October 1986

Volume 17 No.9

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

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Touch Of

This month, we look at some fashion favorites that were popular in the 1800's. Although these photographs were taken over a hundred years ago, we believe that good fashion ideas are immortal. See if you notice any similarities between these creations and those available in todays fashion conscious shops.



Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, mother of Honore' Joseph Jaxon, Riel's personal secretary.



Marguerite wears a period dress which is accented with buttons down the full length of the garment and a tight fitting bodice. Fringes along the upper body and around the bell of the skirt highlight the ensemble. A fringed scarf worn around the neck and fastened below the chin, complete the outfit.

Mrs. Jackson's dress differs slightly from Marguerites. The buttoned front extends only halfway down and the sleeves are puffed at the shoulder, adding a special accent. A full lace collar adds the final touch to this once popular, fashion hit.



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"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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Articles submitted to New Breed and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per column inch (10pt., 13 pica). All articles must be signed, however, your name will be withheld upon request. Views expressed are not necessarily those of Wehtamatowin Corporation and free expression of opinion is invited. We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

Photos that are submitted with articles shall be paid for at the rate of \$5.00 per published photo. These shall be returned upon request.

Poems submitted will be paid at the rate of 75 cents per line, minimum \$5.00 and maximum \$25.00.

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FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR by Jean

Now that Batoche is over for another year and the kids are back to school, evrything has seemed to calm down a bit for the time being. I'm trying to enjoy it as much as possible because I have a sneaky suspicion that it isn't going to last for long.

More staff changes occured in our offices this month and those new people are introduced in our staff box on page one.

This issue has some very special features which I'm sure you'll appreciate, so I encourage you to make an extra effort to read every word.

Included in this month's issue is a special centre page, pull-out section which we ask you to complete and return. It is a questionnaire which will tell us what you want to see in your NEW BREED as well as what you think we are doing well and in what areas you feel we will need to improve. It is important to get this feedback from you, our readers. So please, take the few minutes necessary to complete this form and mail it in. We have already paid the postage.

This month is filled with fun days for everyone, what with Thanksgiving and Halloween both occuring within weeks of each other. Two special features in recognition of both holidays are included as well as a very special feature where we show some of the fashions that were popular back in 1885. As well, we are presenting a fascinating historical profile of Honore' Jaxon, Riel's personal secretary.

As anticipated, Grant Devine has called a Provincial election for October 20th. If you want to find out what each of the party leaders are willing to do for you when and if elected, don't miss the NEW BREED Special Report in this issue, where we talk to all three major party leaders and discuss some major, timely issues.

Again this month, we talk about the non-Status situation within AMNSIS. It may seem like we're ganging-up on them and perhaps we are. There are alot of people out there who are very confused and New Breed/October/1986 by Jean-Paul Claude

concerned about what the future holds for them. It is important that they be heard and their concerns voiced. That is one of the prime reasons why NEW BREED exists; to provide a communication link between the Native people of Saskatchewan and their leaders, both Native and non-Native. The day New Breed fails to provide this link; this vital sercvice, is the day it will no longer exist as a credible Native periodical.

That hasn't happened yet and so as long as there are valid issues and concerns to be voiced, The NEW BREED will voice them.

Things are beginning to gear down in preparation for the First Ministers' Conference slated for March of next year. There are meetings of Native and non-Native political leaders occuring almost every day somewhere across the country. We will continue to keep you as informed as possible.

As always, I need you to help me provide the coverage of our activities throughout the province. We only have one (count her....I), paid reporter and it is virtually impossible to attend every meeting or special event. So please, if you are going to be there, send me a



letter telling me what happened along with a photo or two. We'll not only let everyone else know about it by printing your news, but soud you a nice cheque for your-trouble as well. We could really use the help....REALLY.

I know I'm beginning to sound like a broken record, but I find when I am on the road and talking to folks, alot of them are still wondering what's happened to their monthly copy of the NEW BREED. Please tell your friends about our new paid subscription policy and lend them the subscription form from this copy of your NEW BREED. We don't want them to miss a single copy. So don't forget to remind them that back issues are always available at \$1.50 per issue.

Once again we come to the time of the month when I get to say to you, "I'm J-P and your not. Smile anyway. O.K.

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NEW BREED

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Devine and Drugs

By Don Devine

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Don Devine, despite the similar family name, has stated that he is not related to the more famous Grant Devine.

Don Devine has studied extensively in the psychological sciences at the University of Regina.

Premier Devine recently announced a large scale, anti-drug abuse program involving law enforcement, education and treatment.

It's about time! However, I must admit that I do wonder why it is that the government has become so intensely concerned right around election time. The problem of alcohol and drug abuse has been a major concern of all for many years now. Almost everyone has seen someone they know suffer as a result of being touched by these problems.

Apparently, the political conscience of Devine and his P.C. government was only activated a few weeks before the election announcement. I can't help but wonder how many more people could have been helped, how many more families could have been saved if the SADAC program had been provided four years ago when the P.C.'s first came to power and received the mandate to address that problem. Would we have heard about SADAC even now if Devine wasn't seeking re-election in a very few weeks?

I remember that it was not too long ago either, that the Devine government allowed alcohol to be advertised, for the first time ever, on our radio and television systems. The Provincial government has a lot to gain from alcohol sales as they represent a major source of tax revenue.

On the one hand, Devine and his government have sanctioned the consumption of alcohol by allowing it's promotion to the family and youth of this province, and on the other hand they are trying to tell us that they are concerned about the effects of alcohol and drug abuse and the harm they are doing to our loved ones, families and society in general. To my way of thinking, it seems a bit like selling the pope tickets to hell.

Devine calls those who benefit from the drug trade the 'leeches of society'. Alcohol is a drug, yet the Devine government has given major breweries, distilleries and radio and television corporations their personal seal of approval to bring their message of 'use alcohol' into our homes and minds, while at the same time benefiting from the resulting profits.

I'd like to remind Mr. Devine and everyone, that it is specifically alcohol abuse, far more than any other drug, that results in the extreme suffering and brutality which he states SADAC was established to combat.

Devine's anti-drug campaign follows closely on the heals of both President Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulrony's respective federal anti-drug announcements.

Reagan has succeeded in creating a 'political fervor' for himself by using anti-drug propoganda as an issue. When Mulroney saw what it did for Reagan he undoubtedly decided to get on the bandwagon and buy a few votes as well. Obviously Grant Devine figured on cashing in on the same ticket. Not very original.

All sources indicate that the American drug problem far exceeds that being experienced in Canada and yet Reagan too, has waited until he can benefit from it to attack the epidemic-like problem.

CBC's television program, 'Midday' recently hosted members of the RCMP and medical profession who denied that Canada has a drug abuse epidemic. They said that drug abuse is not on the rise as steadily as media reports would have us believe.

Personally, I'm in favor of everything that can be done to rid society of suffering and injustice, but I get a gut-feeling that our politicians have much to gain personally, from the impressive SADAC program.

Serving those people who are suffering and in desparate need of assistance and support should never, never be motivated by the self-serving initiatives of any politician, particularily ours.

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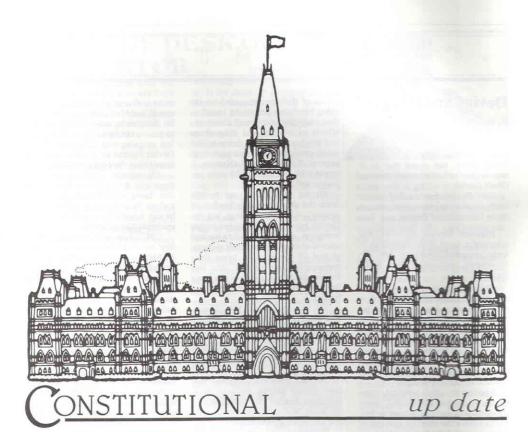
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METIS ISSUES

By Leon McCauley, Constitutional Co-ordinator of Metis Affairs for the Metis National Council

The following information represents the Metis National Council's present position on Metis Lands, in a National perspective.

The Metis National Council may from time to time, amend it's position and upgrade it's information on this vital issue as new developments are made in this respect.

This information should be of interest and assistance to all Metis readers in addressing some of the pertinent questions which arise in respect to Metis homelands.

Are there any Metis lands at present?

-the only lands presently set aside for the benefit of Metis people are Page 4 the Metis Settlements in Alberta, made possible under provincial legislation in the late 1930's;

-these are Crown lands, at present owned and controlled by the Government of Alberta;

-at present, the Metis Settlements are in negotiations with the province to have ownership and control of these lands;

-after the First Minister's Conference in 1985 the Alberta Government passed a resolution in the legislature in support of an amendment to the Alberta Act (which is part of the Constitution of Canada) for the purpose of guaranteeing the land titles of the Settlements;

-the Metis farms in Saskatchewan are Provincial lands but could be given the status of Metis Aboriginal lands if ownership and control were transferred to the Metis.

How could Metis acquire lands?

-while the federal government has frozen the Metis out of the Comprehensive Land Claims Process on the basis that our Aboriginal Title to land has already been extinguished (lost), the Constitutional process beginning in 1983 opened the door for a possible political solution for regaining some of our lands, while at the same time getting the protection of the Constitution of Canada so that the land wouldn't be cheated or stolen from the Metis again;

 the land could be acquired by way of political agreements through the current tri-partite process, as the

provinces have to be involved, because the majority of Crown lands are now owned by the provinces;

 in some areas there may be Federal Crown lands which could be made available as Metis lands;

-in some areas the provinces and/or Federal Government might have to acquire some private lands;

 the question of who would pay for lands made available to the Metis should be negotiated between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

What would be the status of Metis lands?

-there would be a Metis Homeland set aside for the benefit of those Metis who live on the land and/or for the benefit of all Metis;

-residence on Metis lands and the development of these lands would be controlled either by the local people or a Provincial or Regional Council:

-if to be owned by the Local Government, all Registered Metis in the general area in which the land is located would have the right to settle on these lands during a startup period. Following this period, the membership requirements for residence would be established by the Local Government:

-if the land were owned by a Regional or Provincial Council, residence on a particular land area could initially be open to any Registered Metis with residents in the area of Metis lands given first preference;

-the Regional or Provincial Council(s) would control residence on the Metis lands and would control the development of resources on Metis lands.

Who would benefit from Metis lands?

-if the land were owned and controlled by a Local Metis Land-Based Government, the land would be developed by and for the benefit of the residents of the Metis lands;

-outsiders could participate in the development of resources, but on terms decided by local people;

-if the land were owned by a Regional Council, it could be developed for the benefit of the residents on the lands as well as for residents outside the Metis lands. The primary benefits would accrue to residents but surpluses on operations could be used to operate area programs or could be invested in economic development projects for the area:

-if the land were owned and controlled by the Provincial Council, the land could be developed in a manner similar to that described above, but for the benefit of all Registered Metis rather than just area residents.

confines of the Bill-C-31 project was to provide information to the communities within the province. Many meetings were held in the form of workshops throughout the AMNSIS areas with the exception of about three. The information gathered from such meetings was used to prepare a funding proposal which has been submitted to the federal and provincial governments. Essentially, the proposal outlined the workplan that had to be put in place to provide the expertise and mobilization of the non-Status people in the communities. (Tthe details of this proposal were presented in last month's issue).

PRESENT SITUATION

At the Batoche Annual Assembly which was held on July 24 and 25, a resolution approving the non-Status proposal was passed. Generally, the membership indicated that they want more fieldwork, practical help in filling out application forms and information to be brought to the local communities. There was also a general dissatisfaction with the level of seriousness that was being displayed by AMNSIS with respect to the amount of time and effort that was being spent on the Metis position as opposed to the non-Status position.

