



## Metis Succeed in Reopening Mill



Martin Aubichon, President and C.E.O., Green Lake Wood Enterprises

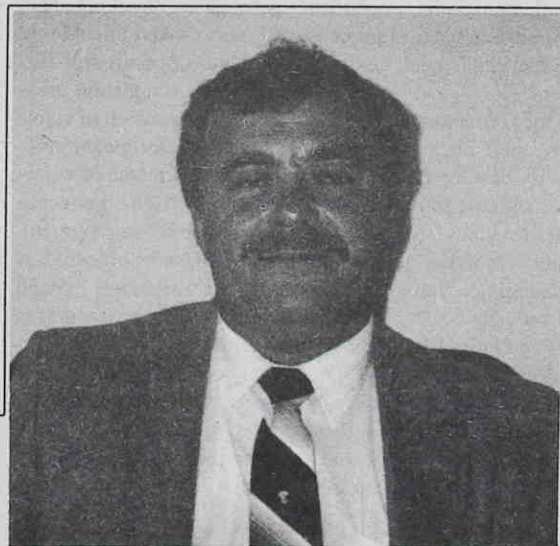
GREEN LAKE - Twenty working days have passed since the Metis workers at Green Lake succeeded in obtaining access to their sawmill. In that twenty days the 21 men and women who work at the mill have succeeded in sawing 1 million feet of lumber. "We feel pretty good about it," was the low key way Gilbert McKay expressed his pride.

Martin Aubichon, Metis local president said the production was a milestone. "We knew we could do it, we had faith in ourselves and we stuck together and we proved it!"

Stan Bell, Mill Superintendent, and a popular Green Lake councillor said he knew he had a good crew and their production showed his confidence. No accidents, no conflict and only good cooperation. "I've had phone calls from the original sawmill owners from Sask Forest Products, congratulating us on taking over the mill and wishing us well. Our business partners, Norsask Ltd. from Meadow Lake have also been over to our mill and helped us. I think they have a fair bit of respect for our ability. We've actually kept ahead of their trucks."



Staff at Green Lake Wood Enterprises, August 1990-



Maurice Aubichon, Director, SNBD

### Saskatchewan Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat Business Development Program a Success

By Lorna LaPlante

Surely the high success rate of 90 percent in the business development program with SINAS is due largely to the wisdom and experience of Maurice Aubichon. He is a man with a natural business sense and the drive and ambition that it takes to put it to use. Maurice was born in Green Lake

Saskatchewan in the winter of 1949 to Albert and Helen (Genault) Aubichon. He comes from a family of 13. His family has been in Green Lake for over 100 years and always been involved in Metis politics. Maurice attended elementary school at St. Pascal in Green Lake and high school at Carpenter High in Meadow Lake. He took classes at the University

of Regina. His background is in social work. He worked for the province as a social worker for the feds as an employment counsellor and owned a business in the automotive field for 17 years. He has a lovely wife, Valerie, and an equally lovely daughter, Yvonne who is 21 years old. Maurice enjoys curling, golfing and softball. His personal

message to the world is "Your own self ambition is what motivates people to work with you. Understanding and the ability to communicate are assets necessary for business." He very much enjoys dealing with Metis people and utilizing the opportunities at hand to build on the potential for Metis

continued on Page 2

Canada Second Class Mail

Reg. No. 4649

Postmaster: Multiple copies. Do not open them

affix mailing label here

## CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



On behalf of the Board of Directors for the Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation, I extend congratulations to the staff of New Breed for this, the first issue published since Government funding cuts took effect. We commend the staff for their commit-

ment to the independence and continued publication of our newspaper. Our former Editor Ona Fiddler-Berteig has moved with her husband to greener pastures in Alberta. We thank her for the work she has done for us and wish her the best in her new home.

