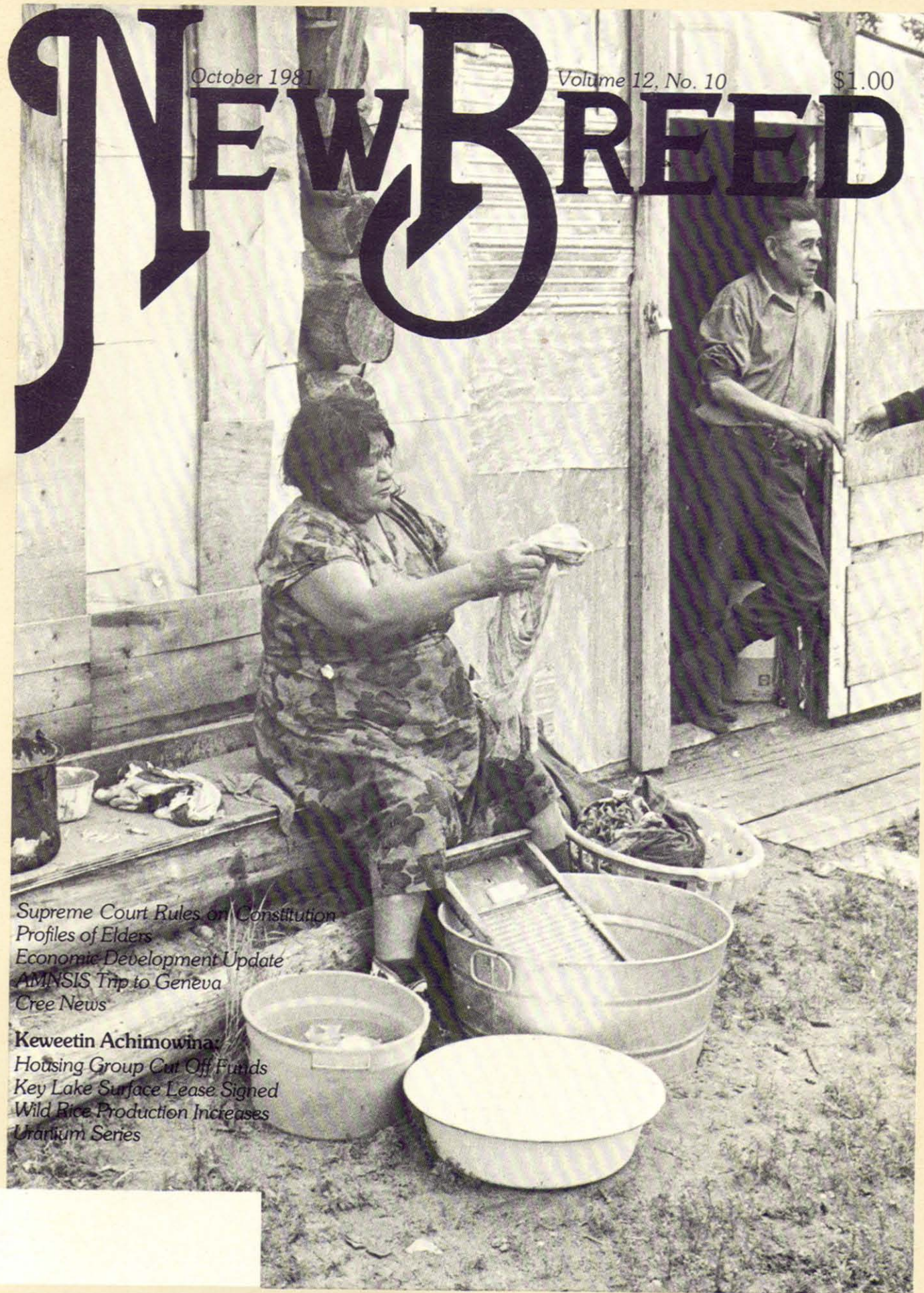


NEW BREED

October 1981

Volume 12, No. 10

\$1.00



Supreme Court Rules on Constitution
Profiles of Elders
Economic Development Update
AMNSIS Trip to Geneva
Cree News

Keweetin Achimowina:
Housing Group Cut Off Funds
Key Lake Surface Lease Signed
Wild Rice Production Increases
Uranium Series

Letters

SUBSCRIPTION FROM GERMANY

Dear New Breed:

Enclosed I send you the \$10.00 for the 1 year subscription of your magazine *New Breed*.

Please note my change of address. As soon as I get a temporary address in Canada I'll let you know.

Please inform me if there is a raise in price for sending it overseas.

Marlis Schubert
Fed. Rep. of Germany

WEST GERMANY SUBSCRIBER ENJOYS NEW BREED

Dear New Breed:

Enclosed in this letter you'll find an order with the amount of Canadian \$20.00.

I want to prolong my subscription for *New Breed* magazine which I'm still reading with pleasure and attention. I hope the amount is correct. If not, please inform me and the remainder will follow immediately.

Marina Luecke
West Germany

NEW BREED BEST SINCE AKWESASNE NEWS

Dear New Breed:

In response to your request for comments, I would like to say that this publication has grown considerably since I first read it way back in 1979. It is one of my favourite Native publications.

As for specific articles, the letters section, aboriginal rights articles, anti-nuclear articles, autonomy articles, Bits and Pieces, Our People, Provincial and Area News, Cree News, Poems-Book Reviews, News From Outside the Province, and News Briefs, are all generally good format.

(cont. next column)

As for what I myself personally like best and least, it would be difficult for me to single out one thing I like best. But I guess one thing I don't like to see in any publication is too much commercial advertising, but you don't have too much so I guess everything so far is pretty good. Of course, you could have a classified section devoted to cottage industries.

As for what I would like to see - more response to a certain letter in July 1981 issue by Jean Chancellet, also more art work, more poetry, more Native cultural heritage, and definitely more articles reporting on dirty politics. I would like to see this regarding individual cases on government infractions of both Native Rights, Canada Act and the Human Rights Act. With regard to Native people, you are the best Native publication since Akwesasne Notes. I would like to submit some articles of my own to you in the future.

V. Fourwinds

GROW YOUR OWN FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Dear Editor:

The Native people of Canada have the priority as to their rights, as the occupants of the land for centuries. They have the legal rights to form any corporation in order to be self-sufficient forever. They used to be self-sufficient. Why depend on government for existence?

If you stick together and forget the politicians you can go back to your old way of life - and be happy forever.



In the beginning, if the Indians had stuck together, they would own their land. The land, and its use for growing food, is your way to liberate yourselves from poverty and hunger. Since I was 12 years old I have been self-sufficient by growing a good garden and I have more than I can ever eat. If you decide to grow a garden be sure that your land is broken in good. From June 10 to the end of July, the hot weather creates a condition necessary for the life of beneficial bacteria. These bacteria get nutrients from the soil ready for the plants to assimilate. Good cultivation creates all the fertilizers the plants need and a good rotation system keeps away all the weeds. Just eat.

Forever yours truly for a better day for all,

Jean Chancelot
Joussard, Alberta

ENJOYED BATOCHE

Dear Friends:

Just a line to say thank you to all the people who worked at the information booth for selling our book, *Lagimodiere and their Descendants*, for us. It was greatly appreciated. We really enjoyed our days at Batoche.

Once again, thank you.

Hector & Suzanne Coutu
Brosseau, Alberta

FOR YOUR POETRY PAGE

Dear Editor:

Hi. I was looking through the latest issue of *New Breed* and I noticed the page with poetry on it. I am sending you one of my poems, to see what you think of it, and if you would like to put it in your magazine.

Keep up the good work.

Wanda Fietz
La Ronge, Sask.

(See poem, inside back cover)

NEW BREED

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CORRECTION:

September issue we gave Raymond McCallum credit for all inside illustrations and front covers for the Nanabush series.

Raymond McCallum did all four front covers and inside illustrations for Nanabush and the Geese and Nanabush and the Ducks.

Larry Okanee did the inside illustrations for Nanabush and the Muskrat and Nanabush and the Bullrushes.

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Our biggest source of information regarding ourselves, our history and culture is in our elders. This is the area we are concentrating on this month. We hope you enjoy the profiles and the stories we have about them in this issue.

While I was doing research and writing, I couldn't help but recall the many times my own grandmother helped us out when my mother was in the hospital or the many evenings we lay in bed listening to the legends she had to tell about 'Wisakichak' or 'Windigo'. I also remember seeing my first deck of cards my grandmother played solitaire with and how I couldn't get over the way she shuffled them without scattering them all over the place. I still can't do it! I also remember watching in fascination as she rolled cigarettes in what seemed like just a few motions. Many times I would watch her dye roots and make birch bark baskets. I still have the one she made me which I will always treasure. I remember staying with her some nights and getting up at five in the morning and enjoying the beautiful sunrise. She always said that was her favourite time of the day. The list just goes on. I am sure all of you can recall similar things about your grandparents. I am lucky that my grandmother is still alive. For some reason or another, I never think of her as getting old. I always think she is going to be there whenever I get home. See the profile on my grandmother in this issue. Her name is Angelique Ballantyne.

We would like to again introduce you to a couple more new people who have joined the *New Breed* staff. We have a new northern reporter. However, she is no stranger to the North or its residents. Her name is Vi Sanderson from La Ronge. She will be working out of Prince Albert. We also have a new secretary originally from Ontario. Her name is Janice Hill. We'd like to welcome her.

Because of the new communications corporation and the need for additional office space, we have moved to a lower floor of the Brent Building, same place we were before. So just in case you come and see us, you'll know to go to the second floor, not the third floor.

I went home not too long ago and had a chance to go out with my brother, John, to pick wild rice. It was really something to see. He used the rice picker which sounds just like an airplane and operates something like an air boat. In a couple of hours, he picked seven 60-pound bags of rice. Wild rice is getting to be a big industry in the North but there still needs to be a lot of work and organizing done to maximize benefits to the northern people. While I was there, one person from Candle Lake area came to buy 17 bags of rice from dad so that he could plant them for next year. It seems like more and more people are getting into it. I just hope the northern people don't get squeezed out again. See article on wild rice in this issue.

It's fall again, one of my favourite times of the year. I just love the colours in the fall but you don't get to see too much of that in Regina or on the prairie. That's one of the main things I miss here - trees besides the water and lakes. Anyway, for all those in the North, you're lucky to be able to enjoy all the colours.

Remember we welcome all your comments and suggestions. Talk to you next month.

EDITORIAL

by Joan Beatty

The Key To Preserving Our Culture

When was the last time you sat down and talked to an elder about a problem you may be having or just to reminisce with him or her about the past? It's been a year since I did that. I always seem to postpone it until 'the next time' because I've got more pressing things to do. You think we would learn and realize that our elders cannot go on living forever. Once they're gone, we not only experience a deep personal loss but a wealth of wisdom and knowledge is also lost.

A grandfather of mine passed away about a year ago and I often think of the times I could have spent with him learning about my ancestors who originally came from Scotland and about the hard times they went through migrating from southern to northern Saskatchewan. It was my loss because I didn't take time out for him.

When and where did we, as Native people, start losing that tremendous respect we used to have for our elders? Many times, I recall my parents talking about their grandparents. They seemed to treat them with reverence. As soon as an elder came to visit your house, you had to sit back, be quiet, and listen to what he or she had to say. You fed them the best of what you had to eat and you always had a lot of tea on hand.

In the traditional Native society, there was no such thing as old folks homes or being shoved aside because you were too old to work. Elders were

treated with great respect because of their wisdom and knowledge. When advice was offered it was listened to. The younger people took pride in their elders and they were rewarded with leadership and guidance.

Today, I look at the many old people being ignored and pushed aside



because society thinks they're too old to be of any use - that they no longer have anything to offer. I see many old folks homes filled with crippled and dependent people with almost no will to live. I see old people feeling useless and helpless and getting weaker and older before their time because they no longer have a reason for living.

This pattern is not part of our past as Native people. We're just getting swept along with the tide of another society. We must reverse the situation and place our elders in the honourable positions they once had. We should take the time to get to know them and find out the many things they have to offer us. They are the key to preserving our culture, our history, our way of life; our survival in the future.

Maybe that is why our society is faced with so many problems today - because we were too smart for our own good. We didn't ask for advice and guidance from our elders.

However, one of the positive things I see slowly starting to happen today is young people beginning to realize their need for leadership from their elders. But, sadly, I also see many groups and individuals only giving lip service to involving elders and not following through with what they are saying.

The push for recognition of our elders must come from within each one of us. It must also come from our political organizations. Elders must once again be involved in decision making as they once did, long ago. They must be given the opportunity to share the wisdom and knowledge they have accumulated over the years. I honestly believe that once we do that, we will be richer for it, both on an individual basis and surviving as a healthy Native society. □

OPINIONS

*Second of a Series
by Maisie Shiell*



DANGER OF URANIUM TAILINGS MISJUDGED

It is being belatedly recognized and acknowledged by some authorities in the world and in Canada that uranium tailings (the waste from uranium mining and milling) are much more dangerous than was at first believed. For instance:

- in the Porter royal commission's interim report to the Ontario government in 1978, we read (page 147):

"...the long-term management of environmentally hazardous tailings, perhaps in perpetuity, represents (an) extremely difficult issue..."

- Victor Gilinski, speaking for the U.S. NRC (Nuclear Regulatory Commission) said in 1978 (NRC, No. S-78-3):

"The extent of the radioactive releases from the so-called 'front end' of the nuclear cycle has been persistently underestimated in official reports."

- Environment Canada has started to do some extensive testing of waterways in the vicinity of uranium tailings in Saskatchewan with some disquieting results, for example, Report EPS 5-NW-78-10 - A Study of Water Pollution in the Vicinity of Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. Beaverlodge Operation 1976 and 1977.

The problem reaches even greater proportions in Saskatchewan at this time because of the extremely high grade of ore being discovered and developed here.

The way the tailings have been dealt with up to this time in Saskatchewan is by the 'wet method', using what they call 'settling ponds'. That is to say, the tailings are emptied into a nearby waterway where their radioactivity becomes diluted and what remains is treated with barium chloride which precipitates the radionuclides, settling them at the bottom. Thus the water that flows on into the rivers has been made safer, but the deadly radionuclides remain at the bottom of the small lakes, creeks and marshes that are used.

Tailings from Beaverlodge, Rabbit Lake and part of the tailings from Cluff Lake are being treated this way. The Environment Canada study already referred to illustrates the imperfections of this method. Indeed the imperfections are such as to preclude the use of this method in the case of the "D" ore body which contains the super-rich ore at Cluff Lake. The highly radioactive material from these tailings is being stored in concrete vaults.

In the case of the Key Lake mine, an entirely new, so-called 'semi-dry' method has been developed. This concept, which has never yet been field-tested in this climate (only laboratory tested), leaves the tailings in huge piles above the ground.

It is little wonder then that the lack of a field test was one of the major criticisms from the witnesses at the recent Key Lake inquiry. As Les Erichson, NMC (Northern Municipal Council) put it (transcript, page 2588):

"I would concur with Environment Canada, as well as Dr. Ryckborst and Ms. Shiell that some comprehensive field tests...be conducted to actually try and determine what the effects of atmospheric humidity, precipitation and freezing may be."

In fact, what is being proposed is that this highly radioactive ore is to be taken from its relatively safe geological storing place in a vault underground and the vast majority of it (85 percent or more) will be transferred to a tailings pile above ground which is designed, we are told, to confine the radionuclides 'safely' within it.

Does this not though lay it open to such expected geological change as an ice age before its radioactive life of

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100,000 years is stabilized? (For instance, Bayrock, the company's geological witness, predicted an ice age in 25,000 years.)

This was not given much thought during the inquiry. Most of the pro-nuclear company and board witnesses expressed extreme enthusiasm and optimism for this new-found method. For instance, even before the formal hearings started, Elwood Cowley, now minister of mineral resources, told the legislature that we have found the solution to waste management at Key Lake.

Bruce Knight, a consultant responsible for developing it, had told the inquiry chairman (transcript, page 2483):

"...if you really get stuck with it, this system really would work as a wet system."

Then he added optimistically:

"But we know it's going to work. There's no problem."

This glib rationale of Knight, that even if it doesn't work no harm will have been done, doesn't take into account the fact that the old 'wet' settling pond method, which is even being found inadequate for lower grade ores, is absolutely unacceptable for these high grade ores.

What is the solution then? It is becoming more and more evident to me that we should not be storing this dangerously highly radioactive material above ground at all.

MLA Peter Prebble suggested during a question period in the legislature last spring that it would be possible to extract the radium and thorium (the two most highly radioactive elements) and to store this relatively small volume of waste underground separately.

When, however, the Saskatchewan Environment department spokesman was asked about this during cross-examination at the inquiry, he turned it thumbs down as being impractical, because by this method one could only extract a little more than 90 percent of the radionuclides, thus leaving the large volume of material still containing the less than 10 percent to be stored above ground.

In the real politics that we are involved in in Saskatchewan, the bottom line is profit, and such a method would certainly take the icing off this lucrative cake. This, unfortunately, is the limiting factor for those of us who have nightmares about the sort of world we are leaving for future generations. □

New Breed

CONSTITUTIONAL

UPDATE



AMNSIS & NCC TO CARRY ON OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUTION

by Joan Beatty

Regina - The Native Council of Canada (NCC) and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) plan to continue their opposition to the patriation of the Canadian Constitution.

Clem Chartier, Legal Counsel for NCC, said the question of aboriginal rights still has to be worked out before the Constitution is brought home to Canada. Chartier made the comments shortly after the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in favour of Ottawa's legal right in patriating the constitution without the consent of all the provinces. Eight provinces including Saskatchewan, oppose the unilateral actions of Ottawa.

Chartier said Great Britain, as the colonizer, took away the homeland of the Native people, although some Indians signed Treaties and didn't lose their sovereignty.

"The Imperial government is still responsible to the Native people for the loss of sovereignty and it must address itself to that problem before it cuts all ties with Canada," he said.

Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, said the decision made by the Supreme Court of Canada was what "AMNSIS expected but not what it wanted."

He said AMNSIS maintains that the question of aboriginal rights has to be dealt with through the political

route and not through the courts. He said the present package does not address this problem.

AMNSIS appeared before the Parliamentary Committee in February and continued to state their opposition to the constitutional package in Ottawa. AMNSIS also appeared before the Parliamentary Cabinet responsible for the constitution in Great Britain.

