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# NEW BREED

IS A PUBLICATION OF THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN



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# NEW BREED

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
4, 1846 Scarth Street, Regina

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Fire destroyed our master subscription list several months ago. Since then we have been in the process of compiling a new one. We apologize for any inconvenience we have caused you. Due to lack of funds we were unable to publish the New Breed from March '74 to August '74. Anyone with a subscription during that period has been given an automatic 6-month extension.

Our list is now complete to the best of our ability, however, if we have made any mistakes, please write to us and let us know in order that we may make the proper adjustments.

Complimentary copies have been sent out this month. If you received one and would like a subscription, please send subscription form and remittance to us no later than March '75. If not received by March '75 we will assume that you do not want to receive the New Breed and we shall remove your name from our subscription list.

Due to the rising costs of every aspect of publishing a newspaper, the New Breed has no alternative but to raise the price of its publication. Effective February 1, 1975, our subscription rate will be as follows:

single copy — \$.50  
half year — \$3.00  
one year — \$6.00

## Management Workshop for Native Organizations

One of the projects we are very excited about is a management workshop for the personnel of Native organizations to be held at the Banff Management Centre the last week in January, 1975. This workshop is being co-ordinated by CASNP, and sponsored by the Bronfman Foundation, IBM, Imperial Oil and others. It will assist Native organizations in areas of administrative techniques, public relations and communication skills, and fund raising methods.

*From: CASNP Newsletter*

## Northern Quebec Inuit Association

On October 29th, representatives of the NQIA presented a communications brief to the Ministers of Communications, Indian and Northern Affairs, and Secretary of State. With the assistance of CASNP staff in co-ordinating media coverage, the NQIA was able to publicize their plan for a communications system that will serve their needs and be controlled by them. They plan to install and operate: a high frequency radio system that will reach *all* Inuit communities; community broadcast stations; and a trail radio system.

*From: CASNP Newsletter*

## Northern Manitobans Face Spring Flooding

A special issue of the CASNP Bulletin, now at the printer's, will present new information on the scope of Manitoba Hydro's Churchill-Nelson River Diversion and Lake Winnipeg Regulation projects. Eight northern communities, with an approximate total of 5,000 residents, will be adversely affected. Four of the eight communities involved are Indian reserves for which an Order-in-Council from the Federal Government is technically required before the province can proceed with the flooding.

*From: CASNP Newsletter*





Frank Tomkins,  
Secretary.

## A Message from Frank Tomkins

Rod Bishop, Bill Wilson and myself (Frank Tomkins) recently attended a meeting in Vancouver with the Native Council of Canada. We attended as representatives from Saskatchewan on Aboriginal Rights. The meeting was far from what I had hoped for and expected, but there were a few things that were resolved from that meeting.

A National Aboriginal Rights Committee, N.C.C. to arrange a meeting with the National Aboriginal Rights Committee, Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet.

N.C.C. to propose budget for the National Aboriginal Rights Committee. A target date of three years for an Aboriginal Rights settlement.

While it was the opinion of the Saskatchewan Delegation, that we are ready to move now and it should not wait for the other provinces, the final decision, of course, should be left up to the Locals after further consultation.

At our annual meeting you will recall that I stressed unity not only at the Board and Executive level, but at the Local level. I cannot stress more the importance of regular monthly meetings. I say again I know of no perfect community, each community has its share of problems that can only be solved by Local involvement. The Society has no magic wand to solve the problems and can only act as a pressure group with your backing. Many of the things that are happening now in the North, are happening not because the Government wants to do them, but because of the pressure the Metis Society has put on them. The Government will claim credit for it — always remember who pushed them.

There are still a few locals that are not holding regular monthly meetings and even

though the membership is growing I would like to see all Locals put on a membership drive. Where there is strength there is power, and with the Election coming up next summer, we will have to call on a strong membership to support our Native Candidate. With elected Native people in the Legislature they could raise the issues on the floor without us having to resort to sit-ins, in order to be heard.

Government people are forever telling us what they have done for us, and what they intend to do, but when you consider what they have taken away from we Native people and so freely give away to big Corporations, namely our land and resources, we have to realize that there hasn't been one Government political party, who has not used Native vote to go in political power then turns around and exploits them. It is time Native people used their votes to elect independent Native candidates to the Legislature. Only Native people will truly fight for Native rights, however tough the battle may be.

To give you an idea what it will be like, I have only to relate to you what Vic Ellis, Department of Northern Saskatchewan said at a meeting of N.C.T.S. in La Ronge and I quote:

"It's the policy of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan for all local committees to have local control through government supervisors."

As this will probably be the last news letter before the New Year, I would like at this time to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and sincerely hope the New Year truly brings in a **NEW YEAR FOR NATIVE PEOPLE AND NATIVE RIGHTS.**

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## ADVERTISE !

IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN ADVERTISING SPACE IN OUR PUBLICATION, YOU MAY CONTACT US AT 1846 SCARTH STREET, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN. OUR RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

\$ 3.50 - column inch  
\$ 30.00 - quarter page  
\$ 60.00 - half page  
\$120.00 - full page

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# COUSINS MISQUOTED

(Spanish Immigrants)

Jan. 8, 1975

-To the Editor New Breed -

I would like to comment on an article which appeared in your last issue. The story concerned the employment of Spanish immigrants for pulp cutting operations in Northern Saskatchewan and referred to a statement by Rod Durocher criticizing the policy of the companies concerned.

Rod also suggested that I was in some way trying to justify the companies' actions.

I expect Rod was reacting to a report in the Prince Albert Herald in which I was misquoted. On the basis of the Herald articles I can understand Rod's reaction. I too was angry after reading the story in which my thoughts and comments were misrepresented.

In speaking with the Herald reporter, I was reacting to a Canadian Press report which said the Spanish workers were being imported because although the north had chronically high unemployment, the work habits of Native people were not satisfactory.

I objected to the report because:

- (1) It made a negative generalization on the work habits of Native People when in fact many Indian and Metis people have excellent attendance and productivity records.
- (2) It did not refer to the inflexibility of companies which do not adequately adapt procedures to the north and northern people.
- (3) It did not recognize that in some areas of the north, unemployment has been substantially reduced.

These are the points I tried to make when discussing the issue with representatives of the media.

I personally agree with the concern expressed by Rod. The Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan has also publicly criticized the action of the companies.

Yours truly,  
Brian Cousins, Director  
Northern News Services

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## PARENTS' CONCERN— SCHOOL ISSUES

The community of Sled Lake, Saskatchewan is composed of approximately eight native families and situated geographically one hundred and forty miles Northwest of Prince Albert.

Fishing, hunting and trapping has provided the community a source of basic economic standards with no electrical power services.

Approximately sixteen children are bused to school to a nearby community twenty miles North of Sled Lake. One of the residents of Sled Lake has signed a two year contract with the Department of Social Services under the Department of Northern Saskatchewan to keep foster children. Other residents have expressed concern in fostering native children to native families.

The problem surfaced when Mr. Harry Reimer, a foster parent received a letter from the local school board of Dore Lake of which he was a member. Four of the foster children were expelled from school, the reason stated as their having undesirable influences. The Metis Society of Saskatchewan was called in at the request of the residents. During an interview conducted by the Metis Society the children complained of Mr. Ian Fleming, the teacher's attitude. Mr. Fleming had made racial remarks ridiculing the native students who spoke their native language. For example at one point the teacher questioned the students as to what kind of funny language they were speaking.

On December 10, 1974 a meeting was held at Sled Lake, present were Mr. Doug McArthur, Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Saskatchewan; Mr. Lawrence Yew, Chairman of the Northern Municipal Council; and Mr. Ernie Lawton, Superintendent of the Northern School Board. A proposal was currently drafted to request a mobile school at Sled Lake. The Deputy Minister supported the idea that a school be set up at Sled Lake. Mr. Ernie Lawton replied to the students' complaints stating that the children should be allowed to speak their own native language in the classroom among themselves. The children said they could not accept the teacher's attitude, so as a result of this they clearly deklined that they were provoked to become vindictive which led to an uncontrollable situation.

