

NEW BREED

February 1982

Volume 13, No. 2 \$1.50

Voice of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan



Housing

Native People
and the Criminal Justice System

World Indigineous Peoples Conference

Reginas' Own Hockey Buffs

Letters

POEM SUBMITTED

Dear *New Breed*:

I would like to see this in the *New Breed*. I think a lot of us do some quiet thinking. I know I do and when I look around me, I did have all the things mentioned in this poem.

And if you don't mind, I would like to have it back. If not it will be fine, I have a copy.

Agnes McKay
Regina Beach, Sask.

(See poem inside)

CONSTITUTIONAL ROADBLOCK

Dear *New Breed*:

I would like to congratulate the staff of *New Breed* on quite a commendable performance.

Now, I would like to express my opinion on this constitution roadblock.

AMNSIS personnel, I'm sure, must be digging in along their ideas and proposed amendments but surely they must now realize that any further bickering and harping about it will get them nowhere as of this date. I'm quite positive that Canada will not bring back the constitution from England just to please a few complaining Metis.

The battleground, I feel is now at home, in schools, churches, streets, gatherings, pow-wows, etc.

Education is amongst all our children and mostly in our own hearts and minds. In all aspects of Native culture there is pride and there are customs of which we are all well aware of.

The name of the game from here on in is to counter attack all of the federal government's moves and policies. Now, I know all Native hearts realize this. But, to plan and think ahead is the point.

Surely, AMNSIS and most Native organizations realize that in order for our people (Metis) to be heard, we must first ALL UNITE and plan together. This must start at home from each and every individual, whether it be a child or elder. Surely, we must all gain experience and ideas from one another.

What better way is there of gaining entrance into federal bureaucracies than through the younger generation. Teaching them everything about the aboriginal rights/claims issue and culture is our only way to total independence.

Stressing aboriginal rights and land claims, we can and WILL survive.

Alex L. Maurice
Beauval, Sask.



Comments on our publication are most welcome.

What do you think of *New Breed* in general?

What are your opinions on specific articles?

What else would you like to see in *New Breed*?

Please direct your responses to the adjacent address:

Letters

New Breed
Suite 210

2505-11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6 (306) 525-9501

DOING GOOD JOB

Dear *New Breed*:

I'm writing to cancel my brother Joe Lavalley's subscription to your magazine. My poor brother passed away in September. I think you are doing a very good job with your work on Native rights and I hope our rights will some day be recognized.

Our Maple Creek Local doesn't seem to be very active. I wonder if it is a lack of membership or just not enough interest?

Keep up the good work.

Madeline Lasante
Maple Creek, Sask.

C-WEED BAND

Hi!

How are all the gang at AMNSIS? We still enjoy your magazine very much, it's nice to read about all the people who meant so much to us, while we lived there.

Enclosed is a press release on the C-Weed Band, who I manage now.

Thank you for your support and cooperation in supporting Native talent and the Canadian country music industry. Much appreciated.

Brian Ranville
Wendover, Ontario

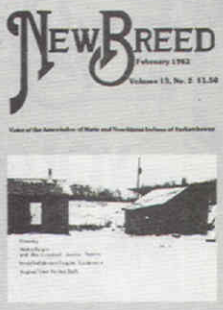
(See News From Outside the Province)

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Voice of Saskatchewan's Metis & Non-Status Indians



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Are You Planning To Move?

If so, or if there are any other changes that may affect your subscription to our magazine, please let us know as soon as possible.

The sooner we are notified of any change, the easier it is for us to quickly update our mailing list to ensure that your magazine is delivered. Should there be any change in your mailing address, would you please include the label from one of your back issues with the notification of change of address.

Your co-operation in this matter could be greatly appreciated.

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Attention writers: Articles submitted to *New Breed* and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per column inch (10 pt., 13 pica). We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

Note: All articles must be signed, however, your name will be withheld upon request.

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

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.

New Breed is published twelve times a year through the Association of Metis & Non-Status Indian of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). Views expressed are not necessarily those of the association, and free expression of opinion is invited.



CANADA POST SECOND CLASS MAIL, REGISTRATION NO. 4649

NEW BREED

YOUR MESSAGE IN OUR MAGAZINE

RATES:

Full page.....\$350.00
Half page.....\$200.00
¼ page.....\$100.00
Agate line.....\$1.00

Column width...13 picas
Column depth...60 picas
of.....140 agates
image area.....7"x10"

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Beverly Cardinal
Advertising Manager
Suite 211, 2505-11 Ave.
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0K6
(306) 525-9501



Achimowins by joan beatty

The focus on this month's issue of *New Breed* is housing. When the organization started forming years ago, one of their major concerns was housing for the Metis and Non Status Indian people. Today, AMNSIS continues to be the only Native organization in Canada receiving some form of subsidized housing for its people, although the Urban Native Housing Program will now be introduced to the other western provinces. However, lack of decent housing continues to be a problem for Native people, especially in the urban centres. Efforts to tackle the problem have begun in Prince Albert and Regina through the efforts of groups like the Riel Local in Regina and the Prince Albert Community Housing Society. Find out more about them in this issue.

Just a few weeks ago, the AMNSIS executive met with representatives from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) to discuss the problems being experienced in the delivery of housing units in northern Saskatchewan. As was explained in the January 1982 issue of *New Breed*, many of the housing groups in the north were forced to shut down because of cost overruns stemming from a lack of support services and training for the local people. Hopefully, these problems can be alleviated by including the training and support service components to the new housing agreement to be signed this year. The previous agreement between CMHC and the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation expired a couple of years ago.

You will also find in the issue an article done by Rod Bishop, one of our area directors of AMNSIS. He talks about the use of non Native consultants and how to ensure they don't end up controlling you!

Election fever has started again both in terms of the provincial government and AMNSIS.

Nominations in the Cumberland Constituency are supposed to take place sometime this month. People from the north east side of the province are starting to show interest as to who is going to get nominated to replace former MLA Norman McAuley. There are five candidates so far that we have heard are running and they include: Joe Roberts of Stanley Mission, Lawrence Yew, formerly of Jans Bay but now living in La Ronge, Winston McKay of Cumberland House, Lynne Reese of La Ronge, and Don Schweitzer of Creighton. We'd like to remind the people that in order to participate in the nominating convention, they must hold an NDP membership card. I imagine cards can be obtained from people like Brian Cousins, Jerry Morin, Joanne Crawford, and Tom Roberts at the DNS offices in La Ronge.

As everyone is aware, all the positions for AMNSIS are up for grabs this year. This was decided at the last annual assembly in Batoche. These will be for three years terms. So far, one person has officially declared his candidacy and that's John Dorion of Prince Albert who is running for President of the organization.

Everyone can start to expect all kinds of "political activity" out in the field.

For all those who have thoughts of running, we are planning to provide equal space to all the candidates in our magazine to say whatever they have to say. This will likely be in the July issue if the elections take place the same time as last year which was in August. All the materials would have to be in by June 15, 1982. Just a little forewarning to all the politicians!

The March issue of *New Breed* will be dealing with recreation. So if you have any festivals, tournaments, etc., taking place in your area, please let us know. Or if you have any articles you want to submit, get them in by the 15th of February.

Housing Continues To Be A Priority Item With AMNSIS



by Joan Beatty

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) have always maintained that one of its objectives is to get decent housing for its people. Over the years, this has continued to be a priority item even to the point of going to court over it. Last year, Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS and Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director, were charged with fraud after they bought five trailers for people living in tents during mid-winter at Bear Creek. Those charges have since been dropped.

One of the first Native groups in Canada to receive Section 40 housing (subsidized home ownership plan) was the Metis Association in Saskatchewan. Although the program has been plagued with problems, mainly because it wasn't established by the Native people themselves, it has allowed the Native people to get access to better housing and employment opportunities. Because of the continuous pressure by AMNSIS, the federal government, through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), signed an agreement with the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHC) and the Depart-

ment of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) in 1973. This allowed the Rural and Native Housing Program to get underway.

A new program has also been introduced in Saskatchewan this past year to begin to tackle the housing crisis in the cities. The Urban Native Housing Program will attempt to provide decent but low rental housing to Native people with the option to buy at a later date. The Regina Riel Local has started utilizing the program, doing very well in the short time since they have established the Gabriel Housing Corporation.

In the beginning of the Rural and Native Housing Program, DNS did most of the building for northern residents, not paying much attention to the cost, although it was eventually unloaded on the shoulders of the home owner.

Since most of the contracts were going to southern based companies with a minimal number of job opportunities going to northern people, AMNSIS said there was no reason why local people could not establish their own housing groups, enabling them to build for themselves. This would also increase job opportunities.

However, because the administrative expertise was not there, many of the local housing groups encountered financial difficulties. Training and

support services had not been part of the agreement and none of the government departments wanted to shoulder the responsibility. Finally this past year, a majority of the housing groups were forced to shut down due to cost overruns.

This left many local people unemployed as the construction of houses had been a major source of employment in many of the northern communities. This also left many houses incomplete. Efforts are still continuing to get the housing groups back on their feet so that they can finish building the houses.

DNS, in the meantime, has dismantled most of its 140-man building division, saying it was their understanding that CMHC was not going to renew their agreement with them and would be delivering the Rural and Native Housing Program themselves.

The 1973 cost sharing agreement between the federal and provincial government expired in 1979. A new agreement has still not been signed, leaving the local people wondering what the future of the housing program is going to be in Saskatchewan.

The bottom line remains that if Native people are expected to build their own homes at minimal costs, the support and the training must be there, separate from the actual construction costs. □

Native People and the Criminal Justice System:

Too Much Talk and not Enough Action

by A.G. Ruffo

Discrimination and ignorance of traditional Native culture is the main stumbling block confronting Native people in the Criminal Justice System, say Native inmates serving time in Canada's infamous penitentiaries. Representatives from various Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood prison organizations spoke out at a two-day seminar in Ottawa (January 14-15) on Native people and Criminal Justice, co-sponsored by the National Association of Friendship Centres and the National Association's Active on Criminal Justice — an affiliation of some 17 voluntary Associations.

The aim of this seminar was to re-examine the problems that had been identified and defined at an earlier conference in 1975, consider and provide insight into the recommendations that were advanced at that time, and further examine and evaluate what progress is being made on these fronts.

A main topic of discussion was the failure of the 1975 Conference to follow through with its recommendations and proposals. It was concluded that the problem facing Native people in the Criminal Justice system has been repeatedly defined and evaluated, but there is a certain need for honesty and commitment on the part of the participants before the recommendations can be adequately implemented. "The time for study has ended; it is time for action", voiced the speakers.

The Native inmates attending the seminar were quick to seize upon the fact that the present social and legal system has failed in terms of Native people and justice. In their presentation, the Millhaven Native Brotherhood (the Brothers of Time) spoke of the disproportionate number of Native people presently incarcerated, the low rate of rehabilitation and, conversely, the high rate of recidivism.

The Millhaven Brotherhood presentation, as well as those from other "Brotherhood and Sisterhood" organizations, stressed the importance of the role of Native spiritualism and other traditional cultural activities if rehabilitation is to take place. The inmates confirmed that before an individual feels that he is of value to society and can contribute in a meaningful way, he must have a sense of identity and dignity. "The sweetgrass, the sacred pipe and the sweatlodge ceremonies all impart the strength that is needed to rebuild our lives while incarcerated," said the inmates.

The Collins Bay Brotherhood referred to a campaign they have undertaken to have "The Right to Freedom of Religion" within the Correctional Services of Canada.

