.

You are urged to write in your support to the:

Fund Raising Committee
c/o Lloydminster Metis Local #18
4907-43rd Street
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan

or
Lloydminster Metis Building Fund
c/o Lloydminster Savings & Credit
4907-50 Street
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan



Books, Poems and Stuff

RED MAN, WHITE MAN, AFRICAN CHIEF

the story of skin color

Author: M.R. Lerner, M.D.

Publisher: Lerner Publications Co. Minneapolis, Minn.
Second Edition, 1961

This child's book which won an Award of Special Recognition from the National Conference of Christians and Jews explains why people are the color they are. Starting with plants such as buttercups and dandelions and such vegetables as potatoes and carrots, the authoress progresses to such animals as the zebra who have stripes, the leopards who have spots and the frog. She makes it clear that Indians are not red-skinned; a person becomes red-skinned only if the skin is covered with red paint.

This book is recommended to those parents whose children are questioning the color of their neighbor's skin and are between the age of five and nine.

(review by Hazel-May Brooks)



THE HISTORY WE LIVE WITH

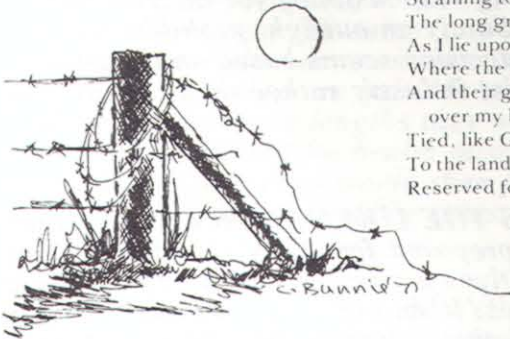
By: Doug Sanders and Victoria Indian Cultural Centre
24 page paperback - \$1.00

available from: #201-1451 W. Broadway Ave.,
Vancouver, British Columbia

The text of this paperback booklet deals with the British Columbia Land Claims. It is based on a speech given by Doug Sanders, a lawyer who has worked on land claims for B.C. Indians for a number of years. The booklet was put together and printed by the Victoria Indian Cultural Center. It includes several general discussion areas: the first treaties, how British Columbia and the federal government handled the problem, the 'cut-off' lands issue, inter-tribal organization, the Nishga claim, and the breaking of promises. The booklet is illustrated with several historical photographs.

THE LONG GREY SKY

The long grey sky
Spread across
My eyes
Where spacemen walk
Without fear of trespassing
Where no barb-wire fences
say private land
is not free
Where there is no Crown land
owned "by the people"
but "the people" must have
permission or a licence
obtained from a red-tape man
blind and
blind to his own manhood



The long grey sky
Spread across
My eyes
A great circle
A non-Euclidean line
Piercing, penetrating
Through the holes in my
outstretched palms
Fingers reaching
at the end of my arms
Beyond the horizon
Two roads from my shoulders
Leading away from my head
my mind, my spirit, my soul
Leading away from my eyes
Straining to see
The long grey sky
As I lie upon my back
Where the buffalo roamed
And their ghostly memories stampede
over my body
Tied, like Gulliver
To the land
Reserved for me

I once was free
... to call the Prairie steps my home
To see the Rockies rising pink and
silver and gold
in the sunrise
Without worrying
Whose moccasins my feet were in

Once behead
The long grey sky
Antelope jumped and pranced
in the golden summer grass
Never losing their life
upon an asphalt road
governed by foreign rules

Franklin S. Lough Jr.
Uranium City, Sask.