Milen said the only thing the constitutional package does for Native people is weaken their position by "entrenching poverty".

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, said Metis and Non-Status Indians want what they have always wanted "room to control our own lives". He said the current package does not provide for guarantees of specific Native rights; there is no enforcement procedure set out to protect against breaches of these rights, and there is no mechanism laid out to provide for full Native involvement in establishing what is needed.

AMNSIS intends to carry on its opposition in the patriation of the constitution both in Canada and Great Britain.

Both the NCC and AMNSIS will be meeting shortly to discuss what the next strategy will be. □

Geneva World of Indigenous

REGINA - Representatives from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) have just returned from a trip to Geneva, Switzerland, where they attended the International Non Government Organizational (NGO) Conference of Indigenous Peoples and the Land. Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director, and Clem Chartier, Legal Counsel, attended the four day meeting which was attended by representatives from at least 25 countries. McKenzie said their position paper was well received and supported by all the delegates present. Sinclair said it was a real "eye opener" for him as they were able to identify many similar problems being experienced by third world countries and the halfbreed people in Canada.

The following is the position paper presented by AMNSIS to the assembly. A resolution was also drafted and passed which will hopefully be presented to the United Nations in the near future.

Statement to the "International N.G.O. Conference on Indigenous Peoples and the Land"

Our Association represents the interests of 85,000 Indigenous people in Saskatchewan. Nationally, we number approximately 850,000 which is well over two-thirds of the Indigenous population within Canada.

Government Denies Legal Responsibility

Of major significance is the fact that the federal government denies that they have any legal responsibility to deal with us. They have abdicated this responsibility to the provinces. By section 12 of the *Indian Act* the Federal government has decreed that any person who has received halfbreed land or money scrip and their descendants, are not entitled to be registered as Indians. Going further, by section 12(1)(b) the government has decreed that any Indian woman who marries a non-Indian loses her status as an Indian.

Fortunately for those Indian women and all other Indian women, the United Nations Human Rights Commission has ruled that this piece of legislation is discriminatory as it is based on sex. The issue of the halfbreed and non-status Indians in general still has to be resolved.

New Breed

Halfbreeds Enticed Into Taking Scrip

Historically, between 1870 to 1921, the Federal government took arbitrary action in its dealings with the halfbreed peoples. They allowed some halfbreeds to join Treaty individually and allowed some halfbreed communities to join an Indian Treaty. However, for the majority of the halfbreeds in the current provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in addition, the Northwest Territories, the Federal government unilaterally moved to extinguish the halfbreed's Indian or Aboriginal title by the issuing of land or money scrip. Both of these scrip notes entitled a halfbreed person to 240 acres of land in outright ownership. The money scrip entitled the bearer to \$240.00 redeemable only for \$1.00 per acre. Needless to say, these people were immediately divested of their entitlement to the land by unscrupulous and corrupt politicians, bankers, clergy and land speculators.

The halfbreed people themselves had requested that the land be issued communally and that it not be subject to alienation. The exact opposite took place. The last two dealings with the

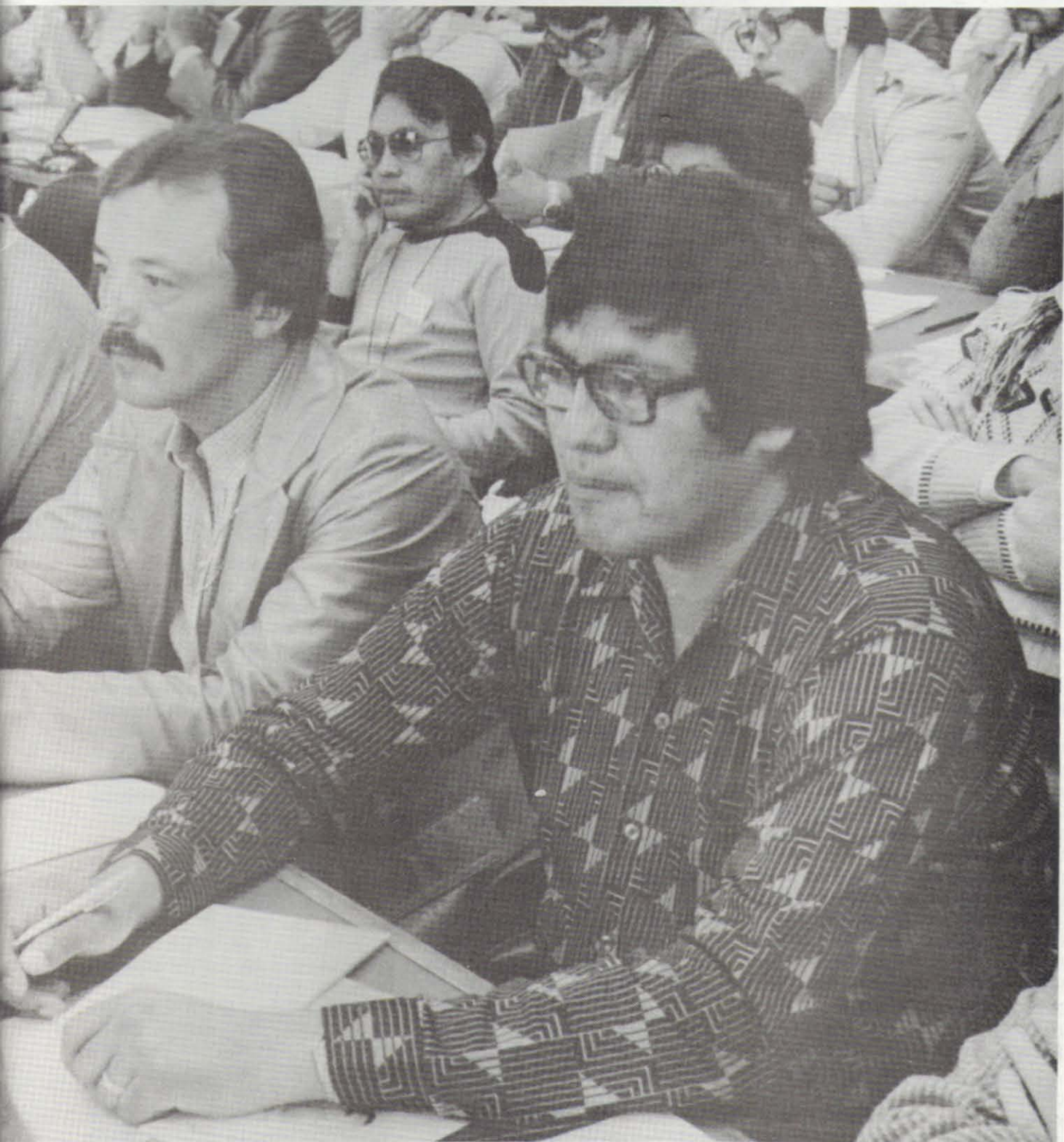


Conference Peoples

by Joan Beatty

CONSTITUTIONAL

UPDATE



halfbreeds took place in 1906 in Northern Saskatchewan and 1921 in the Northwest Territories.

Only Ones to Benefit Were Speculators

In the Northern Saskatchewan Treaty 10 area, the people were given the choice of taking scrip or entering into Treaty. The majority of the halfbreeds and many Indians were enticed into taking scrip. It should be noted that land or money scrip could only be used in surveyed areas and to this day, the land in Northern Saskatchewan is still not surveyed. As a consequence the only ones to benefit were the speculators who accompanied the Treaty Commissioner. The halfbreeds received about 20-30 cents per acre. Again, money was meaningless, because they were still using furs as a medium of exchange.

In 1921 in the Northwest Territories, the Treaty Commission (Treaty 11) issued to the halfbreeds \$240.00 cash. This can only be because 240 acres would be valued at about \$2,400.00. Fortunately, the Federal government is willing to negotiate with the halfbreeds in the Northwest Territories, who are now doing so in partnership with the Dene Nation.

Along with this loss of the traditional lands, the government and now the Courts, have ruled that our people also have lost their traditional rights to pursue a livelihood of hunting, trapping and fishing. In 1978, the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal ruled with respect to a halfbreed (Non-Treaty Indian) from Northern Saskatchewan that he did not have a traditional right to hunt. This was so, although the person had always lived off the land.

Northern Residents May Be Left With Nothing But a Wasteland

Today, the government of Saskatchewan and several multinational corporations are exploring for and mining uranium in several areas of

Northern Saskatchewan. This has resulted in the displacement of many of our halfbreed and non-status Indians, along with our Status Indian brothers and sisters. These corporations have no regard and little, if any, respect for the trappers and other traditional resource users. They certainly have no regard for our environment and when they are finished in Northern Saskatchewan we may be left with nothing but a wasteland.

In order to obtain minimal resistance to this type of activity, the government in co-operation with the multinationals, has promised our people jobs and training. They have also come on strong with an affirmative action policy and programs.

First of all, the corporations have been using our people for the menial jobs and now at the Cluff Lake (AMOK) mine site are using our people in the open-pits, with what we understand to be minimal protection. With respect to affirmative action, it appears that the government is ensuring that there are in fact a group of people that will be available for the hazardous jobs in the uranium mines.

Want Right to Control and Govern Lives and Communities

We, as a Nation of People, have stated that we are against affirmative action. We don't want a job because of our colour. What we want is the recognition of our right to self-determination, basically the right and opportunity to implement our own educational, technical and vocational programs. In June of this year the Saskatchewan government opened a new training facility in Buffalo Narrows, Northern Saskatchewan. This training is to consist of heavy equipment operating and can only be for the purpose of uranium mining activities. Our people demonstrated against this sort of tokenism and manipulation, demanding the right to determine their own training needs, the right to ownership and control of na-

-8-



tural resources and basically the right to control and govern their own lives and communities. This demonstration which remained peaceful throughout, resulted in charges of blocking a public highway being laid under the criminal code of Canada. The government singled out leading people within our movement in Northern Saskatchewan and has chosen to harass them with court appearances. Twelve of our people will be on trial on November 25, 1981.

This type of negative response to our peoples' rights in Northern Saskatchewan is the result of the greed of the multinationals and their uranium activity. The uranium in Northern Saskatchewan is one of the richest in the world and will last the exploiters at least 40-50 years.

With the advent of this activity, the Saskatchewan government created the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. This Department has orchestrated a very effective colonial and neo-colonial regime and to a large extent, has moved a lot of our people

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off the land. They have also been quite successful in making a large number of traditional resource users dependent on 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. jobs and modern technology. Their greatest success has been in getting our northern people into living within surveyed towns and villages, adopting municipal type governments under the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. A lot of people have thus abandoned their family gardens and traplines.

Biggest Struggle to get Rights Recognized and Entrenched in Canadian Constitution

At the present time and within the immediate future, our biggest struggle will be to get our rights recognized and entrenched in the Canadian Constitution which is currently under the process of being patriated from Britain and undergoing changes.

We feel that our right to self-determination must be addressed and recognized. We must be accorded the

right to decide how our lives, communities and lands will be governed. We must have the right to ownership and control of natural resources. There must be a Charter of Native Rights in the Constitution which cannot be amended without our consent. We, as a member of the Indigenous Community of Nations, must be recognized as a people with whom the Canadian Federal and Provincial governments must sit with at the negotiating table. We are and will continue to oppose assimilation.

Recommendations to the Geneva World Conference of Indigenous Peoples

At the current time, the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan along with the multinational corporations are exploiting the lands of the Indigenous Peoples, without any meaningful benefit to the Indigenous community and in violation of Indigenous philosophy.

The Government of Saskatchewan is fostering Affirmative Action pro-

grams especially with the uranium mining. We are opposed to this type of Affirmative Action. We demand that our total rights be recognized, not merely the universal privilege of Affirmative Action.

We, therefore, recommend that this Conference support our call for the end of all further exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources until our peoples, the Status Indians, non-status Indians and Metis, land rights and self-determination has been settled to our satisfaction.

We further recommend that this Conference and the United Nations support our call for our People's inclusion in all negotiations and decisions on the British North America Act, 1867, that basis of the Canadian Constitution.

Clem Chartier, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS will have a more detailed report of the trip to Geneva in the next issue of New Breed. □

Key Lake Agreement Signed

The Key Lake Mining Company (KLMC) recently got the go ahead from the provincial government for the construction and operation of a uranium mine at Key Lake, 225 kilometres north of La Ronge.

A surface lease agreement between the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) and KLMC was signed on August 27, 1981, in Saskatoon. Northern Minister Jerry Hammersmith represented the province, Peter Clark, President of KLMC, and Dr. Peter Young, signed on behalf of KLMC. The agreement was signed after six months of negotiations which were based on the Key Lake Board of Inquiry report. One of the main negotiators for DNS was Mike Mercredi, Director for the Manpower Secretariate in La Ronge.

The provincial government will receive over \$3 billion in royalties, taxes, and revenue during the life span of the project. It will provide over 800 jobs during the construction period (each year) and 500 employees will be needed for the operational phase. The estimated life span of the project is ten years. KLMC is hoping to start the mining operation by 1983.

Employment

- During the construction phase, 60% of onsite staff of KLMC and its contractors must be northern Native people. This is for the non-apprenticeship trades.
- For the apprenticeship trades, at least 15% of man hours of on-site work, must be filled by northern Native residents.
- At least 10% of the administrative and supervisory positions must go to northern Native people.
- During the operations phase of the mine, at least 50% of the jobs at the site must be filled by northern Native people. At least 60% of the "entry level" positions must be filled by people of Native ancestry.

Norsask Native Outreach in La Ronge will be given six days to fill the positions.

There will be six commuter "pick up" points established in the North. The locations have not been selected as yet.

Employment and recruitment offices will be established in La Ronge by KLMC.



Training

Apart from those established in the North by DNS, KLMC is required to provide its own training programs to train staff for their initial duties and for promotion to higher positions.

KLMC is to establish a scholarship fund to assist northern students to attend technical schools or universities.

Northern Business Opportunities

- A northern business must be owned by a majority of persons who have lived for at least 15 years or half of their lives in the North.
- A northern business bid will be equivalent to a non-northern bid even if it is 10% higher.
- KLMC will use its northern offices in La Ronge for their contract work.

Monitoring Committee

A monitoring committee will be established consisting of three community representatives of Native ancestry, a representative of the unions, a representative of KLMC, and a DNS nominee who will act as chairman.

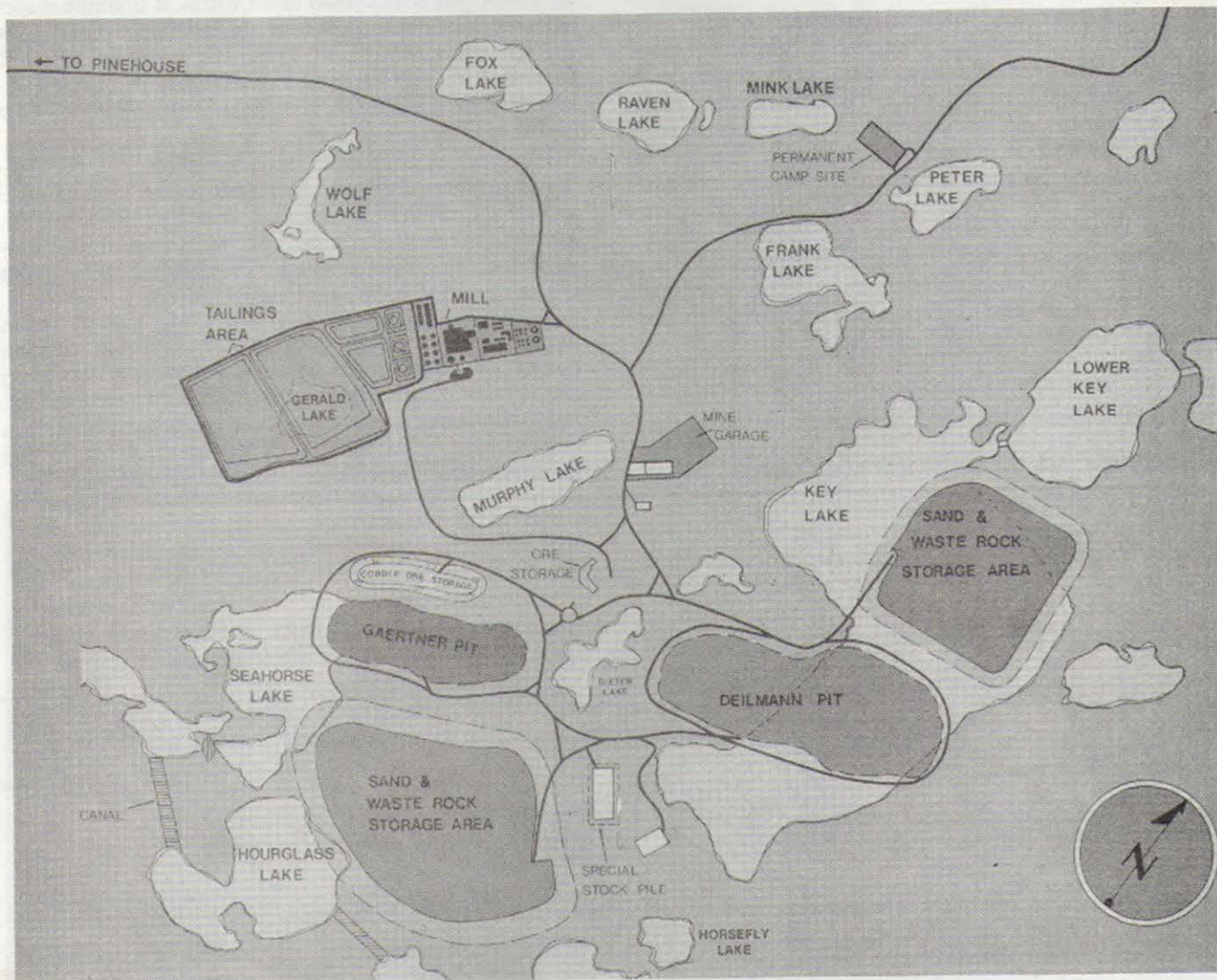
The Committee may make recommendations to the government and corporation in all aspects of the mine. DNS has the last say on any recommendations made by the committee.