The comments from the floor ranged from personality conflicts to complaints that apart from the Indian Affairs funding for \$100,00, no money was being spent by AMNSIS to investigate the concerns and problems faced by the non-Status members.

The proposal has been sent to the

The proposal has been sent to the Provincial Premier's Office and to the Federal Indian Affairs Minister. In correspondence, the Premier has assigned Sid Dutchak to negotiate with Jim Sinclair on this matter.

Mr. Dutchak was briefed on the proposal by Mr. Sinclair and we have also lobbied some of the senior staff within the Indian Affairs Secretariat to begin to seriously address the concerns of the non-Status Indians. Furthermore, we have written briefing letters and spoken to the staff of the Federal Indian Affairs Minister, informing him of our request for funding and to organize a meeting between Jim Sinclair and Indian Affairs Minister McKnight. It is my understanding

NON-STATUS ISSUES

FINAL REPORT

BY Bonita Beatty

This month's report is a final summary of the work that was done on the non-Status issues. Until the proposal that was passed at the Annual Assembly is successfully negociated, specific work on this issue will be pending.

At the March 25 meeting in Prince Albert, AMNSIS was instructed to

do the following:

 Explore options and policy analysis;

(2) Identify land and selfgovernment issues: (3) Identify funding and formulas;(4) Establish a smooth and painless transition;

(5) Assist in the creation of new bands and membership codes.

A non-Status committee was suggested to begin to carry out the transitional policy within AMNSIS, and to begin to identify the political direction for the non-Status members in the future. This committee has not had a full planning session to date, due to lack of funding and also because many areas have still not been identified by their non-Status members.

The work that was done within the

that McKnight is going to be meeting with Sinclair this month. No date has been finalized.

NON-STATUS COMMITTEE

Apart from the AMNSIS Exectutive and the non-Status board members, only two names have been submitted. These are Bernice Pelletier and Kevin Daniels. Presently, the committee has not formally met. The previous interim non-Status committee that was organized before the March provincial meeting did meet on three occasions to discuss the fieldwork. the development of the proposal and the initial transition policy.

Due to shortage of funding to work on the non-Status problem, the committee is presently a committee in name only. Until such time that the funding is negociated successfully by the AMNSIS politicians, the committee will not be able to travel and to begin serious discussions about the issues.

FIELDWORK

Much of the month of August was spent in the Northwestern part of province. The billC-31 fieldworker from the Sask. Native Women's Organization helped me with many of the presentations. It should be emphasized that the work done by both was done strictly on the Bill. However, the questions that were raised were beyond the general qualities of the bill itself.

The people wanted to know about new bands and about joining existing bands. Will they get land, who will represent them, and so forth. These questions are by their nature political and policy questions and therefore, almost impossible to answer at this time. One reason is that AMNSIS does not have consultants/technicians or

fieldworkers to do the qualitative research necessary to begin developing self-determining structures and models through the band development route.

Until such a time as funding is aquired to help these people, this type of work will not be done under the present situation. However, it should be clear that this

work has to be done in order to address the needs of the non-Status

people in the various communities.

In order to address the immediate and future organizational needs for the non-Status and the newly-

registered people, a policy/planning seminar must be held which will include:

-a mission statement;

-constitution and by-laws considerations:

-assignment of auditor and legal council;

-identification and choice of provincial governing body structure:

-position and strategy for federal development and;

-design and development process for a pilot Band development project.

CONCLUSION

The mandate for the AMNSIS politicians is to lobby for both the Metis and non-Status. Clearly, the constitutional process is the route for the Metis to take to get their rights to self-determination recognized.

The non-Status can go to the S.91.24 route where the federal government has to assume responsibility for the rights that were taken away from them and their ancestors by arbitrary discriminating legislation.

In order to achieve this, a negotiating process has to be set up between the governments and the communities. This has to be a political between AMNSIS and the Federal/Provincial governments. If some understanding is not reached, then splinter groups claiming to represent different groups of people will continue to be created.



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NEW BREED ORT SPECIAL REPORT

PROVINCIAL ELECTION PREVIEW

BY Jean-Paul Claude

With the official election call of the provincial election on October 20th, Grant Devine has finally returned to the electorate and asked them to judge his first term in office. No doubt, he feels the time is right and he can attract enough votes to capture another term in office.

office.

Whether that is in the cards for Devine or not, I wouldn't even hazard a guess. However, one thing I do know is that more than at any previous time, all three parties have come to realize that the eventual winner's victory will depend to a large extent on how successful he has been in capturing the Native

Grant Devine, Allan Blakeney and Ralph Goodale are all well aware of how vital the Native vote is this time around and consequently, all have prepared policy positions which deal specifically with Native issues.

I spoke with each one of them before the official election announcement and all three party leaders were quite specific about the positions they were promoting in relation to their response to a number of timely and vital issues which would be of particular concern to Saskatchewan's Native community.

I have chosen those which I feel would be most relevant and present them here for your scrutiny. The responses recorded are those expressed by the party leaders themselves, although I have at times found it necessary to include only those responses which specifically address the actual questions. This was not done in an effort to misrepresent anybody's point of view but rather to address our own space limitations and to omit as much rhetoric and speech-making as was possible.

Special: Election Preview

GRANT DEVINE

ALLAN BLAKENEY

RALPH GOODALE

What is your party's position on the right to a land base for Native people?

It's difficult and complicated when you get to the Metis as I've outlined not only locally, but nationally. I can see more land being transferred but I don't see the same process or the same concept being delivered. As much economic independance and as much economic activity that we can transfer on an individual or a group basis, I believe it's the better. I'm interested in looking at settlements for the non-Status and the Metis as we have seen recently.

Our party agrees in principle with the idea of Aboriginal people having a land base. We would have to know a great deal more about what would be the basis for selection and what Aboriginal people would lay claim to as a land base before we can be more definitive on that subject.

We believe that is critically important. Obviously, Aboriginal people will not be able to enjoy the kind of future that they want and which they should have and are entitled to have, without a land base to build it on.

"Aboriginal people will not enjoy the future they want without a land base."-Goodale

What is your party's position on the right to Self-Government for Native people?

I support self-government and I outlined a Saskatchewan position to get there the last time we met in 1985 with the first ministers. In some cases it's quite clear where the land is and who's living on it. In other cases it's less clear and more complicated, but you get into the urban Native, Metis environment and it's not clear. So, we're looking at all kinds of alternatives.

Our position in this regard is very similar to that of the government of Manitoba. Mr. Pauly's government has expressed a willingness to support those objectives in principle. We wish to know more details as to what is intended before expressing complete agreement with a particular concept which we do not fully understand.

Aboriginal self-government is something that governments and political parties have historically tended to ignore or duck away from. It is too critical an issue for such a response.

We fully support all efforts by Aboriginal people to achieve their goal of self-government.

Does your party see the Lebret Metis Farm, land transaction as at least a model of some form of a Metis Land Settlement?

Well, I see Lebret as a little bit unique because of it's history and because it has always been identified as a Metis farm. We wanted to make sure the transfer took place to improve the opportunity for self-administration and economic opportunity on one hand, and as a show of some good faith on my part and prove that we're prepared to put our money where our mouth is.

We've taken a group of people with a particular economic opportunity and we've put the two together to allow them to build and to do some things.

Yes. That would most definately be our position.

Here again, we are not sure what is intended or meant by the terms. In principle however, we do not have a problem.

Would your government agree in principle to rights of self-government and a land base for Canada's Native people at the 1987 First Minister's Conference?

Yes, we approved it in principle in 1985 and, in fact, we even offered a formula to get there. But it was ultimately rejected because of the difficulty of all the Aboriginal people to agree.

If we can accept the view of the government, the transfer was not intended as a land claims settlement. I would therefore have to take the government at their word and say that they had transferred the land but were not thereby establishing any position in respect to land claims entitlement.

As far as I am aware, it was not worked out on any basis of a land claims settlement or as part of any agreed entitlement. Yes. I think it establishes a useful and important precedent. It may not be a perfect example or model but it does at least, establish a move in the right direction.

It also establishes a useful benchmark from which future work can now proceed. Governments may try to characterize it as a single, isolated incident, but it is in fact, very much more than that.

Northern Saskatchewan continues to be one of the most socially and economically depressed areas in Canada. How would your government address this problem?

We are going to have to do the kinds of things that will help people make money, make a living and be employed. We're obviously going to be maintaining more mining and economic exploration in mining.

We're looking at an expansion in the educational system. The new technical institute that we are building in Prince Albert, plus other educational funds are providing more and more of the management and training skills for people to take advantage of the development that goes on. So, it's a combination of as much economic opportunity as you can provide, the best education you can provide and an attitude that says that we will help you build to not just be dependant on government anywhere, least of all in Regina or Ottawa. The last administration had the Department of Northern Affairs, the major problem was that it was a department of just handing out money but not the skills to develop on your own.

It seems to me that Northern Saskatchewan has gone backwards. Unemployment rates are much higher than they were. The construction of houses is much lower than it was. And the number of projects being pursued are many fewer.

We would set up a small agency which would have as it's jurisdiction and mandate, the promotion of economical development in the North. We see many instances of major projects now being pursued in the North with workers who are then imported from the South.

We would also, once again deal with the mining companies on the basis of having a specified number of Northerners that they would have to provide employment for.

We would proceed with some of the types of programs which were proceeded with in the 70's in the North. There were many sewer and water projects as well as school projects which had the added effect of providing a great deal of employment in those areas; a good deal of economic development. There are a number of smaller communities Obviously, the NDP had a certain approach which led them to establish the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. That department became a very dominating and domineering influence in Northern Saskatchewan. That was one extreme.

The PC's have taken the extreme opposite position. They have simply abolished any semblance of co-ordination in terms of the government's approach to Northern issues and Northern people.

We however, believe there is a common middle ground available to establish a far better atmosphere of co-ordination and organization to support what my government would want to achieve in Northern Saskatchewan, and some sort of co-ordination mechanism is clearly needed.

We would want to pursue a Northern co-ordinating agency.

We would place a tremendous amount of emphasis on new jobs in Northern Saskatchewan, ideally in locally owned businesses. That aspect of the initiative would be critical.



who desperately need these types of services developed along with economic development and employment opportunities.

"It seems to me that Northern Saskatchewan has gone backwards,"-Blakeney The Saskatchewan Liberal Party has always been a strong supporter of local and small business development. We have always been strong supporters of local control and local decision making.

Our emphasis would be upon Northern people defining their own objectives. The public administration should be helpful in working with local people to identify what opportunities are economically feasible. Various opportunities might be facilitated by the local people because they are obviously in the best position to know what will work, what won't work and what measure of government involvement would be most appropriate.

Would your government support the recommendations of the Bayda Inquiry by developing and implementing realistic policies which would ensure Natives a share of the resources and resource generated revenues from Northern Saskatchewan?

I don't think that the Bayda Report meant that people should be dependant on the government. I think that they should be independant and have their own form of self-government and their own form of economic government so that they can have their own source of wealth.

Yes, I agree that they should share in it, but it should be a real sharing not something that is token and says well, here is your cheque from

the government.

I believe we are making progress and you see it with things like the Lebret Farm, new educational institutions and money for those kinds of programs and training that works. Yes! We would have no trouble at all in responding positively to the recommendations of the Bayda Inquiry. We would see that these funds were placed in a fund which would then be used to pay for the facilities in the North which might otherwise be paid for with Southern tax dollars.

Resource revenues will be increasing and it would be a useful symbolic gesture to provide for the fund and to funnel Northern Resource revenues back into the North for the benefit of Northerners. Yes indeed! We believe very strongly in resource revenue sharing so that resources extracted from Northern Saskatchewan don't simply flow to the exclusive benefit of Southern Saskatchewan at the expense of the North.