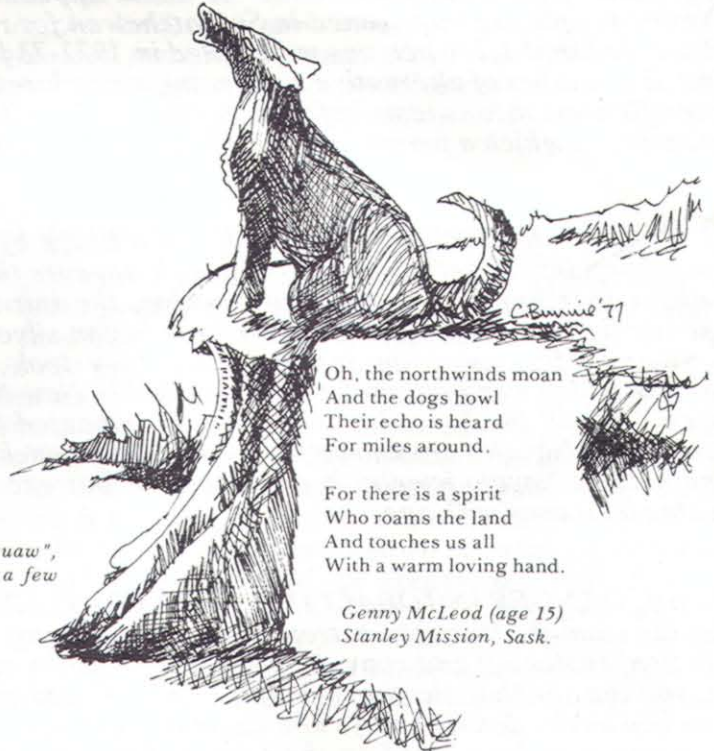
A QUESTION OF LIBERATION

I wonder, gentle woman of the Indian race
If you had never met the ones you called the Paleface,
Would you have walked
Behind and talked
To squaws, and toted babies on your back,
And done the menial chores and lugged the pack
Forever and a day?

Or would your keen mind have seen the light,
And changed a few things in your sight,
So hunter brave would stay with you a while
And tan the hides, and make the papoose smile?
Then you could find the time to ride
On brilliant pony by his side
And be a partner for your man.
Let's think about it if we can;
Would everything have stayed the same,
The way they were before the white man came?

Margaret Lees

* I do not mean to be derogatory when using the word "squaw",
merely to show the "place" a woman was supposed to keep a few
years ago, and even to-day at times.



Oh, the northwinds moan
And the dogs howl
Their echo is heard
For miles around.

For there is a spirit
Who roams the land
And touches us all
With a warm loving hand.

Genny McLeod (age 15)
Stanley Mission, Sask.

THAT BAREFOOT FEELING

Grass and dirt
Endless dirt and gravel
Hugging my toes
As I stand alone
My - that barefoot feeling...

Gravel and sand
Endless sand and gravel
Piercing my feet
As I walk along
With that barefoot feeling.

Concrete and glass
Endless glass and concrete
Cutting my feet
As I trip along
With that barefoot feeling.

Water and mud
Endless mud and water
Clogging my toes
As I splash along
Oh - that barefoot feeling.

Mary Mudd

LET THEM EAT FISH. The Ontario government's decision not to ban sport fishing in polluted rivers and lakes shows an unsettling lack of public responsibility. Instead of prohibiting fishing in waters known to contain dangerous contaminants such as mercury, they intend to issue a booklet identifying the polluted areas, the species of fish most likely to be infected and the human consumption levels that may constitute a health hazard. The reasoning seems to be that such an information program will demonstrate the government's concern, but that a legal ban would somehow be an admission that the government was accepting responsibility for the contamination and the effects it may have on people. What a cop out! Surely an outright prohibition is the best possible way of showing concern for public safety. The decision seems based on the government's fear of lost tourist revenue and lost jobs in the tourist industry rather than on any real consideration of its overriding duty to the public as a whole.

A PRISON TERM INCREASES RATHER THAN REDUCES THE LIKELIHOOD another crime will be committed by the offender. According to a report prepared for the Saskatchewan Law Reform Commission, vastly disproportionate numbers of Natives are being sent to jails because provincial laws do not have sufficient sentencing alternatives. It said of 3,342 persons jailed in 1973-74 for liquor and vehicle offences, 80 per cent were Natives, despite their being less than 13 per cent of the total population. "It would appear that a disproportionately high percentage of Native people are imprisoned in Saskatchewan for relatively minor offenses," the report said. It also noted that 2,276 persons were jailed in 1972-73 for inability to pay fines. The paper recommended a number of alternative sentencing procedures such as: the issuing of formal cautions for minor offences; means tests before a person can be jailed for non-payment of a fine; and deferred sentencing in which a person is given six months to behave properly before sentencing is done.