There are two problem areas. The birth place of problems and the problems stemming from this area. One cannot be dealt with effectively without the other.

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# **“RIGHTS OF NATIVE WOMEN” NATIONAL PREPARATORY SEMINAR TO BE CALLED**

**OTTAWA- A study of how Indian women are affected by Canadian laws will be the theme of a national seminar to be held in Ottawa, February 15 and 16, 1975.**

The seminar delegates will lay the groundwork for a national conference on “Canadian Rights for Native Women”, to be held in Ottawa, May, 1975. It should be noted that May is the month that Mother’s Day falls.

The primary concern of the seminar will be the effect of specific sections of the Indian Act on Indian Women.

Also considered will be other laws which concern Indian women, i.e., Vital Statistics Act of the Provinces and territories, family laws, and jurisdictions of federal, provincial and territorial laws. These will be elaborated on later in this news release.

To make it as effective as possible, the February Seminar will have two delegates from each province and territory to prepare for the May meeting. The two delegates will be representatives of the status and non-status Native women in their respective provinces and territories. Also government officials involved with the Native people in their respective portfolios will be invited as resource people.

1975 is International Year for Women and the governments are taking steps to equalize the standards of women in our society. As a positive step in this direction, a strong recommendation is being made to the governments and Parent Native Organizations to insure equal rights and participation as Native Canadian women and to contribute effectively to our National economy and society. There have been many studies done by various groups and many recommendations made concerning Native women and it is hoped that some positive actions will be taken in 1975. It is the general feeling that it is not sufficient enough to have a conference and make numerous recommendations, but specific resolutions are hoped to be arrived at that can be carried out either during 1975 or shortly thereafter.

As mentioned earlier, the primary concern of the conference will be a study of the Indian Act. The study necessarily excludes Metis and non-status Indians and the Inuit or Eskimo people. Because these groups are excluded from the Indian Act, although they are directly and indirectly affected by it, it is necessary to have the working seminar to highlight the concerns of these peoples. The Parliament of Canada has historically chosen to legislate for less than the total group of people who are Indians within the constitutional meaning of the term. This is clear in relation to Inuit. They are Indians, constitutionally, but are specifically excluded from the Indian Act. Many Metis and non-status Indians, presumably are also within the constitutional definition of the term Indians, but are also excluded from the Indian Act. A woman such as

Jeannette Lavell, upon her marriage to a non-status man, would not cease to be an Indian for constitutional purposes, but would cease to be an Indian for Indian Act purposes.

Other Acts that affect Native women are the marriage laws in each of the provinces and territories. Naturally included in these laws are the ones pertaining to divorce, annulment, separation and the Legitimacy Act (as pertaining to children).

In short the seminar will be comparable to a three day education session on knowing how to live in the Canadian society at large. As there have been a number of studies done in the past, the reports prepared from these studies will be helpful in making the delegates and the public at large more aware of the plight of the Native women and how their situation could be improved.

The National Co-ordinator for the conference is Doris Senger. Any assistance you would like to give or information concerning the conference would be appreciated.

For further information contact:

Doris Senger  
Box 1286

Summerland, British Columbia  
Telephone: (604) 494-8826



**Expansion  
Économique  
Régionale**

**Regional  
Economic  
Expansion**

## **DREE IS MOVING**

The Saskatchewan Office of the Canada Department of Regional Economic Expansion has moved to new offices at 204 - 1919 ROSE STREET, TOWNE SQUARE BUILDING, REGINA, S4P 3P1.

## **PLEASE NOTE**

This new office space will replace our previous locations at 970 Avord Tower and the Income Tax Building at 1955 Smith Street.

## **RDIA AND SPECIAL ARDA**

Interested members of the public are invited to direct their enquiries under the Special ARDA and Regional Development Incentives Act (RDIA) Programs to our new office.

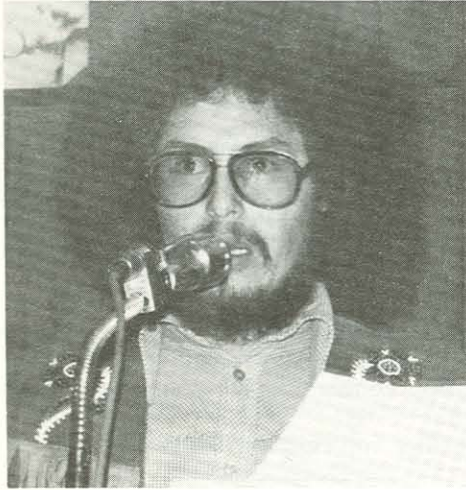
## **PHONE UNCHANGED**

Our telephone number remains the same. You can still contact us at:

**(306) 525-9161**



# NATIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF SASKATCHEWAN



by Clem Chartier

The Native People's Party (NPP) whose main objective is to unite all Natives provincially on a political level was begun officially in November, 1974 with the sale of memberships.

The Native People's Party has not been incorporated under the Societies Act as the benefits for incorporation does not really have any political significance for the Party. If the membership later decides on incorporation, then this will be done.

At this time we would like to expand our membership throughout the province so we can have a stronger political voice and also have some money to help with organizational expenses. Yearly memberships are available by sending \$1.00 to Box 23, Buffalo Narrows, Sask. To begin with, members will be sent a newsletter every two months.

The NPP is also publishing, out of Buffalo Narrows, a news-bulletin, the "Northern Bulletin" which will appear every 2 weeks on Wednesdays. Each copy sells for 15 cents and yearly subscriptions are available for \$5.00. If subscriptions are desired, send money to Box 23, Buffalo Narrows, Sask. Articles that you wish to have published may also be mailed to that same address.

The Native People's Party may be running candidates in the two Northern constituencies of Athabasca and Cumberland, along with other constituencies that wish to run a candidate.

A final decision on this matter will be made by the end of February, 1975 through a mail-in survey which will be sent to every member in the province by the middle of February.

If we decide to run candidates in the '75 election then the constituencies running candidates will have to nominate their candidate through mail-in ballots. In order to get this done people who wish to contest the nomination as candidate will have to send their names in by March 15, 1975 so that we can mail out the ballots. The candidates can then be selected by

the end of March 1975 at which time our campaign can be put into high gear.

The Native People's Party of Saskatchewan is strictly a political association and as such cannot and will not rely on government funding, all money for the NPP and its activities will have to be made through fund-raising and through contributions.

Support of all the Native People of Saskatchewan and elsewhere is greatly needed.

Clem Chartier  
Founder  
Native People's Party

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## WHY THERE ARE NO NATIVE FOSTER HOMES

*In last month's New Breed edition, we, the New Breed staff, inserted an article from the "Foster and Adoption Homes Proposal". Again in this edition we would like to expand starting with:*

### (a) Standards:

When we asked the question of the Department of Social Services, the reply we most frequently received was that the standards which the department sets for foster homes can be met by very few native families. Exactly what are these standards? When we asked this question, it became obvious that the standards were based on white values about the care and raising of children. Once we got beyond such matters as income and the stability of parents, it became obvious that these judgements depended very much on the individual worker who was responsible for foster home finding and selection. The decisions were largely based on the white value system. These standards include such things as how parents related to their children, cleanliness in the home, the adequacy or inadequacy of housing, the number of children in the home, the age of potential foster parents, etc. We recognize that there are many native families where there are serious problems of alcoholism and serious marital difficulties. We would agree that such homes are not suitable for foster home placement. In fact, many of the children who are in care come from these homes. However, it should not be concluded that all or even a majority of native homes have these characteristics. There are many native homes where the parents are good parents. They care for their children, see that they have the things that they need, love and protect them and bring them up as law abiding citizens. These homes are generally overlooked.