There must be a recognized and proper resource revenue sharing arrangement made. This agreement must allow Northern Saskatchewan a fair share of the resource revenues that are extracted from their own northern areas.

The Provincial Metis Society Housing Association is a Native agency which once delivered a wide range of comprehensive housing options to Saskatchewan's Native and rural communities. After the last provincial election PMSHA was virtually stripped of its' entire mandate. Would your government revitalize that agency or in some way address the serious Native housing problems being experienced especially in Northern Saskatchewan?

I apologize for not knowing all the details, but generally, with respect to housing, we are going to take on housing as a major economic initiative right across the province.

Saskatchewan Housing has specific programs for all specific people in all jurisdictions, and as a comprehensive development package, you won't find a better one in Canada.

If we made changes with respect to the Metis Housing program, I expect that we had some pretty good 7. Yes we would. We have committed our party to expanding social housing initiatives. When we were in government, a large extent of Northern housing construction was being contracted to Native Construction companies and groups who then in turn utilized Native workers. We were often attacked by those saying that things could have been administrated better. However, when the chips were down we provided both houses and jobs and now we have neither.

7. The present government has taken a very harsh approach towards the agencies and institutions that Native people have established and organized and in which they have both faith and confidence. They have eliminated a credible program in the vital area of housing and have failed to replace it or take up the slack in other ways.

Either the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation must assume its' mandate in relation to Native housing needs or the government will discussions with Metis people prior to making those decisions. I've had some good, long discussions with Jim Sinclair and we've identified the areas where we should be changing and improving and we've made some significant progress. Housing will certainly be one which we will be delivering on.

We have to go back to a policy of providing houses where they are most needed, and in the process, provide employment opportunities for people who need the jobs. have to find another vehicle, such as the Native housing group as it existed four years ago to address those problems.

Whatever solution is sought, it must come about in consultation and close co-operation with the Native people for whom it is meant to serve.

What assurances would your government give to Native workers that they will be fairly represented in the construction and operating work force of the new Co-op Heavy Oil Upgrader Project?

You will see, on the site agreement that comes down, an awful lot of protection for Saskatchewan people. You don't want hundreds of people coming in from Manitoba or Alberta or somewhere else and filling all the opportunities that could be there for Native and non-Native people. There will be a special emphasis put on recognizing the opportunities for Native people. The emphasis will be there and the awareness so that people in Saskatchewan can feel confident they'll be involved in a major project.

We will take advice from the Native community on this. I would prefer to set a target and work towards that with all people fully co-operating. When that doesn't happen, which is often the case, then somebody has to take a stand and make it happen. We would be prepared to do just that.

We are completely supportive of the objectives of affirmative action programs. We would prefer however, that these objectives be met through voluntary rather than regulatory means.

The quota system, where you have rigid and iron-clad rules would not be our first choice in achieving this objective. In many other instances, it has proven ineffective.

We would try other methods which might be advocacy, encouragement or persuasion to see that proper numbers of northerners on the jobsite were maintained.

We would want to pursue this objective vigorously by using all means at our disposal, short of establishing an arbitrary quota system that could prove, in the end result, to be unworkable or counter productive.

"We are going to do the kinds of things that will help people make money....."Grant Devine

What is your party's position in respect of Affirmative Action Initiatives (Quota System), in as far as numbers on the Saskatchewan jobsite is concerned?

I feel that without planning, without some objectives, it's going to be difficult. You have to make sure that you provide the education and the quality of training so that people can live up to the expectations. A quota is something that you'd better be careful about, but the objectives I think, are fine.

We believe that such a project as this, is one where the government can reasonably say that work must be provided for all groups in our society, including Natives. Both the federal and provincial governments should work to see that there are Natives employed on this project.

We think that some negotiations would be necessary with the managements and unions involved, but we forsee no gap which couldn't be bridged.

Our approach would be similar to the previous question. We would do everything in our power to ensure that Natives had equal access to those job opportunities with all other workers. I am in no way convinced that a rigid, hard and fast quota system is the way to go.

Would your government re-establish the food subsidy program for Northern Saskatchewan or develop another program aimed at lowering perishable food costs in those Northern areas?

We looked at it, and the money was not getting into the hands of the people who needed it for several reasons. We are looking at several alternatives that would help people Page 10

Yes, I think the problem of providing fresh food to remote Northern communities at anything near a reasonable price, is still a problem. We addressed that problem before The Government of Saskatchewan has an obligation to treat people in all areas of the province, no matter where they live, as full, first class citizens. People should not be

through at least a minimum of food and housing requirements, but not a system that is going to be ripped off by the middle-man in some cases, so that it won't even get to the people that want it. and we would certainly do it again. We would either reinstate some form of our food subsidy program or find another way to do it.

I have thought that perhaps a deal could be reached with Canada Post or one of the aircraft companies or mining companies to get the foodstuffs up there at a more reasonable price. unfairly burdened or discriminated against simply because they don't live in or near a major urban centre.

The principle of equalization is an important principal and one which my government would be committed to maintaining throughout this province.

Can you suggest why food, supplies and transportation costs in Northern Saskatchewan are so much higher than in the Southern regions of the province while alcoholic beverages, which represent a major concern for all Native communities and leaders remain relatively inexpensive and at a par with the rest of the province?

We set the price of alcohol all across the province and it's universal. I mean that's the way it is. With respect to the pricing of food commodities, I'm sure they reflect the price of transportation to get them there. Maybe you're right, maybe we should have higher priced alcohol in Northern Saskatchewan, I don't know. But, universal access to government programs is certainly part and parcel of our philosophy, as it is with health and education. But, with pricing maybe we should look at it.

This is simply a policy of the Liquor Control Board in choosing not to attach transportation costs to the sale price of their products. On the other hand, food is handled by the private sector.

The mark up on food is a great deal less than it is on liquor and accordingly, there is no policy of uniform pricing. Therefore, the distribution of food is subject to the ordinary commercial rules which are based on the individual consumer paying all the costs attached to the manufacturing and distribution of the product involved.

Well, I suppose the technical answer is one of regulations set down by the Liquor Control Board, but that in fact, is not a proper answer in principal.

Right off the top, I have to say that it is a difficult problem to respond to. I believe the government has a responsibility to be supportive to the responsible efforts of Northern and Native people, especially in such a crucial area. Government policy should not make it more difficult for local people in the north to accomplish what is obviously a very important objective.

If a provincial election were called in the near future, how would you predict the final outcome?

If anything, I'm more convinced than ever that the Progressive Conservative Party has the right balance of social concience and economic reality. I predict that when people go to the polls they will see through the New Democratic Party and vote for the Conservatives. Many rank and file unionists are impressed by the government's programs and will be voting Progressive Conservative on election day, October 20

We are not confident about winning the election. On the other hand, we are certainly optimistic. We believe that many people are gravely disappointed with the performance of the Devine government.

We have outlined policies which deal with job creation, the agricultural crisis and economic responsibility by the government. These are all comprehensive programs which will provide our children with a future and which will restore an adequate level of services to all areas of Saskatchewan and most especially in the North.



I think that it is going to be a very close race throughout the province.

The two most significant statistics are that the Liberal popular vote in Saskatchewan has increased very significantly since 1982. At this stage in the process before an election, at least one third of the Saskatchewan electorate remains undecided. That of course, puts the Liberal party in a very significant and important position.

There is no question whatsoever that we are going to be in there. Just take a look at the new statistics in Western Canada and wait.

conclusion

These are some of the issues along with the party leaders positions on them. You be the judge. Once you have dicided which party's position best addresses your concerns, your opinion won't be worth a plug

nickel unless you go to the polls on October 20th and express that opinion with a vote.

This is your chance to be heard. On October 20th, make your vote speak for you.

Non-Status Indians Speak Out

By Jean-Paul Claude

researched by Claudette Carrier

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), introduced a new organizational constitution during their 1986 annual assembly at Batoche. That constitution, when implemented will have the effect of splitting the Metis and Non-Status Indian membership. AMNSIS will become the Metis Nation of Saskatchewan and will represent only the Metis members of the present AMNSIS organization. That will, in effect, leave the non-Status members without any representative agency.

In view of the radical consequences this will create for those non-status people, New Breed contacted a number of them to determine how they saw their future in light of these changes. It was surprizing to discover that many of those contacted were not even aware of the decision to change the mandate and structure of AMNSIS. It was also interesting to learn that of those who were aware and those whom we informed, reaction to the entire situation was quite varied.

To be fair, it must mentioned that of those non-Status members who will be eliminated from the new Metis organization membership list, a certain percentage will be seeking to re-apply for status which was lost for one reason or another in the past. New changes in Canada's Indian Act, specifically allowed for in Bill C-31, have made this possible. Those fortunate enough to be reinstated as Indians in as far as the Indian Act is concerned, will at that time be represented by the Status Indian lobbyists, and so their elimination from AMNSIS will be totally inconsequential.

The non-Status members who will be affected by the changes in AMNSIS are those who will be disqualified from seeking re-instatement of their Indian status. For these, the future is dim.

In the last issue of New Breed, we indicated that AMNSIS had employed certain people to develop a position paper for possible negotiations on the non-Status members behalf. Their task would have been to seek out possible options and nego-

tiating tactics which could then be studied and implemented by the non-Status representative's on their own behalf. We also indicated that from our point of view, very little progress had been made in this regard. We have received no indication that that situation has changed.

Generally speaking, most non-Status people indicated a great deal of discontent with the way things are unfolding. Many of the younger members said that they feel they are being abandoned. They have been quite active in AMNSIS over the years in developing it's programs, lobbying for program funds and demonstrating to support it's objectives and aims.

The elders who feel a definite kinship with AMNSIS feel they would rather remain with the organization. They do not seem to have any understanding as to why a split of the membership is necessary at

Both of these positions are totally valid in as far as it is the responsibility of AMNSIS which still has the mandate of representing both the Metis and non-Status people of Saskatchewan to ensure that both groups are fully informed and consulted prior to making such a radical change in their organization.

Both elders and youth indicated

that materials presented to them by AMNSIS thus far have been totally inadequate in either informing themof the reasons or rationale behind a membership split or taking into consideration their concerns as full members of that organization.

Not all non-Status people contacted were as ill-informed. Some actually welcomed the imminent membership split as a means of polarizing their specific conerns and developing a strategy to seek their aspirations. Some said they would finally be afforded the opportunity of organizing a representative lobby group or government which could address their concerns better than AMNSIS was able to, due to their double mandate.

The final page in the saga of Saskatchewan's non-Status people is far from being written. Their's is a proud and noble history and must never be allowed to fade into the unread back-pages of some small town weekly.

They want to be heard. They want to see their children grow up to tell their grandchildren of their proud beginnings. If AMNSIS fails in this just cause then they are determined to pick up the gauntlet and do it themselves.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

At the end of August, all AMN-SIS staff assigned to non-Status issues were terminated due to lack of continuing funds.

Devine On Crusade Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse

By Jean-Paul Claude

Regina - On September 3, Premier Grant Devine launched an all-out attack against the age old problem of alcohol and drug abuse in Saskatchewan which, "impacts on all of us personally." Devine didn't mince words when identifying some of the targets of his attack. "Our government is determined to advocate a harsh approach to those who profit from the drug trade. They are the leeches of society," he stated strongly. "In preying on the innocent, they undermine the roots of our society."

Although the bulk of Devine's statements were directed at the area of drug abuse and the illegal drug trade, he also paid considerable attention to the continuing problems of alcohol abuse in Saskatchewan.

The question arises as to why this move was made at this time, just prior to an election announcement. Alcohol and drug abuse being a 'motherhood issue', has become a popular election issue, when more attention seems to be paid it than at any other time.