Environment Protection

The mine and mill must meet all the standards KLMC promised to follow during the Key Lake Board of Inquiry. It must also meet all federal and/or provincial environmental regulations. Contingency plans will be prepared by KLMC for any spill which may occur either at the mine site or during the transportation of material.

To date, the reaction from northern people has not been that obvious. The only comment made during the signing of the lease came from a northern contractor who did not wish to be identified. He stated there are many 'loop holes' in the agreement which allows southern contractors to get a part in the action. "All of a sudden northern people are being asked to become partners in business ventures even if they have never been involved in this kind of activity before," he said. Another comment was, "sure, as a contractor, I am required to meet a certain quota in filling positions by northern people but there are ways of getting around that too."

Informational meetings were to have been held by DNS to inform northern people of the terms of the agreement. To date, no meetings have been held. □



Where Uranium Comes From

by Miles Goldstick

At a uranium mine site the land is destroyed to such an extent that it cannot be used by people for thousands of years. The U.S. government now refers to the vicinity of a uranium mine as a "national sacrifice area".

Uranium mining contributes to the destruction of indigenous people in almost every country where it is mined. In northern Saskatchewan they have been forced off the land and given dangerous jobs in the mines. The Indian people, apparently, are also regarded as a "national sacrifice".

Indians - A "National Sacrifice People"

Today in Saskatchewan, indigenous people represent more than half of the prison population. Life expectancy is 10 years less than national levels. The suicide rate is more than six times the national average, and is particularly high between the ages of 15 and 24. Less than a third of the working age population is employed. In some northern communities, close to 90 percent of the people are unemployed. Less than half of the homes are provided with running water, indoor plumbing and sewage disposal.

Federal inspections made of domestic wastewater treatment facilities on Saskatchewan reserves discovered that about 75 percent were not operating properly. In the Meadow Lake district (which includes nine reserves), for example, 80 percent of the sewage treatment facilities are not meeting federal health and environmental regulations.

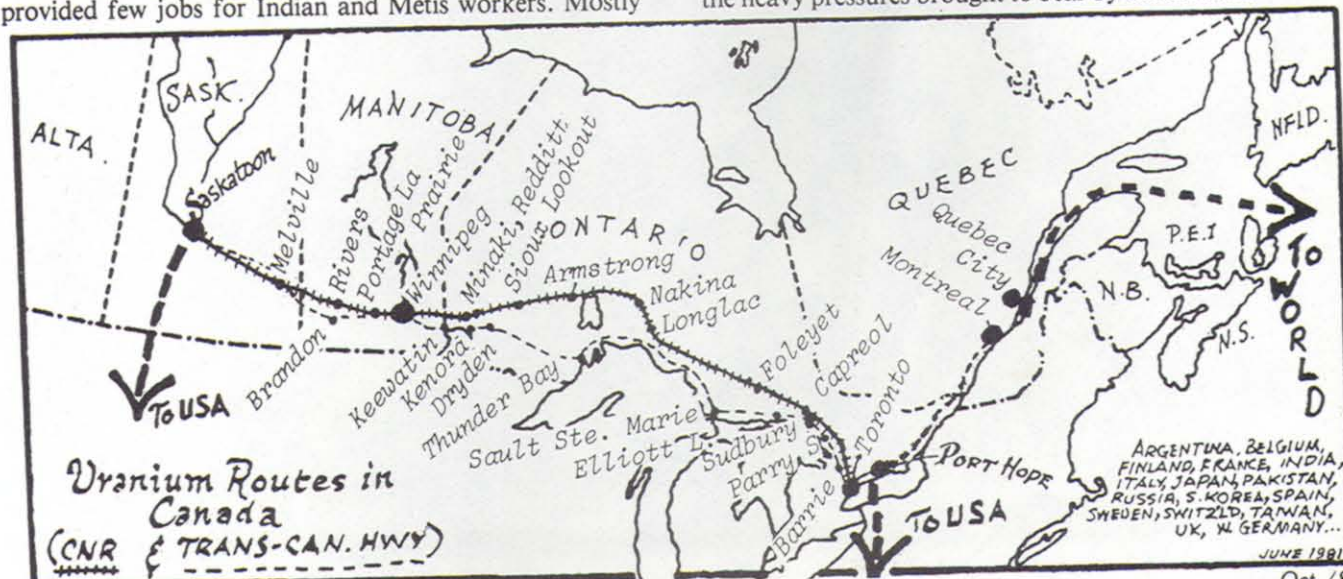
After 30 years in the north, the uranium industry has provided few jobs for Indian and Metis workers. Mostly

non-native people are employed at the mines today. According to Energy, Mines and Resources Canada (EMR), the uranium industry in Saskatchewan provides about 2,000 direct jobs. Less than 10 percent of these jobs are held by native people.

Gulf reports that about \$50 million was spent developing the Rabbit Lake mine and mill. This investment created about 300 jobs in northern Saskatchewan with an expected lifetime of only 10 years. Each job cost about \$170,000. The high capital cost of jobs at uranium mines has generated little income for the local people and a lot for the corporations. In 1980, the president of Gulf Canada Ltd. earned over \$460,000 and a senior vice-president over \$350,000, according to the *Financial Post* (May 16, 1981).

Furthermore, most of the money available for job training in northern Saskatchewan goes to the multinational and crown corporations involved in mining. For example, in early 1981 AMOK received \$350,000 from the government for its training program. The funding system does not give priority to local community projects.

Government statistics report that "over half of Indian health problems are alcohol related", and that "violent deaths are three to four times national levels", but fail to address the fundamental causes of alcoholism and violence. It is not possible to grasp the problems without also understanding the conditions which spawned them, and the heavy pressures brought to bear by colonialism.



That the process of colonialism in northern Saskatchewan has succeeded is clear. Today the north is almost entirely dominated by and dependent upon southern and foreign owned uranium developments. The Saskatchewan government has sold leases covering almost the entire north to itself and to multinational corporations and foreign utilities for the purpose of uranium and other mineral development. SMDC is involved in over 250 partnerships in the north.

The colonization of northern Saskatchewan has meant an overwhelming psychological, spiritual and economic offensive against Indian people through the agency of churches, school systems, resource exploitation policies and the denial of real political representation. The culture, economy, political and social structure and religious ceremonies have been drastically altered or destroyed.

The land and resources have been given away in total disregard of native land claims and aboriginal rights. Trap lines have been burnt and wildlife driven off. The people have been forced away from traditional pursuits and into population centres. Once on the reserves and in towns and cities, Indians are pressured to assimilate and conform to the ways of southern society.

A look at the road map of northern Saskatchewan shows that all the main roads lead directly to uranium mines. This is one example of how the historical process of colonialism is continuing today. Millions of dollars were spent building the road to the Key Lake uranium deposit, while the closest community, a small native town called Pinehouse, still does not have an adequate sewage and water system.

An anti-Indian petition to provincial and federal governments has been circulating in Saskatchewan. The petition is clearly being used to create racial tensions, presenting Indians as the cause of fish and wildlife depletion in the north, and as savages who can't conform to "modern" ways. The problem is not the native people but a system that puts profits before people and the environment.

The Land - A "National Sacrifice Area"

Uranium mining in Saskatchewan takes the form of open pit and underground mines. Once the ore is taken out of the ground it is processed in a mill, where it is crushed, ground down to a fine sand and reacted with chemicals to extract the uranium. The sought-after uranium makes up only a fractional percentage of the ore.

The vast majority of all the rock that goes into a uranium mill comes out the other end as waste. Already in northern Saskatchewan there are about 15 million tons of solid waste. Liquid and solid wastes are presently accumulating at a rate of about six million tons per year - two thirds liquid and one-third solid. This is sufficient to cover

a square mile about 8 feet deep, or the total area of Saskatoon about 2 inches.

Hundreds of barrels of waste, or tailings, are produced for every barrel of yellowcake. The wastes contain about 85 percent of the total radioactivity in the ore, as well as almost all the process chemicals and heavy metals (arsenic, lead, iron, copper, etc.). The tailings remain radioactive for thousands of years; the heavy metals never stop being poisonous. At the present time there is no known method of stopping contamination from uranium mine wastes.

At Uranium City in northern Saskatchewan, city streets, homes and the local high school (CANDU High) have been built on radioactive mill wastes. In 1977 radiation levels in the school were 60 times higher than the limit set by the government. In an attempt to solve the problem, a venting system was installed in the school. The vents designed to decontaminate the school now release contaminants to the students' school ground.

Liquid wastes have a greater impact on the surrounding environment than solid wastes as they are easily carried great distances via streams, rivers and lakes. Contaminated water from the uranium mines in the Uranium City area flows into Lake Athabasca. From there contaminants are able to flow down the Slave River and into the Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean. In the late 1950's and early 1960's millions of tons of solid and liquid wastes were dumped directly into Lake Athabasca.

Uranium cannot be mined without polluting water downstream. At an open meeting in La Ronge at the end of July, 1981, the Gulf vice-president in charge of the Rabbit Lake mine would not drink a water sample offered to him that was taken 4 miles downstream from the Rabbit Lake mine. He recommended that no one drink the water (which flows into Wollaston Lake).

Government water samples from Beaverlodge Lake (which drains into Lake Athabasca) show that levels of uranium and radium are so high that people should not drink the water. As well, streams that drain into Beaverlodge Lake contain concentrations of elements such as copper and lead, which can kill fish.

Aquatic communities are completely eradicated in the immediate vicinity of the mines. Eye deformities in fish, sometimes resulting in complete blindness, are common downstream from the Uranium City mining area. Near the Rabbit Lake mine, two cases have been reported of a two-headed moose fetus.

It is often argued that the occurrence of the moose fetus deformities at the same time as uranium mining is purely coincidental. However, it is not a coincidence that the major food source of the moose - aquatic plants such as millfoil, water lily and sedge concentrate radioactivity to thousands of times the surrounding water value. □



Wild Rice

by Joan Beatty

One of the fastest and newest industries in northern Saskatchewan is the production of wild rice. No other industry has caught the interest of so many northern residents for a long time. According to Oscar Beatty of Deschambeault Lake, Chairman of the Keewatin Wild Rice Independent Co-operative, it's because the northern residents, particularly the Native people, can relate closely to wild rice production. "It's not totally a new thing to them because of the nature of it. A lot of them can seed the wild rice on their traplines. It doesn't mean learning a lot of technical stuff or having to do a lot of paper work. You still have the independence of being your own boss that you experience as a trapper or fisherman or farmer as far as that goes," he said.

Beatty, a trapper and fisherman himself, said many of the people, who are rice growers, supplement their income quite adequately with their traditional way of living; namely trapping and fishing. He said he is very excited about the potential of the industry, saying it has already caught the interest of many people both from the North and South. However, this is also causing him some concern. "if we're not properly organized, the southerners will come in and take over once again," he said.

Growth of Industry

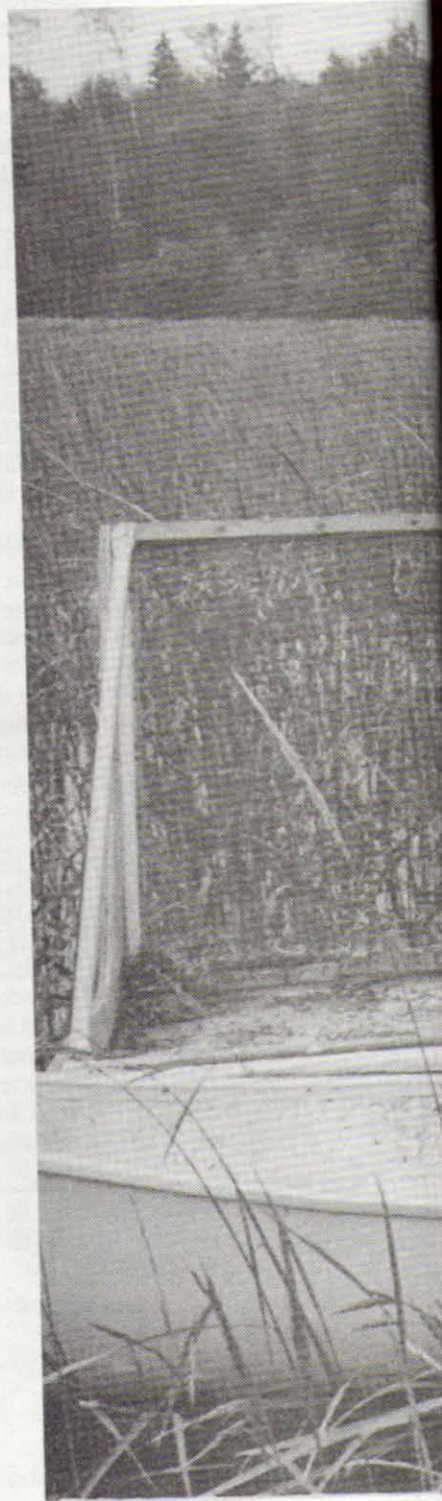
According to the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, there were five main rice growers in 1978. By 1980, an additional 200 permits were issued which cost \$2.00 each. DNS officials say the figure will double in 1981.

The Northern Saskatchewan Business magazine, May 1981 issue, estimates 3000 acres of wild rice was harvested in 1980. Over 5000 additional acres were planted. In 1980, 321,000 pounds of rice was produced in northern Saskatchewan.

Pricing and Marketing of Wild Rice

According to Kaz Parada, manager of La Ronge Industries, "If the rice growers had to depend on the Canadian people for a market, they would all starve." Parada said the major market is in the United States where about 13 percent of the population eats wild rice regularly.

Oscar Beatty said once the Canadian people are informed as to the health value of the rice, they will buy it. He also said there are large potential markets in Japan and Europe. One of the objectives of the Keewatin Wild Rice Independent Co-operative is to tap these markets, he said.



Industry Growing



The retail price of wild rice in Saskatchewan varies from \$1.10 a pound to over \$20.00 in Regina. Parada said the reason is due to the open market system in Saskatchewan. "Once the stores or individuals buy the rice from us, they mark it up as much as they want," adding that some of the prices were "ridiculous". Beatty said this doesn't help matters at all when the market is just getting established in Saskatchewan. "These are the kinds of people we don't need," he said.

Both the La Ronge Industries, which is privately owned by Parada, and the Co-operative plan to purchase processing plants by next year. "This means we can process the rice here instead of having to ship it to Manitoba or the United States," Beatty said. The plant will cost about \$350,000 to build. It will be capable of processing between 340,000 to 1.5 million kilograms of rice. It is hoped the construction of the plants will bring down the price of rice for consumers.

Regulations in the Issuing of Permits

DNS sources said special legislation is needed for the wild rice industry. The provincial government has already been forced to develop regulations due to increased interest and production of wild rice in the past few years. Only northern residents, or people who have lived in the northern administrative district for 15 years or half of their lifetime, are issued permits. Individuals must apply and get approval from the DNS Resources Branch. It is hoped the Keewatin Wild Rice Independent Co-operative will become involved in the approval of new leases in the near future.

Seeding, Harvesting & Processing of Wild Rice

Wild rice is seeded in the fall in a few inches to four feet of water. This is done by scattering green seed by hand usually from a canoe. Beatty said some of the rice growers are beginning to look at mechanical seeders.

Harvesting is also done in the fall. Many of the rice growers have stopped harvesting rice by hand which requires a lot of time. The traditional method required the harvester to bend the rice stalks over the canoe, gently tapping the heads with a stick, allowing the ripe rice to fall into the canoe.

Many rice growers have now purchased their own mechanical harvesters or else they hire people with mechanical harvesters to do the harvesting for them. The rice pickers operate something like an air boat with a bucket mounted in the front, driven by a volkswagon motor. Beatty said many of the growers purchased their own rice pickers from Saskatoon which cost about \$6,000. "But it sure beats the way we used to have to pick rice before," he said. The mechanical rice pickers can harvest up to 800 pounds of rice per hour compared to 200 to 300 pounds of rice by using the traditional method.





In terms of original processing, Parada said the Indians had an interesting method. They would allow the rice to dry in the sun for several days and then they roasted it over hot rocks. The rice was then placed in a tarp or blanket where they danced on it to loosen the kernels. The grains were separated from the husks by tossing them up in the air so the husks were blown away by the wind.

According to the Northern Business magazine, the mechanical process today is similar to the traditional process. When the wild rice is delivered to the plant, it is piled for several days and allowed to ferment under controlled conditions. Parching or roasting is done in large, slowly rotating drums heated by gas, wood, or electricity. The husks are then removed mechanically and before packaging, the grains are separated into different sizes and grades. About two pounds of wild rice will make one pound of processed rice.

Great Potential for the North

Beatty said if the northern people get together and organize an effective marketing system for themselves, the potential for the wild rice industry in northern Saskatchewan is endless. □



Remembering Will Have To Do

by Louise Trottier Moine

"Not only did their way of life infringe on our liberties, but their discrimination against us was hard to accept, as we were also a proud race!"

As a descendant of Indian, French and Scots ancestry, my life was more or less guided by a mixture of these three nationalities. Since my parents were both Metis, it was only natural that my Indian blood predominated. We followed in the footsteps of our ancestors, adopting their ways and customs that suited our way of life. Until the time of the white settlers, we were more or less a free and happy people. Not only did their way of life infringe on our liberties, but their discrimination against us was hard to accept as we were also a proud race. Ironically as we couldn't fight them we had to join them.

I remember my first home, it was a two roomed log cabin, built in the Lac Pellitier valley where my parents and some of their relations had also settled. Like my father, they all had horses, some cattle, chickens, etc. Since there was no alternative they all had large families and we were no exception. In the years to follow there were ten of us.

Most of us were born here except for me. I was born on the trail (in a tent of course) when the folks were heading north. Thus, I became the gypsy of the family. No one made a fuss over a birth as most of the pioneers, including the odd father, were able and willing to help deliver babies. The idea of going to a hospital or calling a doctor never entered these peoples minds; unless of course there were complications. Names were simple as babies were usually named after their Godparents. They were the ones who gave the children gifts though not necessarily on their birthdays, as these were seldom observed. We all had nicknames, some in Cree and some in French. Both my parents spoke Cree mixed with French but very little English. It was only after we attended school that we learned to speak English.