New Breed

The elders and spiritual leaders attending the seminar confirmed that, to date, Native North American religion is recognized only at the discretion of the institution. It is yet to be recognized as an official religion in this country. In many instances, elders and spiritual leaders have encountered much difficulty through 'red-tape' when attempting to enter prisons with sacred bundles used to perform traditional ceremonies. It was asked what kind of support the inmates could expect from organizations active in Criminal Justice. As a plan of action, it was recommended that appropriate amounts of pressure must be applied upon existing government agencies in order to change existing government legislation. It was noted that government is prepared to review the question of access to religion if the need is recognized and supported.

Workshop topics at the two-day seminar included Post-Sentence and Re-Integration, Prevention and Pre-Trial Alternatives, Courts and Policing. Although none of these topics were new by any means, as they have all been discussed and evaluated at both the Conference on Natives and the Criminal Justice System, held in Edmonton, in 1975, and The Native Council of Canada's Metis and non-status Indian Crime and Justice Commission of the same year, this seminar reviewed what advances have been made in these areas through regional examples.

The Millhaven Brotherhood presentation, as well as those from other "Brotherhood and Sisterhood" organizations, stressed the importance of the role of Native spiritualism and other traditional cultural activities if rehabilitation is to take place.

Although a certain amount of scepticism prevailed, as to what has really been accomplished over the years, some of the individual efforts across the country were enlightening

The elders and spiritual leaders attending the seminar confirmed that, to date, Native North American religion is recognized only at the discretion of the institution. It is yet to be recognized as an official religion in this country.

and optimistic. The seminar was informed by Mr. Alex Skead and Mr. Joe Morrison, two street-workers from Kenora, Ontario, that a Native controlled policing unit has made headway in helping to curb problems encountered by Native people on the street. Due to the high rate of mortality that was present in Kenora among Native people, this unit, consisting of Native people who have gone through personal crisis, was formed to assist others in similar adverse circumstances.

The success of the project hinges upon the concept of Native people caring and helping their peers. The street-workers pointed out that Native people communicate and respond better to others sharing their culture. Many individuals representing the various agencies attending the seminar were impressed with this street patrol and thought perhaps it could be used as a model and applied in other areas where needed.

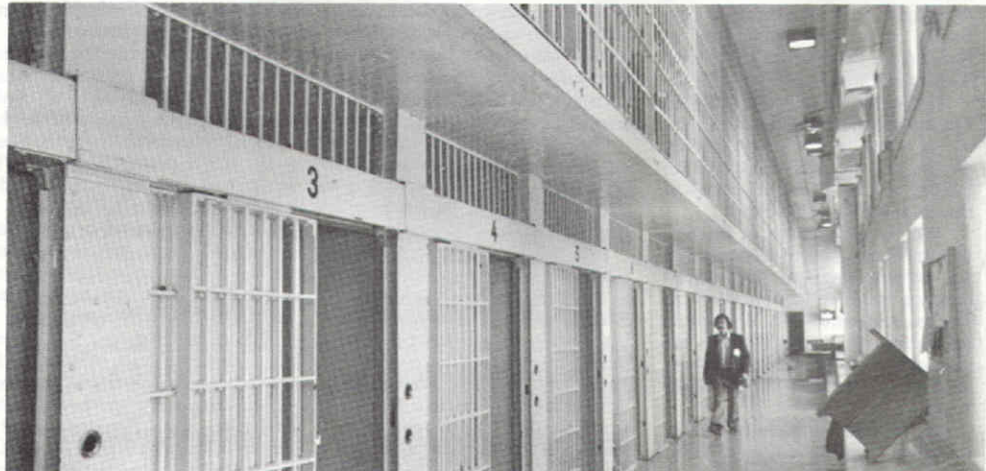
The Fine-Option Program was also discussed as an alternative to incarceration. It is fact that a large percentage of Native people go to jail because they are unable to pay fines. The Fine-Option Program gives Native people a chance to pay their fines by working. Although this program is contingent upon the discretion of the provincial justice departments, it is a program that must be examined thoroughly across the country, said many of the delegates at the seminar.

Native Courtworkers also spoke about the effectiveness of their programs. Representatives from Alberta said they have been making some positive advances in assisting Native people in coming to grips with the law. A Saskatchewan courtworker explained that although the project has proved successful, they are overworked and understaffed. "There is just no time for follow-up work once the offender is sentenced," she said. "The courtworker program must be expanded," she concluded, adding that "there are so many young people getting into trouble with the law". It was agreed that the Native Courtworker Program is successful and should be expanded.

The concept of "diversion" was also discussed as an alternative to jail or a prison sentence. This concept is one of the original methods Native societies implemented in order to deal with possible offenders. As the word implies, the method is one of diverting or redirecting an offender into a positive and useful direction. It could mean interceding before a crime is committed, but in the present context, it usually pertains to righting a wrong. The emphasis of "diversion" is placed upon correction and justice rather than punishment. Although it has taken government quite some time to understand the legalities of the "diversion" concept, participants from the Solicitor General's office informed the Seminar that this concept was being considered and guidelines for its use are being drawn up. They noted that some provision concerning "diversion" is included in the "Young Offenders Act".

It was explained that for "diversion" to be successful, the co-operation of the community is essential and problems have arisen in obtaining the endorsement of certain communities. They do not want to be strapped with the responsibility. It was explained that otherwise the program has proved successful.

The two day Seminar concluded on the note that there has been far too much talk and inaction. For proper legislation to be implemented, it was stressed that each participant must make a personal commitment and honestly do the best they can in whatever possible capacity. The participants said there has been too much reliance on larger organized bodies which has resulted in stagnation and apathy. □





AMNSIS Lobby For Western Premier's Meeting

by Joan Beatty

WINNIPEG - Representatives from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) recently met with the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF) to continue their efforts for a western Premiers and Native leaders meeting this coming spring. AMNSIS is trying to organize an April meeting to plan for the constitutional conference on Native rights to take place a year after the new constitution goes into effect.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS and spokesman for the Native Council of Canada on constitutional matters, said the main objective of the meeting will be to prepare topics of discussion for the conference.

"We, as Metis leaders of the western provinces, have to sit down with the western premiers and discuss common issues so that we don't go into the conference cold. We have to make sure we're involved so it's important we start discussing the agenda items now," Sinclair told the MMF board.

According to Section 37 of the new Canadian constitution, the prime

minister, premiers and Native leaders are to meet within a year after it comes into effect. At that time, identification of Native people and what rights to include in the constitution will be decided.

Sinclair said a bulk of the Metis population is in western Canada so it's critical that Native leaders, both at the provincial and local level, start identifying who their people are and make sure "they have done their homework prior to the conference".

Sinclair told the MMF that AMNSIS had met with Attorney General Roy Romanow before Christmas and he had agreed to help arrange the spring meeting.

The suggestion for such a meeting was eagerly endorsed by the MMF saying there would be no problem in getting support from the new premier, Howard Pawley.

Don McIver, President of the MMF, immediately got on the phone to the premier's office requesting a meeting with him. However, Pawley was unable to get away from his caucus meeting but he did endorse such a meeting of the western premiers and the Native leaders. He said he would confirm his support with a phone call to Romanow and write a

letter to the MMF board and the Saskatchewan government. Pawley also said he would be willing to meet with the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Native leaders at a later date to discuss the meeting further.

One of the issues the Native leaders want to ensure is discussed and dealt with at the first ministers conference is land entitlement for Metis and Non-Status Indian people.

"In any settlement, we have to make sure that our people get some land," Sinclair said.

Both the Saskatchewan and the Manitoba representatives agreed that the process of identifying their people must begin right away and that the mechanism for doing so must be done by the Native people themselves. "If we don't do it, the government will do it for us," Sinclair said.

Both organizations also agreed that consultations must continue between the two associations in terms of economic development planning, education, communications, housing, etc.

"I think it's important that we exchange ideas with each other and help each other because whatever one does affects the other," said Ferdinand Guiboche, Vice President of the Manitoba Metis Federation. □



Northern Hi Lites

Recently I had the opportunity to visit Pine House and I would like to thank all the people for their hospitality. Special thanks to my aunt, Mrs. Veronica Sanderson who managed to put up with me for a few nights and thanks to the staff of the Local Community Authority and others for their co-operation and assistance.

La Ronge - A \$380,000 one year contract was finally signed in November between NorSask Native Outreach and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission after several months of negotiations. A grant of \$50,000 was also obtained from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. For employment and other counselling information, call Toll Free: 112-800-667-4090 in La Ronge.

La Loche - The Local Community Authority held their annual elections recently. New council members include George La Priece and Frank Petit.

Pelican Narrows - The Local Advisory Council newly elected members in this community include Melvin Nataways as Chairman, and new councillors, Steven Ballentyne and secretary, Veronica Woods.

A new fire hall is also being built in the community. It will be completed by this spring.

Pelican Narrows is also making plans for their annual winter festival to be held on March 10-14. Activities include: dog races, casino night, flour packing, skidoo races, king and trapper events, and much more.

Ile-a-la-Crosse - This community is also having their winter festival on February 12-14. There will be king and queen trapper events, hockey tournaments, snow mobile races, ski races, dances and many more fun activities. For further information, contact Clem Roy at 883-2004. Look for more stories of the festival in the March issue of *New Breed*.

Just a reminder that if you have festivals coming up in your area, let us know about them and we'll tell others about them.

Sandy Bay - One of the most active communities in northern Saskatchewan is Sandy Bay. They recently had their council elections. New members include Ernie Ray, Overseer, Stanley Merasty, Deputy Overseer, and councillors include: Louis Bear, Edward Charlette and Tommy Bear. Tommy is probably the youngest councillor in the north at 18 years of age.

The Local School Board also had elections. Francis Underwood got in by acclamation to a three year term. Two more positions are to be filled in the near future.

The Sandy Bay Recreation Board will also be sponsoring a Native Hockey Tournament on February 12-15, with teams participating from La Ronge, Pelican Narrows, Deschambeault Lake, Cumberland House, Shoal Lake, Flin Flon, along with two local teams.

Remember if you want events to be included under this column, contact me in Regina at 525-9502. If I am not in, leave a message. □

The following article was prepared by Rod Bishop, Area Director for Western Region I, Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.



THE USE OF NON-NATIVE EXPERTISE

Within AMNSIS, there is recognition that a substantial share of economic opportunity — not only jobs but capital equity, must come to the Metis people. It must come now while something remains of our natural resources.

To AMNSIS and those it represents, economic development must be more than a regular shift at the local mill, mine, or smelter. Economic development means development of our economy.

Time and time again, federal and provincial governments have offered us a shot at economic self-sufficiency. "Let us count the ways": ESP, LEAP, HRDA, LIP, SP-ARDA, CEDC, I & C, etc. As Wayne McKenzie (Executive Director of AMNSIS) has pointed out, we are a big industry.

The economically self-sufficient 'plums' have generally turned out to be strictly the 'pits'. LEAP (Local Employment Assistance Program) with its deficit funding — Trudeau thinks we can run businesses the way he runs his government; and SHC (Saskatchewan Housing Corporation), with its horrendous budget shortfalls to local housing groups.

In many cases, we couldn't make a go of it. Didn't have the expertise; couldn't hire it either. Our fault? Partly, certainly.

It took us longer than the government to realize we needed expertise. More than a few of us suspect the government knew all along.

To some extent, though very minimal, government is in accord with us on another point. We need to have a share, a capital stake, in our own economic endeavours. So ends this rather lengthy introduction to the crux of the article: *utilization of outside, non-Native resource persons in our struggle to effectively plan and develop our own economic independence.*

We are caught in a potentially nasty double bind. We have very little time left in which to put in place the means to achieve eventual economic independence, whether we are talking about taking a stake in big business or simply trying to obtain and hold decent, dignified employment. The government, specifically Blakeney's government, has told us it's now or never and they've told us it's on their terms. They hold the purse strings and the power.