As summer draws to a close, we look back on the many important cultural and other events which take place and assist us to renew ourselves and strengthen our Nations every summer. Batoche was a success again this year, and its encouraging to see the greater numbers of people in attendance. This year saw the best attendance since the centennial in 1985. It gave me a good feeling to see horses there again, as horses were integral to Metis

culture. Congratulations to Ron Rivard, the Co-ordinator and the Batoche Planning Committee for a job well done.

The Pilgrimage to the shrine at St. Laurent is also a special event for my family and many other Indian and Metis families. This year again, the attendance was great and it creates a good feeling to see so many Aboriginal people return to St. Laurent year after year, as they have for over a hundred years. It is also great to see that there are people out there who continue to have faith in powers that our ancestors believed in also.

For many of us Metis also, the Sundance is an important religious event in the summer time too. Many times throughout the rest of the

year, my thoughts will return to the hills near Cochin where I was born and brought up and where I inherited the Sundance religion.

Such renewals and collective validations of our beliefs are especially important when we are faced with the loss of loved ones through death. Many of us, this summer, were reminded rather profoundly that our life here on earth is transitory. We are just passing through. Let us strive to make a positive mark on life like those who have gone before us.

September.....means back to school for students of all ages. Good luck to you all.

Gary LaPlante

## NATIVE BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

continued from Page 1

The Native Business Development Program is an initiative of the Province of Saskatchewan implemented in the 1988-89 fiscal year. The Program is administered by the Indian and Native Affairs Secretariat in co-operation with provincial departments, Native institutions and the private sector. The Program recognizes and builds on two fundamental characteristics of the Saskatchewan economic and social environment:

- 1) the tremendous potential for small business and resource development a source of economic activities, and
- 2) the great strength and potential of Saskatchewan's expanding Native human resources.

The Native Business Development Program provides the opportunity to combine and build on these strengths to create business and resource enterprises.

These enterprises impact directly and positively on the economic opportunities of Saskatchewan's Native people and the province as a whole. The Program enhances the opportunities for individual Native applicants with qualifying viable business proposals to attract conventional financing.

The purpose of the Program is to encourage and support Native people to achieve economic self-sufficiency through the creation and expansion of viable businesses, secondary processing and resource enterprises which generate wealth and employment. The long-term objective is to establish and expand Native owned businesses as integral part of the provincial economy. The following sectors of the economy were covered by the business plans receiving funding:

### Sectors of the Economy Covered by Funded Business Plans

SECTOR	# PROJECTS	FUNDING	%
Agriculture	2	27,200	5
Fishing	2	16,800	3
Logging	3	25,300	4
Manufacturing	4	24,300	4
Construction	6	41,780	7
Retail	19	159,400	26
Transportation	7	62,967	10
Communication	1	10,000	2
Real Estate	1	6,500	1
Business Services	1	9,000	2
Other Services	11	142,500	23
Accommodation	2	14,239	2
Food Services	3	17,000	3
Other	7	47,420	8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>604,912</b>	<b>100</b>

### APPLICATION PROCESS

#### STEP I

As a first step in accessing the Native Business Development Program the Indian and Native Affairs will make available a "Program Inquiry Form" for qualifying potential applicants wishing to pursue Program Assistance.

Completed inquiry forms will be submitted to the Director of Indian and Native Economic Development who will make a decision whether a client qualifies for program consideration according to the Native Business

Development Program Policy Guidelines and Procedures. The client will be advised accordingly.

Application kits will be provided to applicants who qualify for consideration to the program. The client will be requested to submit a Business Plan for analysis and consideration.

#### STEP II

Completed project business plans will be processed and monitored through a central office location. A number of responses will be given the clients who have been in-

cluded to proceed with submitting a business plan for completing analysis and making a recommendation for program assistance where appropriate as follows:

- 1) Staff will be directed to follow-up on specific projects.
- 2) Universal business services will be utilized where business plans are not well developed by federal and provincial departments mandated in providing business consulting and financing.
- 3) Specialized consulting services will be contracted, where needed, to provide business counselling and further analysis.

#### STEP III

The Native Business Development Program will undertake an analysis of the completed Business Plans for assessing need, viability and project eligibility.