We travelled a great deal in those early years, usually to visit distant relatives. Time and distance meant nothing to us. Our conveyances, a covered wagon and a democrat pulled by horses (never oxen) seldom hit the trail early as no one rushed, least of all my father. Water being an essential commodity, we always stopped for lunch or to camp by a creek or slough. The grub box and the gun were always handy as fresh meat could be shot on the way. Our

New Breed

type of bread was bannock and should we run out on the trail, this could be easily mixed and baked in a cast-iron skillet on a camp fire.

My mother who had the Scots blood was both practical and thrifty and managed to see that nothing went to waste. She bargained over store counters for material. She made all our clothes and she made them plenty large, so that we grew into them rather than out of them. Even the tents we used were her design and making. She tanned deer and antelope hides to make into jackets, gloves, mitts and mocassins. She even tanned muskrat and beaver hides to make into caps. Throughout the summer, when there was fresh meat, she would slice it very thin then toss it on wooden poles to dry. This dry meat kept indefinitely and was tasty and good to chew on. She would also dry chokecherries; later she would crush them between two flat rocks. This was cooked up by adding water, sugar, lard and flour.

"Our lives changed as we became of school age. We were enrolled in an Indian residential school at Lebreton, which was some distance away. So for the next 15 years some of us were away getting educated. Besides learning the three R's, we were taught to do all types of work."

When my father finally sold the place in Lac Pellitier and moved all his stock and property to a new location, a settlement known as Val Marie, he had a good reason to do so. Since he had always been accustomed to open range with his stock running at large, he resented the fact that as the settlers moved in closer they began to infringe on his rights by impounding his stock.

In 1916, two years after our move to Val Marie, my father bought a house in Ponteix. Our lives took a drastic change when we were transferred from the school in Lebreton to the public school in the village. As we were the only known Metis family there, the children gave us a bad time; insulting us and calling us names. What hurt me the most was when they called us dirty halfbreeds. My mother was clean, cleaner than most of them. Being a shy and sensitive person I became self-conscious and grew up too ashamed of my Indian blood. I even went so far as to envy the white children. Why were we so different? Why did we do things and live differently? Why were we always on the road, travelling in wagons, pitching tents? This was alright before the invasion of the white man. Now everyone seemed to be staring at us no matter where we went. I loved my parents and I never wanted to be ashamed of them but customs die hard and I suppose this was the life

they wanted. Wherever we went we pitched our tent. There were times when we even had to clear the snow before we could pitch the tent. Throughout the summer months the tent served as sleeping quarters wherever we stayed. At the ranch in Val Marie my mother had her own tent where she had her bed, trunk and sewing machine. I remember too, the little Edison gramophone with the cylinder records which she also kept in the tent. Whenever she put on a record to play, the geese, if they were near by, would come closer to the tent and settle themselves down to listen. They too seemed to enjoy the music. Unfortunately, however, the music also attracted garter snakes.

As we travelled we could always spot a Metis family - run down buildings and the inevitable tent pitched in the yard. My sister once remarked that if one was trying to locate a Metis family in a town or village just look for a crooked stove pipe.

Christmas day for us was just a religious occasion. We all attended Midnight Mass to help celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Christ. The advent of the New Year as it was observed then stands out in my memory as the most outstanding and significant event of those early years. It was a time of reunion for relatives and friends to celebrate the occasion with feasting and merry making. It was a wonderful custom meant to bring people closer together. Too bad it has faded away with the old timers. □

Louise Trottier Moine, a Cree Metis woman from Val Marie, Saskatchewan, entered this story in the 1976 Annual Native Writers Contest and was one of the winners.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN PROGRAM OF LEGAL STUDIES FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

An eight week summer orientation course, designed to assist persons of Native Canadian ancestry to gain admission to, and succeed in, regular law studies at any Canadian University. The 1982 Program will run from May 25th to July 17th.

QUALIFICATIONS

Applicants for the admission to the program ought to have completed at least two years of post-secondary academic work. That is the basic requirement for admission into first year studies at any Canadian Law School. It is possible, however, for persons who cannot meet the above requirements to be considered for admission on a mature student basis - and inquiries from them are welcome.

For further information please write:

The Director
Native Law Centre
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Sask.
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Cora Sanderson

One of the most outspoken and well known people from northern Saskatchewan is Cora Sanderson of La Ronge. Cora was born 83 years ago at Little Hills, up the Montreal River, north of La Ronge. When the Boarding School opened in La Ronge, she was one of the first students to be enrolled by her parents. At that time she was very young. Her father was a teacher and also the Anglican preacher for that area. "He could not travel a great distance or run as he had a lame leg, so during the winter he taught English at the school, and in the summer months he taught Cree syllabics to the people," she said.

At first Cora found it hard to adjust to living in La Ronge as she missed her home at Little Hills. Every summer Cora travelled by canoe with her parents to Stanley Mission, where a huge gathering would take place. People from all over the north took part in this gathering. Once a year the Anglican Archdeacon Bishop and his ministers performed baptisms and marriages for the people.

"A person was lucky to be treaty as they got their education paid for, but if you were halfbreed, parents had to pay \$60.00 a month for their children to go to Boarding School. A lot of people began settling in La Ronge so their children could attend school," she said.

After she completed her education, Cora taught Kindergarten for one year at the school. That year her future husband paid her regular visits. During one of his visits, the principal asked them what kind of future security they had. At that time they had not thought of this, so the principal got her future husband

New Breed

a job in a sawmill and he built a house. "We had a big beautiful home to move into after we married," she said. Her husband made a living by building horse stables between La Ronge and Prince Albert. These were used for freight hauls for the Hudson's Bay Company and the Boarding School.

"People worked very hard in those days and were a lot happier. There was hardly any drinking except when the Hudson's Bay manager would sell fire water by the keg to the people. We all had to work hard as there was no ready made clothing. We used to buy cloth and sew our own clothes. We also tanned our own moose hides and made footwear and other clothing. Once in a while, we'd buy rubber footwear," Cora said.

Shortly after they started their family, the Sandersons moved north to trap, hunt and fish. Her husband taught her how to cook outdoors. Sometimes Cora found it hard to understand her husband as he insisted his children learn how to be hunters and discouraged them from going to school.

"I used to enjoy coming to La Ronge for groceries. I'd load up my boat, throw a shawl over my groceries and go visiting. No one ever touched anything, not even a dog. People had so much trust and love for each other. Nowadays, there's so much back-biting and mistrust; it's a good thing they don't devour each other," she said laughing.

After her husband's death, she set up the Northern Handicraft Store, teaching Native women how to sew. She still belongs to a sewing club and does beadwork, knitting and rug braiding.

'Kokum' Cora had ten children of which six are still alive; five boys and one girl. "My youngest son is 40 years old," she said with a grin. She has twenty-three grandchildren, thirty-three great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

After her exciting and dramatic life, Kokum Cora enjoys the quietness of La Ronge Old Folks Home. "I really like it here. It's nice and quiet, and after all, we don't fight around here," she said with a twinkle in her eye. □



Janet Fietz

"One of the most important things for Metis and Indian culture is preservation of our history. Our history is being lost every day as our older people die off. Most of our history is passed down by stories, by word of mouth. We desperately need to have funding for an Oral History Program. We need to train some of our people how to gather oral history, how to interview our elders, how to use tape recorders, what kind of questions to ask. This could be done by having the Saskatchewan Archives develop a special program for Native people or a special program for northern Native people. Money could be given to the Dumont Institute in Regina which wants to set up an Oral History Program. Oral history is perhaps the most important need in gathering and preserving our Native history, also naming lakes and keeping the names of the places where our people lived and named these places."

This was a presentation Janet Fietz of La Ronge made during the Saskatchewan Cultural Policy 1981 Talks this past year.

Originally from La Ronge, Janet is 60 years young and is presently gathering information from elders on the history of Metis people of northern Saskatchewan. She uses a tape recorder and photographs to accompany her stories. She presently has a two month contract with Saskatchewan Archives to do the stories.

Janet told New Breed about the days of Malcolm Norris, Frank Tomkins Sr., and Jim Brady and when they were organizing the Metis people in northern Saskatchewan. At their very first Local meeting in La

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Ronge, Janet became the third signing member of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan (MSS), Local 19. Jim Brady was the Local president at the time. Before his final trip into the far north, Jim Brady sent a letter to Janet, encouraging her to continue working and supporting her people, "no matter how hard the going gets".

Her first job, in 1950, was in a House Camp. She then worked at Reds Camp cleaning fish for tourists and doing general clean up. In 1968, Janet went to work for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), Social Services. Her job suddenly ended on May 23, 1974, for reasons still unknown to her.

Janet and her late husband had six children, five girls and one boy. She also has 16 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

She has been involved in hunting and trapping all of her life. Every winter and spring she moves back to her cabin to trap. "I'm getting very anxious to move up there again," Janet said with a smile. □



Marie Rose McCallum

Marie Rose McCallum, 94, spoke of the 22 years she and her husband, Cyprian, worked at the Mission in Ile-a-la-Crosse. Marie Rose cooked for the Mission and Cyprian looked after the garden, milked the cow, and helped the priest in the garage. Marie Rose had 10 children but only one of them is alive now, and Marie Rose looks after some of her grandchildren. □

Denosa, August, 1981



Michael Laliberte

Michael Laliberte, aged 72, sat on the grass outside the brick school building at Beauval and described how he had helped to build it. The school burned in 1927, and Michael was first employed hauling birch logs for lumber from Dore Lake and spruce from the Beauval area. In 1929, he worked at making the bricks. There were no machines, just a steam engine to run the mixer. They worked 10 hours a day, ate bannock and lard, and made two to three dollars a day. A year later Michael was married in the brick church he had helped build. □

Denosa, August, 1981



Catherine Sanderson

July 25th of this year was a special day for 68 year old Catherine Sanderson. 50 years ago a triple wedding took place in La Ronge. Catherine and the late John Sanderson were one of the couples that got married that day. It also marked her 50th year of living in La Ronge, where she still resides. Catherine was born and raised in Stanely Mission, Saskatchewan.

Along with their five children, Catherine and John travelled throughout the North trapping, hunting and fishing. "My children were very healthy in those days. They rarely got sick, and that was lucky as we were way up North. In fact, all our people, children and old people, rarely got sick. We lived a much healthier life in those days," she said.

After the death of her husband in 1961, Catherine worked as a chambermaid and also filleting fish for the La Ronge Hotel and Cabins. In addition she cleaned houses for various people in order to support her two children who were still in school. "Sometimes I found it hard to cope as a single parent but we made it through," she said.

Catherine used to sew Indian handicrafts until arthritis prevented her from doing any fine work. Her favorite pastime is reading her Bible in Cree syllabics.

Her oldest daughter, Ruth Nelson and family live in Weyakwin, Saskatchewan. Her son Stan and daughter Vicky Barton live in Fort St. John, B.C. with their families. Her son Tas and daughter Vi both live in northern Saskatchewan. Catherine has 11 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. □



George Pritchit

Several years ago, a halfbreed from the North Battleford area took his case to court and won the right to hunt as an Indian. George Pritchit from Cando is well known across Canada as a result of his victory in the Supreme Court of Canada.

He's 76 years old but that's not stopping him from continuing the

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struggle to gain more rights for the halfbreed people. "I've got a lot of material saved up over the years," he said. "I've also got papers from Flora McDonald from Ottawa which I think can help us a lot." Pritchit maintains the only way the Metis and Non-Status Indian people can gain their rights is to fight for them as an Indian.

Pritchit was born and raised south of Swift Current. He and his wife, Mary, had 14 children but lost five of them. He said he has many grandchildren. "I have lots of them - maybe 100," he said, chuckling a bit.

Pritchit still does mixed farming on seven quarters of land. "A lot of it is still rough land," he said, adding he and his sons also raise cattle.

Pritchit has been involved with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan since its formation. He said he has been involved in the development of the Metis movement for the past 40 years, and shows no signs of slowing down. □



Norman McCauley

The first Metis to become a Member of Parliament (MP) in Saskatchewan is Norman McCauley of La Ronge. He is MP for the Cumberland Constituency in north-eastern Saskatchewan since 1975.

In 1933, he worked as a freighter and fisherman until he enlisted with the Canadian Army in 1941. He then served overseas until the war ended. Returning to Canada, with his new bride, they settled in British Columbia for a few years.

New Breed

After moving back to La Ronge, he became a store manager for Saskatchewan Government Trading Services, working in the communities of Pinehouse and Deschambeault.

In 1956, he became a Special Constable for the RCMP in La Ronge. He organized the Legion and an award winning Scout Troop. In 1964, he became a member for La Ronge School Board, serving as chairman until 1975.

From 1965 to 1972, Norman owned and operated a tourist camp north of La Ronge.

In 1973, the NDP government requested Norman to co-ordinate the relocation of Malanosa to a new site, now known as Weyakwin.

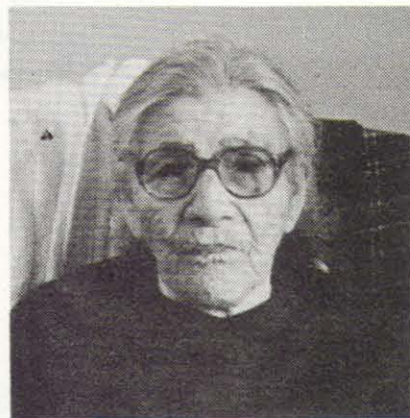
Norman, who is 64, says he will not be seeking re-election because of poor health. He and his wife, Hettie, live in Regina. His sons, Angus and Keith make their homes in Prince Albert. □



Victoria Daigneault

This action shot of Victoria Daigneault playing pool was taken by Graham Guest of La Ronge during the old folks jamboree that was held recently in Beauval. Graham says Victoria was voted as "the most healthful person" by the elders during the jamboree.

According to one of her sons, Paul, Victoria is in her mid fifties. She enjoys knitting and doing beadwork. Victoria and her husband, Daniel, had fifteen children. Twelve are still alive and two of them are still at home. Both her and her husband are originally from Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan. □



Sara Ballentyne

Eighty-one year old Sara Ballentyne really enjoys living at the Sunrise Old Folks Home in La Ronge.

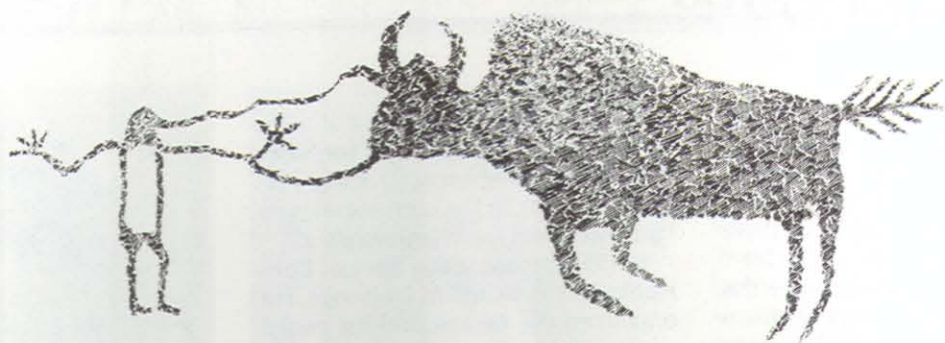
Sara, who was born and raised in La Ronge, entered boarding school there when she was seven and stayed until she was eighteen. She got married when she was 20 years old. Her and her husband travelled throughout northern Saskatchewan trapping, hunting and fishing. They had one child who died at an early age. Sara and her husband then raised six orphaned children.

After her husband's death in 1955, Sara moved in with one of her adopted sons, Percy, who still traps in the North. During that period she helped look after her grandchildren and sold beadwork to help provide for the family.

Sara has lived in the Sunrise Old Folks Home for three years now where she continues to be very active. She received assistance cleaning her apartment but still does all her own grocery shopping and laundry. She is actively involved with her local church group and enjoys spending time on her favorite hobbies which are knitting and braiding beautiful rugs. □

"The newly formed Chapter of Cleft Lip & Palate Family Association is holding its first public meeting Wed. Oct. 21 at 7:30 pm in Classroom 2 Plains Health Centre, Regina. For more information please phone 545-9453 collect."

Oct./81



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by Sarah Ballentyne

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DUMONT EDUCATION CONFERENCE POSTPONED

by Joan Beatty

Regina - The second annual education conference of the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, scheduled for October 23 & 24 at the Coronet Hotel in Prince Albert, has been postponed.

Frank Tomkins, Chairman of the Dumont Board, said they were forced to postpone the meeting due to pressing matters that have occurred in the past few weeks. "The most obvious issue that has to be dealt with immediately is the patriation of the Canadian Constitution. It may mean our return to Great Britain. There are other concerns the organization has to deal with," he said.

A letter has been sent out to all the Locals informing them of the cancellation of the meeting.

Tomkins, who is also the Secretary of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, said every one will be notified once another date is set for the conference. □

RECREATION LEADERS MEET IN WASKESIU

by Joan Beatty

Waskesiu - Approximately 50 recreational leaders from northern Saskatchewan attended a two day workshop in Waskesiu on September 25th and 26th, 1981.

According to Russ Doncombe, Program Manager of Community Recreation Development, Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), the meeting was excellent and the department received good participation from the people. "Our purpose for the meeting was to discuss alternatives for the decentralization of recreation funds

to the communities. This would mean giving the local people the control, responsibility, and, subsequently, the accountability for recreation funding. We got the feedback we wanted," Doncombe said.

He estimates the Department now spends about \$338,110 in recreation funds in northern Saskatchewan.

Doncombe said the intent of DNS has always been to decentralize programs and give more responsibility to local people. "DNS was established to deliver services to local people. Secondly, there was to be involvement of local people, and lastly, they were to be responsible for the delivery and management of programs. DNS would then only play a trainer, resource, provider role once the transfer of responsibility was made.

One of the alternatives suggested to the northern group was for the establishment of five regional boards with one or two representatives from each community. They were to be incorporated into non-profit groups.

Each region was to have received an average of \$30,000 extra in addition to the funding received last year, totalling about \$60,000 per region. It would be up to each region to decide on the allocation of the money, based on greatest

need. "The only stipulation DNS made was that each community would not receive less than what they have been receiving," Doncombe said. Each community has been receiving \$5.00 per capita with a minimum of \$2,000 and a maximum of \$5,000. Each community is also provided with \$400 a month which goes towards the salary of a recreation leader.