The other side of the double bind is that it will take at least a generation or two to provide our young people with the education, training, and expertise needed for them to provide the in-house expertise essential to getting the job done.

Outside Non-Native Expertise

The principle government policy thrust in the Native development process is to dictate a high degree of non-native involvement at decision making levels.

The government sees this as providing three things: the one bureaucrats refer to the most is expense. They're right. The involvement will provide expertise, but will it provide us ultimate control and independence? Another reason, although they won't say much about it, is that substantial non-native involvement will provide some community level credibility. On one hand, the government knows it must meet us at least halfway on these

matters but it also has to neutralize the growing anti-Native backlash in this province. The swing of a pendulum is inevitable; Blakeney does not want to see it become a swathe in his field of MLA's. The third reason is a little closer to the bone; the bureaucrats and business specialists would rather deal with non-natives.

We are already seeing two basic kinds of non-native involvement; there are those firms and individuals imposed on us by government, and there are those firms and individuals we hire ourselves.

Native Economic Development Foundation

The proposed Native Economic Development Foundation will only have nominal Native participation at the board level. The proposed structure for the north is the same. We will be able to use the Foundation but only to a very limited extent. Indeed, it could serve to frustrate attempts to satisfy our needs. It has the potential to be an agent of regression rather than progression.

In my opinion, consideration should be given to boycotting it — not just be Metis and Non-Status Indian people but also by status Indians. This could be done by not sending appointees to their boards and by not filing applications for financing. The Native board member(s) will have dubious decisive input and the chances of obtaining financing through the Foundation will be just as

doubtful. Unless of course, Blakeney is prepared to meet us halfway. We don't necessarily want the board loaded with Native people but we'd like a say as to which non-natives sit on it. We know we need outside expertise. Government should recognize that we have more sense than to stuff the board with our own non-native hacks (we do have some, you know). We do have access to non-native expertise who are sufficiently sympathetic to our objectives to prioritize needs over those of the government and still get the job done.

From our point of view, any utility these foundations may have will be outlined in a matter of a few years. We shall either have achieved our economic independence, or we shall have lost forever the means to achieve it at all.

Non-Native Expertise Takes On Many Forms

Moving away from the lofty heights of policy-making and getting back down to the tree line, let's look at individual projects and programs. This is the level where non-native expertise can have significant impact. In some cases, government does the actual recruitment or hiring. Sometimes use of these resources is left contingent on our approval, but government generally makes it clear or implicit that the project will not go ahead without them. Government sometimes calls this "working together".

This expertise takes on many forms; consultants to carry out studies; engineers and other technical people to oversee projects; management and administrative people to ensure sound business practices; board members to ensure things get done, the right things get said to the right people to ensure credibility is built right in, and finally, instructors to train our people, presumably, to ultimately carry out the professional and technical tasks themselves.

In many cases, we need this kind of expertise now. But keep in mind, many of these consultants are foisted on us by "well-meaning" governments, have a first loyalty to the government, not us. Once again, government and business are the controllers of production; we are merely raw material.

Non-Native Control

Often problems seem to hinge on the matter of ultimate control. With consultants, it is control of information. Rarely, have the consultants' reports provided fair value for the dollars spent, whether they're government dollars or ours.

On boards, which have non-native members, there are too often no built-in mechanisms for their eventual replacement by Native people. Purging can be a painful process when productive non-native input becomes corruptive input.

In projects; day-to-day work places, the problem can be even more severe. Most non-natives are brought in at management, administrative and technical levels to provide these skills and to train Native people. They are given a job and the responsibility to work themselves out of the job.

More often, there is a tendency to consolidate and entrench the position — by providing insufficient training, by introducing new specializations and other means.

Who then has control? Not so mysteriously, it has gravitated into the hands of the very people brought in to ensure the control eventually goes to Native people.

AMNSIS Consultants

With respect to those firms and individuals we hire ourselves, the difficulties can often be the same. The vested impulse of the consultant is to create the need for more consulting, which isn't to say it may not be needed. It's only to say it's being justified by the wrong reasons. He is, after all, a businessman first. Again, information control is the bottom line.

On the boards and in the daily workplace, non-native expertise which we ourselves recruit or employ, will often manifest the same problems as mentioned previously. They will hang in there like 'snot in a nostril' until we blow them out ourselves. Is that an offensive image? Damn right.

Expertise Not To Become Just Another Control Mechanism

Assuming we need non-native expertise, if economic independence is

to become a reality for us within the time frame dictated by the government's and the province's developers, we must become hard-nosed enough to ensure that the expertise does not become another control over us but in fact becomes truly a resource to us.

Of course, we can, as we have in the past, extend the good faith that those we employ or those the governments and business employ on our behalf will themselves keep the faith. Chilling thought, isn't it?

We can make every effort to ensure that ultimate means of control are in place before the non-native expertise is in place.

Contracts Must Be Specific

If we must bring in a consultant, let's make sure his contract is very specific. Spell out what we want from him, avoid generalities like the plague. Insist on detailed interim reports, and whenever possible, insist he be directly aided by Native people.

If we must have non-native expertise at the board level, have it only on an advisory capacity for specific matters. If this is not possible, ensure there are provisions in the by-laws of the entity which ensure ultimate control of the Native people.

In the daily workplace, and for the most part reference is to economic enterprises, hire necessary non-native expertise on a contract basis. Close the door to potential permanence. These contracts should also be very specific. As much as possible, lock down training programs and time frames. Make concrete provisions for trainees to eventually take over the duties and responsibilities of the experts and make sure that those he is training are being trained fully. Insist on detailed ongoing monitoring, not only of all aspects of business operations, but of the trainees' progress. Self-evaluation by trainees must also be a critical part of this process.

With all this, and undoubtedly there are other means as well, one must keep in mind that where we require continuing expertise, we must develop ourselves and our children or continue to have to rely on non-natives to provide for us. Also keep in mind, unless we immediately lay down some ground rules for its use, non-native expertise may be the advance guard for the new paternalism. □

World Council of Indigenous People Visit Nicaragua

The following article was prepared by Clem Chartier, Legal Counsel for the Native Council of Canada and the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

by Clem Chartier

During the period of December 14-22, 1981, two events took place in Managua, Nicaragua. The United Nations (UN) Human Rights Division sponsored a seminar of racism with a particular emphasis on indigenous people. Taking advantage of this situation, the World Council of Indigenous People (WCIP) held an executive council meeting from December 15-17, 1981.

The WCIP has been requested during the Indigenous People and the Land Conference in Geneva, September, 1981, to make a visit to Nicaragua. Jim Sinclair, Wayne McKenzie and Clem Chartier represented AMNSIS and NCC at the Conference. (See *New Breed* November, 1981, Issue 11, Volume 12) The purpose of the visit was to assess the situation of the Miskitu Indians who are currently living in exile in the neighboring country of Honduras. It is anticipated that there are approximately 1500 Indians in exile out of a population of 120,000.

The Miskitu Indians live on the Atlantic coast which is geographically distinct from the major government centre of Nicaragua. That area was colonized by the English and the predominant language is Miskitu and English. The other area of Nicaragua was colonized by the Spanish. The Atlantic coast, because of its isolation, was not involved in the revolution which ended in the overthrow of the dictator, Somoza, in July, 1979.

Shortly after the success of the Sandinista movement and the establishment of the new government, a mass meeting was held on the Atlantic coast. The outcome of the meeting was the establishment of an organization called Misurasata. This reflects the Miskitu, Sumu and Rama Indians working with the Sandanistas. Steadman Fagoth, a Miskitu, was elected as the leader of Misurasata. As the representative of the new movement, Fagoth sat on the National Council of State in the new government structure. One of the achievements of Misurasata was the decision of the Government that the Literacy Campaign would be conducted in the Indian languages and not only in Spanish. Misurasata conducted the Literacy Campaign in the Miskitu language.

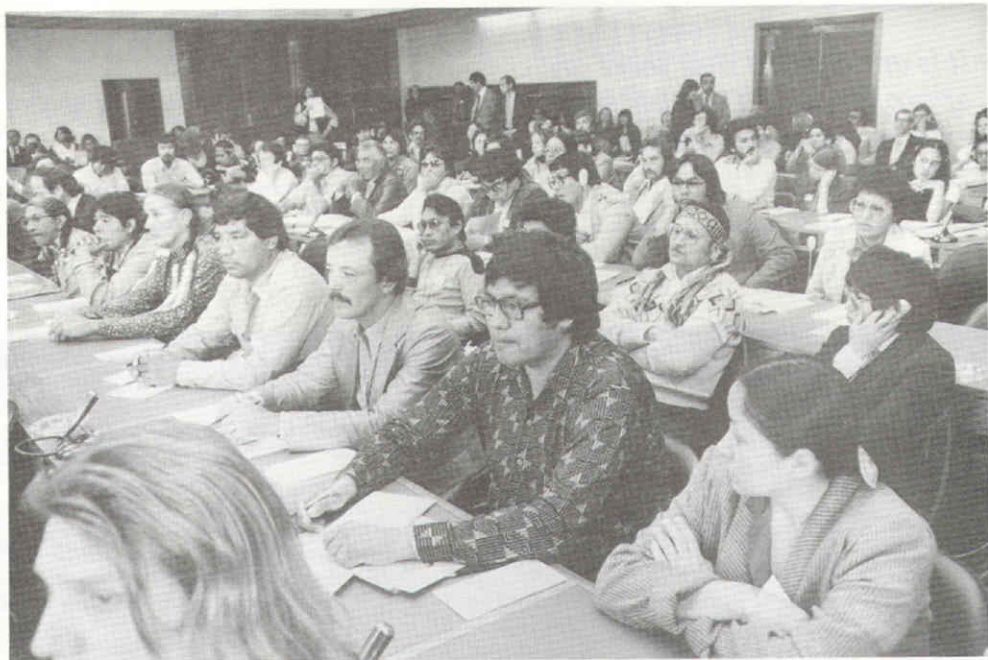
However, over a period of several months, Misurasata began to develop a political philosophy, similar to Indigenous philosophy common to most Indigenous peoples, that being Indigenous nationalism. This, being foreign to the Revolution's philosophy, was interpreted as a separatist line.

As a consequence, in February, 1981, the leaders of Misurasata were arrested and warned about the counter-revolutionary nature of their organization. In addition, Fagoth was tried and convicted of being a Somoza informant during his university years in Managua. This charge



It is anticipated that there are approximately 1500 Indians in exile out of a population of 120,000.





was clearly substantiated. The leaders and Fagoth were released in May and Fagoth fled to Honduras.

According to the presentation at the UN Seminar by William Ramirez, Minister of the Atlantic Coast, Misurasata in January, 1981, demanded 45,000 square kilometres of the Atlantic coast, along with political autonomy. He felt that this would impede the exploitation of natural resources for the total population and would leave Misurasata open to imperialist manipulation. There was fear that this could result in the division of the national territory and become a threat to the Sandinista Revolution.

Although the above action was deemed necessary with respect to Misurasata, the Sandinista (FSLN) and the government of National Reconstruction were still committed to working with the Indigenous people. On August 12, 1981, they issued a Declaration of Principles which is meant to guide the Revolution with respect to the Indigenous communities of the Atlantic coast.

The Declaration reaffirms the territorial unity of Nicaragua, supports the differing cultures and languages, guarantees title to land in a communal or co-operative title, declares that natural resources are national property and that a percentage of revenues generated from the development of natural resources will be invested in the local communities. It also declares that the improvement of conditions on the Atlantic coast requires continuing programs of economic development and states support for the organization of the Atlantic coast communities.