#### STEP IV

For approved projects a Letter of Offer will be forwarded to the Minister for signature. After the Minister has authorized the Letter of Offer the client will then have an opportunity to accept the terms and conditions in the Letter of Offer.

### S.N.C.C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1990)

Gary LaPlante, Chairman, Cochin, Sask.  
Robert Merasty, Vice-Chairman, LaRonge, Sask.  
Brian D'Amour, Secretary, Saskatoon, Sask.  
Gale Pelletier, Yorkton, Sask.  
Leon Kennedy, North Battleford, Sask.  
Ricky McKay, Buffalo Narrows, Sask.  
Norman Bonneau, Beauval, Sask.  
Scott McKay, Cumberland House, Sask.  
Bernadine Whitford, Kelvington, Sask.  
Janet McDougal, Estevan, Sask.

continued from Page 1

business. The Native Business Development program is such a huge success because of this man and some very careful planning by the department. Maurice has been with the program one year and it has seen tre-

### S.I.N.A.S.

mendous growth during that time. One hundred percent of projects funded were to Metis people. Maurice feels that there is great potential based on the ambition of the individual and the extreme sincerity of

the Minister of SINAS, Mr. Grant Hodgins. Any Native person interested in applying for business grants or requiring further information on the program may call 1-800-667-6673. The staff there would be more than willing to help you.

# A TRIBUTE TO RON (Paul) PIEGAN

By Ona Fiddler-Berteig

Ron came from a family of five brothers. Being the eldest, he in many ways shared the responsibility of heading the family with his father, whom the family lost a few years ago. He grew up on the Pasqua Reserve and graduated from the Fort Quappelle High School. He attended classes at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, where I met him. His law degree was obtained at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Ron had just passed his Bar Exams and begun work with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations as Legal Researcher and Consultant.

During Ron's lifetime he made many dear friends. The group of Native students on the Saskatoon campus had a way of sticking together and

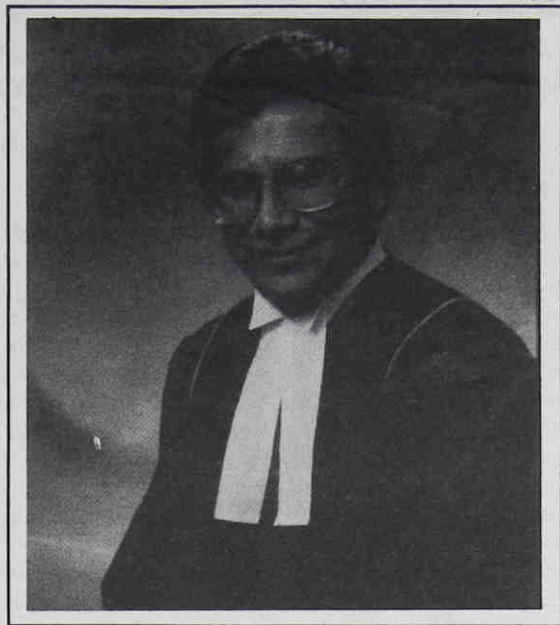
Ron was very well liked. We all thought of him as a fun loving gregarious person. Above all else, he was a studious scholar whom everyone agreed would achieve great things, as indeed he did. He always displayed his good looks by dressing with extreme taste. His neckties and leather jacket were something that everyone came to expect from him, though we all teased him about his ties "shouting". I was planning on giving him the largest, most gaudy tie I could find for passing his Bar Exam, but I never got the opportunity.

While Ron was away at university in B.C. many of us lost touch with him. He came back looking fit, sophisticated and mature. He also came back with a lovely wife. Marion and Ron made a wonderful team. His drive,

ambition and dedication was complemented by her patience, studiousness and nurturing support. They would have had a wonderful life together.

But Ron died in an unfortunate car accident. We find ourselves asking many questions. "Why was Ron taken from us?" "Could something have saved him?" Many of us wish we had said this or that. Maybe we wish we had said things differently. All of these things are beyond us. Ron has passed from this world and we are left to remember the gift of friendship that he gave us.