Naomi Seib, from Deschambeault Lake, said the people who were at the meeting were not sure what they were getting into if they agreed to the regional boards and their incorporations. "We wanted a chance to go back to our communities and talk to our local government leader before we made decisions that would also affect them," she said. As a result, no agreement was reached with DNS.

Doncombe said, "they want us to come up with another alternative and that's what we're working on."

Doncombe said this is not part of the Options '80 program of introducing local government structures to the North. "I hate to say this, but there is a similarity in that we are using the same regional boundaries as those being proposed now in Options '80," he said.

The group plans to get together again in about a month's time. "In the meantime," Doncombe said, "the communities will continue receiving their regular funding." □



NORTHERN HOUSING GROUPS CUT OFF FUNDING FROM DNS

by Joan Beatty

Prince Albert - Seven northern Local Housing Groups (LHG) have been cut off funds from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) and forced to leave houses incomplete and people unemployed. DNS government officials say they were forced to stop funding the groups after the Department completed an audit and found that many of the housing groups had exceeded their budget estimates.

During the second day of a two-day housing workshop, to which over 40 housing managers and workers attended, representatives from DNS and Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) met with the northern groups to discuss how some of the problems could be solved.

Don Murphy, Assistant Deputy Minister of DNS, responsible for the Project Management Sector, said the five-year agreement between CMHC and DNS had been given a one year extension under which DNS is committed to provide 100 units to local housing groups. However, Murphy said they had exceeded in contracting out 100 units to the LHG. The problems being encountered by the LHG were identified after DNS had been authorized to do an audit. "After we got the authorization to do the audits, we realized some of the housing groups were experiencing real serious problems," he said.

Murphy said it was important for the housing groups to make reports of cost estimates as to why they were running into deficits. "We entered into legal and binding contracts with the Local Housing Groups and that's why we feel it's important to document why these overruns occurred," he said.

Lenard Krysonowsky, manager for the La Loche Housing Group said their units were about 80% complete before they were cut off funds. He wanted to know if there was a chance for the LHG's to continue spending in the North. "There is very little employment for many of our communities. We have to provide clothing for our children. We can't survive without any



Chris LaFontaine

assistance. We had been verbally told that every effort would be made by DNS to help us. There's real confusion here. We need somebody to run to when we have problems. DNS has not been providing that assistance, only in dribbles. Sure we know we signed contracts but some of the Local Housing Groups cannot even read or understand what they are signing." Krysonowsky said there should have been proper administration and support provided to the groups before they ran into difficulties.

Murphy said the successful operation of the Local Housing Groups rests within themselves and not the department. "Each group gets 8 1/2% over their total contract for administration and we expect them to do something with it," he said. He added DNS would provide assistance where it was possible. Under the agreement with CMHC, Murphy said DNS does not have a specific responsibility to the Local Housing Groups. "Our only responsibility is to make sure houses are built according to national housing standards."

Rod Bishop, AMNSIS Area Director for Western Region I, said there was obviously poor communications among the Local Housing Groups and DNS. "We are concerned about building houses, improving our skills and creating employment for our people. DNS feels we are experiencing problems. They have the funding to provide the expertise to help us out. You should be part of the solution and not part of the problem," he told the DNS officials.

Jim Favel, AMNSIS Area Director from Ile-a-la-Crosse, said these problems had been foreseen and identified by Max Morin over a year ago. "A proposal for a central resource housing agency was submitted to DNS over a year ago and we didn't even as much as get a response from you," he said. The purpose of the agency would have been to provide support services and training to the Local Housing Groups.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, spoke towards the conclusion of the meeting and said the agreement between DNS and CMHC expires this year and that it would be a good time to do a whole evaluation of the program. "The Section 40 housing program is not working because it was never meant to work. It was drawn up by government people; we were not involved. We don't have the trained personnel, yet we have to start from scratch. We are forced to sign contracts below the real costs of the units." Sinclair said the cost of the housing units and the training required for Native people to build the houses have to be separate. "I hear Premier Blakeney



Don Murphy

brag about it and I have heard Hamersmith brag about it. DNS is committed to training and don't let anybody try to tell you different." Sinclair also said government didn't really want Native people to succeed. "When our people build houses, getting experience, this means taking control of our lives. Government does not want us to take control of our lives because that means losing their jobs."

At the conclusion of the workshop, the local groups identified all the problems they had been having and came up with long and short term solutions which they submitted to DNS and CMHC officials.

Chris LaFontaine, Director for the Provincial Metis Society Housing Association (PMSHA) outlined the problems and the recommendations. He said the rural housing groups were being threatened from two main sources; erratic cash flow and other financial matters stemming from government delivery systems. "If problems were neither so fundamental nor so common throughout the Northern Administrative District (NAD), one could justifiably fault individual housing groups. But such is not the case," he said.

The groups wanted the extra costs from the 1979 and 1980 construction period to be paid, mostly money owed to supplies. They also said the 1981 housing allocations should be signed immediately and that this subcontract should go to the Local Housing Groups.

Looking at the long term, a recommendation was made for the responsibility of program delivery to be placed with a central resource organization. The agency would involve itself in allocations, negotiations with government and subcontracting to Local Housing Groups. Technical assistance would also be available to Local Housing Groups.

The group was to have met with Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan but the meeting did not materialize. Instead, the AMNSIS Northern Board met with the minister.

Even though the northern groups were not sure as to whether they would continue to operate, many of the groups expressed the desire for more, similar workshops. "I have been involved with housing for quite a while and this is the first time I got so much information," a representative from La Loche commented. The workshop was sponsored by PMSHA which operates under the auspices of AMNSIS. □



AMNSIS AWAITING FURTHER WORD ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE

by Joan Beatty

Regina - The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) is still waiting for a response from the provincial government on their economic development package which they presented to them this spring. "We haven't received any written response to our proposal. We've waited seven months for a response to a very good economic development package and it's about time the government made a move," Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, said in a recent interview.

In March, 1981, AMNSIS presented the provincial government with an overall economic strategy paper, complete with proposed legislation. Milen said the provincial government introduced new legislation in May for the establishment of a southern and northern economic development foundation. He said as far as AMNSIS is concerned, this new Bill is irrelevant to them because it does not mean new economic development initiatives for the Metis and Non-Status people in Saskatchewan. "Bill 107 does not do a thing for Native people in terms of new economic development initiatives. The only thing it does is it makes it easier for the government to give out economic development money without having to go through other agencies like the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation."

AMNSIS has also submitted an eight point questionnaire to the government relating especially to their proposal. A response from government is expected by early October. The document includes questions such as:

- (1) Will the province introduce legislation to create an AMNSIS controlled economic development foundation?
- (2) Integrated Approach to Economic Development - Where does the overall provincial economic strategy for Native people fit into that of the AMNSIS proposal?

(3) Is it business as usual? Can AMNSIS proceed with new economic initiatives or does it mean they have to wait for provincial legislation to be in place?

(4) Economic Development Field Workers Program - How will the program be affected once the foundation is in place? Will the program be terminated?

(5) Effective date of Implementation of Foundation - Bill 107 contemplates the formation of a southern and northern foundation. When will government go into business? How much authority and funding will they have?

(6) Funding Levels - How much funding will the AMNSIS corporation receive for its own economic development ventures? Is there going to be new money allotted to the AMNSIS corporation?

(7) Control of Foundation and AMNSIS Corporation - Where does AMNSIS fit in once the foundation is in place? Will AMNSIS have to apply through the foundation for its economic initiatives like other interest groups?

(8) Tax Exemptions - Once the corporation is established and in operation, AMNSIS wants the profits to be exempt from taxation and the dollars to be re-invested back into the corporation.

The next issue of *New Breed* will have more details on the provincial government's response to the economic development package as presented by AMNSIS in March and to the outcome of the meeting to be held in October between government officials and the organization. □



Rob Milen
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PRELIMINARY HEARINGS BEGIN WITH CHARGES AGAINST AMNSIS SINCLAIR & MCKENZIE

by Carol Esquega

Regina - One of the two charges against the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS); its President Jim Sinclair and Executive Director, Wayne McKenzie, was quashed (nullified) on September 28, 1981 by Regina Provincial Court Judge E.K. Bellerose.

W.J. Vancise, lawyer for the defendants, in introducing the motion, said the charges alleging defrauding of the federal government in the amount of \$72,000 between November 1, 1980 and January 16, 1981 be quashed because they were not specific enough. He made his motion on the following basis:

- The charge appears to fail to meet the requirement of identifying only one allegedly illegal transaction per charge;
- If a single transaction was intended by the charge, it was not clearly identified in regards to which of the three defendants it allegedly related to;
- According to Vancise, the lack of specific information in the generally worded charge made it difficult to defend against, and;
- The Crown could not use a general charge and thereby hope to prove some illegal transaction against one of the defendants during the course of the hearing.

The Crown has the authority to formally re-introduce the fraud charge.

Incidents that led to the charges being laid against AMNSIS, Sinclair, and McKenzie were the result of efforts by the organization to assist a group of Native people get accommodations at Bear Creek in order to retain their jobs.

AMNSIS purchased five trailers for people at Bear Creek, using funds from Manpower. Last fall, Jim Sinclair was approached for help by some members who belong to the Methy co-op in La Loche. The people, who belong and work in the co-op, all lived in La Loche. Last year, they were given a new cutting area north of Tumor Lake, a place called Bear Creek. It was not convenient for people to travel back and forth

every day so they decided to live at the work site. Some people repaired some old cabins and others lived in tents for the summer. With the approach of winter and cold weather, some families needed better accommodations.

They approached the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) and other government agencies but got no results. They then asked AMNSIS for assistance. The organization, in turn, asked DNS, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), and the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHC) for funds to purchase trailers for the people who wanted them. Again, there was no positive response.

The Director General of the Saskatchewan Region for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC), Gil Johnson, was asked for assistance. As a result, a contract was signed and five trailers were purchased for the people at Bear Creek, shipping them there in mid-December. Part of the contract involved training people to be wood cutters. The contract was made in December, 1980 and expired May 31, 1981.

Criminal charges were then laid against AMNSIS, Sinclair, McKenzie, and Johnson, alleging this action had constituted a criminal offence.

"If the police can burn down farms in Quebec and get away with it, they can very well harass Native people in Saskatchewan," said Jim Sinclair, who believes the organization is being politically harassed. "People we have dealt with over the years are being discouraged from associating with the organization. Maybe it's because we oppose the constitution, or maybe they would like to continue seeing Native people railroaded into prisons."

Sinclair said the charges have even affected other provinces since the case involves such a high powered civil servant. Gil Johnson is well known for his honesty and fair dealings. Native leaders from other provinces are also telling me civil servants are being very cautious in dealing with them Sinclair said.

"The real crime is the lack of housing at Bear Creek. People were living in tents during the winter so they could keep their jobs," said Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS. He said there is more poverty at Bear Creek than in Guatemala. "But, at least they have the warm weather and here we don't."

Milen said the real issue is housing, something that should be a constitutional right, and not something Native people have to go to the court for in order to get.

The preliminary hearing against AMNSIS, Sinclair, and McKenzie continues next week. On October 1, 1980, the charge of bid rigging against Sinclair alone was dropped. The press was banned from this hearing.

Preliminary hearing against Gil Johnson was held in August. Charges against him will proceed. No trial date has been set. □

PARENTS OPPOSE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN TO NON-NATIVE HOMES

by Joan Beatty

Saskatoon - "Changes regarding Native child apprehension and adoptions will not take place because of AMNSIS, the FSI, or because of the Indian Lawyers Association. The change must come from the Indian Nations themselves. The direction must come from the local level." Clem Chartier, President of the Indian Lawyers Association and legal counsel for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) was speaking to over 100 delegates attending a conference on the apprehension and placement of Native children. The meeting was held on September 10-12, 1981, at the Sands Hotel in Saskatoon.

Chartier said AMNSIS is planning to take the matter of Native child apprehension to the United Nations. "It is very important that the United Nations recognize the discrimination that's happening to our children," he said. Chartier is planning to attend a world conference of Indigeneous people in Switzerland where he will be presenting a position paper on the 'trafficking' of Indian children to the United States.

Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary of AMNSIS, who was at the meeting in place of President Jim

Sinclair, said the organization stands in firm opposition to the adoption of Native children to non-native homes. "Native people themselves must be able to decide where our children are placed," he said.

Tomkins said AMNSIS was concentrating on the long term objectives of guaranteeing rights for Native people and their children. He said the organization has opposed the patriation of the Canadian constitution right from the start and that lobbying efforts were continuing to ensure that Native rights were entrenched. "I believe it is our responsibility as leaders to ensure that the rights of the Native people are clearly spelled out and made into law before the constitution is brought home," he said.



Frank Tomkins

Leona Blondeau of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association said Native people have to get together and apply more political pressure in order to gain more control over their children, employment, housing, and over their lives.

Dorothy Bird, Executive Secretary of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, said she has seen parents turn to alcohol resulting in complete family breakdown after their child or children had been taken away.

Most other speakers at the three day meeting criticized and spoke about the wide ranging negative effects on children and their families when they are separated.

The meeting was organized by the Indian Lawyers Association and the Saskatoon Legal Assistance Clinic Society. The co-ordinator was Renate Andres of Saskatoon. □

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Sonia Kuwoito Brenda Brazeau
Charlene Brazeau

CRESCENT LAKE HOSTS SPORTS DAY

by Robert LaFontaine

Crescent Lake - Sunday, September 6, was a fine day for the people of Crescent Lake. Memories and laughter floated with the slight breeze as the people rejoiced at the biggest homecoming in the community's history.

From as far away as Alberta and Manitoba, former residents of the once large Metis community returned in droves to participate in the many events that were held on the grounds of the old Allary school.

Hosted by Crescent Lake and supported by Locals from the Southeast area, the turnout and the weather was great. Except for a light splattering of rain towards evening, the sun shone for the three hundred plus halfbreeds. There was something for everyone.

The three mile run in the hot sun was a challenge to the 22 contestants. Gordon Pelletier kept a steady pace and outran young Gary Tataquason and strong finisher, Milton LaFontaine, to claim the \$20.00 first prize.

In the girls mile event, Belinda Brazeau surprised everyone including herself to outrun her younger sister, Charlene. Finishing third was Sonia Kuwoita.



George Ledoux Pat Langan

For the men, fifty years old and over, as well as the men two hundred pounds or heavier, there was foot races. Lawrence Langan took the over two hundred pound event and Francis Pelletier, in a fine display of athletic ability, streaked by his peers to take first in the fifty and over race.

The children too had their own set of races. With their parents cheering them on, they did their stuff. Many of the younger fellows, buoyed by enthusiasm, raced in all of the races.



The Yorkton Local contributed by putting on a bingo game. A lot of idle chatter drifted around the bingo tables as the women channeled their energies in the less strenuous activity of trying to make easy money.

However, baseball was the highlight of the day. Three pickup teams were formed and a mini-tournament was under way. Members of the winning team each received a dollar. The umpire made some questionable calls during the tournament and in the end, it was apparent he could be easily influenced.

Competition in the tug-of-war contest was fierce. The winners managed to combine their strength in a unified and impressive display of power.

Claude Langan was part of the two man team to win the horseshoe tournament. Mitch Desjarlais supplied a booth in which bannock and other sorts of goodies could be bought. Desjarlais is from Crooked Lake.

One of the main attractions was the dance. As the evening wore on, a find band, Northwind, played plenty of old time jigging music as well as contemporary country. The old school was packed. Then people began to straggle out at one o'clock on tired legs and with tired lungs.

Eliza Pelletier, President of the Crescent Lake Local, termed the day a real success. Local 47 would like to thank all those who helped out. □



Eliza Pelletier
New Breed

Cecilia Langan

NATIVE PEOPLES YOUTH CAMP

by Carol Esquega

Reserve - The first annual Native Peoples Youth Camp (NPYC) was held at McBride Lake, 10 miles east of Reserve, Saskatchewan on August 24 & 25, 1981.

Over 20 young people between the ages of 11 and 24 attended the camp to learn about problems associated with alcoholism. Ken Sinclair, co-ordinator of the project and field worker for the Native Alcohol Council (NAC) was pleased with the outcome. NAC is administered by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

"Many of the kids at the camp showed genuine interest in learning about the bad effects of alcoholism and drug abuse," said Ken. He also noted that several of the kids came up to talk to him privately about individual problems. "Even if we steer one youth into a more positive direction, then we have done a lot," added Ken.

The NAC workers, Joe Crowe, Robert Harris and Ken Sinclair, along with Garry Daniels, the Riel Local Community Service worker, all served as counsellors and resource people for the two day event.

Food for the project was provided by AMNSIS. During their gathering, the young people were involved in a variety of activities, including snare hunting, fishing and swimming.

Group discussions were held identifying services and opportunities that are available for youths. A debate on the pros and cons of the use of alcohol and drug abuse was also held. This resulted in a better understanding of the problems that occur from drinking.

The camp was held in a provincial park but many of the young people wanted to go hunting moose and deer. "We hope to have the next camp in a complete wilderness area," said Garry. He believes hunting will be a new experience for some of the kids.

The following are some of the comments made by the young people regarding the camp:

Ken Cyr, 16, Punnichy, Sask.

... "This camp was an enjoyable experience and it would be fun to see it happen again next year. It's a way to let out your frustrations and to get away from the everyday way of life. You get

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to meet new friends. They should have a lot more people attending. We should have an elderly person telling us about his life and about the hard times people had with alcohol a long time ago."

Omer Crowe, 14, Reserve, Sask.

..."I made some friends. We snared rabbits. We went swimming; we liked camping. We played games and I cooked and hauled water."

Lyle Daniels, 17, Regina, Sask.

..."I thought this camp was very successful in promoting the affects of alcoholism through the experiences of the resource people. The resource people gave good talks on how people with alcohol problems can become rehabilitated. The camping gave you the opportunity to make new friends. The camp was very informative and was organized quite well. I'm looking forward to seeing the second annual youth camp next year. I had a terrific time."

Ken hopes the young peoples' camp will become an annual event. □

SUNTEP REGINA STARTS A NEW YEAR

by Liz Cooper

Regina - SUNTEP Regina began classes again on September 8th. There is a new class of 16 students. They are taking three university classes this semester and a Mathematics skills class which will lead into Mathe-

matics 101 in January. Next semester, (January to April) they will take 4 university classes.

Each student will spend one day per week in a classroom working with an experienced teacher. During this time the student teachers will practise the teaching skills learned in their university classes.