The factual situation, at least as understood by the writer, is that Fagoth has been giving counter-revolutionary messages in the Miskitu language on a radio channel called "September 15th". It is also apparent that he is organizing the 1500 Miskitu in Honduras for a

possible counter-revolution. This has caused concern for the Miskitu Indians in the communities in the Atlantic coast. They would like a peaceful settlement of the situation to take place.

According to Minister Ramirez, the Sandinista belief is that Fagoth and the Miskitus in Honduras are working with Somoza's ex-national guard and are prepared to join them in an invasion of Nicaragua. Despite this belief, the Sandinista and the government would like to settle this matter in a peaceful manner.

The leaders of Misurasata were arrested and warned about the counter-revolutionary nature of their organization. In addition, Fagoth was tried and convicted of being a Somoza informant during his university years in Managua. This charge was clearly substantiated.

The WCIP did meet with Ramirez for several hours and although the WCIP would not accept an invitation of a one day visit to the Atlantic coast, it was agreed that the WCIP would send in a fact finding mission in the spring of 1982.

Based on Linda Poirier's presentation, one would be hard pressed to believe that there was racism in Canada.

Since then, according to TIME magazine, January 18, 1982, Vol. 119 No. 3, there has been armed conflict between the Sandinista Militia and the Miskitu Indians in Honduras. According to the report, about 75 Sandinista went into Honduras and engaged in battle with a similar number of Miskitus. It is estimated that eight Miskitus died in the fight.

Because of the complexity of the situation in Nicaragua, it is difficult to assess what precipitated this confrontation, however it does underscore the urgency and importance of a fact finding mission to be taken by the WCIP. Hopefully, this could also lead to a speedy and peaceful solution to the conflicts that exist between the Sandinista government and the Miskitu Indians.

Another item of interest to Saskatchewan, to Canada and the Indigenous world generally, was the WCIP's position with respect to the World Assembly of First Nations which is being organized by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians for July, 1982. After considerable

discussion by the Executive Council and statements by Louis Bruyere, President of the Native Council of Canada, a decision was made that the WCIP would not be participating in that venture. It was decided, however, that members of the Executive Council could participate in their individual capacity.

With reference to the Seminar on Racism, not much can be said other than that it provided a forum for representatives of governments to pat their backs with respect to the wonderful things that are being done for the Indigenous peoples. However, in fairness, some countries did admit that there was still a lot of work to be done with respect to racism experienced by Indigenous populations.

The representative from Canada was Linda Poirier, a special policy advisor with the Canadian Human Rights Commission. Her presentation basically praised the Canadian approach of establishing Human Rights Commissions at the federal and provincial levels to deal with discrimination. Based on her presentation, one would be hard pressed to believe that there was such a thing as racism in Canada.

Special mention was also made that the proposed Charter of Rights and Freedoms would guarantee basic rights to all Canadians and "also make special provisions for Native and Aboriginal rights". In addition she said, "Another part of the Constitution protects existing aboriginal rights and treaty rights. That is, the proposed Charter will constitutionalize the special status of Native people without attaching any disabilities to that status." □



Bits & Pieces

Big Change Ahead

Scotland - If the wheels of justice keep on turning, all women in Scotland will soon be allowed to stand on their sills to wash windows without fear of arrest.

Scottish men will be free to carry a picture with them while on horseback and buy tobacco before 5 a.m.

The new liberties are about to go into effect as the British Parliament considers the wishes of Lord Mansfield, who is asking that obsolete laws governing Scotland be updated or scrapped.

Under the changes, Scots no longer would have to seek municipal permission to sound a "steam trumpet" before driving off to work.

Educated Exercisers

New York - Americans who exercise generally have more education and higher incomes than non-exercisers, says a national survey for the Fitness Council.

The survey found that 53 percent of regular exercisers had attended college and 51 percent had an annual income of \$20,000 or more.



Guess What's Coming To Dinner

Austin, Texas - The next time you decide to have 400 people over for dinner, use this recipe from a cookbook celebrating the University of Texas' 100th birthday:

Elephant Stew

Cut elephant into small bite-sized pieces. This should take about two months. Brown in a large skillet, making enough gravy from the drippings to cover. Cook over a camp fire about four weeks at about 200 degrees Celsius or until tender. Serves 3,836 people.

Good Gossip

New Haven, Conn. - "Idle gossip" has a therapeutic value that has gone unrecognized for too long, says Patricia Spacks, a professor at Yale University. She is presently writing a book to explain how such intimate talk helps solve problems and ease stress.

"By talking out other people's problems, you're able to work out ideas about your own," she said. "Between good friends, you can say things that you wouldn't say in public."

Gossip has often been seen as malicious, said Spacks. But sociological studies have found gossip to be helpful in solidifying community values.

Fast Play

Norway - Norwegian accordionist Kjetil Skalslien has claimed the world record for the fastest rendition of the ragtime standard Tiger Rag.

He recently ripped through the number in just 30 seconds, beating the previous record of 31.7 seconds held by Swede Nils Blacke.



Hangover Cure-All

Peking, China - A food research laboratory here claims to have found an aid for the serious drinker—a sweet syrup said to double a drinker's capacity and cure the hangover afterwards.

A Peking newspaper, The Evening News, reported recently that the so-called "relief and sobriety" syrup received attention at a recent meeting of scientists.

Details on the contents of the syrup were not disclosed, but the newspaper said the formula was being prepared for production and sale.

DID YOU KNOW

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• Lake Baikal in Central Siberia is the deepest lake in the world, at 6,364 feet.

• Got a droopy broom? Soak it in hot, heavily salted water to give it a longer life.

• Use a dab of toothpaste to remove small scratches from glass-top tables.

• To freshen breath chew a bit of parsley after your meals.

• Got a sticky zipper? Rub it with a soft lead pencil to make it slide easily.

• Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

• The marine snail, the tethys, can lay 400 million eggs in four months.

• To remove fuzz from sweaters and other knits, pull the garment taut over an ironing board and shave it lightly with a safety razor or sandpaper.

• In Baker, Oregon, the world's only miniature 20-mule team was created by mating a white male donkey with female Shetland ponies. The all-white mules stand less than 1.2 metres tall.

• Termites first appeared about 100 million years ago.

• The leopard cat, which lives in tropical Asia, is less than 30 centimetres long.

• Brazil is the world's top coffee producer even though it is the only major coffee-export country vulnerable to frost.

• Crude oil production in Latin America increased by more than 10 percent in 1980.

• The Kermadec-Tonga Trench on the floor of the Pacific Ocean is long enough to stretch from New York City to Kansas City.

• The fastest game bird is the red-breasted merganser with a recorded air-speed of 128 kilometres per hour.

• In the 18th century, French women used to strap thin pieces of raw beef to their faces overnight to ward off wrinkles.

• More than 98 percent of all homes in the United States owned at least one television set in 1979.

• There are 52 countries in Africa.

• Asia, with 2.6 billion people, is the most populated continent in the world.

• The Nile River, which runs 4,145 miles, is the longest river in the world.

Take Two Aspirins And Call Me In The Morning

Salisbury, Africa - Black residents of Zimbabwe still seek the aid of witch doctors for good luck.

A survey of 50 of the traditional MD's, published in the Central African Journal of Medicine, shows that 80 percent of them practise their profession full time.

The most common problems they deal with are infertility, abdominal pain and venereal disease.



Goose Patrols

Vancouver - According to the Greater Vancouver Regional District, two gaggles of geese - about a hundred in all - are saving taxpayers \$15,000 a year by acting as guards and lawnmowers at the Lulu Island and Iona Island sewage treatment plants.

The rumor that even more geese are being trained to take over other municipal duties is just that - rumor. But there ought to be a lot of people walking around with goose bumps these days.

Vancouver Sun

Political Lingo

Ottawa - In the colorful world of political lingo, a White Paper states government policy but a Green Paper simply outlines ideas without committing the government to any specific course of action.

Now Health Minister Monique Bégin seems on the verge of producing a new hue of colourful wordage. She's thinking of producing the government position on pension reform - expected early this year - as a Light Green Paper.

It would express the government's views on reform while leaving the door open to modification, if desired, on the basis of representation from other interested parties.

The Canadian Press



Trial Marriage Was Common Among Indians

Ontario - Trial marriages may be something new to many people living in the 20th century, but Neutral Indians were doing it as long as the 1650's when Louis XIV ruled France.

According to Lyal Tait, a history enthusiast and a retired tobacco farmer in Ontario, "The Indian girl would choose the man she wanted for her husband and take him home for a trial week. At the end of it, if she was satisfied, she'd keep him. If

not, she'd throw him out and try another one."

Tait, who has written books about the tobacco industry and the Indians who grew tobacco, said the Neutral Indians got their nickname from the French explorers. The explorers noticed the Indians traded with both the Huron and their enemies, the Iroquois tribes.

The tribe's Indian name is Attawandaron. They lived in southwestern Ontario in the 1650's until they were driven out by the Iroquois who took over their lands to use for hunting and trapping.



RCMP Dug Tunnel To 'China House'

Ottawa - The RCMP spent hundreds of thousands of dollars digging a tunnel to bug the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa in 1970, says freelance journalist and author John Sawatsky.

But, he says, the Chinese moved and the tunnel was destroyed before it could be used.

Sawatsky, author of *Men in the Shadows*, a book on the security



service published last year, says burrowing the tunnel was a full scale mining operation which used pneumatic drills and railway tracks for earth removal.

The journalist says the tunnel, which ran from a neighboring property, was approved by John Starnes, director-general of the security service at the time but it is not known if Prime Minister Trudeau approved the operation.

Canadian Press

Profiles



Annie Lavalley

Annie Viola Lavalley lives in one of the houses provided by the Gabriel Housing Corporation for low income people. She sits in a wheelchair, the result of a stroke she had four years ago. She had diabetes. "They almost had to cut my leg off a while ago," she says smiling.

She was born in 1912 and married Pat French. For 37 years, they stayed together and had eight children. At one time she had wanted to be a nurse. "I spent five weeks training at the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert," she says. "The only other place they would accept Indian people to train was in Brandon."

"I was the first secretary-treasurer at Local 9 when they started organizing it," she says. "Last year I was president of the Riel Cresaultis Elders Society. I thought if I showed the people that I hadn't given up that they too might have some hope."

Annie lives in a three bedroom home. She is quite proud of it. "This is a mansion compared to some of the other places that I have lived in," she says.

Black horned rimmed glasses frame her wizened and pretty face. She doesn't harbour any conceit. "I looked in the mirror a couple days ago. I don't look in the mirror too often and I said 'Geez, am I ever ugly.'" With a twinkle in her eye she starts laughing at her joke.

But here is a woman with an indomitable spirit. She keeps her house sparkling clean as she does with her conscience. "I always know that there was a creator. Even before they told us in school. My father told me to look at the beautiful sunsets and the chirping of the birds and I knew there was something else. I found out that it was God."

Her belief in God sustained her throughout the many bad periods in her life. "I was so lonely after my husband died. I took to drinking for a while after that. But I had enough sense to quit."

Annie goes out more now. "When I first came to the city I didn't want to go out into the whiteman's world. I was scared. I thought that I had to keep up with the Jones'. I was scared my clothes wouldn't be right," she says. "But now I have spoken a couple times at the university and I go to meetings. I don't like getting in and out of cars. It's too awkward. Now I take the bunny bus."

Her's is a pure spirit, something that is lacking in a lot of us. Her temperament and quiet confidence are in sharp contrast to her disabilities. She shows a tremendous amount of trust and appreciation to the people that have helped her.

"When Doug LaFontaine told me that he was going to get me a house, I gave my landlord my month's notice. Well the days went by and finally I had to move out. I had no place to stay and there were people moving into my old place. Right away, Doug got me this house. It's a beautiful house," she says. "There's some really good people in that housing group."