Devine perhaps addressed this concern when he indicated that the newly announced initiatives were part and parcel of a continuing effort by his government to address their mandate of providing Saskatchewan people with the means to build a better and more prosperous future for themselves. "In order to achieve this goal," Devine stated, "we must first ensure protection for

families and individuals. As Premier I recognize that alcohol and drug abuse is a threat to the stability and protection we are trying to build for Saskatchewan families. Not only does it destroy individuals and tear apart families, but it contributes immensely to a wide range of social problems. It triggers increases in crime which make our streets unsafe. Where drugs are involved, we often hear of violence and brutality," Devine added.

The Premier announced a five phase attack which includes the establishment of one of Canada's first specialized youth drug treatment centres. The centre will be located at Whitespruce, the former Canadian Forces Base near Yorkton.

Devine said the Yorkton centre will not use all of the facilities at the base and he does not anticipate it will be a costly operation. It will offer a treatment program designed specifically for young people with a vital family component built-in. The treatment program will be supported by an aftercare system co-ordinated by the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC), which is an agency established by Devine's government in 1985 to carry on the work in the addiction prevention field of the former Alcoholism Commission.

The other four phases of the governments initiatives are extremely broad in scope and include:

- A major public awareness campaign including the establishment of a toll-free telephone number to provide information and advice, especially to young people and parents;
- The development of resource materials for schools in co-operation with teachers, school officials and SADAC;
- A co-ordinated justice program involving police, courts, education agencies and other government authorities;
- A community prevention program involving local organizations and local education authorities and including several new grants to alcohol and drug counselling and treatment groups.

The Devine government is backing up these initiatives with a number of community grants which will help to establish new alcohol and drug abuse treatment centres as well as assisting to expand the services already offered by those centres already in operation.

Among those established agencies to receive special funding is the Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Council Corporation (SNACC), which has it's main office in Regina. This agency deals more specifically with a Native clientele.

Joyce Racette, Assistant Director of SNACC indicated to us that they have been told their agency is to receive funds to establish two new treatment centres in Regina and Prince Albert as well as to expand it's youth counselling program. However, Racette added that no official confirmation of the amount of funding to be granted to her agency has yet been received.

Devine further indicated that the problem is one of society and one which has a devastating affect on each member of society either directly or indirectly. He added that any efforts made by the government would be fruitless without the total and committed involvement of the entire Saskatchewan community.

"Alcohol and drug abuse impacts on all of us personally," Devine explained. "There is someone somewhere in our family who suffers...a son or daughter...a nephew or niece...an aunt or uncle...or even perhaps a friend or co-worker. And so the addiction of one individual affects the lives of many others. Therefore, we have both a personal as well as a public responsibility to grapple with this problem," Devine suggested while attempting to solicit public support for his broad initiatives.

"Together," the Premier concluded, "we can make considerable progress in a short period of time...-Let's do it!"

For more information about the new program and services, call 1-800-667-3321, toll-free from anywhere in Saskatchewan.

Metis Housing Dying

By Claudette Carrier

Within the past few years Provincial Metis Society Housing Association (PMSHA) has undergone a great deal of change, both in mandate and performance. PMSHA once offered practically every conceivable housing program in Canada, today it offers only one.

In 1982 PMSHA was administering programs that ranged from Senior Citizen Housing Projects to the Emergency Repair Program (ERP). It was employing a staff of eighteen of which eleven were field workers. These workers were extensively trained in all aspects of residential housing. Aside from providing practical information concerning the homes, they assisted many of the owners with the various procedures involved when acquiring and maintaining a home. Many of these people were illiterate or had a limited amount of education, therefore this service was invaluable to them.

Due to extensive government funding cutbacks that occurred after the Progressive Conservatives came to power in Saskatchewan, almost all of PMSHA's program funds were cancelled. The P.C.'s, on reviewing PMSHA decided that

it could better deliver those programs through its own Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHC). The "personal touch" that PMSHA had offered was lost.

Many of the clients which PMS-HA had serviced now found the programs inaccessible. The forms provided by SHC were complicated and lengthy. No one offered to either explain them or help to fill them out, a service which was matter-of-fact for PMSHA's former housing development workers. No one visited them and inquired whether they could benefit from any particular housing program, Nobody followed up on work that has been requested or completed. For all intents and purposes, the Native housing needs were being totally ignored, except for ERP which was still delivered by PMSHA. But now, with only three housing development workers, PMSHA could in no way cover the entire province to seek out those who could benefit from the program. Even if they could have, ERP only gave immediate and temporary relief to a drastic housing problem making the accommodation only livable until better accommodations could be arranged.

As no other programs were offered as readily or effectively as they has been, replacement housing was never provided. The ERP funds can only be allocated once to each residence and so these people were virtually left homeless.

In addition to the problems being experienced by the Native clients, PMSHA staff were also forced to suffer. Rather than receiving a salary and expense accounts, they were now paid on a fee for service basis only. This meant that they would have to travel around the province, secure applications, process them and then wait until the work was completed on each unit before they received any funds. It would not be unusual for them to wait three months and more before receiving any renumeration for their services.

While waiting they are required to pay all their own travel expenses to cover one third of the province. This would include vehicle maintenance, gas, tires, oil and sometimes even vehicle replacement or rental. They would need to pay all their own hotel bills and meals while on the road. At the same time they would have to maintain and support a home and family. These are men who came from an unemployed situation and in order to work they were required to amass huge depts by borrowing money to pay work related expenses and family support. When finally receiving their commission on the ERP contracts which they did process, there was often nothing left after paying depts and they are once again forced to borrow money in order to continue working.

This situation was reported to us by Norman Durocher, PMSHA Director, who seemed quite concerned for his future as well as that of his staff and the Provincial Metis Housing Association itself.

New Breed was recently informed that negotiations are presently underway to address some of these issues. As yet no official announcement has been made and it is not known what can realistically be expected. There have been on going negotiations since this situation began developing four years ago.

However we will be watching closely. Any new developments will be reported as they are announced.



NATIVE TEACHERS AND STUDENTS WORKING TOGETHER FOR A

Native Curriculum Still An Issue

By Tom Twist

Regina - Native educators indicate that there is an increasing awareness of the need to have Native studies taught in the regular school system. More positive and accurate information about Native peoples and their culture would provide a better understanding of the role they play and the contributions they make in the development of this country.

In a recent conversation with Ken White, Director of Social Sciences with the Saskatchewan Department of Education, he commented that few people actually know about Native people and their culture. The advantages of Native studies are many he added. "It would increase the awareness of the Native peoples who represent the first culture in Canada. By understanding the role played by Native people and the many good contributions they made, Native students would feel better about themselves and have more pride in who they are. They would find that they have heroes of their own both in the past and in the present. Native students would establish their own identities and get rid of that feeling of inferiority that presently exists in the school system. Education and going to school would be more meaningful to the Native student."

White added that non-Native students would develop more respect and a more positive attitude towards their Native peers through the knowledge and awareness of what they learn. "This would eliminate a lot of the stereotyping and prejudice that exists not only in school but in society itself."

Blair Stonechild, Department Head of Indian Studies at the Sas-katchewan Indian Federated College in Regina commented that, "education in the past has been geared towards destroying the Native concept. The portrayal of Native people in a more positive way would provide a better self-concept not only in the Native students but non-Native as well."

Mrs. R. Bos. Grade 1 teacher at Albert School in Regina, has a class that is 90% Native. With the help of Donna Machiskinic, teacher associate and Rose Desiarlais, SUNTEP student teacher, Mrs. Bos is planning a lot of her class activities involving the Native culture, such as having some of her students who dance pow-wow come to the class and show the other students what pow-wow is. She will be contacting Native elders to come and teach the children some of the Native values and traditions and to tell stories. She plans on visiting the parents of all her students just to get to know them. Mrs. Bos commented that a lot of her students don't know their own culture and that by including this in the curriculum they will be able to establish their own identities and take pride in their heritage. She added that the children are very enthusiastic and very open in their discussions

It was also pointed out by Native educators, that in order to implement Native studies into the regular school system there are many problems that need to be resolved. More qualified teachers are needed, teachers who know about Native people

and their way of life. In order to change the attitudes of the children, the attitudes of teachers and all those in the education field must change.

There is also a need for support and more involvement by Native parents. They need to become aware of their rights and how to go about

exercising those rights.

Some of the preceding problems were also outlined by Larry Huber, Superintendant of Curriculum and Instruction with the Board of Education. He commented that the Board is aware and recognizes the need for change in the education of Native people. They have shown this recognition in the hiring of Glenda P. Simms, Supervisor, Intercultural Education and Race and Ethnic Relations.

Simms was hired in October of 1985 and her job was to come up with a 5 year plan to address the following issues: leadership responsibilities; curriculum; student services; employment practices; selection of learning resources; in-service and professional development; response to discrimination; school and community relations; specific needs of the Indian and Metis people and other areas as deemed advisable.

Simms commented that the Board is aware of the need for change and for alternatives to meet the needs of Indian and Metis students. The Department of Education is working on Native curriculum in their 'Five Year Action Plan For Native Curriculum Development'.

"It is a gradual evolving process as materials, curriculums, staff and training are being developed. We see Native studies being taught at all levels in the near future," Simms commented.

Simms' report addressing the needs of minorities in education, focussing on Indian and Metis, will be available in the very near future. There will be a number of recommendations made in the report and the public will be given the opportunity to respond.

With a more meaningful education through the Native perspective, Native children and youth of today would have the developed skills and opportunities to function more effectively in their future.

Gabriel Dumont Institute Mourns Passing of Concerned and Dedicated Board Member

David Teal Lowery, CA, RIA, FSMAC, University Corporate Secretary, Associate Vice-President of Corporate Development and Associate Professor of Administration at the University of Regina, died suddenly on the morning of August 27, 1986.

Professor Lowery was born in Calgary, Alberta, on November 22, 1936. He attended public and high schools in Calgary, receiving his Bachelor of Commerce at the University of Saskatchewan in 1962 and completed his CA with Clarkson, Gordon and Co. in 1964.

In 1965, he undertook graduate studies in accounting at the University of Saskatchewan, and attained RIA status in 1970. He was employed by the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, as an instructor of accounting in July 1965, and moved through the ranks to associate professor of administration, then served as assistant dean, faculty of of administration from 1966 to 1972. From 1972, he has been Corporate Secretary of the University of Regina and its predecessor institution.

In 1972, he was assigned to a three-member team seconded to Uganda to survey the need for business and professional programs in that country, sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency. In 1976, he chaired a five-member committee appointed by the provincial government to study rent controls.

Professor Lowery served as director of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College and the Wascana Centre Authority. He has also edited accounting manuscripts for both Irwin Dorsey and McGraw Hill.

Professor Lowery was a member of a number of professional organizations and served as president of the Society of Industrial Accountants of Saskatchewan. He was a member of the Saskatchewan and



TEAL LOWERY,
PAST DIRECTOR OF DUMONT INSTITUTE

Alberta Institutes of Chartered Accountants and was past president of the Regina Campus Faculty Association. He also served on the board of directors and on the examinations board of the Society of Industrial Accountants of Canada, and was appointed a Fellow of the Society of Management Accountants of Canada.

More recently, Professor Lowery served as president of the Society of Management Accountants of Canada, leading its 35,000 members through a year of re-organization.

Professor Lowery is mourned and will be missed by his many past associates and friends at the Gabriel Dumont Institute and throughout the Regina Native community which had learned to respect his unselfish community spirit and commitment to the academic advancement of all. Professor Lowery served as a dedicated and concerned director and board member of Gabriel Dumont Institute and his contributions to that academic community will-continue to serve in his memory for many, many years to come.

Professor Lowery leaves hi wife, Sharon and children.

This memorial was reprinted in part from the University of Regina Review, Volume 3, Number 9, September 1986.