### (b) Foster Home Practices:

Why are these homes overlooked? The Department of Social Services does not have an active



outreach program for recruiting foster homes. It is true that they advertise through the media and in various other ways. It is true that such advertising comes to the attention of many white families and also to a number of native families. It is also true however, that native families tend not to respond to such advertisements. This results in part because they have been led to believe that they are inadequate and therefore would not be considered for foster home placements. It may also be because they live in isolated areas where they do not see such advertisements. In addition, it relates to the fact that the few native families who have made applications for foster children have seldom been favorably considered. In many cases they have not even been interviewed.

The practice of social services is apparently to put emphasis on good homes, e.g. homes that are clean, have many of the modern amenities of life, that can provide good opportunities for access to educational institutions, that have beds and separate rooms for children, etc. Many of the native families who are good parents do not have these amenities. They have not had opportunities at employment or at the type of employment which would give them the income which would enable them to meet the criteria usually set for white foster parents.

We are, however, of the view that whether parents live in the latest modern home, where everything is clean and tidy according to white standards or whether the home has all of the latest furniture such as good beds, a T.V. set, etc. makes little difference to whether or not parents make good parents. These things are not a measure of good parents. There are many native families who live in circumstances of poverty, who bring up their children and do an excellent job of raising them.

The Department of Social Services does not take children away from poor families simply because they are poor. Why should it therefore refuse to consider them as possible foster home placements? We would contend that such homes would do a good job of caring for native children and would provide an atmosphere of love, care and respect. This would result in a lower level of delinquency and crime among native people. The good foster homes that are selected by the white foster home workers, obviously are not doing the job as shown by the Department's own statistics. Finally, to compensate for the lack of foster homes and adoption placements in the province, the Department of Social Services has actively, for some years, been placing children outside the province and, in some cases, even outside of Canada.

This has all been done without any discussion with native people or without any consultation with the organizations representing native people. We believe that this is a form of serious discrimination. It shows the indifference and the lack of respect that white people generally show toward native people.

## Notice of Public Hearing

### HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

FEBRUARY 4, 1975, 9:30 A.M.

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission will hold a public hearing beginning on February 4, 1975 at the Nova Scotian Hotel, Cornwallis Square, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia to consider the following matter.

### LA RONGE, SASKATCHEWAN

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,  
1500 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Application under the Accelerated Coverage Plan for a broadcasting licence for an English language FM radio station at La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

#### Technical data:

Frequency: 105.1 MHz

Effective radiated power: 80 watts

Antenna: Omnidirectional

Location where the application may be examined:

Post Office,

La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

### INFORMATION ON APPLICATIONS

**Right to comment:** Are you interested in an application mentioned in this notice? If so, you can submit an intervention to support, modify or oppose the application. To do so follow this procedure:

— Send a copy of your comments to the applicant by registered mail or personal delivery to be received on or before January 20, 1975.

— Send another copy to the Director-General of Licensing of the CRTC to be received by this same date.

— Be sure to attach your postal or messenger receipt to the copy for the CRTC, giving proof that the applicant has received his copy.

**Viewing of documents:** Anyone can view the applications at either the office of the CRTC, 100 Metcalfe Street, Room 1607, Ottawa, Ontario or at the local address given in this notice for examination of the application.

**Procedure at Hearings:** Read the CRTC Rules of procedure to find out the rights and obligations of the parties to a hearing. Copies are available from Information Canada.

**Information:** For additional information on the applications at the hearing, please contact the CRTC in writing or by phone 613-992-6240 or 996-2294.

Guy Lefebvre,  
Director-General  
of Licensing

CRTC - Public Notice 1974-68



Canadian  
Radio-Television  
Commission

Conseil de la  
Radio-Télévision  
Canadienne



*Last spring the Honorable Ted Bowerman attempted to force the New Breed to print a certain amount of government actual information.*

*At the risk of following the "suggestion" by Mr. Bowerman, the following are the exact reports by the Federal Department — Department of Regional Eco-*

*nomie Expansion (DREE). Nothing has been changed. References to specific data tables within the report have been left out. Read on ... You may be surprised or at least reassured as to the suspicions you may have had about. . .*

# NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN

*Land of endless forest, rich ores, and impoverished people. . .*

## INTRODUCTION:

This Study was commissioned by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion as a preliminary to the formulation of a development strategy for Northern Saskatchewan. It has been apparent to decision-makers, and anyone who cares to look, that Northern Saskatchewan is an underdeveloped "collony" of Canada. The purpose and scope of this Study is to delineate the present state of development and underdevelopment; that is to paint a portrait of Northern Saskatchewan with figures.

Obviously the intent behind the commission of a data base is to give direction to policy makers. This, however common a fallacy, is not an attribute of data. While figures may not lie they do not, persay, support policy decisions. Data is open to many interpretations, the one chosen depends upon the philosophic-political theories of the interpreter. For this reason I have not made any consistent attempt to draw direction from the data, this being the jurisdiction of the decision-maker.

## METHODOLOGY

It must be recognized that Northern Saskatchewan is an area not well integrated into the bureaucratic patterns of Southern Canada. There is no way of knowing how many people have simply been missed by all of the Governmental data sources. The method of collection, through R.C.M.P., leaves much to be desired. It is rumoured that the data is supplied simply through the memories of the Constables — not a terribly reliable source! From a search of the 1971 preliminary census data it would seem that entire reserves have been missed!

## POPULATION

34 per cent of the population in Northern Saskatchewan, 1971, is under the age of 10. Only 10 per cent of the entire population of Saskatchewan is under 10. 57 per cent of the people in Northern Saskatchewan are under 20. This foreshadows a desperate need for job creation within the next few years.

In Northern Saskatchewan only 49 per cent of the population lies within the ages of 15 and 65, whereas 59 per cent of the total population of Saskat-

chewan lies with these ages. Thus in Northern Saskatchewan the situation exists in which one-half of the population must support the other half.

In 1971 the population of Northern Saskatchewan was roughly divided into one third Metis, one third Treaty and one third White. Of the White population over 70 per cent is centred in the communities of Creighton, La Ronge and Uranium City. This fact should be kept in mind when analyzing the community data, which generally indicates the privileged position of Whites in Northern Saskatchewan.

In 1961, 77 per cent of the total, D.B.S. defined Metis population and 45 per cent of the total Treaty population of Saskatchewan resided within the boundaries of Northern Saskatchewan. Surely this concentration of Non-White population in Northern Saskatchewan is one of the determining factors in the rate and type of development that has occurred here. To ignore ethnicity is to deny the basic racist nature of the capitalist system.

## VITAL STATISTICS

(Birthrate)

The birth rate in Saskatchewan has decreased from 18.2 in 1961 to 9.3 in 1971 while in the North it has gone from 46.0 in 1961 to 42.3 in 1971. The gross reproduction rate in the North is twice that of the province, i.e. each woman in the North reproduces two children for each one child born in the province. One can anticipate a large increase in births over the next 10 - 15 years.

Curiously, the death rate while holding about constant over the last 10 years in the province, has decreased slightly in Northern Saskatchewan. The major cause of death in the North is accidents, whereas the major cause of death in the province is diseases of the circulatory system.

The vital statistics data show a slowly decreasing but high rate of natural increase, very high birth and fertility rates and a declining death rate with the leading cause of death being non-natural. Since birth rates tend to decrease with development and industrialization and accidental death seems associated with primary industry employment, the data could display an area underdeveloped and exploited for its primary resources.

## AGRICULTURE

Given the soil and climatic conditions it is not



surprising that agriculture has played so minor a role in the economy of Northern Saskatchewan. Only 3 per cent of the labour force in 1961 was experienced in agriculture.

In 1971 agriculture accounted for only 2.3 per cent of the total known income of the North. 149 persons were employed in agriculture with an average yearly income of \$3119. In addition the cultivation of wild rice netted \$28,682. The number of persons employed in the wild rice harvest is unknown.