At his funeral were many friends and family who admired and respected this wonderful man. They came from all across the country to pay their last respects. Everyone will remember him



Ron (Paul) Piegan

for his diligence and sense of humour. Many will benefit from his experience. He was a mentor to numerous young Native law students, and I'm sure that in the years to come his nieces and nephews will strive to match his accom-

plishments. The Pasqua Reserve and Native community in Canada will honor his memory. His passing has reminded us that friendship should be valued always and that for some there is no tomorrow.

## TRAINING PROGRAM OFFERS SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ASPIRING MANAGERS TO ENTER THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Office of the Comptroller General (OGC) has, every fall for a number of years, been running a campaign for its Financial Officer and Internal Auditor Recruitment and Development Program (FORD/IARD). This fall, once again, the OGC will be looking for dynamic and ambitious individuals to fill entry level positions in a number of departments

across the country. This recruitment program has two goals. First, it provides first-rate, on-the-job training to individuals with the potential to assume managerial duties in the fields of Financial Administration and Internal Auditing. Secondly, it seeks to create a pool of talented people from which future managers are expected to be drawn. Included in the

program year is a set of rotational assignments designed to familiarize trainees with the various aspects of financial management and internal audit. In addition, candidates take part in a week-long orientation, during which they receive an overview of the systems and procedures used by the federal government. Needless to say, for trainees the program provides a

unique opportunity to be exposed to a variety of areas in Financial Administration and Internal Audit, as well as to acquire valuable skills for their future careers. To be eligible for the upcoming campaign, candidates must have acquired a Bachelor's degree by June 1991. This may be in any discipline, however, your studies should include 5 successfully complete (half) courses in accounting, one of which may be in auditing.

Anyone interested in applying for this program should

contact their nearest campus employment or Public Service Commission of Canada office. Information can also be obtained by writing to Professional Development Division, Office of the Comptroller General, 9th Floor, West Tower, L'Esplanade Laurier, 300 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1E4, or by calling (613) 952-3337. The deadline for application is September 28th 1990, and a written financial knowledge examination is scheduled for October 4th 1990.

## JUST LIKE MOM'S bannock mix

A Nutritionally Enhanced Convenience Product Developed Especially For Discriminating Consumers

ASK FOR IT AT YOUR FAVORITE STORE!  
Watch for 100 Recipe Cookbook

For Further Information Contact:

JLM Foods Ltd.,  
P.O. Box 723  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3L7  
(306) 244-7628



Welcome

The University of Saskatchewan continues a tradition of increasing opportunities to native students.

We wish all new and returning students a successful year.

# Letters/Opinion

## OPINION - REBUTTAL ON LAURALYN HOULE'S CRITIQUE

BY KEN DILLON

Isn't it just like a socialist indoctrinated social worker to find fault with reality?

Where I grew up there were no social workers, just hard work. My friends and I picked pop bottles for one cent each for show money, ice cream came once a week in an insul-pack on the bus, I packed fish every Saturday from daylight to dark for one dollar, I walked five miles to the bush every afternoon after school to help my father stack logs and pulpwood, every spring and fall I helped my father on the trapline, I ran a small trapline near the community, had rabbit snares, a small rifle and hunted for our family and my grandparents to supplement our income.

In the summer my family travelled miles to pick blueberries, my father and I

would travel anywhere to load pulpwood boats or fight forest fires. At fourteen I was working a rivet gang on high steel; at sixteen I was in the Canadian Army; at eighteen I was jumping from airplanes as a qualified parachutist, testing parachutes, air portability and air supply equipment.

From one little settlement in norther Ontario we worked the southern tobacco harvest, topped sugar beets, picked cherries and tomatoes, moved on to Michigan and Indiana to do more of the same. You know what - we were happy, by today's standards prosperous, and we shared our good fortune with our less fortunate neighbors; deer, moose and fish were always shared. We worked hard, there was no welfare. Our family was no different than any other, there was one

common bond that drew us all together - that bond was work.