THE RECENT INTEREST IN NAVAJO JEWELRY by both Native and non-Native peoples has prompted an investigation into its origins. It appears that Navajo silversmithing has been around for about four hundred years. The Navajos, the third largest Native American populace, who presently live in New Mexico and Arizona, began silversmithing by hammering American silver money and Mexican pesos into jewelry. They took advantage of the precious stones called turquoise which was indigenous and plentiful in New Mexico and Arizona. Both Navajo men and women wear all the bracelets they own accompanied by all other jewelry they possess. Besides bracelets the Navajos are known for the beautiful concha belts and squash blossom necklaces they manufacture. Navajo jewelry is an expensive but excellent investment as white people believe its value increases with age.

THE BIG DANGER IN TOBACCO IS NOT NECESSARILY IN THE NICOTINE, although nicotine is deadly enough. It causes extreme nausea, vomiting, evacuation of bowel and bladder, mental confusion, twitching and convulsions - 40 milligrams orally has been found fatal for man. Therefore, you can see that nicotine is nothing to be played around with. But, as bad as nicotine is, it is not as bad as the deadly sprays and dusts that are used on the tobacco leaf to keep the pests away. The sprays and dusts used on the tobacco leaf are much greater hazards than nicotine. So now there are two very good reasons for not using tobacco in any form.

FOOD IS ONE OF THE LEADING ITEMS IN THE SKYROCKETING COST-OF-LIVING. While food sources vary widely, one place to look for causes of inflation is Ogilvie Mills Ltd. (owners of Industrial Grain Products, Ault Food, Cow and Gate, Laura Secord, and Catelli). They had a nine-month profit of \$5,672,000 (up to Jan '77) compared with \$4,144,000 in the same period a year earlier. (figures used from companies financial statements).

THREE MILLION DOLLAR SCHOOL FOR STANLEY MISSION. Construction of a school addition valued at more than \$3 million has been approved for Stanley Mission by the department of Indian affairs and the department of northern Saskatchewan. Seventy-three per cent of the capital cost will be provided by Indian Affairs in direct proportion to the number of treaty Indian students attending the school. The remainder will be paid by the northern school board which represents the non-treaty people of northern Saskatchewan. The money represents one of the first major capital programs ever initiated in the province for what is considered a band-controlled school.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH CAN SUFFER FROM FLUORESCENT LIGHTING because it lacks the full range of natural sunlight and may emit x-rays. Experiments done in schools have indicated children subjected to long hours of fluorescent lights tend to become nervous, tired, irritable and hyperactive. When the tubes were replaced with lighting that covered the full light spectrum, emitting the same sort of color waves as natural light, the youngster's symptoms vanished. In studies done on mice, rabbits and rats kept under standard cool white fluorescent lights, the animals were irritable and ate their young. In natural sunlight and under lights that had ultra-violet wave lengths they were docile, friendly and devoted parents. Ultra-violet light is an essential element for health missing in fluorescent lighting. Sodium vapor lights, often used on highways, are even worse than fluorescent lights. If this type of lighting is used for offices, schools or factories it could be catastrophic for the health and welfare of all subjected to it.

RIP-OFFS IN THE EYE GLASS INDUSTRY. Some years ago investigating was done into the cost of lenses and frames. It was discovered that the lenses were brought in from Europe for about 3 cents apiece and the best pair of frames would cost about \$2.00. It was felt then that the eyeglass business was one of the biggest rip-offs in the land, but now it is even bigger! The finest functional pair of glasses today cannot be obtained from the optometrist or ophthalmologist for less than \$50.00 (usually a lot more). Lenses and frames couldn't possibly cost more than \$2.00 or \$3.00 at the manufacturer's level. Just think ... that means a markup of 2,500 PERCENT! Not bad if you can get it!