It seems likely that the increase in wild rice cultivation will increase and will be modernized through the use of mechanical harvesters. Experiments such as the Cumberland House Farm, a cow-calf operation, are likely to be maintained. Given the high food costs in the North any increase in agriculture production will benefit Northern residents. However agriculture will never be a major industry in Northern Saskatchewan.

## FISHING

Unfortunately data on the commercial fishing sector is very limited. In 1971 commercial fishing and fish processing accounted for 10 per cent of the known income of Northern Saskatchewan and employed 19 per cent of the known wage earners, at an average yearly income of \$1,364.61. This is an increase in income and a decrease in the numbers employed from 1970, indicating a movement toward rationalization in the fishing industry. It is to be anticipated that rationalization will continue and, unless new markets and products are developed, the commercial fishing industry will not be a fruitful area for job creation.

## FORESTRY

Data on the forestry sector comes from the C.L.I. Study of 1972.

The Northern provincial forests account for over 95 per cent of the total provincial forest land. Of this, at least, one half of the land is within the Department of Northern Saskatchewan boundaries. The benefits accrued in the North from this resource appear to be limited. In 1961 only 4.3 per cent of the population was defined as experienced in the forestry industry. The 1971 income survey tapped no one employed in this sector. The Institute of Northern Studies, "Settlements of Northern Saskatchewan", indicates only 20 persons employed in forestry. This does not mean that the forests of Northern Saskatchewan are virgin. Most of the commercial forest land has been leased to large forestry conglomerates (American, as usual).

The forestry sector delineates with stark clarity the role that Northern Saskatchewan has been assigned — a supplier of raw materials. It is impossible to deduce any benefits whatsoever accrued to Northern residents from their forests. Northerners have not even been utilized as hewers of wood!

Were this situation to continue, the forestry sector would be irrelevant to the development of Nor-

thern Saskatchewan. However recent amendments in the Forestry Act and the development of a post-cutting co-op in Beauval indicate that changes in forest utilization and the development of this sector can be anticipated.

Depending upon world markets and demands, as well as internal realignments, this sector should be able to supply some increased employment opportunities in Northern Saskatchewan.

## MINING

Northern Saskatchewan has a large store of undeveloped mineral resources. At present, only two uranium mines, at Uranium City, are operating and two sites for uranium extraction are being developed at Cluff Lake and Rabbit Lake. (In addition to these two sites, there are eleven prospects for base metal extraction, four prospects for iron extraction, five prospects for silica sand extraction and eight other prospective sites for miscellaneous mineral extraction).

Mining activity has been considerably more active in the North. Fifteen uranium mines and eight base metal mines were once active.

In 1961 32 per cent of the labour force was experienced in the mining industry. In 1971 the mining sector accounted for 9 per cent of the known income earning persons and for 32 per cent of the known income in Northern Saskatchewan. All of those employed resided in Uranium City and Creighton, communities, as you will recall, with large White populations.

The benefits of the mining sector to Northern Saskatchewan are difficult to assess. Miners are generally mobile people (modern day camp followers). A mine need not employ local residents and, from the devastation of La Ronge by the closing of the Anglo-Rouyn Mine, probably does not. Thus the direct result of jobs for Northerners does not automatically accompany the opening of a mine.

Another customarily touted benefit of miners is the increased money circulation, benefitting local merchants. Even this may be a fallacy — Eldorado and AngloRouyn Mines have their own stores. In addition a cost generally overlooked is the increase in public expenditure on various services required by massive population influxes.

With the world increase in demand for uranium, in particular, one can anticipate substantial growth in the mining industry of Northern Saskatchewan. However this development will have to be carefully monitored and controlled for benefits, particularly jobs, to be realized for the Northern population and for mining to be integrated into the total economy of Northern Saskatchewan.

## TOURISM

Tourism accounted for 6 per cent of the known income of 1971. An unpublished survey of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan lists 141 tourist



operations (outfitters), grossing \$5.2 million in 1971. Approximately 15 per cent of the outfitters supplies are purchased in the North. In addition, there were about 173 guide-days per month. Guides generally earn \$9.50 per day and have an average yearly income of \$1463.

From the foregoing, it is apparent that tourism plays a fairly substantial role in the economy of Northern Saskatchewan. It is expected that this industry has good growth potential — lakes and open spaces are certainly plentiful here. However, only 1/3 OF THE OPERATORS LIVE IN THE North and less than 10 per cent of the camps are operated by Native persons. Again the North appears to be supplying the raw material for non-Northerners' profits.

Finally, the following should be considered: Tourism is a seasonal industry, the average tourist is estimated to spend only \$200. in the North; sport fishing, the major reason for tourist activity, can conflict with commercial fishing. Thus, although growth potential exists, the benefits of tourism must be carefully weighed.

## TRAPPING

Of the known persons earning income in Northern Saskatchewan in 1971, 20 per cent were trappers. The number of trappers has remained fairly constant as has the average income. (Editor's note: from data in this report, income of trappers has increased \$29.02 over the period of 1962-1972.)

Trapping plays a large part in both the economic and cultural life of Northern Saskatchewan. However, it does not provide a living income. It seems unlikely (and undesired) that trapping will vanish from the North. However methods will have to be found to ensure that the rewards of this activity are commensurate with the effort expended.

## EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan conducted an income survey for the year 1971. All employers were approached. Unfortunately the response rate was rather low.

The largest income generators were the mining industry and government, followed by welfare. However, the largest employment categories were welfare, trapping and fishing. Thus there exists in Northern Saskatchewan an income distribution such that 24 per cent of the employed account for 56 per cent of the income and 40 per cent of the employed earn only 13 per cent of the total income — a situation which totally perverts poor and affluent alike.

The 1961 Census indicates that 48 per cent of families in Northern Saskatchewan were headed by wage earners with a mean income of \$4330. and a median income of \$4749. This data is strongly influenced by the two mining communities of Uranium City and Creighton; they account for 77 per cent of the total income in Northern Saskatchewan.

In the 1961 experienced labour force over 50

per cent of the total Northern Saskatchewan labour force is experienced, corresponding to the 58 per cent of total Saskatchewan's labour force defined as experienced.

Although Northern Saskatchewan compares favorably with the province in terms of income and experienced labour force, when this data is more closely studied it becomes apparent that Northern Saskatchewan is actually two distinct units — the large White mining communities and the smaller predominantly Metis communities. This reinforces the suggestion that much of the economic development of Northern Saskatchewan has taken place completely outside the economic life of Northerners.

## EDUCATION

The average level of education in Northern Saskatchewan is under Grade 5; in Saskatchewan between Grades 5 and 9; for the bands — under Grade 1 and for the non-band communities — under Grade 5.

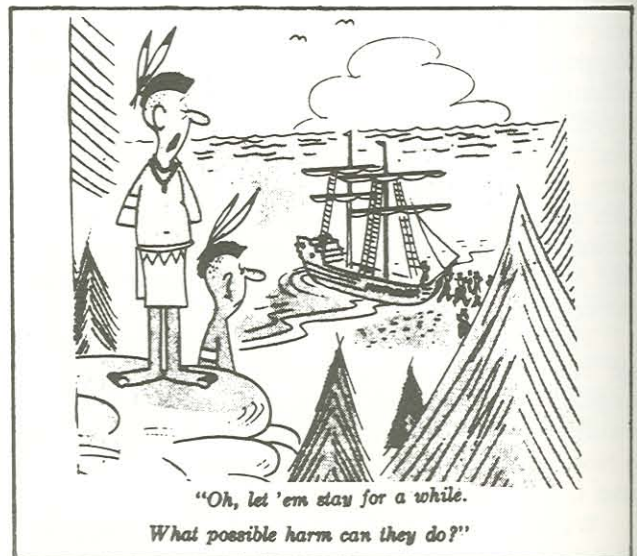
In the early grades the rate of progress is extremely low — probably reflecting the difficulties encountered by children struggling with a second language — English.