Then came the socialist, social engineers, social workers and well intentioned misdirected left politicians, to convince the people that all this work was unnecessary, that all we had to do was sit and we would be provided for, that health, education, social services, housing, etc. would be provided with no effort by the individual. This process has turned our people into a society of net wealth consumers, and our choice of leadership is determined by who we think can beg the best to the Queen, the Pope or Ottawa.

Nowhere in history can I find where social workers have created any wealth or indeed one single job. It seems the social work community's entire purpose

for existence is to apologize for laziness, and to ensure that present human condition continues, for why else would we need social workers, except perhaps to dole out more social welfare cheques. Social workers and their system have already destroyed at least three generations of our people by making them dependent on the social system. I know I speak for my generation when I say "no more welfare" - we want work.

It is my generation who must re-direct society and say enough is enough we want to be a part of and contribute to the creation of wealth by diversifying, building, creating, investing with the wealth coming from resource sharing. We have had thirty years of socialist experimentation. It is a dismal failure here, and to their

dismay it has failed miserably in Russia and Eastern Europe as well.

There will always be some people in society who will need our care, and indeed have a right to expect the best care we can give, those are the sick, elderly, handicapped, and those who by no fault of their own need a social safety net, no one denies them that right, but isn't it just like a social worker to insist that healthy, able bodied people should not work, and that they should live a hedonistic lifestyle on the backs of the hard working people.

Social workers should get wise to the fact that there are only two types of people in our society - those who create wealth and those who consume it. Social workers, above all else, should not attempt to advance theory that those who create wealth are the enemy, indeed the reverse is true.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE AFTER MEECH LAKE: NOT ALL ROADS HAVE BEEN BLOCKADED

by Donna Greschner, Constitutional Law Professor, U of S.

The process of Constitutional amendment appears to be stalled. After the successful defeat of the Meech Lake Accord in Manitoba by Elijah Harper and the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, Premier Bourassa announced that he would no longer attend First Ministers' Conferences (FMCs) and Prime Minister Mulroney said he would not call any if Quebec did not participate.

Another constitutional impasse would be disappointing for Aboriginal peoples. Their constitutional aspirations remain largely unfulfilled. Aboriginal people are being told again, as they were with the Meech Lake Accord, that Quebec's concerns must be dealt with first.

What must be questioned is the widespread perception that all constitutional amendment has been stopped in the foreseeable future because of Quebec's withdrawal from FMCs.

The Constitutional Act, 1982, sets out several methods of amending the Constitution. Depending on the type of amendment, different rules apply with regard to the governments which must negotiate and agree to the changes.

Amendments that affect all provinces and the federal government must follow the rules set out in sections 38 or 41 of the 1982 Act. Section 38 requires the consent of Parliament and 7 of 10 provinces with over 50% of the population, while section 41 requires unanimous consent of all eleven jurisdictions. The multi-lateral negotiations of FMCs have been used for these types of amendments, as was the case with the Meech Lake Accord.

The announcements of Bourassa and Mulroney have foreclosed amendments that fall under these rules in the near future. From an Aboriginal perspective, this blockade is regrettable because the amendments produced by the process, such as steps towards self-government, would benefit all

Aboriginal people across the country.

But three other categories of amendments are also set out in Constitution Act, 1982. Since none requires the consent of every province, Aboriginal organizations can consider the extent to which their constitutional aspirations could be satisfied by these other means.

The first of these is contained in section 44 of the 1982 Act. It gives Parliament the exclusive power, subject

to several limits, to amend the Constitution of Canada in relation to the executive government of Canada or the Senate and the House of Commons.

Such amendments could be an important part of a package of changes sought by Aboriginal peoples. For instance, an amendment which formally recognizes the special obligations of the federal Crown toward Aboriginal peoples, or that implements a process of participation of Aboriginal peoples in the administration of any federal

law which affects the exercise of Aboriginal rights (both of which were recognized in the recent Sparrow decision from the Supreme Court of Canada) could be passed by Parliament without provincial consent because both relate to the execution branch of government.