Mr George Anderson

"We've been here going on two years now. I'd never go to an old folks home. Since my wife has been sick, we've been staying put," says Mr. Anderson. He and his wife are tenants of the Carlton Apartments which were renovated by the Prince Albert Community Housing Society.

Mr. Anderson is the caretaker for the apartment. Some of his duties include making sure doors are properly locked and that no one bothers the tenants. "The job is not so bad, sometimes there's a little trouble, but it's getting better here. We really like



Mrs. George Anderson

it. I think the housing program is all right; it helps a lot of people out and no rough parties are allowed," Anderson said.

Originally from North Battleford, the Andersons moved to Prince Albert several years ago. On October 21, 1981, the Andersons celebrated their 63rd wedding anniversary, receiving congratulations from government dignitaries including Prime Minister Trudeau, Progressive Conservative leader Joe Clark, and Eugene Whelan, federal Minister of Agriculture. "We celebrated with all our family," Anderson smiled. The Andersons spend their leisure time playing various card games.



Angie Preston

"I wanted to do something other than office work so I started inquiring about real estate," Angie says, one of the few Native real estate agents in Saskatchewan. Angie didn't want to be tied down to a routine office job but wanted more flexible hours to spend time with her family.

After taking various courses and examinations over a six month period, Angie was accepted by the local and provincial real estate boards. She then began working with Century 21 Granite Properties, the same agency who sponsored her for the course.

"I'm really enjoying my work. It's really challenging and it's hard work. You don't make money unless you sell a house," she says.

Her work schedule includes spending her morning at the office, establishing contacts and doing follow ups. In the afternoon, along with other realtors, she views houses for sale. Angie also tries to spend about an hour a day going door to door. A usually quiet and shy person, Angie says she was scared at first. "You build up your confidence as you go along because you get a chance to meet so many people. I was scared I'd get kicked out of the houses or something when I went knocking but the people are really nice. I usually end having a cup of tea with many of the ladies," she says.

Angie is originally from Deschambeault Lake. She worked with Social Services as a clerk typist for eight years before going to work with the Northern Lights School Division.

She, along with her husband Gordon, have three children: Sheila, eight, Warren six, and Eldon, four years old.

"When I have free time, I like to spend time with my family. We usually go to Waskesiu and cross country ski. I like outdoor activities. We also do alot of camping in the summer," she smiled.



Bernie LaFontaine

"We have a five bedroom home from the housing group. We have six kids," said Bernie LaFontaine. The 31 year old LaFontaine and his 29 year old wife, Margaret, have lived in Regina most of their lives. "I went to Sacred Heart and then I took an upgrading course," said LaFontaine.

The ten year old home "is a real nice place" says Bernie. "It's home for my kids, Joey, ten years old; Valerie, nine and there is Elton, Timmy, John and Desira."

LaFontaine works for Community Services at 2505-11th Avenue. "I really like working there. It's a good feeling to help people with problems and see some type of progress. I really enjoy the people that I work with," he said.

For excitement, LaFontaine watches hockey games "and I take in the occasional bingo game".

"I am really surprised at the progress of Gabriel Housing. The type of housing program that they have has been a long time in coming. They're young executive are doing one heck of a fantastic job," he said. "The house is in good shape and we haven't had any kind of problems with them at all."



Fred & Alice Ross

"This P.A. Housing Society housing program was a good idea for Native people, especially if you're discriminated against by white people. Discrimination against Native people in this city is real bad," explained Ross. He and his wife, Alice, and their three children, Tanya, Terry and Judy presently rent a three bedroom house which is completely carpeted, except for the kitchen area. The house also includes a full finished basement.

The housing lease requires a \$75 damage deposit and the tenants are required to pay rent by cheque. Should a tenant decide to relocate, a one month notice is required. "This program is a necessity for our people," Mr. Ross says. Originally from Green Lake, the Rosses have lived in Prince Albert for 15 years.

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NEW TRIAL DATE FOR CHARGES OVER BLOCKADE

by Vi Sanderson

Buffalo Narrows - A new trial date has been set for the 14 people charged following a demonstration here against the provincial government June 26, 1981. The court adjourned the trial date to April 28. The demonstrators are charged under the criminal code of Canada for obstructing a public highway.

The demonstration arose following attempts to discuss concerns with Premier Allan Blakeney and Minister of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), Jerry Hammersmith, were ignored. To express their dissatisfaction, more than 200 people from Buffalo Narrows and surrounding area blocked off a bridge, the only access route south. They succeeded in preventing Blakeney from performing opening ceremonies of several public buildings, including the bridge.

The following are the major concerns the people wanted to bring to the attention of the government officials:

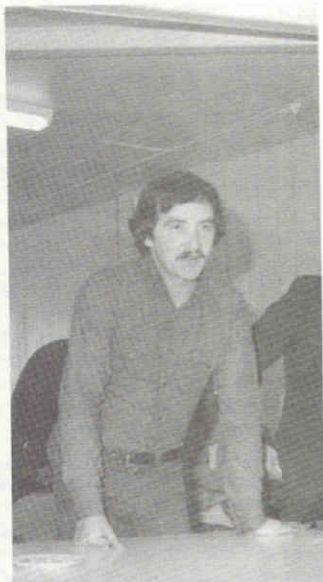
Training Facilities - The people wanted to know why a training institute was being built in Prince Albert instead of northern Saskatchewan. The people said if government was really serious about setting priorities as to where training was most crucial, they would have established a training facility in the north.

Home Owners - New houses are being built in Buffalo Narrows for local residents, however, sewer and water hook ups will not be available until two years from now. The new home owners want to move in their new homes but are not allowed to until the hook ups are completed.

Economic Benefits - Most of the resources and revenue from northern development is going to southern Saskatchewan and outside the country. The group wanted increased benefits both in terms of employment and revenue for northern residents.

According to the July 22, 1981 issue of the *Northern Journal*, La Ronge, the charges stem from a request for an investigation from the Local Community Authority at Buffalo Narrows. Another request came from Regina at the instigation of DNS minister, Jerry Hammersmith, the *Northern Journal* reported.

The names of the 14 people charged as a result of the blockade are: From Buffalo Narrows—Phillip Chartier, Dennis Shatilla, Tony Kiezkie, Ray-



mond Laliberte, Violet Morin and Allen Buckley.

From Ile-a-la-Crosse—James Favel, Dwayne Ratt, Thomas J. Roy, Max Morin, Allen Morin, Allen Kenny, Morris Durocher and Ronald Case.

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan is providing legal counsel for the accused. The lawyers are Clem Chartier and Rob Milen. □

AREA WANTS CLARIFICATION OF NSIM PROGRAM

by Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - A meeting was held recently in Prince Albert with representatives from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), Natonum Community College, Saskatoon Community College, Department of Continuing Education and the Provincial Non-Status Indian and Metis (NSIM) Educational Committee.



Major concerns discussed were the funding and administration policies of the NSIM program. This past year, the level of funding for programs in the area had been reduced. According to the AMNSIS Area Director for Region II, Murray Hamilton, "the Prince Albert

Community College at one point received some funding for administration and support costs only, and no programs to administer."

The Provincial Department of Continuing Education explained that deficits and overruns in the NSIM program were caused by over expenditures of the previous year.

"The intention is to take over the program eventually but I think AMNSIS was a little lax in the negotiations," Hamilton said, saying many people were still not clear as to their responsibilities.

Future administrative meetings will be scheduled in the coming year to ensure responsibilities of everyone involved are clarified and understood. □

THE GABRIEL HOUSING CORP... HELPING FIGHT THE URBAN HOUSING CRISIS OF NATIVE PEOPLE

by Rob LaFontaine

Regina - The start of Gabriel Housing Corporation was initiated in the fall of 1980 by Don Ross and the Riel Local executive. "It was a team effort," said corporation manager, Fred Bird.

The non-profit housing corporation is under the Urban Native Housing Program. It is funded jointly by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHA). The federal and provincial governments split the cost 50-50 but, says Bird, "We usually deal directly with CMHC."

Gabriel Housing has purchased 85 units, so far all of them located in Regina. The program was allotted 100 units for 1981-82. The units are rented out on a rent with option to buy basis. Most of the houses are worth between \$47,000 and \$50,000.

"There might be an advantage to buying from the program four or five years down the road," says Bird, "if the housing market depreciates. It all depends on the economy and the depends on the economy and the market conditions."

with a washer, dryer, stove and fridge. "We've concentrated on buying single parent homes," says Bird. The majority of the homes have two or three bedrooms and are located in the northwest, north central and east central parts of the city.

So far there has been little problem with the tenants. "But you have to expect minor problems. When you elevate people to a higher standard of housing, they sometimes don't keep up the frills," Bird said.

About 99 percent of the tenants are wage earners, says Bird. "We give

priority to those people. We feel, for the corporation to be successful, the tenants must be employed. But we will help people if they are on temporary social assistance or in an emergency situation."

All of the tenants are Native. They have to be members of the Local. "We are trying to promote the Local. They also have to be Native," says Bird. All the different service programs administered by the Local are to help people with alcohol problems, employment problems or any other type of help that is needed," says Bird.

The rent is collected by Fred Bird or housing manager, Lawrence Klyne. "He keeps in constant contact with the people in the houses," said Bird. The rent can vary from 25 percent of the gross income of the tenant right up to the market price. The average rent for the houses now is between \$200.00 and \$250.00. On the open market "our houses would be renting for between \$400.00 and \$450.00," said Bird.

The housing problems in the city of Regina are desperate, says Bird, and even more so for Native people. "There is definitely a serious housing problem in Regina, not only for Native people but also for the general public," he said. "To alleviate the problem is part of our objective of Gabriel Housing and that of the Association."

"A major problem is the attitude that exists within the community towards the Native community," says Bird. Native people, he said, will always have a tougher time renting in the city

than the non-native. "I have a standing list of about 75 to 100 names. If it got (the corporation) another 100 houses next year, I could fill them," he said.

Bird has been involved in the housing business for quite some time. He has worked for the Provincial Metis Society Housing Association and has served a tenure with CMHC. As well, he at one time held a realtors licence in Alberta. He has also worked for social services.

"I really enjoy working here. I have seen some good results. It adds to the overall satisfaction of the job," says Bird. "It motivates people to see some light at the end of the tunnel." Bird controls the administration, management and the inspection of the units. We purchase houses and rent to the low income members of Riel Local, "because Riel Local is the sponsoring agency," he said. "We will have a maintenance crew in soon. We are interviewing people right now. The bigger the corporation the more jobs we can bring in," he said.

Some minor difficulties have occurred with various real estate agents. The housing corporation has dealt with 11 different agencies so far. "Some agencies wanted a monopoly to sell houses to Gabriel Housing," says Bird.

Bird is satisfied with the results of the Gabriel Housing Corporation but he is not willing to judge it just yet. "I think it is too soon to make an accurate assessment of the program thus far," he says. But the Riel Local and Fred Bird can feel satisfaction in what they have accomplished in so short a time. □



LOCAL HOCKEY TEAM FORMED IN SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION

by Rob LaFontaine

Regina - Late last year, 20 young men got together to form a hockey team. They enlisted as their coach, manager and "father confessor" Don Ross Sr. Most of the boys are from around Regina so they called themselves the 'Regina Riel Raiders'.

Originally, Ross had tried to find sponsors for the team. "But the Regina Friendship Centre said that they didn't have any money and nobody was willing to take a chance on us," he said.

In a spirit of co-operation and comradeship rarely seen, the boys took up a collection and made enough money to pay the \$1,800 registration fee to the Construction League. "We're the only Native team playing in a white league in the province," says Ross.