Police Raid Gabriel Dumont Institute

by Claudette Carrier

Wednesday, September 17th, 1986 will be a day not soon forgotten in the memories of those at the prestigious Gabriel Dumont Institute of Applied Arts and Native Studies, located at 121 Broadway Ave. in Regina.

What began as a pleasant, run of the mill Wednesday turned into a day of bewilderment and shock. Shortly before noon, Ms. Erma Taylor, Gabriel Dumont Institute's quiet, dedicated and sometimes serious Administrative Co-ordinator was brutally arrested, handcuffed and dragged off by two of Regina's meanest looking police officers.

Many of the stunned intellects who have been known to frequent the

institute at times, stared in complete shock and asked, "Are we going to get a new administrative

Co-ordinator now".

After being formally incarcerated, Ms. Taylor was beginning to lose her cool, calm and collected exterior. Upon being informed of the exact charge, Ms. Taylor slowly began transforming into a female hulk! Erma's charge was grand theft and her bail was set at \$250.00. She was further told that she only had one hour to raise that amount or she may as well forget it. Locked in a cell, they handed her a telephone and told her that if she ever wanted to see the light of day again, she had better get busy calling anybody she could think of.

Erma was desperate. She immediately started calling everyone she knew. Friends, relatives, inlaws and outlaws.... no one was safe. Erma's hour was almost up and she wasn't having much luck. She began calling up old friends, old bosses, old lovers and even some old people who she had never met. Somehow and to her own astonishment, when the hour was up Erma had done the impossible by raising the full amount of her bail. Erma was free.... at last.

As she stepped back into the sunshine and breathed in a lung full of somewhat smoggy, Regina air, she paused just long enough to answer a question before disappearing into the shadowy sidestreets of Regina.

"Can you tell us who turned you in?"

"No," she answered as a mean grimace formed on her weathered face, "But God help them when I find out"

In all honesty it was all a big spoof and done in good humour. Erma was arrested as part of A 'FUN'd raising effort of the Canadian Cancer Society. A friend had paid \$25 to have her picked up for stealing one role of toilet tissue. Make-believe criminals were then locked in a makeshift cell, located in a popular downtown mall where they were arrained and had bail set.

At that point they are given a telephone and requested to phone all their friends in an effort to raise the amount of the bail or more which actually represented a donation to the Cancer Society.

The promotion was called Jail-N-BAIL and the civic minded convicts were free to escape at any time. Most went along with the spoof and had a lot of fun while at the same time, raising some much needed donations for a very special cause.

Organizer's of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Cancer Societly's annual fund raising campaigns told us that JAIL-N-BAIL was sucessful in creating over \$50 thousand and alot of smiling faces.



A MEAN, MEAN MUG SHOT



ERMA TAYLOR AND HER COLOURFUL COHORTS CONTEMPLATE

Dear Reader:

We at New Breed Magazine would like to find out more about you, our reader, so that we can produce an even better magazine than we do right now.

We'd like to ask you just a few questions so we can find out what you like, don't like, and would like to see in New Breed, your magazine.

We also want to thank you now, for the help you are giving to us by answering our questionnaire.

New Breed Magazine promises better, and better reading for you, our reader.

Please complete the following questionnaire. Once completed, simply fold it on the dotted lines, moisten the glue strip and seal. Then just drop it off at your post office or nearest mailbox. The postage is already paid.

And thank you again for helping us to help you.

In Gratitude New Breed

Fold In Along Dotted Line

Fold In Along Dotted Line

Business Reply Mail

No postage stamp necessary if mailed in Canada

Postage will be paid by

Correspondances-réponse d'affaires

Se poste sans timbre au Canada

Le port sera paye par



NEW BREED MAGAZINE

c/o The Editor No. 210-2505-11th Ave. REGINA, SASK. — S4P 9Z9

MARKETING QUESTIONNAIRE

We would appreciate it if you would please answer all of the following questions. Your answers will help us to know you, our reader, better and enable us to produce a better magazine for you. Thank you for your help.

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B)	I am: MetisNon-Status IndianOther
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D)	Is your yearly income: AboveBelow\$10,000.00 (Ten-Thousand dollars) each year.
E)	Where do you live right now: 1) Home Address
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F)	Is New Breed written in a way that is easy to understand: YesNo
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	2) Which parts are hard to understand?
G)	Would you prefer to read New Breed in EnglishCree
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	3) Somewhere else? Where?

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bette	stions about New Breed Maga t, and how we could make it b	o you have any comments or sugge hat do you like, or not like about

B) Should there be more photographs: YesNo
Should there be more artwork: YesNo
Would you like to see cartoons: YesNo
Would you like our magazine covers to feature people, instead of artwork or scenery: YesNo
(C) Would you like to see: (Please check your answers)
1) MoreLessNative Political issues MoreLessArticles about Native Politicians MoreLessArticles by, or about Native groups
MoreLessNon-Native political issues
MoreLessArticles about Non-Native politicians
MoreLessNon-Native articles and stories
Please read this section carefully before you answer the question. This summer at the AMNSIS Annual Assembly held at Batoche, the Metis constitution was approved. It is very likely that Metis and Non-Status peoples will be developing their own organizations to deal with government about Land and Aboriginal Rights issues.
QUESTION:
QUESTION:
Do you think that New Breed should, at some time, become only a Metis news-magazine, or should New Breed continue to serve both Metis and Non-Status peoples as we do right now, or should it serve all Aboriginal people?

What's Ahead

October 4th and 5th in Saskatoon, at the Bessborough Hotel, the 1986 Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association. Guest Speaker will be Winona LaDuke. The time of the meetings will be 9:00 a.m. Saturday, all day, and 9:00 a.m. Sunday, half day. For more information please call Mary Pitawanakwat at (306) 757-1648 or Priscella Settee at (306) 764-0516 collect.

October 6th in Moose Jaw, at the Moose Jaw Friendship Centre, a Bill C-31 Meeting will take place at 7:30 p.m. Sections 6, 7, 11 of the New Indian Act will be discussed and reviewed, also a discussion into the various barriers involved enroute to obtaining status.

October 7th - 10th, Future Directions in Education Conference. Sponsored by the Canadian School Trustees' Association. Mont Ste Marie Conference Centre, Mont Ste Marie, Quebec. Contact: CSTA, 1140 Morrison Drive, Ste 220, Ottawa, Ontario, K2H 8S9, (613) 829-9108.

October 8th - 11th, Council for Exceptional Children, 7th Canadian Congress. "From Possibility to Actuality." Regina, Sask. Contact: Joan Walter, P.O. Box 1774, Regina, Sask., S4P 3C8.

October 16th, 7th Annual Native Educators' Conference, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

October 16th - 17th S.A.G. Conference. (Special Area Groups) Contact M.T.S. at (204) 888-7691.

October 17th - 19th Mokakit Indian Education Research Association Conference, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Contact: Flora Zaharia (204) 945-7883, or Toll Free 1-800-282-8069.

October 18th and 19th in La Ronge, at the La Ronge Friendship Centre, a Bill C-31 meeting will again take place. For more information on either one of these meetings please call Rita Pratt, Co-ordinator of the Bill C-31 Implementation Program, at (306) 757-1706 collect.

October 18th - 20th, Canadian Association for Studies in Adult Education. Conference "Current Research in Adult Education," University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Contact: CASAE, Dept. of Adult Education, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. B2G 1CO, (902) 867-3952.

October 19th - 21st, National Early Childhood Conference on Children with Special Needs. Louisville, Kentucky. Sponsored by the Council for Exceptional Children and The Division for Early Childhood Education. Contact: C.E.C. (703) 620-3660.

October 20th - 22nd, Association of School Business Officials Annual Meeting. Moscone Centre, San Francisco, California. Contact: ASBO, 1760 Reston Ave., Ste 411, Reston, Virginia, 22090 - U.S.A.

October 24th - 26th, 18th Algonquian Conference. Winnipeg. Registration fee: \$15 (students \$7.50). Contact: Arden C. Ogg, Co-ordinator, 18th Algonquian Conference, c/o Linguistics Programme, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 2N2.



New Breed would like to take this opportunity to correct a couple of major errors in last months edition.

In our special report on the 1986 edition of Back To Batoche Days we stated that all cultural events were sponsored by the Gabriel Dumont Institute. The credit for the Fiddle Competition should have gone to the excellent efforts of the fine people from the Prince Albert Local of AMNSIS. They were also responsible for the excellent competition put on in 1985 during our Centenial celebrations at Batoche.

The hard and dedicated efforts of this more than active local have never gone unnoticed and it is dedication such as is displayed and practiced in Prince Albert that continues to make AMNSIS and the Metis people of Saskatchewan so proud of

their heritage.

Once again then, a deafening hand of applause for all the hard work of the members from Prince Albert Local for doing such a bangup job in sponsoring and promoting the ever-popular fiddling competition at Back to Batoche Days 1985 and 1986.

The excellent book review presented on page 43 entitled Louis Riel: A Bibliography Compiled by Ved Arora, was prepared by John Murray of the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Regina. Mr. Murray and all the staff of the Native Institute have always been extremely supportive of the work at the New Breed and their excellent contributions are always appreciated.

Good Work John! And again

Profile

Honore' Jaxon

Louis Riel's Secretary

By Don Devine

Honore Jaxon (pronounced ON-RAY JA-SO), was born William Henry Jackson, an English Canadian Protestant in Toronto. As a young man, aged 22, he moved from Toronto to Prince Albert to be with his parents who had moved there one year earlier.

During the summer of 1884, while working for the Farmer's Union, young Will Jackson travelled to many farm communities, noticing the hardships being suffered by people trying to make a living from the land. He was especially shocked by the hardships endured by the Metis and Indian peoples.

It seemed to Jackson that the Natives received even less help from government than the non-Native farmers who suffered alongside

During this summer of personal discovery, Jackson met the Metis leader Louis Riel. The two men talked of, and shared their dream for a land of opportunity and equality for all people.

Jackson went to Batoche, and other Metis settlements, becoming more shocked and angered by what he saw. He was also becoming much more aware of the intelligence and powerful leadership qualities of Louis Riel. A special friendship developed between these two men, and Jackson soon became one of Riel's greatest supporter.

Jackson quit his job with the Farmer's Union in order to become Riel's full-time secretary. He followed Riel as he travelled across the plains, recording his words for his-

tory.

Jackson was with Riel and the Metis at Batoche during the summer of 1885 and the Great Northwest Resistance. However, the Metis feared that Jackson might still have some feeling of loyalty to his non-Native government, so they imprisoned him. Jackson understood and respected their concern. He surrendered voluntarily. He was less un-



HONORE' JAXON, RIEL'S PERSONAL SECRETARY AT SIXTY: NOW DECEASED

derstanding however, when the Canadian government imprisoned him in a mental hospital after the capture of Batoche. The Federal Government was saying that Riel was insane, and since Tackson had followed Riel, he was obviously insane

Jackson escaped from the mental hospital a few months later and fled South to the United States. He spent his time trying to raise support to pressure the Canadian Government into granting Riel a pardon. Jackson's efforts failed. Louis Riel was hung by the Canadian Government on November 16, 1885.

Jackson was stunned. His good friend and leader was dead. Jackson publicly accused the Canadian Government of "the legal murder of a patriot and a statesman", and swore to continue the work and dream of Louis Riel.

Within one year, Jackson was calling himself a Metis, and a few years later Will Jackson changed his name to a more French-Metis one, Honore' Jaxon.

Honore' Jaxon stayed in the United States until 1907, at which time he returned to Canada to work

for the Labor Union movement. He and his French-Canadian wife, Aimee Montfort, went to Prince Albert to visit his parents.