All of the original SUNTEP students are still with the program. Ten of these students are taking their pre-internship year, three are working on special programs, and one is on sick leave.

First year SUNTEP students take all of their classes at the SUNTEP Centre at 2505-11th Avenue, in Regina. Second year students, called pre-interns, take some classes at the SUNTEP Centre and some at the University. All students are enrolled in the University of Regina and have all the rights of any student there. In their third year, students will spend approximately 16 weeks of internship in a classroom with an experienced teacher. This internship allows them to practise their teaching skills until they are competent teachers ready to have their own classroom. When their internship has been successfully completed, students complete a further year and one-half of classes at the University. They will then be eligible for a Bachelor of Education degree and a Professional 'A' teaching certificate.

Everyone is working hard once again, but pleased to be back. SUNTEP Regina is progressing very well.

SUNTEP REGINA STUDENTS RECOGNIZED

by Bev Cardinal

Regina - On Tuesday, September 29th, the new Regina SUNTEP Centre was the scene of a unique gathering.

SUNTEP staff, students, families and friends along with many distinguished guests from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, the University of Regina, the Saskatchewan Department of Education and the Regina Public School Board, gathered together to recognize the progress made during SUNTEP's first year.

Opening words from Mr. Joseph Amyotte, past president of AMNSIS, expressed his feelings of a dream come true. "This was my dream at one time...I would like to congratulate the students for making the progress they have," he said.

A brief introduction of the first and second year students was given by Marion Desjarlais, SUNTEP Faculty. Liz Cooper, SUNTEP Co-ordinator, welcomed all and thanked the various organizations for their support over the past year. Dr. Walter Currie, SUNTEP Director, spoke of the great responsibility all were undertaking by seeking to become certified teachers. "You have been given the opportunity to acquire one of the processes where you can begin to take control of your own education and destiny," he said.

Don Ross, AMNSIS Southwest Area Director and Nap Lafontaine, AMNSIS Southeast Area Director, gave words of encouragement to the students. "One of our priorities is education. These people are the potential leaders in our area; in the future they will come back and serve the people in their communities."

Recognition, in the form of small gifts, was given to the students who had successfully completed their first year of studies and were entering the second phase of the program.

Sherry Farrell, SUNTEP Faculty, called upon Mr. Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, to make a traditional presentation to the ten pre-interns (students entering second year studies).

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He presented them with original pieces of beadwork - designed to be recognized in future as a SUNTEP custom.

"There's been a great struggle in the past few years towards achieving our goals - political and economic control over our own lives, control of our own institutions. I don't think people realize how important it is for these students to make it. The more control we have over our own education, the more

control we will have over our lives," Sinclair said.

The evening concluded with many wishes of continued success and accomplishment for the SUNTEP program, its staff and students. □



CO-ORDINATOR

This unique position offers the challenge of actively participating in the growth & development of Alberta's eight Metis settlements. The ideal candidate will possess a minimum of five years related experience & an appropriate related background in administration.

Reporting directly to the President of the Federation, the Co-ordinator shall:

- ensure realistic core operating & project budgets are prepared for approval by the Board of Directors;
- ensure financial & progress reporting requirements of various funding agencies are met;
- under direction of the President, draft correspondence, proposals, statements, &

- informational materials;
- organize & attend Board of Directors meetings;
- supervision/training of project staff;
- administer daily operations of the Federation;
- make recommendations to the President on matters related to the promotion of stated objectives of the Federation.

Knowledge of Alberta government programs & northern Alberta would be advantageous. An understanding of Native history, culture, language & issues would be an asset.

Send resume with salary expected to: Mr. Elmer Goettker, President, Federation of Metis Settlements, 400 Dorchester Bldg., 10357-29th St., Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 1N3.

Competition is open until suitable candidate is found.

NATIVE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES GROUP

by Ron Rivard

Regina - The Native Employment Services Group has been established to provide employment services to the Native people of Saskatchewan. As was pointed out in the last edition of *New Breed*, (September 1981) we are operating from various offices throughout the province. The purpose of this article is to give you names and addresses of people in your area who can help you in the employment field. Our central office is located in Regina, at 301-2505-11th Avenue and the phone number is (306) 527-4691.

Staff located in Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Meadow Lake, Reserve-Hudson Bay, and Fort Qu'Appelle. Because of present funding, two positions are yet to be filled. These will be in Prince Albert and Yorkton. Once staffing is complete, our services will be available to those Native people who desire job training, employment

UPCOMING EVENT

JIM SINCLAIR ROAST

The Riel Local of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) will be sponsoring a fund-raising 'roast'. AMNSIS President Jim Sinclair will be the guest of honour. Roasters will be government officials and other individuals.

WHEN: Friday, October 16, 1981

WHERE: The Four Seasons
2401 Rothwell Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

TICKETS: AMNSIS members -
\$25.00 couple
\$15.00 single
Non-members
\$40.00 couple
\$25.00 single

Cocktail hour - 6:00 - 7:00 p.m.
Banquet, Roast & Dance to follow.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

For more information contact:
The Riel Local at 525-0387 or
Fred Bird at 527-8591.

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SOUTHEND TO GET NEW SCHOOL

by Vi Sanderson

Southend - According to Richard McKenzie, a local school board member in Southend, 150 miles north of La Ronge, the present school in that community does not meet the health or building standards of Saskatchewan. "The local school board has spent \$1000 on tar for the roof, and it still leaks every time it rains. There is no running water, it has to be hauled, the children have to use outside toilets and the furnace keeps breaking down," he said.

According to McKenzie, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) promised the people of South-



counselling or advice on the local labour markets. For advice on Native Employment Services, you can contact one of the Native Counsellors nearest you or write or phone our Regina office.

In addition to the Native Services Group, the Native Employment Management Board exists to govern our activities. Members of this body consist of:

Dona Desmarais - Chairperson
Walter Schoenthal - Co-chairperson
Rose Bishop
Dominique Lafontaine
Alvin Campeau
Murray Hamilton
Elaine Jessop
Brain Dagdick
Toby Stewart

This group represents areas of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, Saskatchewan Association of Native Women, and the Department of Continuing Education.

DIRECTOR

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Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan
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or

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Reserve, Saskatchewan S0E 0Y0
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end that a new school would be built by September 1981. McKenzie said that DNS had the funds to start construction of the new school this year but for reasons unknown to him, this did not happen. "We got a letter from DNS telling us money had been set aside for a new school."

The matter was then brought to the attention of the Northern Lights School Division (NLSD) by the local school board. A meeting took place with the NLSD, the school board and DNS officials. After the meeting took place, DNS officials informed the people of Southend that construction of a new school would commence in the spring of 1982.

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According to Joe Zbitnew, Executive Director for the NLSD, "there was a misunderstanding. The people thought it was supposed to be built this year." DNS hired the architect last spring with the approval of the NLSD board and plans for the school were drawn up. "I think the tenders are out now. Different contractors will make a bid and when the tender is awarded on November 1st or 15th, construction will begin shortly after. There will be a short delay as advertising takes time," Zbitnew said. □

NEW BOARD AT RIEL CRESAULTIS

by Carol Esquega

Regina - "We must be a strong organization. We have to unite and pull together for the sake of our young people; they are the people of tomorrow," said Annie Lavallee, new President of the Riel Cresaultis Senior Citizens (RCSC) in Regina.

Over 40 members of the RCSC attended a meeting on September 22, 1981 at the centre to discuss future activities such as bingos, luncheons and dances. The group also met with Al Taylor of New Horizons in regard to a grant of \$10,000 that had been with-

held because of the change over of the Board of Directors. He requested a new proposal be written along with a list of the new RCSC members.

Annie Lavallee, former board member, was elected September 10, 1981 as the President. The new board of directors include: Eva LaPierre, vice-president; Bernice Hagel, secretary; and Adeline Desjarlais, treasurer.

The meeting was also attended by Don Ross, Southeast Area Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, and Stu Herman of the Native Alcohol Council. Both welcomed and offered support to the new board.

Ross stated he, along with the Riel Local, would provide as much assistance and support as possible to the new board. Ross said they would help draw up the new proposal as requested by Mr. Taylor. Discussions will also be held with Social Planning Secretariate to try and get more funds for the RCSC.

Mr. Taylor said he had already made recommendations in securing \$5,000 for the RCSC. He added that he wants to see the members get the grant, and wants to see activities resume on a stronger basis. □

THE NATIVE URBAN EXPERIENCE

by Joan Beatty

Regina - One of the first national workshops focusing on urban Native problems was held in Regina, September 13-17, 1981. It was termed a great success by organizers of the conference. The meeting was hosted by the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres with funding from the Secretary of State.

Participants from all across Canada and from major voluntary organizations, corporations, governments and unions were invited to attend the conference and address such issues as employment, education, the Native family, housing, justice, friendship centres, and Native culture.

Wilf Blondeau, President of the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, said the meeting was held to allow all sectors of the Canadian society - government, non-native, and Native organizations, business and labour - to jointly address the concerns of the urban Native population.

Ed Broadbent, Leader of the New Democrat Party, Gordon Fairweather, Chairman of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, and the Honourable Walter Smishek, Minister of Urban Affairs for Saskatchewan, were among the guest speakers.

Employment

The consensus reached at one of the workshops dealing with employment was that governments, employers, and unions stop blaming each other for the lack of employment opportunities for Native people and get on with the task of improving the situation.

Ken Taylor, an affirmative action consultant for the Saskatchewan Region of the federal employment department, said one of the problems is the misinformation and misunderstanding about affirmative action. "It doesn't mean lowering standards or favoritism for Native applicants. All we're saying is that the Native people should not be artificially excluded from employment. We're not talking about lowering standards, we're talking about appropriate standards."



CONGRATULATIONS TO

The Acting Director of Native Employment Services, Louisa Muskego, upon receiving her B.A. in Psychology at the fall convocation of the University of Regina.

Del Josephson, a representative from the Energy and Chemical Workers Union, said the success of such programs depends on the co-operation between unions and employers.

Anita Laing, Program Analyst for the Native Employment Office in Ottawa, said equal work opportunity programs are only effective if hiring departments actively seek Native applicants.

Education

"I'm shocked that this province has not got off the ground in dealing with children of different cultures," Walter Currie, Assistant Director of the Gabriel Dumont Institute said during a workshop on education. School systems have a responsibility to protect the culture that is brought to the classroom and to help students maintain their identity, he said. "Condemning is too late. We have to do something about it," Currie said.

Housing

"Accommodation is an important factor in the lives of Native people moving to an urban setting. It serves to give them a feeling of permanency," said Gary Silver, an urban planner from Toronto.

Clare Brant, President of Wigwamen Incorporated in Toronto, a Native housing corporation, said low rental housing should be more than a roof over your head. It should be a way of putting stability in your life. He said rental units in his corporation are subsidized by the provincial government and geared to a rent basis of 25 percent of income.

David Tsow from Toronto said it used to be that buildings were built with no thought given to where they were located and who would live in them. This gave rise to project ghettos. "That is no longer the case. The idea now is to build low rental units that blend into and become part of the community," he said.

Indian Culture

Lawrence Lacendre said the preservation of Indian culture is directly linked to issues such as land claims and aboriginal rights. He said many Native people who attempt to live off the land find it impossible because of industrial development. "Somebody comes along and cuts down our trees so we can't run a trapline anymore," he said. In many cases, in order to qualify for welfare, Native people are forced to



Ed Broadbent

move into an urban centre. Lacendre said he has bitter feelings about this and is teaching his children how to survive as Native people. "When I left the land, there was no hope for me. But I saw the light and now I'm back on the land and land is the central issue. It gives us bargaining power but to keep it we have to be militant and do anything to keep our land and seize complete control of our educational system," he said.

Friendship Centres

A former executive director of the National Association of Friendship Centres from Toronto said the role of the friendship centres are caught in the middle. Ed Buller said most of the centres receive funding from Secretary of State. In 1979, Revenue Canada brought out a circular that said charitable organizations, like the friendship centres, that engage in politicking could lose their charitable donation status. But in order to continue receiving funding, a certain amount of politicking is needed, he said.

"On one hand, we have a government department giving us money to lobby. On the other hand, we have another government department saying we will lose our charitable number if we lobby," he said.

Christie Jefferson of Ottawa, executive director of the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, said friendship centres can expect to receive a reduction of money from the

federal government. She said indications are the federal government is going to cut some \$2 billion from social planning spending over the next five years. Friendship centres fall under this category.

Brigid Hayes, Co-ordinator of projects and research for the National Voluntary Organizations, said she fears for the future of the friendship centres because they have become more tied to governments at the expense of the people they are supposed to serve. □

NATIVE URBAN CONCERNS EDUCATIONAL WORKSHOP

by April Boyd

Regina - The week of September 14-17 was a busy one in Regina. The Provincial Association of Friendship Centres hosted the Native Urban Experience Conference. People from all across Canada participated in an intensive week of workshops.

The following recommendations were drawn up from the Education workshops. The facilitator was Dr. Walter Currie, Assistant Director of the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research in Regina.

Recommendations from the Education workshops:

A) Curriculum Content

1. Learning about the realities of society should be included in the primary grades and expanded through the succeeding levels.
2. Cultural awareness should be a part of the total curriculum to help the learner appreciate his own culture, to appreciate the culture of others, and to accept and respect the differences in a multi-cultural society.
3. With rapid change being such a part of life, learners must be given the necessary skills to cope with change.
4. The content must include a pragmatic relevant aspect for life skills, such as budgeting, use of agencies, completing application forms, finding employment.

B) Parents

1. The Native peoples and their organizations in urban communities should organize, with the school as the focal point, to strengthen their resources and efforts in order to effect the educational change(s) needed.

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2. Parents must be involved in their children's schools:

- (a) their involvement in the education process may serve as encouragement for their children to remain in school,
- (b) involving the parents demonstrates to the parents that they are a part of the process and are needed, and,
- (c) involvement through school boards, school committees, and community organizations, for example, would give parents greater input and control in the education their children receive.

C) Teaching Staff

1. Staffs must be expanded to include professional teachers and others from the community to meet the learning needs in this rapidly changing society.
2. Parents from the school community should be involved in the selection of professional teachers and teachers from the community.
3. Teachers in the classrooms and those in training need to be sensitized and prepared to work with learners of various cultures.

D) The Educational Process

1. All programs, such as elementary schools, alternative schools, community schools, teacher preparation, retraining and upgrading should receive a non-threatening, on-going evalua-



Peter Cardinal Jr. of Saddle Lake Education Authority, Alberta, Board Member of Umchinnahooks, a Native-run school with five Native educators teaching Kindergarten to Grade 9; future plans include establishing Grades 10-12.

tion to determine if their purposes are being achieved.

2. A political process must be found whereby innovative and radical change(s) in the educational process may be instituted easily.

3. Because the public educational process has not changed in more than one hundred years, because the Native peoples have been without involvement in the education of their children and themselves, because the present systems, provincial and federal, are not meeting the needs of the Native peoples,

It is recommended that a National Conference on Education be held in 1982, that it involve the people and professional Native educators, and that it examine the purpose(s) of education for Native peoples, the questions of jurisdiction, and the aspirations common to all Native peoples.

It is recommended that the preceeding be directed to:

Provincial and Territorial Ministers of Education and the Minister of the Department of Indian Affairs; Provincial School Trustees Associations; Native organizations; Teacher organizations, provincial and federal; media for information to the public; Universities and Faculties of Education; and to all conference delegates for information and action. □





The most colourful part of the shows was the grand entrance of all the pow-wow dancers.



With Osborne Turner and his band providing some toe tapping fiddling music, the square dancers were enjoyed by everyone as they did some fancy foot work.



The highlight of every show at the Indian-Metis Pavillion was the performance of the 'Hoop Dance' by well known Indian Dancer, Billy Britain of Saskatoon.





Elvis Gray from Alberta, with his deep voice and side comments, drew laughs and claps from everyone who heard him.



Violet Naytowhow from Sturgeon Lake Reserve, delighted everyone with her 'Olivia Newton John style' of singing. Violet also composes some of her own songs.

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CONFERENCES

Canadian Indian Lawyers Association (CILA) Annual General Assembly & Workshop

Northstar Inn
Winnipeg, Manitoba
November 20, 21, 22, 1981

"Traditional Indian Law and Tribal Courts" is the theme. Within these topics, two current issues, the Canadian Constitution and Indian Child Welfare Rights, will be addressed.

The workshop is open to the public. CILA encourages all Canadian Indigenous Associations and Nations to send representatives. Government agencies dealing with these issues will also find it beneficial.

For more information or for workshop attendance notification, contact:

Clem Chartier
c/o AMNSIS
1170-8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
Phone: (306) 525-6721
Bill Babcock, Sec./Treas.
c/o National Indian Brotherhood
222 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Phone: (613) 236-0673
Murray Sinclair
c/o Four Nations Confederacy
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Phone: (203) 944-8245

"Communities & Crime"

Travelodge Motor Hotel
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
October 23, 24, 25, 1981

A conference sponsored by the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan.

Pre-registration only:
registration fee \$25.00
students \$15.00

Includes Saturday and Sunday luncheon, banquet and dance.

To register or for further information call 527-6657 in Regina or 244-8347 in Saskatoon.

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Omamawiki-Atoskewin (Working Together) Conference

Centre of the Arts
Regina, Saskatchewan
November 22-25, 1981

A conference of Saskatchewan people - Indian, Metis, Non-Status, and Non-Native - working together towards a greater understanding and appreciation of common issues and concerns.

Topics to be addressed:

Economic Development and Employment, Education and Culture, Social and Health Concerns, Political Institutions and Involvement, Aboriginal Rights and Land Issues, and Communications.

Registration fees:

\$25.00 per person

Deadline for registration is:

November 3, 1981

For further information contact:

The Conference Co-ordinator
Conference Office
University Extension
University of Regina
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0A2

Phone: 584-4810/4895

Endorsements: The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

AWASIS Indian and Native Education Council Conference

Sands Hotel
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
October 29, 30, 31, 1981

The aim of the conference is to facilitate and support teachers and other educators in providing quality education for all Native students.