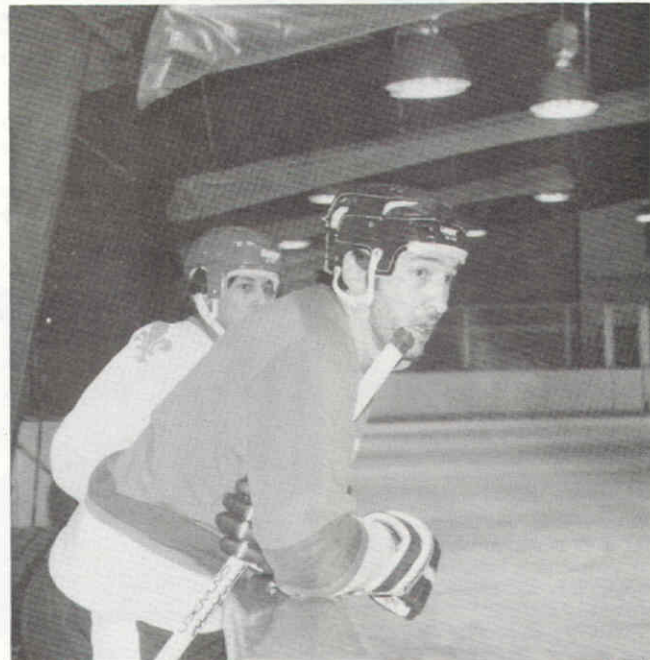
Finding enough boys was the easy part, says Ross. "I could have enough boys for ten teams. Most of these boys here have been playing with me since they were twelve years old."

Discipline and determination are the mainstay of the team, says Ross. "The boys could probably all go out and get drunk on Saturday night but they're here at 11 o'clock sober and they're ready to play again at 8:15 Sunday morning, sober. They know if they come to practice with booze on their breath that they're not going to play

and off the team they go," he said.

Although they have six players that have never played in an organized league, Ross says he is not surprised at the competitiveness of their team. "We're doing okay. We're in fourth place out of 16 teams," he says.

Ross, a gambler by trade, is also the team's goalie. "Well I've been playing hockey for just about 35 years now. I remember I had that kid over there when he was 17. He was 280 pounds," he says, smiling. "That one over there was a runt."





Two or three of the boys go out during the week and look for arenas in which the team can rent ice time for practices and games. "It's about \$38.00 an hour and everybody chips in to pay for it," says Ross.

A lot of the players play for other teams in tournaments, says Ross, but on the average, the Regina Riel Raiders play about twice a week. The cohesiveness of the team is evident amid the rabble of an equipment strewn dressing room. "They play because it's fun. It's something to do and it keeps them out of trouble," says Ross.

It's a unique team. Unique in the way it has been organized and the way team spirit has paved the way over the financial obstacles they have had to overcome. "There are some fine boys out here," says Ross. □

A
HOME
FOR
THE
REGINA
NATIVE
WOMEN'S
ASSOCIATION



REGINA NATIVE
WOMEN WANT
NEW BUILDING

by Rob LaFontaine

Regina - The Regina Native Women's Association, led by director Donna Pinay, are determined to buy or rent a new building. "Both options are available," said Pinay. The women say they need a building to provide a proper place from which to administer their programs.

"We were looking to set up a day-care centre. We would also like to expand some of our community programs," said Pinay. "It's kind of hard to lease since we are a community organization depending on government money for funding."

In a booklet explaining the fund raising project, the RNWA say the 25,000 Native population in Regina will continue to rise. "We would like to be located in the north central area,"

Feb./82



says Pinay. The north central area has the highest concentration of Native people in the city.

The project was started by the generous donation of a "rich individual". He was looking for an organization worthy of a \$10,000.00 donation. He gave the money to the Regina Native Women's Association, giving them the idea to start the project.

After only ten years in existence, the RNWA has provided the community with many badly needed programs. The Healthiest Babies Possible Program, cross cultural work, family work, cultural summer camp and the pow-wow group have helped many Native families cope with the problems of urban living. The RNWA also provides information and counselling services and the much used housing program.

A projected budget for the costs of building and operating of the new building has been drawn up by the RNWA. A minimum of 25 percent to 40 percent is required when buying commercial property. "We hope to raise at least \$75,000 before spring," says Pinay.

The group started their fund raising activities in September. "We've just been getting basic community support. So far, we've raised about \$22,000," Pinay said.

Three main programs will be administered out of the proposed building. The Native Ministry; the Native Daycare Centre; and the Regina Native Women's Organization. They estimate they will need at least 6000 to 7000 square feet of floor space to adequately house the programs.

Although the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan and the Friendship Centres haven't been "formally approached as yet", they will probably be asked to contribute to the worthwhile cause.

Pinay recently spoke to a Lions Club dinner and received a \$1,000 donation for the project. "A lot of the people say that they have never heard of us before," she said. "There are lots of people interested."

The RNWA is located at 2907 Dewdney. They point out that all charitable donations are tax deductible. The estimated cost of the building is between \$150,000 and \$200,000 so any donation will be greatly appreciated. □

PRINCE ALBERT COMMUNITY HOUSING SOCIETY

by Vi Sanderson

Prince Albert - Housing for Native people in Prince Albert continues to be critical. However, the Prince Albert Community Housing Society has alleviated the situation somewhat by purchasing 98 houses and one apartment block. In the past two years, they were able to purchase 80 units through the Urban Native Housing Program. The program is funded by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and the Saskatchewan Housing Corporation (SHC).

In 1977, Bud Pocha, President of the Housing Society, approached CMHC requesting them for assistance to purchase an existing apartment block. After buying the apartment block, Pocha applied for and received a \$137,000 grant from Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) which was used for renovations. There are 18 one and two bedroom suites in the block. Seven suites are rented out to senior citizens on the main floor. The lower level is rented out to a daycare centre and office space for the Society.

After the apartment block was completed and rented, Pocha again approached CMHC and SHC for assistance and purchased the first 18 houses. "The one bad thing about starting was that CMHC was so slow with the process. I've gone through three CMHC workers since I started," Pocha said.

Currently, the selection process is determined by income and the number of children the applicants have. Rent payments are 25% of the gross monthly wage. Monthly deductions for the houses include \$80 to cover heat and water costs and a \$2 deduction per child.

Tenants living in the apartment block are deducted \$15 per month for electricity. Heat and water are supplied.

"This is a good program since a lot of our people receive low wages. We



prefer to rent to low wage earners and single parents," Pocha said. Should the tenants receive a wage increase the rent remains the same, but, should a tenant go on unemployment benefits, the rent is lowered. If the tenants find they dislike the area they're living in, they are relocated to a more suitable location.

"We allow pets. Children should be allowed to have pets. We try to make a family home," Mrs. Pocha added.

There are presently over 200 housing applications and 150 applications for the apartment block. "There is a serious need for more housing for our people. I just wish I could help them all out," Pocha said.

The Housing Society has never put ads in the newspapers as enough referrals come from agencies, including Native Outreach, Community College, Social Services, and the Prince Albert Housing Authority.

The Community Housing Society recently received a one year grant from CEIC to train six staff in family counselling, accounting and maintenance. The program is to commence January 11, 1982. "Our people are still faced with problems, whether it's housing or employment. We always have to prove ourselves. That's why I like to see our people do good and that's why I like to give our people a break," Pocha explained. He is also the sponsor for the Prince Albert Native Outreach Program.

The Prince Albert Housing Society is governed by a six member board. Five are Native people who are members of the AMNSIS Local in McDowell. They include Mavis Pridham, Gloria Pocha, Ken Pocha, Hilda Madden, and Steven Lamb. The only non-native person on the board is Steven Lamb, who sits on the Prince Albert City Council. □



AREA DIRECTOR BELIEVES IN BETTER EDUCATION FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

by Rob LaFontaine

North Battleford - There are about 500 active members in Western Region 1A area of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). North Battleford is the hub of Metis activity in the area. Located in west central Saskatchewan, the city boasts 2000 people, 300 of which are Metis and Non-Status.

The area office looks like a small bedroom house. The only distinguishing feature is the homemade sign, 'Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians'. The variety of programs that come out of here provide an opportunity for the people to better themselves through training or employment.

Recently, North Battleford and the surrounding area have been hit by hard times. "They're cutting back our funding for training," says Morley Norton, Area Director. "Some classes will not only last ten weeks and the two communities affected will probably blame me and say that I'm playing political favoritism. They don't realize that I don't have the final say in who gets cut back and who doesn't." Funding is allocated to the AMNSIS Areas through the Non-Registered Indian and Metis program.

Norton has been Area Director for about seven months. His main expertise is in administration. He was employed as an Economic Development worker. He also went to college for two years taking a small business management course. He understands the

need for better education for his people. "We need more and better programs. In order to succeed at anything, you have to be qualified," he said.

Riteway Development, an area-run housing group, has built eight houses in Candu and five in North Battleford this past year. But there have been some major problems and the construction crew and company will probably fold. "As soon as we finish up all these contracts, we're shutting down," says Norton. "We're hoping to start up an Urban Native Housing Program as soon as possible," he said. Leon Kennedy, he says, was in charge of the housing group. Kennedy was his opponent in the last area election. "Every time I would see him, he would say everything was alright. Then the unpaid bills started piling up."

But being Area Director is not all bad. "It's a challenge," says Norton. "You work with such a wide range of people. One day you're working with people that are trapping and welfare recipients. Next day, you're working with corporations and government."

The area, he says, is getting to be better organized. "We now have eight really active Locals. Before, there was practically nothing." Things are starting to change, he says, not only in the North Battleford area but provincially as well. "People are becoming more aware. But our level of politics is compared to those of the provincial and federal governments is still not good. We're still in 'Kentucky Fried Chicken' type of politics."

Twenty-eight year old Norton is not only active in politics but is an amateur athlete as well. Three times a week he travels to Turtleford, some 30 miles northwest of North Battleford, to play hockey. "It keeps me in shape," he says.

An inadequate communications system, explains Norton, is probably the main cause of misunderstanding among the Native people. "I would really like to see a better communications program. The program in existence now is inadequate."

"I've lived and worked in just about all the areas in the province," he says. "I've been involved with the Metis as long as I can remember. I think I understand the people and their problems. I would also like to get more involved in the administration end of things."

But the future is looking brighter for the Native people, says Norton. "We're more aware and everyone understands the way things work a little bit better," he says. Community awareness and involvement are also part of Norton's make-up. He is involved with the North Battleford Friendship Centre, and says that he has a good working relationship with them and other civic minded organizations in his area.

"We've come a long way. But we need to do a lot more work," he says. Norton believes the future is for the children. He has three of his own. "We have to work hard now to make it better for the next generation," he said. □

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Are You Planning to Move?

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The sooner we are notified of any change, the easier it is for us to quickly update our mailing list to ensure that your magazine is delivered. Should there be any change in your mailing address, would you please include the label from one of your back issues with the notification of change of address.

Beginners Conversational Cree Classes

Brenda PeeKeeKoot of the John Howard Society of Regina will be holding classes for beginners. These classes will be held at the Regina Native Women's offices, 2907 Dewdney Avenue. Classes are open to the public.

When:

February 2 - April 30

Where:

2907 Dewdney Ave.
7:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Cost:

\$15.00

For further information please call Brenda at 527-6657.

BOOKS REVIEWED

from the shelves of dumont library

by Rob Lafontaine

THE ONE-AND-A-HALF MEN
New Star Books, Vancouver, B.C.

Murray Dobbin
\$7.95 (paper) 270 pgs.

In the later part of 1932, the Les Association de Metis d' Alberta et des Territories des Nord Ouest was formed to protect the rights of the Metis people in north central Alberta. Government plans to open the land for homesteading had scared the Metis people into forming an organization. Two of the people involved were Malcolm Norris and Jim Brady.