Northern Saskatchewan suffers from a dramatic retardation of advancement through the school system. This is particularly striking when compared to the province as a whole.

Accompanying the aforementioned few (18 per cent) teachers in Northern Saskatchewan have formal teacher training or even advanced academic training.

During the years 1970-972 over 1000 Northerners were enrolled in Adult Education courses. 63 per cent were taking upgrading courses. 9 per cent were learning to be guides in order to earn the magnificent sum of \$1463 per year.

It seems obvious that the educational system is failing Northerners, certainly Northerners are failing in the educational system! This presents a powerful deterrent to development; since most enterprises require formal academic training, needed or not.





## HEALTH

The pattern of illness in Northern Saskatchewan replicates that of the province as a whole but the level of illness is much higher in Northern Saskatchewan with 457 separations per 1000 insured as compared to Saskatchewan total with 247 separations per 1000 insured. Treaty Indians have a rate of 525 separations per 1000 insured. These differences are particularly startling in the poverty-related diseases of the respiratory system. The cost of such illnesses makes up 27 per cent of the total Northern Saskatchewan cost of illnesses. Illnesses appear to strike younger in Northern Saskatchewan than in the province as a whole with 50 per cent of Northern Saskatchewan separations being of children under 15 and only 29 per cent of Saskatchewan's total separations being of children under 15.

Northern Saskatchewan does not fair badly in comparison with Saskatchewan in terms of population per doctor, however the doctors are centred in the communities of La Ronge, Uranium City and Ile a la Crosse. Northern Saskatchewan has fewer beds per 1000 population than the province and consequently patients tend to stay in hospitals for shorter periods than in the province as a whole.

In addition to the above health services there are 8 public health nurses in the North and Indian Affairs medical health workers on most reserves. These nurses and paraprofessional workers are the front-line medical service for 70 per cent of the people in Northern Saskatchewan.

## WELFARE

Welfare in Northern Saskatchewan comes from two sources: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for Treaty Indians and the province for all others. The data sources for these two groups are quite different and cannot be compared.

During the year 1971-1972 approximately 40 to 50 per cent of the total band population of Northern Saskatchewan was receiving some form of welfare assistance each month. D.I.A.N.D. spent over \$1 million during the time on public assistance.

The Saskatchewan government paid a total of \$1.9 million in public assistance in the year 1971-1972 and assisted a total of 1763 families. The Saskatchewan plan has three components: assistance with health coverage (this is not included in the total cost); coverage for special needs known as R.S.A.; and ongoing assistance here called payroll. More persons received health coverage assistance than other forms of assistance. The high health index, particularly for employed persons gives clear evidence of the low income structure of Northern Saskatchewan. The payroll index indicates that most persons receiving ongoing public assistance were persons unable to work for a variety of reasons such as disability, single parents, etc. One would doubt, from these indexes, any serious problems of welfare abuse in the North.

The largest number of children receiving the attentions of Social Services came under the heading of protection; most are temporary or permanent wards of the Department of Social Services. Those children not in their own homes are in boarding homes, there are few foster adoptive homes in Northern Saskatchewan.

## LAW

Administration of law and justice in Northern Saskatchewan has often come in for severe criticism. The pattern of convictions is quite different than that of Saskatchewan and Canada. Most convictions in the North are for the charge of assault, followed by public mischief and, surprisingly, probation violation, which ranks 11th and 12th in Saskatchewan and Canada, respectively. Generally speaking persons convicted of any offense are more frequently sentenced to prison than in Saskatchewan and Canada.

This data seems to indicate that the criticism is warranted. Certainly leniency does not appear to be a major attribute of either those enforcing laws or administering "justice".

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## CHILDREN LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE

If a child lives with criticism  
he learns to condemn,  
If a child lives with hostility  
he learns to fight,  
If a child lives with ridicule  
he learns to be shy,  
If a child lives with shame  
he learns to feel guilty,  
If a child lives with tolerance  
he learns to be patient,  
If a child lives with encouragement  
he learns confidence,  
If a child lives with praise  
he learns to appreciate,  
If a child lives with fairness  
he learns justice,  
If a child lives with security  
he learns to have faith,  
If a child lives with approval  
he learns to like himself,  
If a child lives with acceptance and friendship  
he learns to find love in the world.

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# NEW BREED

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN  
4, 1846 Scarth Street, Regina

## 1975

### THE OLD ONES

And now let us think of the Old Ones. It is they who are our true teachers. Those who have kept the wisdom accumulated over centuries will help in these troubled times. They speak our true language and it is our instruction that when they speak, we should listen.



**JAN.**

P Y A R C

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**MAY**

S P &lt; b o A R C

Frog or Budding Moon

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**JUNE**

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Egg-laying Moon

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**JULY**

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Moulting or Hatching Moon

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**AUGUST**

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Flying-up of Young Ducks Moon

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**SEPT.**

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The Moon When The Deer Rub Their Horns

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**MARCH**

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**JULY**

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Moulting or Hatching Moon

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**AUGUST**

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Flying-up of Young Ducks Moon

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**OCT.**

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Migrating or Rutting Moon

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Freezing-up Moon

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Hoar-frost Moon

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**APRIL**

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**MARCH**

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**APRIL**

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## Metis Housing Group



I've been getting a lot of calls and letters from locals enquiring about the housing program in general. I did write a report regarding it about a month ago but some people felt it wasn't comprehensive enough. This time I hope to draft it in a manner that most everyone will understand it.

First of all I want to report on the Winter Warmth Program. We have carried out this program since 1971 to provide small grants for repairs to existing homes to make them more liveable during the winter months. The grand sum of \$300,000 was provided for the whole province. We have about 110 locals in the organization and to divide that money evenly would have come to approximately \$3000 for each local.

It hasn't worked out that way because some locals only had a few members who owned their own homes and didn't really need the whole sum.

Other locals especially in the North who could have used all of it plus some didn't really benefit because only a few families received it. Also the cost of shipping building material in the North is higher because of the high freight rates and the type of transportation. In other words the program was and is still not adequate enough to meet the needs of our people. Some people who have applied for it since its inception still have not received anything because of that. We cannot justify the discrepancies in this program because it just doesn't work.

Another problem we're having is communication or the lack of it between the fieldworkers and locals. We cannot put the blame entirely on one or the other but hopefully we'll be able to send fieldworkers to their locals at least once a month. The locals will have to take more initiative as well and form their own housing committees if they haven't as yet.

The role of the local housing committees is to

work closely with the fieldworkers and place priorities on who should get assistance in their locals and in what manner.

In this way it will alleviate a lot of friction between the locals and the head office.

Winter warmth material is all allocated for the year of 1974 and the grant has not come through yet for this year but hopefully we should get something approved before spring.

Next thing I want to talk about is the Low Cost Housing Program. This Program was introduced to the people in July 1973.

We had great aspirations as to how this would solve some of our housing problems but have since run into difficulties. We had set out to build 90 houses in different locals in the province but due to the fact that the original estimate of these houses was lower than was anticipated coupled with the fact that we could not get our money on time from C.M.H.C. we could only start 55 houses. This problem lies with the federal government because of regulations over which we have no control.

These 55 units are located in the locals as follows: St. Louis, 5; Abernethy, 3; Indian Head, 11; Meadow Lake, 2; Yorkton, 2; Battlefore, 9; Prince Albert, 8; Duck Lake, 6; Debden, 5.

The sites and the applicants for the additional 35 houses have not yet been selected in more cases but all matters related to the completion of the problems as well as follow up on the existing program will be part of the programs for 1975.

We have as I've stated previously over 100 locals in the province and have difficulty in getting information to all people in these areas. Many local leaders know little about housing programs.

In addition, there is a good deal of misinformation resulting in much misunderstanding of our program.