At that time Jaxon began to interview as many people as possible to gather information about Riel, in order to begin writing a book about him. The book would tell the world about Riel and what he believed to be his mission in life, as well as the true reasons behind the Canadian Government's condemnation of the Metis Resistance.

Riel's own son, Jean, strongly encouraged the writing of this book, saying that Jaxon could write the truth about Batoche and the Metis, because he had actually been there. Sadly, the book was never finished.

Jaxon strongly believed, as did Riel, in a society where equality and opportunity were available to all. This viewpoint was the exact opposite of how the Federal Government seemed to operate. They were aiding the efforts of eastern-Canadian and European businessmen. They were taking over and exploiting the land, it's wealth, and those people who had traditionally farmed it.

Jaxon was very saddened by the obvious greed which underly so much of the Canadian government's behavior. But of his adopted people, the Metis, he said that he was most impressed with "their freedom from selfishness, and from the grasping for property and riches as among the whites."

Honore' Jaxon spent the last years of his life fighting with government for the rights of his Metis people and the preservation of Batoche as a historical site. His personal dream of establishing a library for the Indians of Saskatchewan was never fulfilled.

Honore' Jaxon died at the age of 90 years, on January 10, 1952. The memory of his great love and dedication to the Metis people, however, will continue to live on, along with the memories of Patoche.

Don Racette

By Tom Twist

"The fact is I love kids. I love kids very much. To come here everyday and do what I can for these kids, that's why I'm here. If I can make them happy I couldn't ask for anything more."

These are the words expressed with feeling, enthusiasm, and sincerity by Don Racette, Herchmer Community School Co-ordinator, when describing interest in his job and future goal of becoming a teacher.

Don's achievements and success were recently recognized when he was awarded the title of Outstanding Community School Co-ordinator in Canada by the Canadian Association of Community Educators.

Born and raised in Regina, Don experienced a lot of problems in his early life. Many of them such as alcoholism, poverty, and low income are still being experienced by children today. He spent five years in a foster home, which he felt was neither good nor bad. He said it helped him along the way as he had some very good people who brought him up.

Don's family moved quite often and this obviously affected his education. Despite this he was able to complete his high school education at Miller Composite High.

Don is presently working towards a Bachelor of Education degree at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. Once completed, his dream of becoming a teacher will finally be realized.

Prior to working at Herchmer for the past three years, Don was a Teacher Associate at Kitchener Community School for two and a half years. Through the guidance and encouragement of Shirley (Jaster) Bucca, the teacher with whom he worked, Don was able to enhance the Native studies program by teaching the Plains Cree language on his own initiative. Don was surprised and inspired by the enthusiastic response of the class, the major-



DON RACETTE DOING THE WORK HE ENJOYS MOST

ity of which was non-Native. He said they found the class very fascinating. Don still credits his success to the inspiration offered him by Shirley Bucca. "That's the lady that really helped me make up my mind in what I wanted to do. She gave me a lot of incentive," he commented.

When the job came up at Herchmer, Don was reluctant to apply as he felt he did not have the education for the position. However, with the encouragement of many people and the knowledge of his success as a teacher associate, Don felt he was capable of doing the job. He applied and was hired.

During the past three years Don has experienced a tremendous amount of success. He has established many programs for children and adults in the community. He has organized sports events, family nights, film clubs, art seminars, crafts, leatherwork, recreational gym activities and other community activities.

Don stated that the Community

School Co-ordinator Program has been very successful in giving less fortunate children the opportunity to do things and take part in activities they otherwise would not be able to, due to a lot of the parents being unable to afford extra-curricular activities.

Don commented that parental involvement in the school is essential, but feels pressuring parents to come to the school is not the answer. As parents come on their own initiative they will see for themselves what good things their children are doing and there's nothing scary about going to the school. In this way he feels they will be more willing to further participate in school and community activities.

"I believe the process we are using right now at Herchmer is a good process," Don concluded. "We are not frightening anyone away. It's all going to come together slowly. It's not going to happen right away, but it is working."

QUESTION OF THE MONTH

HOW DO YOU FEEL PERSONALLY ABOUT YOUR FUTURE IN THE JOB MARKET?

By Barbara McCombie

Here are a few thoughts from today's students on their future in the working world. Some are confident. Some are cautious. A few are ambitious and can hardly wait to conquer the world. Others feel a quiet burning sense of mission to better equip our youth with a sense of pride and honour in their Native heritage. Read on. It's inspiring.

Juanita Tuharsky Albus 4th Year SUNTEP Student

"I think I have a good future. The big hire is on for Native teachers. I'm also thinking I should expand by another year and go through SIFC and get my Bachelor of Arts in Indian Studies and then go into the job market. Some day, I would love to teach overseas in China, Japan or Australia. I don't have to just teach. Education has opened a lot of doors for me. Education is never lost and no one can ever take it away from you.

I hope to be a lawyer some day and maybe go through the Saskatoon Law School."

LIFE AMBITION: Prime Minister of Canada.

Fabian Salagubas 3rd Year SUNTEP Student

"Statistics from Dumont Institute indicate they've had a number of graduates who have already obtained jobs. If they can do it, I should be able to do it myself. I think it looks pretty good. In Grade 5, I had a good teacher. From then I wanted to be a teacher. I didn't think it was going to be possible because I dropped out. Then I heard about SUNTEP in 1984. I figured, "Well, become a teacher? Why not take a chance?" I didn't think it was going to be this difficult. I think it's worth it anyway."

LIFE AMBITION: "Hopefully, change some minds. To show them that there's relevance in the schools. They're going to need it later for sure."

Lorri Robison 3rd Year SUNTEP Student

"Well, I wish I could say I'm quite secure, but that wouldn't be the truth. There's going to be a lot of people applying for the same teaching jobs I am. I'm definitely qualified. Although SUNTEP students are qualified, we need an affirmative action program just to get our feet in the door. As far as I know, the Separate School Board has adopted the affirmative action program. A lot of the SUNTEP graduates are being hired. Most of them are working already and that's



JUANITA TUHARSKI ALBAS, SUNTEP - '86

really encouraging.

"We all have our problems like money problems, but what has kept me going is I believe in what I'm doing now. I think I can help make a difference to instill in those little kids that it's okay to be Native and to seek out what that really means for them. That's why we're here."

LIFE AMBITION: "Hopefully, get a master's degree. I would love to be a world-famous cross-cultural instructor teaching about the Metis culture."

Brenda Charette 1st Year Student, SIFC

"If you're willing to relocate, there's always jobs out there. I want to work with children or adolescents. I want to help them get a sense of identity and self-respect. That's going to help better themselves.



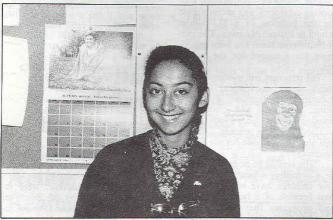
FABIAN LULAGUBAS, SUNTEP '86



LONI ROBISON, SUNTEP '86



BRENDA CHARETTE, SIFC '86



DOROTHY TUHARSKY, '86



FRANK DOUGLAS, SIFC '86

hasn't been tapped into."

LIFE AMBITION: "To do something for my people. Maybe become a Northern Saskatchewan political representative."

"I'd like to help put children that are troubled in schools and not doing well, abused children, children that are getting into trouble with the law on the right path. There is so much prejudice especially against Native children in Saskatchewan. Their self-esteem is low and they need to see that they don't have to be there. They can move on."

LIFE AMBITION: "I hope I will have raised my son to be positive and to help people have the same outlook."

Dorothy Tuharsky 1st Year Student, SIFC

"I feel really positive. I would like to end up working for the Government of Canada. I think the Public Service Commission is where I would like to go. They have good opportunities for Native people. I'd like to have a good top management job. Government or commercial is fine. Even teaching business administration would be a nice job.

"My goals are just to be in a place where women aren't in. Where the minority groups seldom go. To be an example for the Non-Status/-Metis people because we've grown up with a lack of self-confidence. I'd love to encourage the younger people."

LIFE AMBITION: "Chief Executive."

Frank Douglas 1st Year Student, SIFC

"I feel very positive about it because I'm taking this Business Administration degree program and, once I get my degree, I figure I'm going to go for a government grant. I want to get into the tourist business in Northern Saskatchewan. I like being my own boss, With this degree, it will be that much more easier to get funding.

Through growing up in the North, I've worked in a number of tourist camps and most of them have been run by Americans. There's very few tourist camps that are Native owned. There's a lot of funding that's available. It just hasn't been tapped into."

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News Briefs

Conflict Hurting Native Health Care

Regina - "The time has come for Natives to take control of their own health care, but this means they must be ready to accept the responsibility and give up some treaty rights that promise the system will provide care."

This message was delivered by Dr. Fred Baker, head of pediatrics at the Regina General Hospital, at the 3rd annual Wasikaw Pisim

health conference.

According to Milton Tootoosis of the Poundmaker band, part of the problem is the way money for Native groups is distributed. Most of the funds come from Ottawa, and therefore goes to status Indian peoples.

Dr. Baker suggests that bickering amongst various Native groups has slowed progress towards a Native health care system. "If Native groups could just get their act together, I think they could do whatever they wanted," he concluded.

5,000 Year Rings

Regina - A team of archeologists of the Saskatchewan Research Council recently uncovered one hundred and nine teepee rings, the oldest being from a period of about 5,000 years ago, at the proposed spillway behind the Rafferty Dam in southeast Saskatchewan.

The variation on the ages of the rings suggested the area was used over and over again. The team found gun flints, seed beads from mocassins, arrow heads and some pottery inside the rings. A bison kill area was found nearby. Specialized tools not likely to be used on short term sites were also found.

The archeologists think that this is a very significant area and although the contract for the spillway has expired, it is hoped that they get another chance to work at the site if construction does not begin next spring.

New School Begun

Pelican Narrows - An official sodturning ceremony was recently held for the building of a \$12-million school in Pelican Narrows. The Peter Ballantyne Band has been negotiating for a school for the last 15 years.

The structure will include laboratories, home economics facilities, industrial arts facilities, a gymnasium, a library and classrooms housing students from Kindergarten to Grade 12. The schools' facilities will also be available for use by the community.

"The facility to be built here will be a complete educational facility. Our children have suffered in the past because of a lack of facilities and programs that other schools have had for years", said Chief Ron Michel.

The Band hopes to open the doors of the new school in January of 1989.

Affirmative Action In Prince Albert

Prince Albert - The West Central Native Women Association recently called for a task force to study affirmative action in Prince Albert. President, Bernice Hammersmith said the task force should be headed by a council member with representation by Native people, womens' organizations and groups representing the handicapped.

In a recent city council meeting, local groups were told city council does care about affirmative action and is studying programs introduced in Saskatoon and Regina. Mayor Dick Spencer told the groups that the city has been monitoring Saskatoon's program for about six months and it started monitoring Regina's last week.

Spencer said this may help council answer questions about affirmative action, including whether the city wants to participate and in what form and if the studies in the two other centres are valid and/or legal.

Native Training Announced

Regina - Training opportunities for individuals of Aboriginal ancestry, with a special emphasis on Metis and Non-Status Indians, were recently announced by the Board of Directors of the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

The following programs are being offered:

Early Childhood Development -Starting October 1986 in Saskatoon. A two-year program accredited through the Kelsey Institute.

Business Administration - Starting October 1986 in Fort Qu'Appelle. A two-year program accredited through the Saskatchewan Institute of Technology.

Science Skills Development - Starting November 1986 in Buffalo Narrows. A six-month program accredited through the University of Regina.

Preparation for Counsellor/Social Work Training - Starting November 1986 in Meadow Lake. A six-month program accredited through the University of Regina.

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Social Work/Human Justice Preparation - Starting November 1986 in Archerwill. A six-month program accredited through the University of Regina.