Together they started several Native organizations in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Preaching their socialist views, they believed that the only way the Metis and Indian people could better themselves was through organization.

Brady was the quiet, studied type of man while Norris was the nervous energetic pusher. While speaking to a student in his later years Brady said, "There was only me and Norris. Always only me and Norris."

Together they fought governments in two provinces. They belonged to the only social government in Canada, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) as well as the Communist Party. For over 35 years, Norris and Brady organized the Native people. They fought for change. They received very little. When they created change, governments in Alberta and Saskatchewan undermined them, fired them and attempted to destroy their credibility.

They organized the Metis into a cohesive group only to watch as bureaucratic bungling and deliberate attempts by a variety of political puppets attempted and often succeeded in twisting their dreams to suit government needs.

Together, they faced defeats and shared their victories. Together they dedicated themselves to the belief in a better world for Metis people. Emotionalism is Dobbin's forte.

Dobbin wrote history in the style of good fiction only to be let down by his own obvious belief in socialism. He shares precious insight into the formation of socialist

beliefs by both Brady and Norris in their early years but the book assumes a lot.

He starts the book with a brief history of the Metis people and tries to tie the socialist beliefs of Norris and Brady into the confrontations of the Metis people and the Canadian government.

Dobbin redeems himself, however, with an excellent biography of both the principle characters. He weaves the facts into a story that is both interesting and educational. He simplifies complex issues into confrontations that the reader can understand.

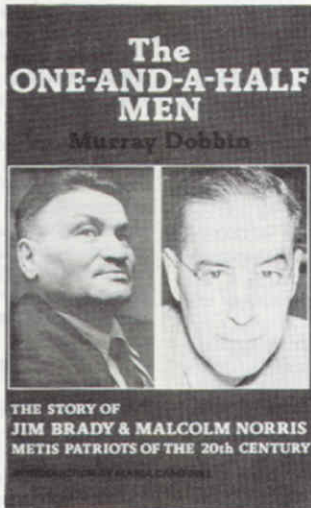
Throughout the book Dobbin emphasizes the political confrontations of both Brady and Norris. He sadly neglects the social and family life of both, leaving the book lacking in a certain amount of humanity. The fight for human rights and the rights of a people takes a certain compassion but Dobbin leaves the characters acting like mindless machines on a mission.

The final chapters seem to make the readers feel the obvious fatigue of both Metis patriots. The constant defeats. The obvious lack of leadership leaves a Metis feel like there really is no hope for the future.

Jim Brady and Malcolm Norris were both men of compassion with a strong belief in the common people. Born of middle class (Metis) backgrounds, they both had a choice in which society they wanted to live. The

sacrifice that Dobbin paints makes them seem like giants in the civilized world of whitemen.

Brady's mysterious disappearance provides one of the many climaxes in the book. The death of Malcolm Norris and his warning of accepting government funding of the fledgling Metis Association of Saskatchewan (MAS) will now make us wonder if he was right. He believed in the power of the people and not the power of money. Perhaps this should make us wonder where we are headed.



News From Outside The Province



Aid Cut To Treaty Children

WINNIPEG - Margaret Myran's four teen age daughters will not be getting student aid from the provincial government because they are status Indians.

Myran, a single mother, lives in Winnipeg along with her seven children. Myran hasn't lived on a reserve for over 14 years. Their only source of income is welfare.

The provincial government used to give annual grants of \$275 for each of Myran's high school age children. However, the provincial student aid branch has added a new question to its application forms. Is the applicant a status Indian?

If the answer is yes, as in Myran's children's case, the application is turned down because the province says status Indians are a federal responsibility. □

Federal Government Short Of Its Native Employment Commitment

OTTAWA - The federal government has to hire an additional 1200 Native people if it is to live up to its commitment of getting a fair representation in the federal civil service. This was according to a report tabled in the House of Commons recently.

The report, titled Follow-Up Report—Native Population, says that since making a promise to hire more Native people three years ago, the federal government has hired only 500 more. The government should have hired 12,000 Native people by now.

The report, prepared by a special parliamentary committee on the disabled and the handicapped, says the 500 Native people hired should be compared to the 90,000 job opportunities that became available in the public service in the past three years.

Only 3,000 of the 300,000 federal civil servants or one percent, are Native people, the report says.

Reasons for the low number of Native people in the federal civil service include: fear and mistrust by Native people of the bureaucratic attitudes and procedures of government and the lack of senior level positions being held by Native people. □

Exploration Company Addresses Native Claims

CALGARY - Forward Resources of Calgary, a newly incorporated exploration company, is offering Native people the chance for equity participation in the development of Arctic oil and gas reserves.

The Inuit Development Corporation (IDC), representing the Inuit of the central Arctic, Keweenawatin, and Baffin areas, is the second largest shareholder of Forward with 18.75% of the outstanding stock. IDC will also have one seat on the

board of directors. An additional 300,000 shares are reserved in the treasury for other Native groups. If accepted, the Inuit and Indian people will hold 1/3 of the founding shares and the seats on the board.

Forward president, Frank Wesley Dabbs, said when the aboriginal people were raising all their concerns regarding land claims, they were really after two things: a fair settlement and piece of the action. "Really, those are the same things if you really think about it," he said. □

Bill C-48 Passed

OTTAWA - Bill C-48, or the Oil and Gas Act, received final assent in the House of Commons just before Christmas.

Bill C-48 will give the federal government departments of Energy, Mines and Resources and Indian and Northern Affairs full control of oil and gas exploration and development in the Northwest Territories.

Dene Nation vice president, Herb Norwegian, said the passage of the Bill showed the need for a Denendeh government. The Dene Nation opposed the Bill.

"This calls for ways by which people can get together. We have to start talking seriously about a single form of government for all the people in the north which we can all use to bargain with," Norwegian said.

He also said it was another example of outsiders making decisions affecting the lives of northerners.

"It's a Bill that's been pushed through by only a few members in Ottawa. It's eastern Canada deciding how people in the north should live. And that's what we've been totally against right through Bill C-48, right through the whole constitutional crisis," Norwegian said.

Western Arctic MP, Dave Nickerson, said the Territories will now find themselves being governed by a corporation, 'Petro Canada', instead of the 'Hudson Bay Company'. □

The C-Weed Band

WINNIPEG - One of the most successful Native bands in the music industry is the C-Weed Band of Winnipeg. The group features country and western and country rock music. They already have some hit singles including Evangeline, Hard Hearted Woman, the latest one being High and Dry, produced on the Sunshine label.

The group has just completed a successful tour of Eastern Canada. Besides putting together their third album due for release in late January, the group is also planning another tour to the southern United States. There are also tours scheduled for Australia, New Zealand, Sweden and Germany.

According to Brain Ranville, the group's leader, "Since the success of our latest single and album 'High and Dry', the demand for the group has been incredible." □

New Charter Seen As A Mouse

LONDON, ONT. - Canada's new charter of rights is "a mouse" that, in some cases, gives Canadians less protection than they had before, says one of the foremost authorities on human rights.

John Humphrey, president of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and author of the universal declaration of human rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, said the charter, although not violating international law, will not help Canada respect its international obligations regarding human rights.

"This great new Canadian charter of rights will permit Parliament or any provincial legislature to decide at any time that any one or more of these fundamental rights of freedom shall not be respected in Canada," he told a University of Western Ontario audience recently.

"When you need protection of humans is when there's a real emergency," he said. □

Canadian Press

Indian Hunting Rights Subject To Provincial Laws

ONTARIO - A recent Ontario Supreme Court decision states Treaty Indians are subject to provincial game laws when they hunt and fish outside treaty lands.

When handing down the decision, the judge ruled the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was not a treaty and rights it conferred could be withdrawn or altered by the Crown.

Mr. Justice W.D. Griffiths overturned a lower court dismissal of charges against Boyd Tennesco of the Golden Lake Indian Reserve. A judge had ruled that although Tennesco was fishing with a gill net outside the reserve, he was exempted from provincial legislation because the Royal Proclamation gave Indians hunting rights on lands turned over by them to the Crown. □

Complaints Dismissed

DAUPHIN, MAN. - Complaints of racial discrimination by 22 Native labourers against a Canadian National Railway foreman have been dismissed by the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

Chester Spence of Crane River, Manitoba, and 21 others said the foreman threatened to fire them and called them "pigs and dogs".

They were among 29 workers who walked off the job near Dauphin, Manitoba, last June charging racial discrimination.

Members of the Human Rights Commission, after reviewing their investigator's findings, found the charges invalid.

New Breed

The incident erupted over protests that the washcar, used by both Native and non-native labourers in the work gang, was constantly filthy.

The foreman, John Kitella, acknowledged that he called the labourers together, and told them they were "living like pigs and dogs".

But he denies that he singled out the Native labourers as the culprits. □

Native People

One Sky Information Kit

- a 270 page educational manual offering an historical introduction to the situation of Native people, with in-depth information on: Origins & Culture, Colonial History, Impact of Colonialism, Treaty Process, Betrayal, Metis & Non-Status Indians, Saskatchewan Indians Today, Northern Development, Urbanization & Racism, Native People & the Workforce, Indian Experience Internationally.
- available from One Sky, 134 Avenue F South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1S8 (306)652-1571 \$10.00
- also available - educational kit on Multinationals - \$25.00



Mine Closure Will Be Felt By Native People

Uranium City - The decision to close the Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. mine in June will hurt not only the workers but the Native community here as well.

Although the mine doesn't employ many Native people, the reduction in Uranium City's size will disrupt many lives.

About one quarter of the town's population is Native; either Metis, Non-Status or Treaty Indians. Although Uranium City was created as a mining town, Indians and Metis have roots there as deep as whites who came up from the south.

Jobs are already scarce. Some fish or trap and some get an income from Indian Affairs. Some work for Eldorado and some work for the township. Very few have jobs in the town's small business community.

Treaty Indians will be able to return to reserves where housing and subsistence are certain, but the Metis and Non-Status Indians will have to cope the same as whites. □

SUNTEP Students

Saskatoon - Six second-year SUNTEP students recently addressed the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association meeting in Saskatoon.

It was the first time that students had been invited to speak to the trustees and they were given the opportunity to speak about what it's like to be Native in the present school system.

They explained how SUNTEP is preparing them to become effective teachers in the school system. They said they still do not have all the answers to the problems Native children are experiencing.

The students hope to clarify false assumptions and be accepted as equals in society; to be accepted as teachers in their communities and in the system.

By working with the school trustees, they hope to achieve the goals and dreams of good education - not only for Native children, but for all children. □

New Breed

Moose Jaw Local Tries New Approach

Moose Jaw - A two part economic development plan and a holding company could improve lifestyles and promise secure jobs for Moose Jaw's more than 4000 Indian and Metis.

Moose Jaw Native Imperatives '81 Ltd. and Native Imperative Holdings Ltd. plan to take a new approach to Native unemployment. The organizations hope to create positions and to meet the unemployed halfway.

Ken Dillen, project director, said they hope to take a new look at a long-standing problem. Local 34 of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) has set up, with help from the Departments of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and Industry and Commerce, the economic development plan which includes an employment referral agency and a social development program.

Dillen said negotiations are underway with the two sponsoring government departments for three ventures - the purchase of two upholstery firms and farmland west of the city. Moose Jaw city council has already endorsed the project and is in the process of establishing a liaison committee with the mayor's office.

The firm's board of directors will include representatives of both Metis and Indian associations, Native women, along with a lawyer, banker, businessman and accountant. After the investment firm incorporates, the board will begin acquiring businesses. □

Indian Sign Language Helps Mute

Prince Albert - Mute children here may be helped to communicate with others around them by using Indian sign language.