We are therefore trying to set up a workshop in Watrous to bring in one or two people from each local to participate in it.

We are also going to invite people from the federal and provincial government to attend and hopefully answer questions that you people will fire at them.

We want you people to know that the governments are mostly responsible for our problems in getting decent housing for our people not the Metis Housing Group. If they cannot agree to our proposals or try to work it out with us, we are going to give the program back to them and let them try to deliver the program themselves. I say try because we don't



think they can do any better.

These are some of the problems we've faced in the past and if the government continues to disregard or fail to comply with our needs we have no alternative but to give it back to them.

P.S. Please read this letter. This means you.

Yours truly,  
Peter Bishop  
Secretary, M.H.G. Board

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## FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

In defining what the social worker does to achieve the purposes of social work, the major focus is not on the problems of people or problems of resource systems, but on the interactions between people and resource systems. The social worker will perform some functions with people who need help from resource systems; and others with people within various resource systems.

Six major functions of social workers in carrying out the purposes of the profession can be differentiated. The intervention activities and tasks performed by social workers are designed to accomplish one or more of the following functions:

1. Help people enhance and more effectively utilize their own problem-solving and coping capacities.
2. Establish initial linkages between people and resource systems.
3. Facilitate interaction and modify and build new relationships between people within resource systems.
4. Contribute to the development and modification of social policy.
5. Dispense material resources.
6. Serve as agents for social control.

EXCERPTS FROM "SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE"  
*Allen Pincul, Ann Minahan*

This book is used extensively as a reference and guide by the School of Social Work, University of Regina, considered by some "professionals" to be one of the most progressive schools of social work in Canada. It is quite apparent from the above list of functions of social workers what the true unstated function of social work is: to present an image of a government and profession sensitive and willing to change when actually maintaining the status quo, is the real role. Social work helps the government rather than the victims of government policy. To work for the government is to work against the people. Social work is basically oppressive and differs from the R.C.M.P. in one aspect — police carry guns, social workers do not.

## NATIVES AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEMS

The National Conference on Native Peoples and the Criminal Justice System will be convened at the Edmonton Plaza Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta, February 3, 4 and 5, 1975.

The Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat (CICS) will provide the Secretariat services for the meeting.

The proceedings of the Conference will be open to the news media. Special media arrangements will be made for workshop sessions.

A wide range of facilities for the media will be provided by the CICS representing all eleven governments as well as the native groups involved.

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## PROGRAM OF LEGAL STUDIES FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

Native people in Canada do not have — and never have had — any meaningful representation in the ranks of the legal profession. Under those circumstances even the appearance of justice for native people in Canada cannot be said to exist. To assist in remedying this situation, the Program of Legal Studies for Native People at the University of Saskatchewan offers a summer orientation course in law for native people. Essentially the course is designed as preparation for formal law studies at a Canadian law school.

The program runs for eight weeks: the next course will begin on June 9, 1975. It is held at the College of Law on the University campus in Saskatoon. The aim of the program is to give native people an introduction not so much to the law alone, but rather to the nature and methodology of legal studies.

A native person of registered status is entitled to financial assistance from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. This covers tuition fee, books, and class materials, plus a living allowance equivalent to that provided by Manpower. Upon successful completion of the course, any student proceeding to a Canadian law school will be entitled to the same assistance throughout his or her legal studies.

Identical financial assistance is available for five native people of non-registered status wherever resident, furnished by the Federal Department of Justice.

In addition, financial assistance is provided for three native people of non-registered status who are Saskatchewan residents, by the Department of Continuing Education of the Government of Saskatchewan.

In the usual course of events an applicant will not be considered unless she or he has completed two years of academic work at a university, or its equivalent. The



reason for this rule is that it generally represents the bare minimum standard for admission into Canadian law schools. This requirement is, however, not necessarily rigid. The decision as to whether an applicant will be admitted to the law school of his or her choice is always a matter for that law school. Individual law school admission committees in Canada in particular cases may relax their usual admission requirements. Accordingly, applications from persons without two years university training are not discouraged.

Every applicant for admission is required to write an examination known as the Law School Admission Test. Every Canadian law school now requires this as a condition of admission.

Those interested in applying for the summer course should immediately:

**First**, write to (or call at the office of) the Director, Program of Legal Studies for ve People, College of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, requesting an application form. It is hoped that application forms will also be available through the regional offices of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and through the various native peoples societies and organizations in Canada.

**Second**, sign up to take the Law School Admission Test. Information on this will be included with the program application form, or it may be obtained from the Registrar's (or Placement) Office of any university and most colleges, or the Admissions Office of any Canadian law school.

**Third**, apply to the admissions committee of the Canadian law school of their choice. A list of addresses will be included with the program application form.

All enquiries about the program should be directed to:

The Director,  
Program of Legal Studies for Native People  
College of Law  
University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, Canada

Phones:

The Director (306) 343-2751  
Secretary (306) 343-4639

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## M.S.S. BOYCOTT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Rod Durocher, Vice-President of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, announced December 17 that the Society has decided to boycott the Northern Development Advisory Council, set up as part of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

"The provincial government has repeatedly made promises about the control of decision-making in the north being in the hands of the northern people," Mr. Durocher said in Prince Albert on December 17.

"However, this northern Development Advisory Council is set up to make decisions and undermine the power of local government authorities and the elected Northern Municipal Council."

"The present structure of decision-making for economic development at a council district level is a committee consisting of the NMC councillor, a representative of the Northern Development Advisory Council, and the Director of Economic Development for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. Thus only one of these three people is an elected representative accountable to the people.

"We support the idea of local government bodies being given more authority and decision-making in the north, but the NDP government seems to be trying to set up the appointed NDAC as a way of undermining the power of local government and the northern Municipal Council.

"We therefore call on other organizations who have been asked to appoint representatives to the NDAC to boycott the council, as we are. We call on DNS to refer to its original goals and objectives and rethink the way they are proposing decision-making structures in the north.

"We propose that a board be created in each NMC councillor's area, consisting of the NMC councillor and one representative of each local community authority. This board could replace the district committee and the Northern Development Advisory Council," Mr. Durocher concluded.

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In our paper we've decided to list some of the positive results our N.D.P. Government has accomplished for the Native people of Saskatchewan

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

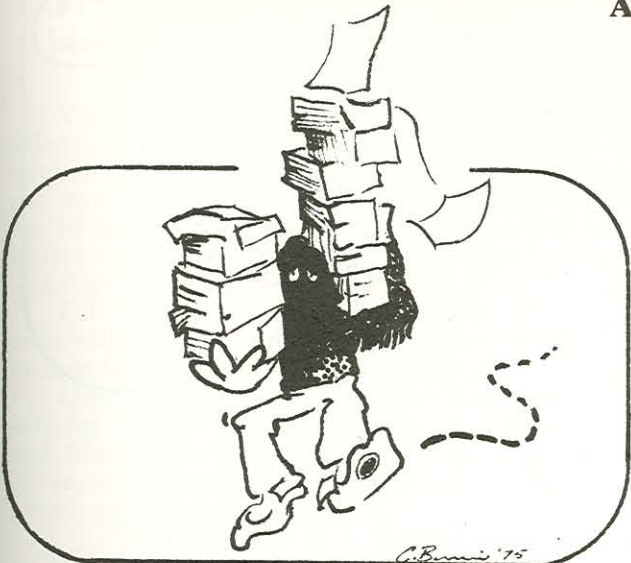
Sorry, there's nothing positive to say in this edition; but we'll keep you informed if there's anything positive to report in the future.

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PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FAIL



**1. Time Failure Plan. (Youth & Culture)**  
 "Let them send in all the proposals they want. All the budget is allocated already! heh heh heh!"



**2. Distance Plan. (Dept. of Justice)**  
 "And then we'll call the meeting in Ottawa. We know those guys don't have the money to get here anyway."