Social Work Preparation - Starting November 1986 in Cumberland House. A six-month program accredited through the University of Regina.

Support through counselling, tutorial and student adjustment services are offered in the program. Funding for students is provided through federal and provincial programs.

For information contact:

Terry MacPhail, Director Saskatchewan Training For **Employment Program** C/O Gabriel Dumont Institute 121 Broadway Avenue East Regina, Sask. Phone: (306)522-5691 or toll free 1-800-667-9851

Affirmative Action In Regina

Regina - The Regina city council recently adopted a plan to bring more women, Natives and disabled people into the civic workforce. The affirmative action program won't go into effect until the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission has approved it.

Short term goals of the plan in-

- A plan to hire at least eight Native people, including women, for permanent "entry-level" positions;
- Making sure that at least 10% of all new managers are either women, Natives or disabled;
- Hiring people from these target groups to fill new casual positions;
- sessions to help women advance their civic careers:

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- Holding career development

- Setting five training positions to be filled by members of the target groups.

A requirement to force companies that hold large civic contracts to comply with the programs' guidelines is also being considered.

Northern Land Sought

Prince Albert - The chance to own land could lead to improvements in northern Saskatchewan, an area which has had high unemployment and a low standard of living for

Pinehouse is hoping to get land on the basis of the Metis right to a land base. They have been working on a land claim, taking in land within a 50-mile radius of the community. The claim is in the hands of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMN-SIS) which is involved in negotiations with Regina and Ottawa and will probably depend on what happens at the 1987 First Ministers' Conference.

Cumberland House, Pelican Narrows, Ile-a-la-Crosse and Southend are also working on land claims.

Prince Albert Workshops Planned

Prince Albert - The Inter-Provincial Association on Native Employment (IANE) has announced that workshops to increase Native employment will be held in several locations across Saskatchewan this year.

The purpose of these workshops is to encourage municipal governments, businesses and others to create a more positive atmosphere for Native employment.

"It's a way to help people understand and begin to work towards fostering Native employment," according to IANE president, Les Erikson.

IANE is a non-profit group dedicated to promoting Native employment in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

No schedule for these workshops has been set at this time.

Maxine Elliot 414 - 2314 - 11th Avenue, Regina, Sask. S4P OK1 Phone (306)757-7712

* Research and Development Services

^oResearch, Development, Evalutation and Manage-

^oPolicy Analysis and Advice

^oAdult Training/Education Workshops and Seminars

°Industrial Relations

ONeeds Assessments and Surveys

°Employment Development, Affirmative Action, Employment Equity Programs

Administration Services

°Program/Project Management

°Conference Planning

°Bookkeeping

°Word Processing / Typing Services

^oTelephone Answering Services

Outside The Province

Bill C-31 Not Working

Calgary - At a recent special issues workshop on Bill C-31, Daurice Perron, Manitoba representative with the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, said discrimination has not ended with Bill C-31, the amendment to the Indian Act which restores status to Native men and women who have lost it

In addition to restoring status, the Bill also restores band membership to women who lost it when they married outside their communities. However not all those regaining their status under the legislation are entitled to band membership.

Perron stated that many parts of the Bill don't work and there is an unsettled feeling among Native women. She predicted that there will be a number of revisions made to the amendment.

Natives To Control Laws

Chisasibi, Quebec - The James Bay Cree recently announced that they want control over the administration of juvenile delinquency laws because the current system denies them justice.

The Cree Council of Health and Social Services submitted a report saying that Quebecs' youth laws, which affect 53% of the Native population in the area are difficult to apply. The report proposes a new system that would meet the needs of the region by combining the provincial laws and Cree customs.

The Cree want to establish 'youth offices' in each of the eight communities that make up the Grand Council of the Cree. They would replace the existing roving courts.

Distant courts make it difficult for Cree parents to accompany their children and court documents are not translated into their language. Page 28 The problem of juvenile delinquency in the region is severe: sixty per cent of the population of 10,000 is under the age of 20.

Brazilian Inmates Murdered?

Sao Paulo, Brazil - Brazilian authorities are investigating the possible massacre of 12 prison inmates after a 19 hour hostage-taking and stand-off

Seventeen inmates took 14 prison workers hostage and demanded weapons, a vehicle and safe passage out of the prison.

According to reports, efforts to negotiate broke down and about 600 riot police charged inside the prison.

Prison director Tatao Nomura stated that at least some inmates had been beaten to death with clubs during a confrontation with police.

Local newspapers, without disclosing their sources of information, have said the inmates were killed after they had already surrendered.

Duarte Seeks Peace Thru War

Sesori, El Salvador - Jose Duarte, President of El Salvador, claims to be taking dramatic steps towards a peaceful end to the civil war that has torn his country for seven years.

Duarte is calling for continuing peace talks with socialist rebels, who have expressed suspicion and a hesitancy to trust Duarte. Two past attempts at such talks failed because neither side was willing to give ground on key issues.

Duarte's military backing comes from Ronald Reagan, who pushed for this aid despite loud protest within the United States (U.S.) Con gress. Thus far, the U.S. has supplied several billion dollars worth of military training and equipment to Duarte's army. The vast majority of casualities in this civil war have been civilians, not soldiers.

Youth Elected President

Ottawa - Lewis Cardinal, a young man from Edmonton, Alberta, was elected president of the new Youth Secretariat of the Native Council of Canada (NCC), at a recent conference attended by young Native leaders from across Canada.

Cardinal, a recent graduate of Grant MacEwan Community College's, Native Communications Program said, education is the top priority of Native youth.

"We have to instill our (Native) values and customs into our education. Our education is our future,"

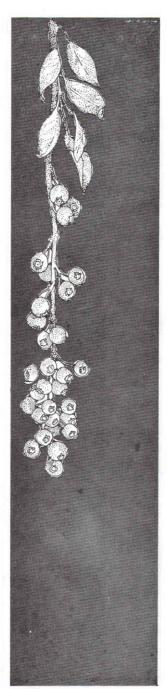
The youth secretariat will be meeting in the near future to work on resolutions setting youth policy for the NCC.

Business Loans For Metis

Edmonton - The Settlement Investment Corporation recently received \$1.575 million as first payment of a \$4.2 million grant from the Native Economic Development Program to provide loans for businesses and agriculture to Alberta's eight Metis settlements.

Registered Metis of the eight settlements are eligible for the loans for business purposes. There's a maximum of \$10,000 for agriculture and \$100,000 for business loans.

Lawrence Cunningham, chairman of the board of the corporation said, "this payment marks an important landmark in the economic development process for the settlements. Our people have been waiting a long time for this opportunity."



Recipes

By Yvonne Nagy

With the brilliant landscape of Autumn comes the annual duck hunting season. Whether you are a hunter yourself or know a hunter, you will no doubt have your share of wild fowl on your menu in the next month or so.

For a change, rather than domestic turkey for thanksgiving, could I suggest a special wild duck dinner that will not only please everyone but not leave you stuck with two weeks of tur-

key leftovers.

This month's menu includes recipes which use both wild fowl and wild rice for a truly cultural feast. For those not particularily fond of wild rice, I have also included a very special potato stuffing which I have found to be an extra-special treat.

I urge you to try these delights from our New Breed kitchen

and have a truly delicious and Happy Thanksgiving.

WILD RICE STUFFING

1 cup wild rice
2 quarts boiling water
1 lb. sliced mushrooms (2-18 oz cans)
4 tbsp. fat
1 tsp. sage
4 egg yolks
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper

Cook the rice in boiling water until tender-about 20 minutes. Drain and rinse. Heat 4 tbsp. fat in heavy fry pan and saute the sliced mushrooms. Add the mushrooms to the drained rice, with salt, pepper, sage and slightly beaten egg yolks. Blend well.

You are now ready to stuff the bird.

TO STUFF POULTRY

Loosen breast skin at the neck from the meat and cover meat with a bit of stuffing. Fold the neck skin over back. Place the remaining stuffing in body cavity, allow room for expansion. Sew up opening with string or use toothpicks across the opening and lace cord around the toothpicks. Cook breast side up. Allow 25 minutes per pound.

ROAST DUCK

Wash and clean a 5 pound duck, season with salt and pepper, rub with garlic and fill with apples and raisins. Place in pan and roast uncovered in slow oven (325° F.) allowing 20 to 30 minutes per pound. Baste every 10 minutes using a cup of orange juice.

POTATO STUFFING

2 cups hot mashed potato 1 cup bread crumbs ½ tsp. pepper ½ tsp. salt 1 tsp. sage 4 tbsp. melted butter or other fat

2 tbsp onion juice

Mix the above in order given. May be used for turkey, chicken, or ducks.

GIBLET GRAVY

Giblets and neck of fowl 2 tbsp. chicken (turkey,duck) fat 2 tbsp. flour Salt and pepper

Place giblets (liver, heart, and gizzard) and the neck in a pan and cover them with cold water. Simmer. When they are tender remove the flesh from the neck. Chop it and the giblets fine. Save the stock. Heat the fat in a small pan on top of the stove and when it is hot stir in the flour. Cook two minutes, add one cup of stock. If the gravy is too thick, add a little hot water. Put in the chopped giblets and neck and season to taste with salt and pepper.



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HEALTH



TEA FOR TWO AND HERBS FOR YOU

By Barbara McCombie

The days are getting shorter and there is a definite nip in the autumn air. It's that time of year when a good hot cup of herbal tea can hit the spot as you wince at every neighbourly sneeze.

Winter is coming and it's time again to gather herbs for our medicines before the snow hides them all. Before you start picking, here is some worthwhile advice. If you are new at herbal medicines, it is best to collect with an experienced herbalist or elder. If that is not possible, your next step would be to study a book on the subject of herbs. Many people are poisoned because of a mistake in using a similar, but unfortunately the wrong plant for a medicine. Be prepared with wisdom before you pick.

If after a medicine has been used you find it doesn't agree with you, by all means, stop using it immediately.

Finally, use healthy plants and herbs for your medicines. Avoid picking herbs in chemically sprayed areas.

The following recipes are easyto-prepare teas and ointments.

DANDELION DRINK

This beverage is good for gout, exzema, rheumatism, liver and kidney disorders.

1 tsp. powdered Dandelion roots 1 cup boiling water

Steep 35 minutes. Drink when cool. Recommended dosage: 3 cups per day.

CHICKWEED OINTMENT

This ointment is a welcome aid for healing hemorrhoids and carbuncles.

I cup finely chopped and dried leaves, stems and flowers of Chickweed

I lb. boiling lard NewBreed/October/1986 Add Chickweed to lard. Cool, then strain through clean cheesecloth. Apply as needed.

YELLOW DOCK OINTMENT

If you are suffering from itching, piles or skin eruptions, this medication may help to restore your sanity.

1 oz. sliced Yellow Dock root 1 cup brown vinegar

½ tsp. U.S.P. sulphur I jar white vaseline

Boil sliced root in vinegar for 20 minutes. Blend root pulp in vase-line. Then add sulphur. Mix thoroughly. Apply to infected area as needed.

Camomile tea

This tea is a good tonic for relief from colds, indigestion, menstrual cramps and intestinal discomfort.

1 oz. mashed flowering head of Camomile

1 qt. boiling water

Place mashed Camomile in a vessel that can be later covered to prevent the escape of tea vapours. Pour in one quart of boiled water, cover and allow to steep for 10 minutes. Pour contents through strainer. Recommended dose is to drink tea as needed.

1750 Lorne Street, Regina, Saskatchewan

ROSE-HIP TEA

As a healthy source of Vitamin C, Rose-Hip flowers make a lovely beverage hot or cold. This tea is a particularly good soothing remedy for colds and hardening of the arteries.