Bill Cowan, language, speech and hearing consultant for Prince Albert School Division 3, is hoping to teach Amer-Ind hand signals to 21 mute students. Sign language was originally developed to allow different tribes to talk to each other.

Other efforts to give the children a way to communicate with others have not been successful, Cowan said. Some tried using picture cards, but this meant they had to carry stacks of cards with them. □

Caribou Herds To Be Watched

Saskatoon - Agreement in principle on a joint caribou management board has been reached by northern Indian bands, federal and provincial government representatives.

The board will guide management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak barren ground caribou herd in the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

User groups will play an important advisory role on the new board, filling eight of thirteen positions. The board will be able to make recommendations with final decisions up to the governments.

There are no controls currently in place on caribou hunting. Management is difficult because the herds migrate over provincial boundaries and treaty rights allow Indians to kill as many caribou as needed to feed their families.

A caribou management board set up in 1972 was ineffective because the board could not communicate effectively with northern user groups. □

More RCMP Detachments For North

Regina - Three new RCMP detachments are scheduled to be in operation in northern Saskatchewan by early 1983.

Detachments will open in Pinehouse and Southend early in 1982 and Wollaston Lake early in 1983, Attorney General Roy Romanow announced recently.

Police services to the three communities has been carried out on a weekly fly-in basis from La Ronge. By setting up detachments in these communities, the government hopes to provide preventative policing instead of reactive policing.

New developments in the tourist industry plus growing populations related to increased resource activity in the north have created the need for the new detachments, Romanow said.

Three RCMP officers will staff each of the new detachments. One Native constable will likely be on staff at each of the Southend and Wollaston Lake detachments. □

Native Issues Mayor's Priority

Regina - Mayor Larry Schneider designated Native issues as his number one priority for 1982 in his New Year's address.

Schneider said he hopes that a mayor's task force on Native concerns will be set up this month. The task force will attempt to face the problems of "a political football that has been kicked around for years".

"We can't continue to keep this issue under the carpet," he said.

The city's affirmative-action officer will be an asset in developing more employment opportunities for Natives, he added. He said that he was against a quota system for Natives which he said would rob individuals of their integrity. □

Dorion To Run For AMNSIS Presidency

Prince Albert - In a recent newsletter John Dorion of Prince Albert officially announced his candidacy for president of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

With elections only a few months down the road, Dorion outlined his position, stating his major concern is the future of the organization.

"I want to help the Metis people rebuild AMNSIS, on a positive basis. I want to heal our association, not divide it," he said.

Other issues include the settlement of land rights and the continuance of traditional Metis values. He also sees the roles of women, elders and youth within the Association being enhanced. □

Riel Cresaultis Centre Relocating

Regina - The Riel Cresaultis Senior Citizens Centre will be in new premises as of February 15.

At a recent meeting of the Riel Local it was announced that the centre was being relocated due to the high operating costs of the present location at 1534 Albert Street.

Currently it costs the senior citizens \$2800 a month to maintain their pre-

sent location. The group is looking at reducing maintenance costs to \$1400 a month by making the move.

The centre will be moving into the old Stretch-and-Sew building on the corner of Victoria Avenue and Winnipeg Street.

The group has also leased a teibus from the city of Regina at the cost of \$1.00 per year. They hope that by leasing such a vehicle they will be able to assist the seniors with their transportation needs to and from the new centre. □

Position Vacancy

The Organization:

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan is a non-profit, political organization whose objectives are to represent Metis and Non-Status Indian people of Saskatchewan at the political level and to work for the betterment of Metis and Non-Status Indian people.

The Position: EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Duties: Working directly under the Executive Director, this person will be responsible for scheduling appointments; giving information to callers; disseminating information in an orderly and consistent manner; taking dictation in shorthand or on a stenotype machine and transcribing same on a typewriter; maintaining an extensive filing system; and, relieving the Executive of clerical and administrative details by performing duties related to these matters.

Starting Date:

As soon as possible.

The Person: Will have extensive experience related to the above duties and will be willing to become very familiar with the internal and external politics associated with the Organization. This person will be neat in appearance, punctual, and able to function with a minimum of supervision. Knowledge of a Native language and of Native culture would be an asset.

Location: Regina, Saskatchewan (Some travel will be expected.)

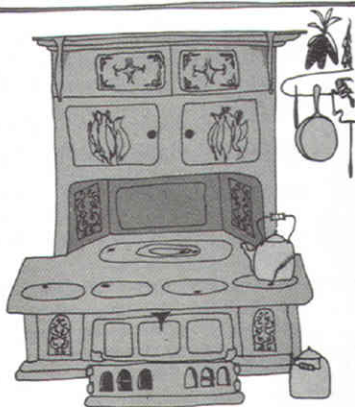
Salary:

Starting at \$1,800 per month, with a three-month probationary period.

Please send complete resume to:

Mr. Tim Low
Director/Administration
1170-8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 1C9

from the kitchen



Stew

- 1 lb. elk or venison, cut into 1-inch cubes
- 3 tblsp. flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tblsp. fat
- 2½ cups boiling water
- 2 tblsp. chopped onion
- ½ clove garlic, chopped
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- ½ tblsp. lemon juice
- ½ tblsp. Worcestershire sauce
- ¼ cup tomato juice
- ½ cup pearl onions
- ¼ cup diced celery
- ¼ cup diced carrots
- 1 cup cubed potatoes
- 2 tblsp. flour
- ½ cup cold water

Dredge the pieces of meat with flour and salt. Heat the fat in a heavy pot and brown the meat on all sides.

Add boiling water, chopped onion, garlic, sugar, paprika, lemon juice, Worcestershire sauce and tomato juice to the meat. Cover tightly and simmer for 2 hours. Add more water if needed.

Add the pearl onions, celery, carrots and potatoes and continue cooking until vegetables are tender. Transfer meat and vegetables to a serving dish.

Thicken gravy with a paste made from flour and cold water.

Pour thickened gravy back over the meat and vegetables.

Serves 6.



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P d P 7 1
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P 6 . P 6 7 P P C 6 7 P U Δ . 7 5 7 P < P n P
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P 4 V - 6 P P P 7 P n P C n P 6 U P 7
P 6 . 6 P U P Δ A . < P . P 6 7 C 6 L 7 P 6
P n P n P 7 P C P 7 P 3 V 7 7

Lovers And The Moon

Many years ago
Long long time ago
Old men knew and wisemen too
at certain times
on certain days,
when evening shadows grew very long
just when dusk came into view
Young girls to their lovers call
from out the distance
across the lakes
whistling high and long,
so very far away
Many many years ago
Long long time ago
Old men knew and wisemen too
That young girls to their lovers call
whistling high and long
The whistle could be dimly heard
and to those
who are pure in thought
these gifts are freely given
and those lonely hunters
who hear their lovers call
could call back unto the moon
wondering through the starlit night,
enwrap in shimmering tresses
of cloud,
whistle high and long
Unto the moon and to those
lonely campfires and mountain peaks
to where the young men were camped
in lonely stillness
by their fires
to bring the deer, moose,
and caribou home,
By their canoe
and in the stillness
of that evening
Young girls to their
lovers call,
whistle high and long.

Willie Dunn
(reprinted with permission of
Sask. Dept. of Culture & Youth)

The Millionaire

I've got my name on the river
I've got my name on the sea
I've got my name on the summer skies,
They all belong to me.
I've got my name on the violets
That grow in their corner fair
And wherever nature has planted peace,
My name is written there.
As far as the eye can travel
From where I stand in the sun
I've got my name on the singing birds
That mate when spring is new.
But I won't be selfish with all these things
I'll share them (friend) with you.
There is no deed to the river,
There is no lock to the sea,
Not all the power in all the world, can take their
joy from me!
There is no fence around the heavens,
No vault holds the sunsets gold:
The earth is mine and the heavens are mine,
Till all the suns grow cold.
The stars are my thousand jewels
And life is my bread and wine
And all that I see was made for me,
And all that I love is mine.

(author unknown)
Submitted by
Agnes McKay
Regina Beach, Sask.

lyrics of inclination



NATIVE COURTWORKER SERVICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Native People in Conflict with the Law

Native Courtworker Services is a justice program that is available to Native people who come in conflict with the law. It is the overall objective of Native Courtworker Services to ensure that the person in conflict with the legal justice system receives fair and just treatment before the law.

Are you in trouble with the law and need help?

Native Courtworkers are available to assist Native people in trouble with the law prior to, during, and following their appearance in Court. Native Courtworkers speak for Native people, express their needs and mediate on their behalf.

There is no charge for Native Courtworker Services or Assistance

How can a Native Courtworker assist you?

Through Court Assistance:

Explaining court procedures; speak for Native persons; provide background information to the court; help obtain a lawyer.

With Legal Information:

Complete legal aid applications and other forms, interpret legal terms and procedures; explain charges and legal documents; obtain information about the law.

Referrals to Other Agencies:

Contact other agencies to assist Native persons and many other services to aid Native people in their dealings with the law.

How can you Contact a Native Courtworker?

If courtworker services or assistance are required, please contact a Native Courtworker in your area, or the nearest Friendship Centre, at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to court appearance OR after having been taken into custody, ask about contacting a Native Courtworker.

Battleford Friendship Centre
Box 867
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 2Y8 445-8216
Donna Paskarlin
Wilfred Tootoosis
Richard Charette
Phone: 445-5332
446-8216
445-6958

Regina Friendship Centre
1688 Toronto Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1M3
Ken Yeo
Henry Champagne
Vacant - Stevenson
Phone: 525-5459

Indian Metis Friendship Centre
Box 2197
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 2B2
Iris Bear
Cathy Besaraba
Marie Daigneault
Luella Vermette
Phone: 784-5269
764-5260

Yorkton Friendship Centre
108 Myrtle Avenue
Yorkton, Saskatchewan
S3N 1P7
Mary Pelletier
Georgina Pelletier
Phone: 782-2822

Moose Jaw Friendship Centre
112 River Street West
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
S8H 1R6 693-6966
D. Blondeau
Phone: 693-6966

Moose Mountain Friendship Centre
Box 207
Carlyle, Saskatchewan
S0C 0R0 453-2425
Caroline Standingready
Phone: 453-2425

North West Friendship Centre
Box 1780
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan
S0M 1V0 236-4114
Elizabeth Durocher
Marla Durocher
Richard Oquikew
Phone: 236-5842
236-5300

Indian Metis Friendship Centre
188 Wall Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0E8 244-0174
Vance Winegarden
Dorothy Lavigne
Frank Chartrand
Ernest Cameron
Phone: 244-0174

Neginuk Friendship Centre
Box 254
La Ronge, Saskatchewan
S0J 1L0 425-2051
Hope MacDonald
Phone: 425-3484

Uranium City Friendship Centre
Box 396
Uranium City, Saskatchewan
S0J 2W0
Sarah Skwarchuk
Phone: 498-3282
Broadview
Box 8
Broadview, Saskatchewan
S0G 0K0
Brad DeLorme
Phone: 698-3223

Punnichy
Box 190
Punnichy, Saskatchewan
Ed Desjarlais
Phone: 835-2225

Buffalo Narrows
Box 302
Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan
Kim Hansen
Phone: 238-4347

Native Courtworker Services of Saskatchewan
Provincial Office
1950 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1X9
Phone: 527-3569

Regional Co-ordinators
Don Pelletier South Region
Vivis Fineday Northeast Region
Rhonda Tailfeathers Northwest Region
Fort Qu'Appelle Friendship Centre
Box 1308
Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
S0G 1S0

**SASKATCHEWAN
ASSOCIATION OF
FRIENDSHIP CENTRES**
1950 Broad St., Regina, Sask.
(306) 525-0561