**3. The Money Game. (Secretary of State)**  
 "If that doesn't work, we'll grant them too LITTLE money and when they overspend, we'll cut them off or cry "Misuse of funds!"



**4. Cultural Difference Scheme. (Land Claims)**  
 "Or we could antagonize them with some forms of culture shock, ...Do you think they've played la crosse before?"

**5. Insult the Intelligence Trick. (Dept. of Education)**  
 "This groups has a lot of university grads...we'll treat them at a grade school level. That should get 'em."



**6. The Image Magic (Blakeney)**  
 "We'll tell them they're INCOMPETENT, ILL-INFORMED, NOT REPRESENTATIVE or NOT QUALIFIED or better yet ... IRRESPONSIBLE!"





**7. Public Relations Combat.** (Bowerman)

"We'll ignore their press releases, praise their initiative rather than follow it up, and to top it off we'll encourage those who oppose them!"

**8. Structure Rupture** (Faulkner)

"We'll get them to restructure themselves with the help of the appropriate authorities, request a written report on the new Empire Building ... that should almost do it!"



**12. Personnel Arsonal** (National Health & Welfare)

"Give them enough rope to hang themselves and support them to the bitter end."



**9. Component the Opponents** (MacMurphy)

"We'll give resources and attention to dissident groups within the group to split the leadership, support and coherence of arguments!"

**10. The Lure Cure** (Andras)

"We'll tell them it's a duplication of services even though it isn't and then offer them a different job altogether."

**11. Technological Ideology.** (National Health & Welfare)

"We'll tell them that their reports haven't arrived and then we'll make "relevant" demands that prevent them from doing anything effective."



**13. Information Confusion** (Danson C.M.H.C.)

"We'll withhold the right information; we'll use the facts that go in our favor then we'll give them a ton of material to keep them reading for the next fiscal year!"

The above was adapted from MORE THAN 100 WAYS TO SABOTAGE A PROJECT:

ANTHONY J.N. JUDGE  
 Union of International Associations  
 Brussels, Belgium  
 - an article lifted from URBAN AND SOCIAL REVIEW V. 5, No. 2, Spring 1972)

Upon reading this article, we found not too many of the 114 methods used have not been used on the M.S.S.

Linda Finlayson & Wayne McKenzie.



# Government Policy On Native Organizations Funding

January 3, 1975

Very recently the sum of \$2500 was made available to the United Association of Saskatchewan Natives (U.A.S.N.). At a meeting with Cam Cooper and myself, it was explained to me that this money was to be used to develop an organization which we know to be of no real value to the Native people of Saskatchewan.

Following this they were to return to the government with a written proposal and budget submission to establish a permanent organization.

Government policy regarding native funding to date has been to "provide large grants to two Indian and Metis central organizations." In lieu of the above, we as an organization cannot understand your government's rationale. Our questions are:

1. Why was this group of people (U.A.S.N.?) given funding to develop a new organization?
2. What is your government's future intentions regarding the above?
3. Precisely what is your government's real policy?

As you are undoubtedly aware, this organization in the past year, has gone through serious internal confusion in terms of its leadership and direction, much of which we believe was initiated and promoted by representatives of your government. However, after our last general assembly, there is absolutely no doubt anywhere by anyone regarding the leadership and direction of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan.

At that meeting over 90% of our people were represented. The total executive membership were democratically voted for in excess of a 70% majority. The fact of the matter is that although we do not speak for every individual Non-Status Indian, we do have a mandate superior than that of any other Native organization in Canada and for that matter, any government in Canada.

Therefore the position of this organization regarding representation and funding is precisely the same as it was in 1971 as recognized by ourselves and your government, that being the Metis Society of Saskatchewan is the only representative of the Non-Status Indians and Metis in Saskatchewan.

Sincerely,  
Bruce Flamont,  
Executive Director/MSS

## the "Real Policy"

Dear Mr. Flamont:

Premier Blakeney has asked me to reply to your letter to him of January 3, 1975.

The United Association of Saskatchewan Natives was granted up to \$2,500 as an organization representing native people. It was given the grant because

its application met the requirements under the developmental grants program of the Human Resources Development Agency.

The government's intentions are to assess the results achieved under the developmental grant, and to consider any other applications for funding on their merits.

Our "real policy" is that we are prepared to fund both local and provincial organizations representing native people, depending on the strengths of their applications and their records of performance. This has been the situation for some time, since, as you know, grants have been made to more than "two Indian and Metis central organizations" for several years. I do not foresee a change in this policy.

I trust this answers your questions.

Yours sincerely,  
Gordon MacMurchy,  
Minister of HRDA

January 14, 1975

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## BABY, IT'S BIGGER THAN BOTH OF US

In many years of meeting with various professional groups discussing community problems and their possible solutions, one message has come through louder than all the rest. The message is that we are all most expert and most dogmatic in our knowledge of the other person's business. School teachers, nurses, policemen, social workers, attorneys, doctors, etc., know where the fault for continuance of a community problem lies — with the other guy.

I can only assume this tendency to blame rests in our own frustration. Each of us knows that he and his kind are doing their damndest to solve the problems. Why therefore, do poverty, crime, sickness, and immorality still exist in spite of all our efforts and concern?

In our guilt for not having solved these problems we tend to think in terms of blame and seek its placement elsewhere. The problem is then forgotten as we establish why the *other* profession is at fault. It's simply a matter then of "them guys" just straightening up and doing their job right. And we know exactly how to do their job.

This problem, as I see it, rests on our frustration, narrowness and an intolerance of



our own weakness. Why not accept the idea that no one profession has all the answers. Certainly no answers will be found in our fault finding of each other. The problems, indeed, are bigger than both of us, but maybe not bigger than all of us working together. The answers, if there be any, may only be reached when we have enough self-respect and confidence in ourselves to then be tolerant of the other guy. At that point we can again return to the issue at hand and try to establish what each of us can contribute toward a solution.

Fosterling

## Community College Principal

Applications are hereby invited for the position of Chief Executive Officer (Principal) of the Community College Board

Qualifications: —A commitment to the philosophy of Community Colleges; —A genuine sensitivity in relating to community needs; —An ability to work together with various government and community agencies.

All interested persons are asked to submit their applications on or before Friday, February 28, 1975, to the undersigned:

The Selection Committee  
La Ronge Region Community College  
P.O. Box 509  
La Ronge, Saskatchewan

# ADOPTION IS CHANGING

Which is why we're changing.

At the present time there is a surplus of homes for almost all individual, healthy, majority-race children. This is a pattern which is true in the rest of North America as well as in Europe.

In fact, for this group we find there are many more homes than children and we have to place couples on a waiting list.

But there are also children for whom there is a shortage of homes. These are the children who wait.

At the present time there is a shortage of homes for children with emotional problems, learning problems and physical handicaps.

There's a shortage of homes for family groups (brothers and sisters who should be placed together).

And there is a shortage of homes for children of native ancestry. There is a special need for native families who want to adopt a child.

In order to meet the special needs of waiting children we've created a program called REACH (Resources for Adoption of Children).

The prime purpose of REACH will be to find the right home and parents for children with special needs who wait.

REACH will have representatives in every office of the Department of Social Services in Saskatchewan and in the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

If you would like to talk to a REACH representative or you would just like more information about the adoption of a child who is waiting, please get in touch with us.

You can write us at 2240 Albert Street, Regina. Or call 523-6681. If you live outside Regina you can call us toll free. Our toll free number in Saskatchewan is 1 or 112-800-667-3678. Or you can contact your nearest regional office. Department of Social Services and ask for a REACH worker.

IT COULD MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD.