11/2 oz. mashed Rose-Hip flowers

I qt. boiling water

1 tsp. liquid honey per serving

The mashed Rose-Hip flowers can sit in a standard teapot with added boiled water for a steeping time of 15 minutes. Strain. Serve in a mug with honey to taste or cool in refrigerator and drink in a glass. Drink as desired.

It has been suggested by one elder that there really is no replacement for good living habits and a healthy diet. Collect all the herbs you want for a cure, but it is much wiser to treat your body with respect and kindness first. Drink fresh fruit juices instead of soda fountain drinks. Avoid greasy foods and stay with natural pure foods. It is very important to abstain from alcoholic beverages while treating yourself with herbal teas or your hard efforts will not be repaid.

If you heed these words of wisdom, you are sure to be firmly on the road to good health.

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GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE

OF NATIVE STUDIES AND APPLIED RESEARCH

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The Board of Governers of the Gabriel Dumont Institute is pleased to announce the following training opportunities for Metis and non-Status Indians in saskatchewan.

We are presently recruiting students for the following programs:

Name: Early Childhood Development Location: Saskatoon

Start Date: October, 1986 Length of Program: 2 years Accrediting Institution: Kelsey Closing Date: October 15, 1986

Name: Business Administration Location:Ft. Qu'Appelle

Start date: October, 1986 Length of Program: 2 years Accrediting Institution; S.T.I. Closing Date: October 15,1986

Name: Science Skills Development Location: Buffalo Narrows

Start Date: November, 1986 Length of Program: Six Months Accrediting Institution: U of R Closing Date: October 15, 1986 Name: Preparation for Counseller/ Social Work Training Location: Meadow Lake Start Date: November, 1986

Length of Program: Ix Months Accrediting Institution: U of R Closing Date: October 15, 1986

Name: Social Work/Human Justice Location: Archerwill

Start date; November, 1986 Length of Program: Six Months Accrediting Institution: U of R Closing Date: October 15, 1986

Name: Social Work Preparation Location: Cimberland House

Start Date: November, 1986 Length of Program: Six Months Accrediting Institution: U of R Closing date: October 15, 1986

Student assistance may be obtained through Federal and Provincial programs

Applications by individuals with physical disabilities are welcomed

For further information or applications please write or telephone:

Gabriel Dumont Institute 121 Broadway Avenue East Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 0Zy (306)522-5691 or 1-800-667-9851

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

NORTHERN CO-ORDINATOR

DUTIES: to work closely with Northern Native Women's groups to:

-provide information and resources;

-develop and implement programs:

-assist in overall co-ordination and development of association:

-perform other duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS: - A PROVEN ABILITY TO WORK WITH Native women:

-a good knowledge of issues and concerns facing Native women:

-good oral/written communication skills;

-must possess a valid drivers license and be willing to relocate in the North;

-ability to speak a Native language would be a definate asset.

-a proven ability to work with Native women:

-a good knowledge of issues and concerns facing Native women:

-good oral and written communication skills;

-must possess a valid drivers license;

-must be willing to relocate in Northern Saskatchewan; -ability to speak a Native language would prove a definate asset.

Closing date for application will be October 15, 1986 with employment commencing on November 1, 1986.

Mail resume to: Personnel Committee Sask, Native Women's Assoc. 1315 Scarth Street(2nd floor) Regina, Saskatchewan S4R 2E7

ANNUAL SCENES CONFERENCE

Conference Title:

'Language and Culture: Implications for English Second Language and Cross-Cultural Classrooms" Hosted By: The Saskatchewan Council for Educators of

Non-English Speakers (SCENES)

Location

The Marlboro Inn 67-13th Street East

PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan

Dates: October 16-18, 1986

Keynote Speaker

Terry Tafova, noted psychologist and educator from Seattle, Washington, and expert on language and culture and it's implications for classroom instruction.

Workshops

Presenters from a variety of backgrounds will focus on aspects of the relationship between language and culture, and the implications for the teaching of ESL/D and/or culturally different adults and children.

Registration Information

Please phone or mail registration fees to:

Darcy Sokoloski

Box 1410

LaRonge, Saskatchewan

SOJ 1LO

Phone: 425 2226

Conference Fees

Pre-Registration: \$45.00

Student/Volunteer Rate: \$30.00

Registration at the Conference: \$50.00

Registration fees include entrance to the entire conference, to the wine and cheese on Thursday evening, October 16, and to the banquet and entertainment on Friday evening, october 17.

For Further Information, Call:

LA RONGE: Darcy Sokoloski: 425-2226

PRINCE ALBERT: Elsie Livingston: 764-7166 or 763-

SAKATOON: Heather Blair: 343-9595 or 242- 7407; or

Jeanette Lavigne: 244-1114 or 955-5124 REGINA: Mary Heit: 787-6038 or 757-0514



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Poetry

LIFE

Everyday I wake to see dew on the trees, and I think I understand what life really means

Everyday I see people and animals age, but that's life, not like a play on the stage

And what a waste every one comes to this "Hell" to die, but I guess that's what were here for,

To say good-bye

Now to think what life after death is like, I think it's to be free and flowing like a kite

Now I think death is all around us and near, and if I understand and can handle it

Life will be easy and clear

By Candace Gervais

PRAYER FOR MY OLD MAN

Heavenly father full of grace bless my old man's foxy face bless his hair that always curls and keep him safe from other girls bless his hands so big and strong please make them stay where they belong

bless those eyes that shine like stars make them love me more than cars Give him strength, for I don't know why

I love him lord and he's my guy

-ANON-

EARTH WOMAN

Earth woman proud and free living inperfect harmony Prayer songs in her heart Every day let them dart Loving all on Mother Earth giving too for all she is worth Many seeds she will sow then to the Spirit Land quietly go Earth Woman has eagle above while she remains a loving dove Cleanse her body and purify for earth woman must also fly Earth woman protects creation a tiny part of this nation Powerfully walking a sacred road carrying a very heavy load Darkness departs as she walks light and power in her talks Earth woman is a spirit bright on and on in her Creators light Earth woman is what I must be always compassionate for all to see A Creators star of His love then to the Spirit World as a dove

By Marion Pennings

THE CIRCLE

The circle of the streets A circle of living hell

The circle where sanity and lives are taken

A way of life known to us as survival

A way of life looked down upon by others

Others that have never been looked down upon

They have never known hardship as we have

These people live for tomorrow

Our people caught in the circle of
evil

Hate to wake up to tomorrow

The tomorrow that will bring the
same as today

The way of life we once knew ... gone ... the way where

We once walked on Mother Earth Our spirits as free as father sky We now wander hopelessly in search of

A break in the circle that we never

Our spirits seeking their freedom, their freedom is death

Yes death, then we will be free at last

Our spirits will soar with the Eagles in Father Sky

We will roam endlessly on Mother Earth

We will then be free, free of the circle, the circle of evil

So beware our children of tomorrow Our little warriors and princess

Their spirits so young and free

Stay strong little ones, for the great spirit

Will guide you to your destiny on Mother Earth

He will give you strength to walk away

From the circle, the circle of evil So we must pray

Oh Great Spirit, watch upon our children

Give them strength to stay strong as they walk on Mother Earth

Keep their spirits free of the evil the circle may bring

And give our people, the people of today

The strength and security to walk away

To be free of the evil the circle has brought upon them

For one day the Eagle will call our people home

to once again live free, proud and strong

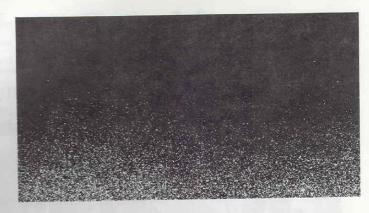
On Mother Earth

by Sharon Oullette

FRIENDS

True friends are for now,
False friends are never;
True friends are like diamonds,
precious but rare;
False friends are like autimn leaves,
always found everywhere.
by Susan Lalibertr





LA RONGE

The loon coos goodnight as the North star leads your people home with the help of a southwesterly breeze which ripples the glass-like lake in reflections of the past locked forever in memory not lost

Come Spring, you remember canoes, filled to the rim with people, dogs, furs and things to trade at the post for rations to last till the next trip in.

One day set aside to collect the five dollar bill meaningless paper in exchange for land the Queen so graciously took in deceit.

A few days of gathering to share the winters experiences dancing and stories to tell well into the night with the fire-light casting welcome shadows.

A vast magnificent homeland of an ancient people strangers called a wasteland suddenly you became a frontier to be conquered they came, not for your beauty but your wealth and riches.

In ten strenuous years you grew, steadily to become what is known as the Capitol of Northern Saskatchewan URBAN, PROGRESS.

as the capital of Northern Saskatchewan urban, progress.

Not short of rape they ravaged your forests which sheltered your animal brothers and leveled the rocks and earth until you suited their image of you.

Once life forms
rapidly give way
to inanimate objects
symbols of destruction
suffocating our Mother Earth
with concrete
impounded daily
by foreign feet

La Ronge home of the Cree home of the Metis your birth your growth caused a dying

A cry echoes out into the now still night

free me, freeme to rest deeply in the minds of all who love life.

by Adele Ratt

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GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE

OF NATIVE STUDIES AND APPLIED RESEARCH

Employment Opportunitites

Clerk Steno III

The Gabriel Dumont Institute presently has an opening for a Clerk Steno III in the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Eduction Program(SUNTEP) in Saskatoon:

Responsibilities: The candidate will be responsible for reception, opening and distributing all incoming mail, typing, filling, recording minutes of management meetings, arranging appointments and meetings and performing basic bookkeeping functions. Also responsible for some supervision of other stenos.

Qualifications: Grade XII and standard course in typing, shorthand, speedwriting and office procedures plus four years of office experience. The candidate must have a pleasant telephone manner, experience in dealing with the public, and be a self starter. Computer knowledge and a knowledge of an Aboriginal language and culture would be considered an asset.

Deadline Date for Receipt of Applications is October 6,1986.

Salary: \$18,645 - \$26,103

Interested persons should send resume and three letters of reference to:

Gabriel Dumont Institute 121 Broadway Avenue East REGINA, Saskatchewan s4n 0z6

LIBRARIAN

The candidate will have several years experience in technical processing, supervision and cataloguing plus exposure to an automated system.

LIBRARY SYSTEMS ANALYST

The candidates will have several years experience in preparing detailed system proposals, planning, training, and designing of automated library systems. Career interests will include using D base III software and a microcomputer network for library and inter-office applications.

The successful candidates will have a Master's degree in library and information sciences or in computer science, or equivalent education and technical experience.

Strong organizational skills, management, interpersonal communication skills are essential. Knowledge of native culture is an asset, ability to work efficiently, independently and to travel are important.

Qualified applicants are invited to contact John Murray at (306) 522-5691 and to apply in confidence to :

LIBRARY RESOURCES GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE 121 Broadway Avenue East REGINA, Saskatchewan s4n 0z6





Henrietta Ross, grand-daughter of Alexander Ross and a representative of the prosperous Metis middle class.

Henrietta wears a custom-fitted winter coat of a satinlike material which is elegantly trimmed with fur. A matching fur muff and hat add the final touch to this stunning creation.

The family of Napoleon LaVallee is pictured in a temporary Metis camp which were a common site on the Canadian prairies for many years. This photograph is typical of Metis lifestyle at the time.

The clothes featured here were most often hand-made and the styles were chosen for practical reasons rather than fashion consciousness.

The women wear a two piece ensemble consisting of a loose fitting blouse with a full length skirt. A scarf worn around the neck lends the only hint of fashion to these otherwise quite drab, though practical outfits.

The same simple designs are evident in the clothes worn by both Mr. LaVallee and the young child.

researched by Barbara McCombie text by Claudette Carrier historical photos courtesy of Gabriel Dumont Institute Library re-photographed by Fantastic 'photo

TouchOr