THINK OF PAINT THINNER, RUBBER CEMENT, THEN THINK OF ICE CREAM. In the old days when ice cream was made of whole eggs, milk and sugar a serving of ice cream was only an occasional family treat. Today, in this mass-producing synthetic age, it is another matter entirely. Today you may be treating your family to poison. Ice cream manufacturers are not required by law to list the additives used in the manufacture of their products. Thus, most ice creams are synthetic from start to finish and analysis has shown the following: Diethyl Glucol a cheap chemical is used as an emulsifier instead of eggs. It is the same chemical used in anti-freeze and paint removers. Piperonal is used in place of vanilla. This chemical is also used to kill lice. Aldehyde C17 is used to flavor cherry ice cream. It is an inflammable liquid which is also used in dyes, plastic and rubber. Ethyl Acetate is used to give ice cream a pineapple flavor. It is also used as a cleaner for leather and textiles; its vapors have been known to cause chronic lung, liver and heart damage. Butyraldehyde is used in nut-flavored ice cream. It's one of the ingredients of rubber cement. Amyl Acetate is used for its banana flavor. It's also used as an oil paint solvent. Benzyl Acetate is used for its strawberry flavor. It's a nitrate solvent. So the next time you're tempted by a luscious looking banana split sundae ... think of it as a mixture of anti-freeze, oil paint and nitrate solvent and lice-killer ... and you won't find it nearly so hard to resist!

HOW COME HEATING OIL AND GASOLINE PRICES KEEP GOING UP? The newspaper headlines have been lamenting about dwindling supplies and not being able to steal oil from the middle East any longer. Not in the headlines though, are some of the companies profits; Dome Petroleum, of Calgary, for example. Their Jan-March '77 profit was over \$16½ million compared to \$13 million in the same three months a year earlier. An extra \$3½ million profit would certainly account for raised prices you'd think. (figures used from company's financial statements).

pen pals

"INTRODUCTORY REQUEST FOR HELP"

During the summer of 1974 and 1975 I found myself doing personal research on glue sniffing. I wanted to find out exactly how bad sniffing is among today's people. To my amazement I learned that a lot of adults are solvent sniffers also. In many instances it seemed very habitual rather than false form of joy like alcohol and drugs. When you witness a heavy user going to great extremes to obtain this form of intoxicant it makes you wonder about a lot of things I even observed some pan-handling, trying to get enough money to purchase a solvent. It is a "cheap high" and is extremely damaging to one's health.

I began in Regina in 1973 at which time I was Training On The Job for Native Project Society. After numerous interviews with people from various walks of life, I learned it is a severe problem, dominated by Native people. I further learned it is another problem in itself at so-called out of the way places such as school dances, urban and rural areas, in skid-row hotels, reservations, and even in family homes where the mother sniffed also. I wonder **why** this problem never received exposure like alcohol and drug abuse over the past years since it (sniffing) has grown all out of proportion.

One doctor in Winnipeg told me sniffing can have damaging factors to the mentality of an infant (if, of course, the expectant mother was using solvents). In known cases it has caused death and deterioration of the brain cells, causing retarded types of personalities in its victims.

For some reason the governments have never conceived of intoxicant sniffing as a social problem. This may be due to the governments' belief that sniffing is a passing fad. Nevertheless, this 'passing fad' has reached outstanding proportions and is claiming more victims every day!

I have had good cause to study

this problem and establish this "Introductory Request for Help". I introduced this concept of a rehab set-up to the New Native Perspective Society. The N.N.P. Society gave us permission to further research the study. Our ultimate objective will be to introduce the complete project and aim for a sponsoring party to help us establish a centre of sorts out there somewhere in society. As my assistant, I was fortunate to get an interested fellow Indian called Irvin Dreaver.

True, there are some cases in hospitals getting treatment. Some never get "cured" and unfortunately remain "vegetables". On the other hand, there are numerous more out in society slowly destroying themselves through solvent sniffing. This is where we would like to direct the emphasis.