Registration fees:

\$30.00 members

\$35.00 non-members

For registration or further information contact:

Donna Sanderson
2256 Queen Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
Phone: 763-2238

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Review

E PI MAWINIHUTH



by Bonnie Boyd

Regina - The Association for Native Development in the Performing and Visual Arts (ANDPVA), a non-profit organization, was organized in 1974, with the primary concern of promoting awareness of Native Canadian art and tradition to all Canadians; the Native Theatre School being an important vehicle in attaining this goal. On September 14th & 15th, during a conference hosted by the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres on Native Urban Concerns, Regina was treated to the eighth seasonal Native Theatre production: E Pi Mawinihuth.

This year's four week long summer workshop at Heathcote, Ontario, brought together eleven Native students representing six Native Nations and four provinces: Kelly Abram, Oneida, Southwold, Ontario; Jacqueline Bouvier, Metis, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; Victoria Brandon, Saulteaux, Winnipeg, Manitoba (not present for the Native Theatres Regina debut); Rosa Diabo, Arawak, Toronto, Ontario; Duane Favel, Metis, Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan; Melvin John, Cree, Bonnyville, Alberta; Cathy Menard, Metis, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Pete Oka, Blood, Standoff, Alberta; Bob Whitehawk, Saulteaux, Kamsack, Saskatchewan; Darrel Wildcat, Cree, Hobbema, Alberta.

New Breed



John Buller



Ted Hicks.

Through intensive workshops conducted by professionals, theatre skills such as mime, movement, clowning, mask construction and voice control were explored. Also of equal importance was the true feeling of trust and community that developed from it all. With this unity E Pi Mawinihuth was staged.

The production explored the dilemma many Native youth are in today: a case of mistaken identity, the imbalance of living in a dominant non-native society, and loss of solid awareness of the beauty of our peoples true inheritance. For impact, extreme examples were used. The setting and atmosphere of the production were based on a wild west show. It then gave way to a moralistic and yet much more compassionate portrayal of a Native man (played by Darrel Wildcat) suddenly confronted with the reality of his indifference to the potential that life offers and the elder medicine man's (played by Pete Oka) invitation to attain that potential.

This theme has brought ANDPVA under fire from the more traditional Native people regarding content and form of presentation.

It is unfortunate that many of our young Native people have lost or are losing touch with the reality of their potential. Somehow these people must be reached. Perhaps ANDPVA can be recognized as a tool to this end. □

Book Reviews

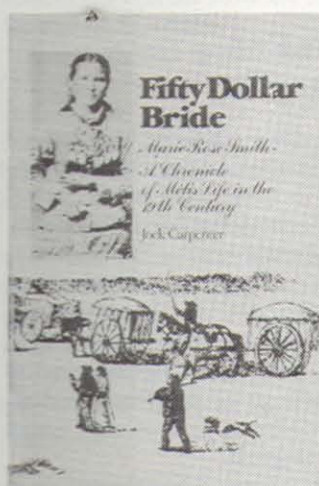
from the shelves of dumont library

FIFTY DOLLAR BRIDE, MARIE ROSE SMITH - A CHRONICLE OF METIS LIFE IN THE 19th CENTURY by Jock Carpenter

Marie Rose Smith, the author's grandmother, was born in 1861 at Fort Garry in Manitoba. Using her diaries as a base, the author has re-created Marie Rose's life as her family followed the buffalo herds, travelling in Red River carts and creating a

livelihood from trading. At the age of sixteen, Marie Rose was married to a Scandinavian for the price of fifty dollars. She and her husband had 16 children and ultimately settled near Lethbridge, Alberta. Marie Rose died in 1960. By giving us Marie's story, Jock Carpenter has painted a vivid picture of the life of Metis women in Canada in the 19th century.

GRAY'S PUBLISHING LTD.
Sydney, B.C., 1977.



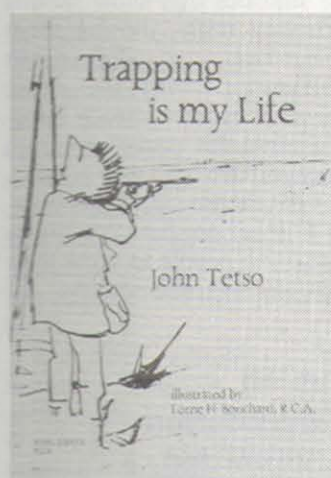
TRAPPING IS MY LIFE by John Tetso

illustrated by Lorne H. Bouchard

John Tetso was a Slavey Indian who lived near Fort Simpson, NWT. This book is a collection of his writings recalling vividly his life as a trapper. The chapters here reveal beaver hunting tricks, Christmases spent on the trapline, family life on the trapline, and a deep respect for the land he lived in.

Tetso was a man who saw two worlds before him. He was saddened by the rapidly growing numbers of his people who opted for life in the settlements, giving up their traditional lifestyles. He preferred and followed the independent life of a trapper. The harshness of this life and its rewards are recorded here in his own words.

PETER MARTIN ASSOC. LTD.
RCA Toronto, 1977.

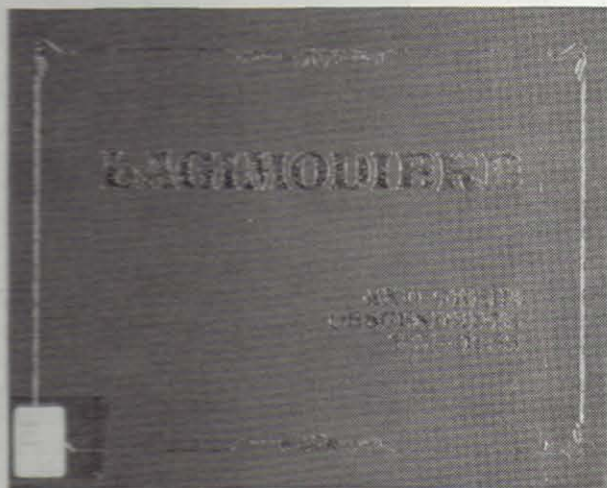


LAGIMODIERE AND THEIR DESCENDENTS 1635 to 1885 by Hector Coutu

Louis Riel was the grandson of Marie Ann and Jean Baptiste Lagimodiere whose family history has been presented to us in Coutu's book. By bringing together short biographies of the members of his family and recreating the story of the Lagimodieres in the Canadian Northwest, the author has provided us with a very personal view of some of the people and events which led up to 1885. He has also shed some new light on the complex figure of Louis Riel by recreating his family, an aspect of the man often ignored by historians.

Coutu's book will be of interest to those related to the Lagimodiere family and to those who are tracing their own family tree and adding another chapter to Canadian history.

CO-OP PRESS LTD.
Edmonton, 1980.



Rabbits For Uranium City

Uranium City - Special species of rabbits will soon be making their appearance in Uranium City in an attempt to encourage local food production. The rabbits, unlike bush rabbits, are coming from Alberta. They are New Zealand whites, rex angora, checkered giant and Himalayan rabbits. This project will be paid for by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) as part of their small livestock program.

Jim Oliver, chief agrologist, isn't too optimistic about the idea of raising the rabbits. He said, "although you read statistics that show rabbits reproduce very easily, moving them from their natural surroundings might prove otherwise." On the other hand, he said they have already introduced geese into this kind of program and the results have been very good.

Besides the rabbits, DNS has operations in 27 other northern communities encouraging people to grow their own vegetables and raise poultry. □

Options '80 - Recommendation Being Submitted To Government

Northern Sask. - The only group holding back the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) from proceeding with legislation to introduce a new Municipalities Act for Northern Saskatchewan is the nine Local Community Authorities (LCA's). DNS and LCA officials will be meeting in Prince Albert shortly, where the LCA's will decide either to reject or approve various options outlined.

According to Lawrence Yew of DNS, the Northern Municipal Council (NMC) which represents the 24 Local Advisory Councils (LAC's), and the Saskatchewan Association of Northern Communities (SANC) have already submitted their recommendations to the government and have reached a consensus.

In April of this year, Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, announced that consultations would begin with northern people in the establishment of a local government structure. An Options '80 Task Force Committee was formed with representatives from NMC, LAC, SANC and DNS.

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

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

According to Vital Morin, overseer for the Ile-a-la-Croix LCA, if the government does not accept their recommendations there will be further meetings which could delay the implementation of the new Act. □

Native Survival School Expands

Saskatoon - The Native Survival School, which began in September 1980, is a three-way pilot project of the Saskatoon Catholic School Board, the Native Parents' Council, and the Department of Education, who finance the project. The school offers Native youth a credit program of about one-half Indian and Native heritage, cultural and "lifestyle" classes, and one-half academics.

This fall the school will take on new staff and expand its operations. A new position of a pupil service worker has been added to help maintain contact with the students' homes. Emil Bell, a social worker and former member of the Parents' Council, has been appointed to this new position. The school board has also hired a principal, Bob Regnier, to replace last year's position of co-ordinator, and assume the curriculum developer's job in a transfer from the Council. Regnier will be on loan for at least one year from the University of Saskatchewan. Myrna Yuzicapi will continue as the Council's co-ordinator.

Two-thirds of last year's original 59 students completed the program.

Board chairman, Phil Hammel, said the school is "supposed to be a temporary stop" for youth who have left the conventional school system. "The objective is not to retain students necessarily for the whole year. If a student can profit from a two-month stay, or two weeks, then that's fine."

John Lewchuk, Associate Director of Special Services, said interest appears high for the new school year. About 55 students are "on the books" already, and he is optimistic the goal of 75 will be reached, when a fourth teacher is to be hired. □

Single Parents Handbook

Regina - When a marriage breaks up, a single parent faces many heavy pressures: emotional, legal, financial and practical. Often, single parents feel that they are the only person to ever face the doubts and fears and the strong emotions that accompany separation. How does the separation affect the children? When is it necessary to go for help and who can help anyway?

Those questions and much more are now answered in the "Single Parents Handbook", put together by the Single Parent Support Group and Women in Need. It is only the second such self-help handbook to be published in Canada. A total of 15,000 copies will be distributed free of charge in the Regina area.

The Single Parents Support Group, a group of agencies serving single parents, identified a need among single parents for more information. This information was of two kinds: emotional, legal and practical and knowledge of resources available in the community to help. What is normal? If things are not normal, where can you go for help?

Women in Need, a member of the Single Parent Support Group, volunteered its staff to do the research and writing involved in compiling a booklet which would give both practical information and a list of the resources available in the community.

This book is designed to help the single parent cope with the immediate problems and emotions she/he will

face and to give enough information to help the single parent get her/his feet on the ground and avoid many of the problems that she/he would face otherwise. It encourages the single parent to insist on her/his rights and live up to her/his responsibilities.

Copies are available from all the agencies of the Single Parent Support Group, Social Assistance Plan offices, the Women's Division, Saskatchewan Labour. All single parents living in Regent and Greer Courts will automatically receive a copy. □

North Saskatchewan Water Quality Studied

Regina - The provincial Environment Department has initiated a study to determine water quality in the North Saskatchewan River. Don Waite, spokesman for the department, said in addition to determining the baseline water quality, the study will evaluate the effects that changes in quality have on aquatic plants and animals.

The main sources of waste along the river in Saskatchewan are thought to be the Saskatchewan Hospital at Battleford, the Prince Albert pulp mill and the cities of Lloydminster, North Battleford and Prince Albert.

The river will be studied in sections during the three-year period. This summer, Environment staff are concentrating on the river stretch from the Alberta border to the Borden bridge, about 45 kilometres northwest of Saskatoon.

Next year they will study the section of the river from the bridge to the river that connects with the South Saskatchewan River, east of Prince Albert.

The Environment Department hopes to have the work to the Manitoba border complete by 1983. They will then prepare a final report for public release. The report will serve as a basis for future water management programs. □

Saskatchewan Native Daycare Committee

Saskatoon - Elaine Jessop, President of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association (SNWA) announced on August 21, 1981 that a Saskatchewan Native Daycare Committee had been formed. The eight member committee

New Breed

includes representatives from SNWA, Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan and the Provincial Association of Friendship Centres.

"The Committee is a result of intense lobbying done with the provincial government to recognize the fact that Native people must play a greater role in the development and control of Native daycare," Jessop said.

The Committee feels the development of a model Native Daycare Centre should be given top priority. Quality care for our children is a right that concerns us all. As of May, 1981, there were only four Native Daycare Centres in Saskatchewan. "We need more centres like these, where our cultural values are an integral part of the daily program, where our language and beliefs are transmitted to our children, in a caring and understanding way," Jessop said.

In addition to adopting nine objectives at their first Committee meeting, the women passed a resolution calling for the participation of "women elders" in the development of a distinctly "Native" daycare philosophy. "It was felt that we needed to learn more about child rearing from a Native perspective and that the elders could teach us and guide us," said Committee members.

The Committee said even though high quality daycare has already been proven to be good for children - emotionally, intellectually and physically, most daycare services in Canada are still not good enough (this is in terms of facilities, staff training, child-staff ratio, programs, nutrition, etc.). The Committee said this was because daycare has not been developed from a child's needs perspective.

"Only when daycare is developed primarily because it is recognized to be 'good for children' will we see 'high quality daycare'," said the Committee. □

Outreach Contract Extended

La Ronge - There is a good possibility that the Norsask Native Outreach Association will receive a one year contract to continue their operations with funding from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Ann Dorion, Director of

Outreach said negotiations and details are still being worked out.

Previous agreements have been fixed at three month periods. The Association's current contract expired at the end of September.

Outreach was established in 1980. "Outreach was formed because of the inability of agencies like Canada Manpower to deliver services to outlying northern communities," Dorion said.

Outreach has 17 field workers who work out of their communities. It is an employment referral agency, also offering occupational and vocational counselling to northern residents.

Between April and June 1981, the association recorded 440 placements. □

Two NMC Counsellors In By Acclamation

La Ronge - Gordon Carle of Area IV and Don Schweitzer of Area V were re-elected for another two year terms to the Northern Municipal Council (NMC). Nominations were recently accepted for three areas including Area III. Richard Lafleur of Sled Lake is being challenged by Mike Blackman of Jans Bay for Area III. The elections will take place on October 7.

The NMC administers 24 Local Advisory Councils (LAC) in the north. Area IV includes Timber Bay, Weyakwin, Missinip, Stanley Mission, Brabant, Southend and Kinosao. Area V includes Denare Beach, Pelican Narrows, Deschambeault Lake, and Sturgeon Landing. Area III includes Cole Bay, Jans Bay, Dore Lake, Sled Lake, and Patuanak.

If a proposed Northern Municipalities Act is passed in the fall legislature, the NMC will be phased out in the spring of 1983. □



Bits & Pieces....



Never Too Old!

Chicago - Everyone laughed when Charlie, a 25 year old Tapir (a cousin to the pig) was chosen as the mate for Lucy, a vigorous six year old. The Endangered Species Scientific Authority in Washington said Charlie was probably too old to be a father. Charlie's age is the equivalent of about 75 for a human.

But, Charlie fooled them. Lucy gave birth to a 7.2 kilogram male. His son has dots and stripes of white on brown, which he will lose as he grows.

Joe Davis, superintendant of mammals said despite their age difference, they hit it off right from the start.

Davis said 30 years is the life span of a Malayan Tapir. Only 129 are in captivity in the world.



Chickens Need New Legs To Support Body

British Columbia - A new strain of chickens has been developed by the provincial agriculture research station in Fraser Valley. These new chickens put on weight in an amazingly short time. In fact, they grow so big, so fast, their legs can't support their bodies and they keep toppling over. Consequently they're getting breast blisters from falling over, thus reducing their commercial value. The research station is now breeding a strain with stronger legs.

Ridiculous! Talk about tampering with nature for bigger profits!

New Breed



Magic Mushroom Pickers Receive Setback

Victoria - Magic mushroom pickers received a setback when the provincial government recently announced changes to the Trespass Act giving police more authority to nab trespassers on private property. Under the new legislation, police may arrest, without a warrant, any person they believe to be trespassing on fenced areas or private land which has clearly and visibly posted notices prohibiting trespass.

The legislation is apparently the result of complaints from Vancouver Island farmers about people trespassing on their land to pick the so-called magic mushrooms which contain an hallucinogenic substance known as psilocybin.



Lionesses To Go On The Pill

Namibia, Africa - Lionesses in this country are being forced to go on the pill. A five year drought, the worst recorded in history, has upset the normal balance of nature. Under natural conditions time would restore that balance.

Game rangers have been forced to shoot more than 1,000 antelope,

kudu, springbok and gemsbok in the worst affected western regions. These animals are grazers with little left to graze on. The predators such as the lions, have experienced a population explosion because of the plentiful supply of weakened game.

It might seem undignified to subject the king of beasts to the human invention of contraception, but it was either this or the bullet.

Male Nasal Contraceptive Being Tested

Nashville, Tenn. - An artificial hormone tested on animals and human volunteers may lead to a safe male contraceptive taken as a nasal spray or nose drops. The artificial hormone's effects are believed to be reversible, said Dr. David Rubin, a professor at Vanderbilt University. Rubin declined to comment on the results of a recent study using male volunteers. He would only say that the conclusions of the tests were "promising"

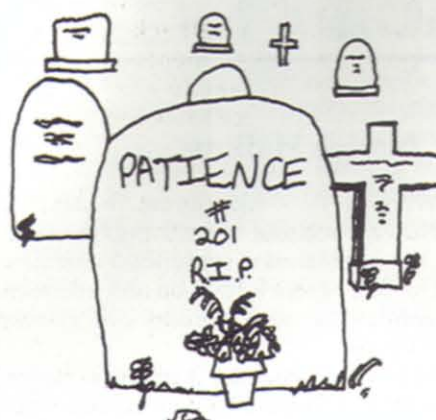


Shooting Can Be Very Expensive

Washington - Shooting a bald eagle in the United States can become very expensive. An Oregon man was fined \$2,500 and given a 30-day suspended jail sentence last July for shooting the protected bird.

Officials say an estimated 200 bald and golden eagles are illegally shot every year.

'Patience', the name of the 3 year old bird that was shot, had been captured last October in Glacier National Park. She was equipped with a matchbook sized radio transmitter so her migratory movements could be tracked. A radio signal from the transmitter led to the arrest and sentencing of the man who shot her.



DID YOU KNOW??