**REACH**  
RESOURCES FOR ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, 2240 ALBERT STREET, REGINA



Butterfly supplied courtesy of the Biology Museum of the University of Saskatchewan



# regina

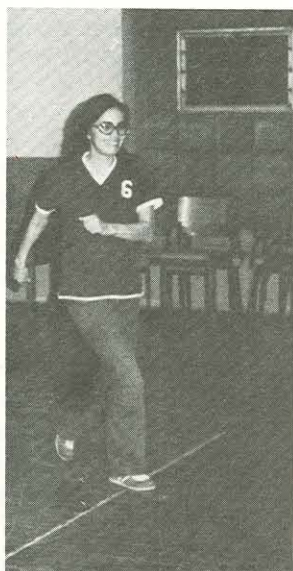
## Friendship Centre

The Regina Friendship Centre is alive, active and into many new recreational programs for the Regina community.

Starting the new year, Mr. Kim, a 6-degree black belt instructor will be holding Karate classes on Thursdays from 6:30 p.m. until 8 p.m. and on Sundays from 10:30 a.m. until 12 noon.



Boxing is also available Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the centre from 7:30 p.m. until 9 p.m. Mr. Ernie Acoose will be the instructor and has an arsenal of equipment at his disposal.



Ladies are also getting into the act as a group of young damsels have hit the basketball scene calling themselves "Friends" coached by Chris LaFontaine and sponsored by the Regina Friendship Centre.

As a point of interest Mr. Gerald Carrier will be the new Program Director for the Centre.

For more information contact Albert Robillard, Director, Regina Friendship Centre, 1689 Toronto Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.

**Wayne McKenzie**

## That "First Step" Feeling

Hi there, Brothers, Sisters, Friends:

It's my pleasure to share a few moments with you again about myself in the Pen: in what I have been doing to regain my pride.

On returning to AA I became active as a beginner — which I was and still am. One of my groups was formed for the express purpose of helping the individual who was trying "one more time" to attain sobriety in AA. On the surface, it's meetings differed in no way from others I have attended. Yet I have always felt there was something special about them. Perhaps they were a little more real; but I could never put my finger on the reason. I only knew that they seemed to give me a more pronounced spiritual lift.

Last night, I found out why. After the speaker had told his story of active alcoholism and recovery every member seated around the long table began, each in his own story, to talk about the things most important to his sobriety at the moment. It was a sort of "resume of the now".

As each spoke, I was conscious of my personal identification with the bittersweet feelings peculiar to the early days of childhood — the mental confusion, the low self-esteem, the indecision and uncertainty and the very small flame of hope so much in need of fuel. Then I listened as the group, one by one, responded to another human being's need for support and encouragement. And suddenly I knew why our meetings were a little special. The answer was simple, as the important things in AA always are.

The "something special" in our meetings stems from the fact that we are seldom without newcomers, whose gift to us is a feeling of humility and unity. It is my reminder that I am powerless over alcohol and that one drink makes my life unmanageable. Our meetings are special to me because they always have that First Step Feeling.

Well, brothers, sisters, friends, I hope you take a moment of thought to what I have written. It's never too late to start in life to regain sobriety. To each and everyone I wish you the best of luck in seventy-five.

Thank you.

A Friend,  
Lawson Cardinal,



# NATIVE CHILDREN'S

## CHRISTMAS PARTY

An association of community volunteers under the auspices of the Regina Friendship Centre held a Come-and-Go Children's Christmas Party. The activity took place on Tuesday, December 17, 1974 between the hours of 2:00 and 8:00 p.m.



The Christmas Party was held especially for needy families, but all who came were welcomed and given a bag of candy and a gift. In addition during the party, coffee, donuts and ice cream were supplied free. In total seventeen hundred children attended, with most accompanied by their parents.



This event was made possible not only because of long hours of hard work by the volunteers but also because of the retail stores' contributions in the city of Regina.

At this time we would like to express our gratitude to MacDonald's Consolidated and all the retail stores in the city of Regina, also to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Regina Friendship Centre, and the Metis Society Staff; CKCK Radio, City Council and last but not least all the individuals whose hard work made this event possible.

I would also like to add that after the event closed there were three hundred bags of treats left over that were turned over to the Marion Centre, the Native Day Care Centre, the Salvation Army and \$200.00 cash was donated to Santa's Anonymous.

Again, thank you for a job well done!

Submitted by,  
Wayne McKenzie.



## International Women's Year 1975

The adoption of an official emblem for International Women's Year 1975 was announced at United Nations Headquarters in New York in May, 1974.

The emblem, consisting of a stylized dove, the biological symbol for women and the mathematical sign for equality, was shown to an international meeting of Non-government Organizations which was meeting to consider plans for International Women's Year.

It was designed by Ms. Valerie Pettis, a graphic designer in New York. The emblem symbolizes the continuing concern of the United Nations in promoting the equality of women and men throughout the world.

1975 was proclaimed International Women's Year by a resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1972.

Canada's emblem for International Women's Year. This emblem is being used on the front page of the newsletter from International Women's Year Secretariat, Privy Council Office, Ottawa.





# SASKATCHEWAN METIS LOTTERY

## Lottery Winners

Our winners for November and December were:  
November winner

Sold by  
December winner

Sold by  
January Draw  
Sold by

—Don Fleury  
Binscarth, Manitoba  
—Terry Ireland  
—Jack Daniels,  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
—Faron McArthur  
—Ernie Lawton  
—Roger Butterfield

February, March, April, May and June winners will be announced through your local news media and the Metis Society New Breed. Grand draw to be made in July at "Ba-toche 75".

Should you require more information please phone 525-6193 or write me in care of the above address. Should

you know of anyone who would be interested in selling Lottery tickets, please refer them to me at this address:

**Lloyd Pelletier**  
Lottery Program Director  
Metis Society of Saskatchewan  
3 - 1846 Scarth Street  
Regina, Sask.  
S4P 2G9

## Ticket Sellers

Dear Sellers of Metis Society Lottery Tickets:

I truly appreciate your support and participation in the Lottery Program. But we are having a problem with the ticket buyers saying they haven't received their receipts. We would appreciate your sending in the ticket stubs you have sold even if the entire book has not been sold. This should be done prior to the 15th of each month.

It is of the utmost importance that the tickets sold be sent in so that the buyers are eligible for the monthly draws, and the receipts can be sent out.

Thanks again for your support and participation.



# NEW BREED

**4-1846 scarth  
regina, sask.**

6 months \$3.00  
 1 year \$6.00

paid bill \_\_\_\_\_  
 date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



# BUY A TICKET!



## SASKATCHEWAN METIS LOTTERY

Grand Draws to be made at "Back to Batoche" — July 22, 1975

**\$24,000**  
**in PRIZE MONEY**

• **MONTHLY DRAWS** •  
**FOR THE METIS IMPROVEMENT FUND**

\$2.00 per ticket

Sponsored by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan  
Authorized by the Attorney-General

• **GRAND DRAWS — JULY 22, 1975** •

First prize .....	\$10,000	—	Ticket seller .....	\$1,000
Second prize .....	\$ 7,000	—	Ticket seller .....	\$ 700
Third prize .....	\$ 3,000	—	Ticket seller .....	\$ 300

**MONTHLY DRAWS ... \$200** — **Ticket seller .....** \$50

Beginning: Nov. 15, 1974 / Dec. 16, 1974 / Jan. 15, 1975 / Feb. 15, 1975  
March 15, 1975 / April, 15, 1975 / May 15, 1975 / June 16, 1975

This is one of the first attempts of the Metis Society of Sask. to try and raise funds that will benefit the Society most by means of partially becoming self-sufficient. In this manner the Society's Board of Directors can use the money as best as they see fit without having to follow contract guidelines of government grants.

Some ideas that have been submitted for the use of the money are as follows:

Education, Research, Bursaries, Individual Scholaristic Funding, Housing, possible investment of Real Estate, Research of Land Claims and Co-operative short and long term investments, Economic Development.

Booklets of tickets can be obtained by phoning or writing Earl Pelletier, 3-1846 Scarth Street, Regina Saskatchewan. Phone - 525-6193.