From many talks and even suggestions from sniffers, I have come to the conclusion that sniffers can be helped before they get out of hand. Such a program is in the making, but in order to have it implemented, we require your support through more information about sniffing and/or letters of support to carry on this study.

In 1976 Mr. Jacques Lavoie, a member of the Legislative Assembly (Hochelaga) spoke out on the subject of sniffing:

"There is another point that I would like to make. In certain areas, youths purchase glue in restaurants or stores. These are youths who may become juvenile delinquents and later on criminals. We must put a stop to this. Of course, I am not saying that tradesmen do this consciously. Young people may need glue for their school work, but I say that the government should control the glue markets immediately to prevent our young people from continuing to sniff glue to drug themselves.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, there will always be criminals, but when I speak about prevention and results which will be felt in 5, 10 or 15 years this is a fact and I am certainly not alone in thinking & saying this.

If we want to considerably reduce the crime rate, prevention must start with our young. We must invest the sum required in these young people and groups that truly want to help young people and prevent them from becoming delinquents, to show them something different from hanging on street corners, in the doorways of certain restaurants, either to smoke drugs or sniff glue.

Mr. Speaker, instead of thinking about building prisons for future needs, we should think of our youth as the men and women of tomorrow, instead of as criminals of the future who will fill these prisons."

We know of sniffing problems in every major city across Canada. There are also many smaller communities involved. We have and will continue to compile factual case histories. On behalf of your concern we are putting out a request for help.

Information, documents, pamphlets, letters of support and even letters of suggestions and/or cases you might know of relevant to this project. All help is needed.

Please forward all information, letters of support, etc. to:

Irvin Dreaver or Billy Brass
Tribal Counsellors
New Native Perspective
Box 580
Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 5S1

This self-motivated effort is not funded, but is sponsored by the New Native Perspective Society.

9TH ANNUAL NATIVE BONSPIEL

WINNERS — "A" EVENT:

1st: Norman Bouvier, La Ronge
 2nd: Ray Daignaeult, Ile a la Crosse
 3rd: Ralph Blondeau, Lebret
 4th: Albert McKay, Buffalo Narrows

WINNERS — "B" EVENT:

1st: Lawrence Burnouf, Ile a la Crosse
 2nd: Gerald Morin, La Ronge
 3rd: Wilf Sinclair, Regina
 4th: Gene Bonneau, Buffalo Narrows

WINNERS — "C" EVENT:

1st: Martin Aubichon, Regina
 2nd: Allen Beaulac, Debden
 3rd: Steve Kadachuk, Cumberland House
 4th: Wilfred Roy, North Battleford



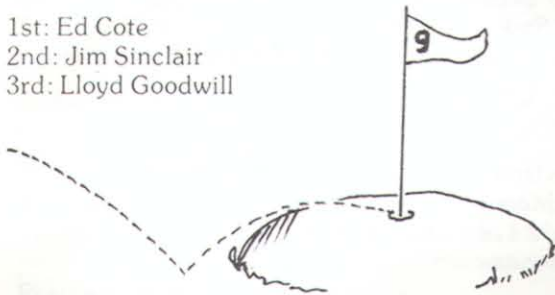
GRAND AGGREGATE WINNERS! - Norman Bouvier Rink, La Ronge
 left to right: Lead-Rene Caisse; 2nd-Robert Merasty; 3rd-Ken
 Trolenberg; & Skip-Norman Bouvier

5TH NATIVE GOLF TOURNAMENT

May 14 and 15 at "Deer Park Golf Course" in Yorkton.

WINNERS — CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT:

1st: Ed Cote
 2nd: Jim Sinclair
 3rd: Lloyd Goodwill



WINNERS — 1st FLIGHT:

1st: Clarence Pratt
 2nd: Wilf Blondeau
 3rd: Pierre Poitras

WINNERS — 3rd FLIGHT:

1st: Roland Desjarlais
 2nd: Ron Camponi
 3rd: Wilf Sinclair

WINNERS — 2nd FLIGHT:

1st: Marcel Greyeyes
 2nd: Gilbert Blondeau
 3rd: Tony Sparvier

WINNERS — 4th FLIGHT:

1st: Leon Goodwill
 2nd: Kevin Vandale
 3rd: Lloyd Brass

June 4 and 5 at "Prince Albert Cooke's Municipal Golf Course" in Prince Albert.