- The name of the first big Metis settlement in Canada was the Red River Settlement or Assiniboia.
- The first Metis Premier of Manitoba (1878-1887) was John Norquay.
- Women who are long-time users of birth control pills face double or triple the usual risk of heart attack, even after they stop using the pill.
- The calendar is a method of identifying the passage of time. Days, months and years are based on astronomical periods. The day is the time it takes the earth to make one revolution on its axis. The month is associated with the period of orbiting of the moon around the earth. And the year has to do with the orbiting of the earth around the sun.
- A season is one of four periods into which the year is divided by the annual changes in the sun's declination. For 1981, spring began March 20, and summer began June 20. Autumn will begin September 22, and winter will officially be upon us December 21.
- Grounds for divorce in Canada are: adultery, sodomy, bestiality, rape or homosexual act, bigamy, physical or mental cruelty, imprisonment (3 out of 5 years cumulative) (2 years of long-term), gross addiction to alcohol or a narcotic (3 years), disappearance (3 years), non-consummation (1 year), separation, desertion by petitioner (5 years).
- The marriageable age in Saskatchewan is 18 years, without parental consent or 16-18 with parental consent.

WARNING!!!
Visiting your dentist
may be hazardous to
your health



Radiation Warning From Dentists X-Ray Machines

Ottawa - Dentists are being warned about faulty x-ray machines which could expose a patient to excessive amounts of radiation. Dr. Peter Waight, chief of Ottawa's Consumer and Clinical Radiation Hazard Division, said the machines manufactured by Siemens Electric Ltd., have a design

fault in the timing mechanism that could lead to prolonged x-ray bursts. The federal government is advising dentists to be doubly sure buttons are properly released and not to put too much faith in the timers. Although the government has prohibited further sales of the equipment and is requiring the company to correct the timers, they are allowing continued use of the machines.

Mouthwash to Help Stop Smoking

Montreal - A Montreal doctor has come out with a new mouthwash to help people stop smoking. Dr. William Najjar says the mouthwash, sold under the name Tabanil, works like any other mouthwash for non-smokers. But just have one puff on a cigarette after using the mouthwash and "it reacts immediately, negatively and decisively. Its lasting effect will make the thought of a second or third drag as welcome as shin splints," he said.



Pony Express Would Have Been Quicker

Montreal - A letter sent in 1967 finally arrived at its destination (three kilometres away) in 1981 - fourteen years later. When it arrived the company had to pay 26 cents postage due. The company controller said it took them a while to realize that the letter, containing a cheque, was actually mailed fourteen years ago.



New United Native Nations President

KAMPLOOPS, B.C. - Bob Warren was elected president of the United Native Nations (UNN) during the organization's fifth annual assembly in Kamloops, British Columbia on July 1-5, 1981. Warren was formerly vice-president of UNN.

In keeping with a resolution passed at the assembly on July 4th, Warren said he would try to meet with the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) President George Manuel to discuss the Canadian constitution.

The resolution called for the UNN executive to establish a closer working relationship with the UBCIC to ensure that Native rights are entrenched in the new constitution.

In his pre-election speech, Warren stressed the need for unity within the organization, saying that despite the relative youth of the five year old organization, it had been quite successful in uniting non-status people in the province.

"I think we have been able to demonstrate that we, with our different tribal group areas, nationalities, cultures, geographic barriers and economic bases, have been able to identify our individual positions, and are still able to work together," Warren said.

Former president Bill Wilson did not seek re-election but will remain active with the organization as vice-president. He won the position by acclamation. □

Funding For Inuit Television And Broadcasting

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced in July 1981 that interim funding has been approved for Inuit production and broadcasting services. Approximately \$3.9 million will be made available to the Inuit for up to two years until more permanent arrangements can be made.

The funding will allow the Inuit people to continue the television broadcasting projects already begun by Inuit Tapirsat of Canada (ITC) in the eastern Arctic and Taqramiut Nipingat Inc. (TNI) in northern Quebec.

The Inuit had earlier expressed concern that the English and French language programming now available portrays mostly southern lifestyles and values which pose a threat to survival of their language, social structures and culture.

After five years of pilot projects with the assistance from the Department of Communications Anik B. Program, ITC and TNI have demonstrated the ability to produce significant quantities of television programming in the Inuit language. The projects have been successful through good management, broad and intensive community involvement and a high degree of professionalism on the part of the Inuit employees and trainees. To date, skilled production staff of about 50 Inuit have gained their training experience from these projects.

The interim funding will keep the staff and facilities operating while sources and mechanisms for long-term programming are being developed. □

New Breed

Native Hotline

ROOSEVELTOWN, N.Y. - Akwesasne Notes, the twelve-year old Native American journal published from Mohawk Nation, has established a world-wide emergency response network to alert people by bulletin and phone-tree in the event of conflicts or other emergencies involving Native peoples.

To date, the Emergency Response International Network (ERIN) has responded to crises in Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, South Dakota, Arizona and on Indian reservations throughout the U.S. and Canada.

In each instance ERIN has been able to generate hundreds of letters, phone calls, and other aid for Native people who have been arrested or assaulted or whose lives or livelihoods have been jeopardized.

Those interested in putting their names on the ERIN mailing list or participating in the emergency phone-tree network may contact the organization c/o:

Akwesasne Notes

Mohawk Nation

Roosevelt, N.Y., 13683

Phone: (518) 358-9531

Berger Speaks To Metis

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - Chief Justice Thomas Berger, speaking to the assembled delegates of the NWT Metis Association at their ninth annual assembly, August 21, 1981, said he was pleased to see the progress Native groups have made in the North. "It's been very heart-warming for me to meet old friends and see how much has been done here, how much has been gained in the time that has passed since I handed in my report and completed my work in 1977. I'm impressed by the way Native organizations have made their influence felt."

Berger said the influence of Native people in the Norman Wells pipeline decision is testimony to the growth and development of Native organizations in the Mackenzie Valley.

Berger noted that one of the most important and impressive documents produced in recent years, making Canadians aware of the claims of the Native people, is the report of the Daniels Commission, sponsored by the Native Council of Canada. He said it set out in detail and eloquence the Metis and Non-Status position on the constitution of Canada.

Berger also said the Metis had come a long way since the days when Prime Minister John A. MacDonald said there was no such thing as a Metis Nation and that Metis must choose between being Indian or white.

Berger concluded his remarks by wishing the delegates well in their assembly and in negotiations with the federal government. "With good will on all sides, I'm sure the results of the negotiations will work for the good of all people in the Northwest Territories." □

Native Press
August 28, 1981
Oct. /81

Yukon Native Elders Program

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - The Federal government has approved funds for an Interim Benefit Program for the Yukon Native Elders. Yukon land claims negotiators agreed that the participation of many elders in the final settlement will be diminished because of their advanced years and have decided that some immediate benefits should be made available for them.

Persons over 60 years of age will be entitled to be paid from an interest free loan of about \$600,000 per year against settlement compensation. The benefits retroactive to July 1, 1980 will continue for a period of two years or until an agreement-in-principle is reached. □

Metis Newsletter
NWT Metis Assoc., July 3, 1981

Journalism Students Graduate

ONTARIO - Five students recently graduated from the Program in Journalism For Native People (PJNP) at the University of Western Ontario in London. The program was designed specifically for Native people.

Funding for the program came from the Donner Canadian Foundation, with the one-year, three semester diploma program under the mantle of Western's School of Journalism.

To graduate, each student had to successfully complete 18 subjects. Three of the eighteen were Masters level courses.

The five Native graduates are: Howard Bernard of the Golden Lake Reserve in Ontario, editor of Indian News; Juanita Rennie, assistant editor of the Ontario Indian; Robert Lafontaine, freelance journalist from Saskatchewan; Joanne MacDonald, a reporter for the Yukon Indian News; and Bob Belfry, assistant editor of Indian News. □

Native Outreach Offices To Open

ALBERTA - Five employment offices run by the Native Outreach Association of Alberta will reopen September 24, Pat Anderson, president of the association, said recently.

Outreach offices will reopen in Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Centre, High Level and Fort McMurray. Anderson said the association has been able to rehire 18 persons to staff the offices thanks to the Alberta government's decision to fund the project.

The association has requested \$272,570 in provincial funding to keep operating to the end of March. Anderson has not heard back from the province as to the amount of funding available but anticipates the budget will not be a problem.

The federal government cancelled its financing of the Outreach Employment Program September 1 in favor of establishing community-sponsored programs offering similar services.

The Alberta government announced it would pick up the federal share of payments after Native leaders sharply criticized the move. □

Kainai News
September, 1981

Non-Status Promised Hunting Privileges

YELLOWKNIFE, NWT - Federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, John Munro, said he will find a way to give non-status Indians hunting privileges in the Yukon. Speaking at the Native Assembly in Yellowknife, recently, he said he will send his assistant Deputy Minister to Whitehorse to discuss special arrangements for hunting privileges for the MacKenzie Delta Non-Status Indians.

Under the present legislation, only status Indians and Eskimos are allowed to hunt for food on any unoccupied Crown Land.

Munro told Dene leaders in Yellowknife that he will change the Yukon Act, if necessary, to allow Non-Status Indians to hunt.

Yukon Renewable Resources Minister, Dan Lang, said he was upset a statement with such major consequences for the Yukon was made "off the cuff" in Yellowknife. He is concerned that new legislation might be abused by hunters resulting in mass slaughtering and selling of the Porcupine caribou herd in the NWT. □

Indian Woman's Rights Violated

GENEVA - Canada violated an international civil rights covenant in denying Sandra Lovelace permission to return to her home reservation, a U.N. Human Rights Committee ruled recently.

"The Committee concludes that to deny Sandra Lovelace the legal right to reside on the Tobique Reserve is a breach of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," a Committee report said.

"And to prevent her recognition as belonging to the Maliseet Band is an unjustifiable denial of her rights under the Covenant ratified by Canada in 1976," the report said.

The report pointed out that at the time Lovelace lost her status as an Indian in May 1970, Canada had not acceded to the Covenant.

"However, the Committee considers the essence of Mrs. Lovelace's complaint concerns the continuing effect of Canada's Indian Act, in denying her legal status as an Indian," the report said.

The Committee said the provision of the Indian Act which allowed an Indian man to marry a white woman without losing his rights and status as an Indian but caused Indian women to lose theirs on marriage to a non-Indian was "discriminatory".

The Edmonton Sun

Funding For Land Claims Research

MANIPOGO BEACH, MAN. - The Leaf Rapids Local of the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF) presented a cheque for \$10,000 for the Metis Local Trust Fund at their annual assembly held this year.

The Local said after years of researching and documenting numerous cases where Metis land had been exploited through various unscrupulous schemes, it was time for the MMF to fight back for what had been rightfully theirs.

Its argument is that the Metis people still have aboriginal rights and land claims that have never been extinguished.

The Local has issued a challenge to all other Locals to match this donation. □

Oct./81

Wild Rice Recipes

Wild Rice Casserole:

1-6 oz. package Wild rice
 1 cup finely diced celery
 1/2 cup minced onion
 4 tablespoons of butter until tender
 or straw colored.
 1 can beef consomme
 1/2 can water
 1 small can mushrooms and
 juice
 1/2 tsp. monosodium glutamate

Drain Wild rice, combine all
 ingredients in a heavy kettle
 and boil vigorously until
 moisture is absorbed (45
 minutes) or until your preference
 of moisture content is reached.
 If you prefer extra dry Wild
 rice, place ingredients in a
 casserole and bake at 250
 degrees for 20 minutes or
 until ready to serve. (Makes
 6 average servings.)

Wild Rice Casserole:

Wild Rice Casserole:

1-6 oz. package Wild rice
 6 pork chops or a lb. of link
 sausage
 3 tablespoons of butter
 1 cup chopped celery
 1 chopped onion (large)
 1 chopped green pepper
 1 small can of mushrooms
 1 can mushroom soup
 1 can of milk

Wash and cook Wild rice. Put into
 a casserole. Brown meat, add
 vegetables and cook until tender.
 Season to taste, then add the
 mushrooms. Add mushroom
 soup thinned with one can of
 milk. Heat well and pour over
 casserole rice. Bake 30 minutes
 at 345 degrees.

Wild Rice Casserole:

Lyrics of Inclination

No Man's Land

Jeanine reached up
to clasp the old Chief's hand,
"Please come along with me,
I know the way.
The beaver builds once more
his native land behind a fence,
where otters dive and play.
I want to be there, Grandpa,
come to-day and watch me feed
the fawn and gentle deer,
for shy ones need not hide
from those that prey.
The road is long
and I have much to fear;
with you so tall beside me,
strange shadows disappear."
"Sit down beside me,
Child of Bright Sun.
I cannot go
and face your lovely deer.
I see a ground
where buffalo still run,
tall trees and grass so green,
wide valleys near small camps,
and rivers dancing cool and clear,
where ancient spirits roam.
A voice I hear,
so you must go alone,
my small Jeanine;
I'll wait here, between nowhere,
and where I have been."

Tore Bennodden
Rendalen, Norway

Incongruity

She sits
Beside the pink and green matchbox,
Puffing slowly on the pipe
Held in a hand
So brown.
Her face a wrinkled mat
From many thousand suns.
She waits.
Blurred eyes seeing not
The postage stamp of lawn.

Anonymous

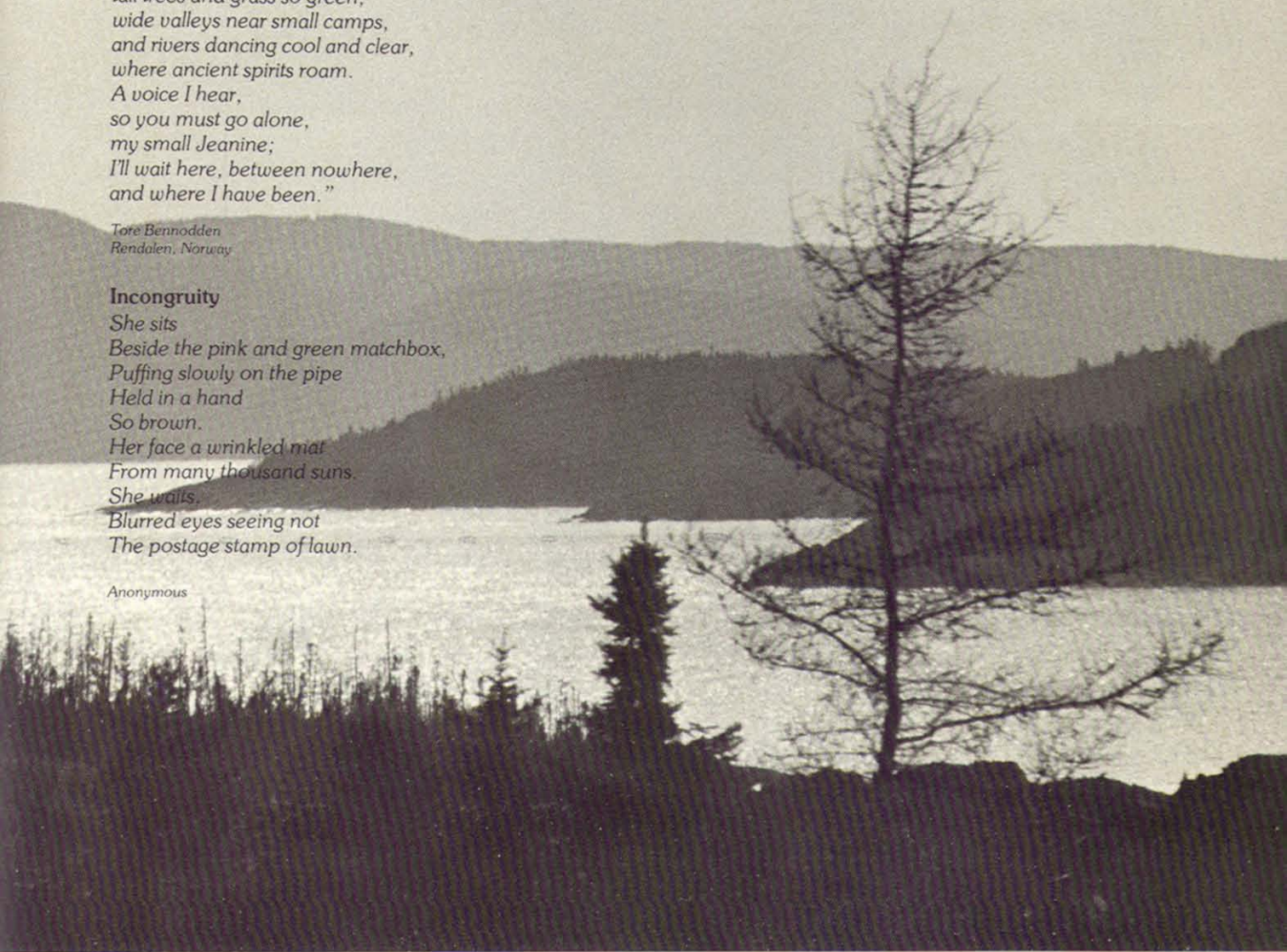
Those early morning hours
We were together,
as one.

You filled me with love,
for life, for being.

As I sit alone
My thoughts are of you
Happiness flows through,
the pores of my skin, my eyes.

I thank you
For filling me,
my empty heart.
I hope I overfilled,
Your full heart.

Wanda Fietz
La Ronge, Sask.





DREE helping Saskatchewan grow.

Special ARDA

Improved income and employment opportunities are made available to native business people by the Special ARDA program. Special ARDA can provide funding, management advice, counselling and training to native entrepreneurs.

HELPING OPPORTUNITIES GROW

The Northlands Agreement

Programs are designed to increase opportunities for residents in Northern Saskatchewan to participate in the economic, social and institutional life of Saskatchewan. Several federal and provincial government agencies work co-operatively with Northern Saskatchewan residents.

HELPING COMMUNITIES GROW

Regional Development Incentives Program

Financial incentives are offered to manufacturing and processing industries to invest in Saskatchewan. The investment projects include new facilities, and expansion or modernization of existing facilities. Incentives are offered to encourage economic activity and improve employment opportunities.

HELPING EMPLOYMENT GROW

The Special Investment Tax Credit

50% of the capital costs of assets acquired for manufacturing and processing activities in Northern Saskatchewan can be credited against your federal tax payable. Your project can be a new facility, an expansion, or a modernization. There is no project size limit, no minimum, no maximum.

HELPING YOUR ASSETS GROW

Canada



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Regional
Economic
Expansion

Éxpansion
Économique
Régionale

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