WINNERS — CHAMPIONSHIP FLIGHT:

1st: Ray Ahenakew
 2nd: Ed Cote
 3rd: Marcel Greyeyes



WINNERS — 1st FLIGHT

1st: George Cameron
 2nd: Bill Cameron
 3rd: Wayne Kemp

WINNERS — 3rd FLIGHT:

1st: Keith Goulet
 2nd: Ivan McNabb
 3rd: Glen Cyr

WINNERS — 2nd FLIGHT:

1st: Roy Goodwill
 2nd: Dave Greyeyes
 3rd: Alphonse Lavallee

WINNERS — 4th FLIGHT:

1st: Louie Sinclair
 2nd: Bill Camponi
 3rd: Roy Fosseneuve

WINNERS — WOMEN'S FLIGHT:

1st: Marion Desjarlais
 2nd: Agnes Sinclair

3rd: Alice Pratt
 4th: Louisa Muskego

Tournaments to come:

"Saskatoon Holiday Park Golf Course" - July 16 & 17.
 Tee off time will 12:00 noon on both days.

"Regina Murray Golf Course" - August 20 and 21.
 Tee off time will be 12:00 noon on both days.

NOW IT'S YOUR TURN

METIS ASSOCIATION FACES UPHILL BATTLE

Dear New Breed:

Thank you very much for the loan of the "Data Sheet on Saskatchewan Natives" (from Jan '77 New Breed) It helped greatly in researching my speech. I was interested that none of the members of the speech-writing class addressed the subject of Native problems in Regina. It reinforces my feelings that your organization faces an uphill battle.

Thanks again,
Murray Long
J.A.C. Struthers and Assoc. Ltd.
Advertising and Public Relations
3100 Dewdney Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan

SEND A SAMPLE

Dear Sirs:

I'm very much interested in your publication NEW BREED Could you please send us a sample copy plus your subscription rates.

Thank you,
Courage Benally
Box 279
Wolf Point, Montana

BRIGHT SAND LOCAL BUILDS OWN MODEL CABIN

Dear New Breed:

Thank you for sending us some copies of your paper. As you know we are a new local, starting about a year ago last May. It was a long hard struggle for us to get started here but now we are going strong. I've been a member of the Metis Society ever since it started. I was disgusted once and said I never want anything more to do with the Metis Society. But I always got a membership card and everytime I found a NEW BREED I read it over at least 3 times.

NEW BREED, Page 26

Last winter we had a NRIM Program here; the ladies took Rural Orientation and the men took a carpentry course. The carpentry course decided that when we got the \$1200.00 we would build a cabin. This was done and today the local owns a lovely Model Cabin. There is 690 sq. feet of living space and to date it has cost us under \$1700.00. Although it is not complete we plan to finish it for under \$2000.00.

On May 26 we are having a picnic at Beautiful Bright Sand Lake. We hope to raise some money to help complete our cabin. We are also working on housing and are hoping to get that \$10,000.00 start up grant from C.M.H.C. If we get that we'll really be on top of the world. Anyone that is interested in our cabin can get information from Dwayne Moore of Bright Sand, Saskatchewan or from Anna-Belle Chartrand of Box 1, Livelong, Sask.

Thank you once more for your papers and I hope to see more interest in Native projects.

Yours truly,
Dwayne Moore
Local 118
Bright Sand, Saskatchewan

GOES A LOT OF PLACES GEOGRAPHICALLY

Mr. Editor:

It goes without saying that your publication is right on!

Enclosed please find a contribution again. I wrote it up personally and hope to extend it along the way. By having it printed I know we will receive a lot of response since your issue goes a lot of places geographically!

Respectfully & still in struggle
Billy Brass
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

★ see article page 24

A BIT NEGATIVE

New Breed:

I enclose a poem and a short fiction story. The story was read on "Saskatchewan Short Stories" CBK. I hope Native women take the poem in the way it is intended, because it was written in sympathy for womens' problems common to all of us.

I enjoy the magazine very much but find it a bit negative. I know Native problems are many but some of them are problems we all have in this modern world. We need to read your side of it though and learn before we can be of any use helping to solve anything. Thank you for the complimentary copies you sent some time ago.

Sincerely,
Margaret Lees
Box 87
North Portal, Saskatchewan

★ see poem page 20

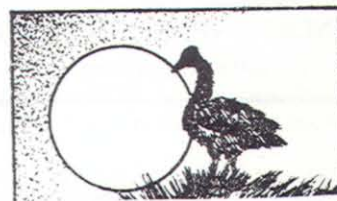
BE COOL

New Breed:

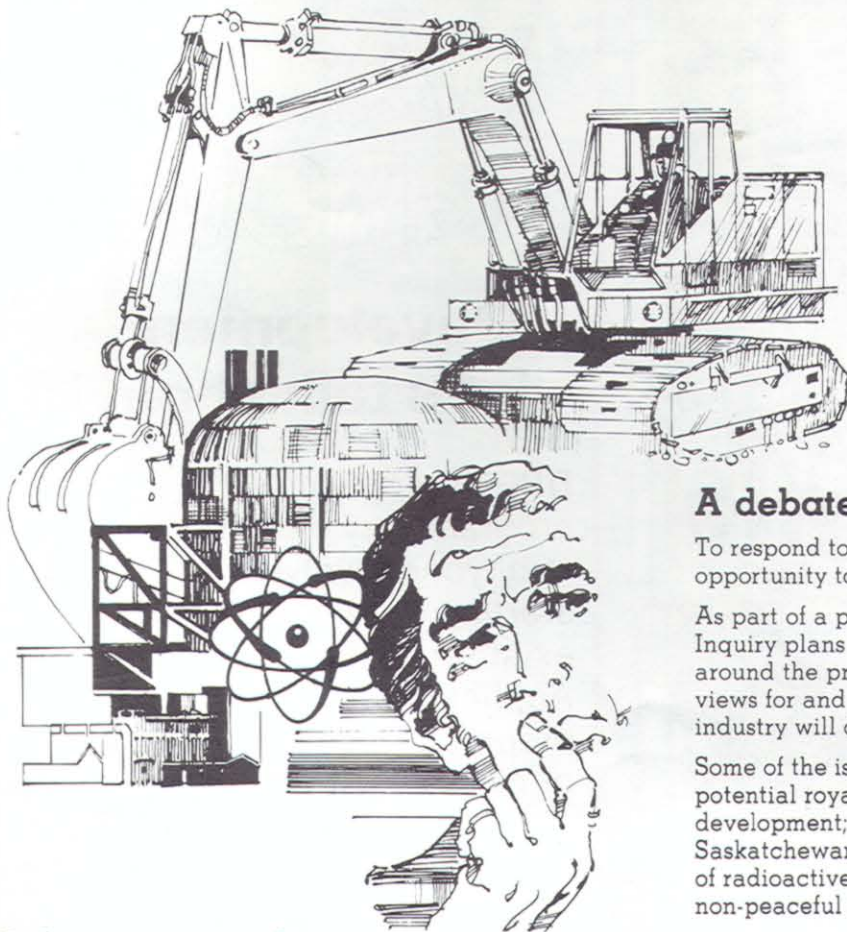
I just received the back copies of your publication and find them very informative and very interesting. We haven't gone through all of them as yet but we plan to.

Well, as planned we will be travelling through your fair city pretty soon, within the next few weeks, so hope to see you folks then. Till then - Be Cool!

Sincerely,
Joe Bird
Whitefish Bay Band No. 32A
Pawitik, Ontario



URANIUM



Let's hear your views.

The Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry (Uranium) wants to hear your views on the development of the uranium industry in Saskatchewan.

Specifically: 1) the environmental, health, safety, social and economic effects of AMOK Limited's proposed uranium mine and mill at Cluff Lake; 2) the social, economic and other implications of expanding the uranium industry in Saskatchewan.

A debate on the issues.

To respond to these concerns, the public must have an opportunity to become more informed about the issues.

As part of a public education program, the Board of Inquiry plans to organize public information meetings around the province where persons with knowledgeable views for and against the development of the uranium industry will debate the pros and cons.

Some of the issues which might be debated include: potential royalties for the province from uranium development; the economic impact on Northern Saskatchewan; the health and environmental dangers of radioactive wastes; and safeguards against non-peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Information and input

The Board has established 18 information centres throughout Saskatchewan where literature and technical materials are available. Locations are listed below.

In late Summer and Fall, residents of the province will have an opportunity to present their views on uranium development at a series of informal local hearings in Saskatchewan communities.

To obtain more information about the Board of Inquiry and details on public debates and local hearings, please fill out and mail the attached coupon.

Ian MacPherson
Executive Secretary

Information centres:

Regina: University of Regina library, Public Library, Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry Office, Department of the Environment Library (Humford House).

Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan library, Public Library, at the following regional libraries: Wheatland, **Saskatoon**; Palliser, **Moose Jaw**; Wapiti, **Prince Albert**; Parkland, **Yorkton**; Lakeland, **North Battleford**; Chinook, **Swift Current**; South-East Saskatchewan, **Weyburn**.

at the Department of Northern Saskatchewan offices: **La Ronge**, **Uranium City**, **La Loche**.

at the **Buffalo Narrows** Local Community Authority Office and the **Beauval** Regional Communications Centre.

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

Phone _____

I am interested in:

receiving more information about the Inquiry

having a public debate in my community.
When? _____

having a local hearing in my community later
in the year. When? _____

having a speaker address a meeting of my
organization. When? _____

Other: _____

MAIL TO: Ian MacPherson, Executive Secretary
The Cluff Lake Board of Inquiry
802 McCallum Hill Building
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2G6



A BETTER WAY TO GROW

**Development
... let's talk about it!**

DREE'S special ARDA program may be of interest to anyone involved in starting up or expanding an existing business. Applicants must be prepared to employ people of native ancestry.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT

DNS Economic
Development Branch
La Ronge

Dept. of Industry
and Commerce
Sask. Power Building
Regina

Dept. of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
1874 Scarth Street
Regina

Dept. of Regional
Economic Expansion (DREE)
1919 Rose Street
Regina

DREE ...
**OUR BUSINESS IS HELPING
SASKATCHEWAN GROW**



Regional
Economic
Expansion

Expansion
Économique
Régionale

MARCEL LESSARD, minister

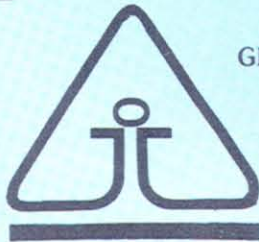


JCR & COMPANY

Native Rock & Roll Band would like bookings for caberets, weddings, dances etc.

For further information:

John Rockthunder
Phone: 527-0315
or
Maurice Johns
Phone: 332-4850



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Greenhouse School is a creative alternative in co-operative education within the school system for children 5-13.

Greenhouse, which is partially financed by the parents, has neither grades nor marks in its education system.

There is a low pupil-teacher ratio with emphasis on parent participation.

Enrollment is now being accepted for the September 1977 term.

For further information call:

Eleanor Smollett - 522-0507
Claire Clement - 543-4884
Rick Ast - 527-3863
evenings or weekends

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Paul Poitras
Administrator
Qu'Appelle Indian
Student Residence
Lebret, Sask.
Phone: 332-5628

Fred Starr
Board of Director
Qu'Appelle Indian Student
Residence, c/o F.S.I.
1715 South Railway Ave.
Regina, Sask.
Phone: 525-9842

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