These amendments, however, would not be entrenched. They are passed by a simple majority in Parliament and could be taken away by a simple majority vote.

continued on Page 17

## CLIFF'S LUMBER SERVICES

Box 430  
LEASK, SASK. S0J 1M0

Clifford Tawpism  
President  
Res. 466-4869



Clifford Tawpism Jr.  
Manager  
wk. 466-2056

# Letters/Opinion

## It drives a wedge between our people

Kevin

Upon reading a poem written by a Metis brother completing his grade 12 at Scott Collegiate here in Regina, some revelations came to mind. I have chosen to now articulate my feelings on the direction of our people herein.

First I find it necessary to identify myself to the people and where I am coming from. I am a 24 year old Metis who has been brought up knowing my people and my place within our great nation. My grandfather Leo Parisien was active in Metis politics, my father was and still is active in Metis politics. I anticipate someday I will become active. Such is the nature of our people. We, by establishing our presence as Metis, are politically active people. It is something that is part of us. From our history we have been forced into the situation which makes us become political, in the sense that we have to fight with words to achieve sovereignty.

Throughout my life I have

watched our people try to heal the wound inflicted on us more than a hundred years ago in the fields of Batoche in 1185. I believe in my heart and in my soul that we were just in that fight and that our struggle is just today. What I don't believe in, is the greed and intolerance of those who fight in our name.

When I read the words of a young Metis who has sought to bring light to a people through his words, my heart again swells up with pride. Pride in proclaiming my nationality as Metis, sovereign, and strong. The brother I speak of is Andrew D. K. Hanson. His words confirm my belief in our nation and brings to light a problem that I have been aware of all my life. It is a sickness that steps on the very grave of our warriors in Batoche. That sickness I speak of is corruption. Its head has been reared in many different ways and in many different faces. It drives a wedge between our people and eats at the very soul of our culture.

I have always known that politics is a dirty game but, I

find it particularly disheartening when it disenfranchises our people from the Nation. I am sure everyone of our people has experienced the infighting I speak of.

"The elders think we are dying because of the white man's influences.

But I say their children are being discouraged, At learning, by racism.

But I say they think with their ears and not their minds, ..." Hanson (1990)

I do not think that Louis Riel would have ever imagined the infectious greed of some leaders of today. They sit in our institutions not to serve their people but to serve themselves. I do not think that this mentality will further the cause of our people. It cannot be allowed to go on. Our pride is still on the line.

As testimony to what I believe to be true, one need only look at the manner in which every Metis controlled institution is run. Ask

yourself; Are we really working towards the advancement of our people as a whole or are we advancing selected families? Who is at the helm of our nation? In what direction are we moving? Where have our people gone? Are they proud of who they are?

In the 1960's there were two men who forewarned us of this kind of sickness. The men I speak of are Jim Brady and Malcom Norris. Throughout these two great Metis leaders lives they have warned us against our taking the money of the government. They forewarned us that this greed would tie us to the whiteman's ledger, making us his dog instead of his equal. The Metis in the Canadian mosaic have a right as a sovereign nation to flourish as a distinct culture. That is what our grandfathers laid down their lives for at Batoche. To be distinct does not mean to become as a beggar.

As the Metis of Saskatchewan have sought to pull ourselves out of the pit of despair. Along the way we have created a generation of Metis who have never known any other kind of employment other than our organi-

zations. They become caught up in the rhetoric of governmental bureaucracy. They do not work for the Nation, they work (if they work at all) against us by setting a lazy example for youth. To be Metis is not to be idle. I believe that we must free ourselves from this notion of indifference. I feel it in my heart and in my soul that it will come to be that a new generation will seize the reigns of power to lead us to the self sufficiency of our Nation.

I hereby serve notice to all those who are corrupt on our behalf!

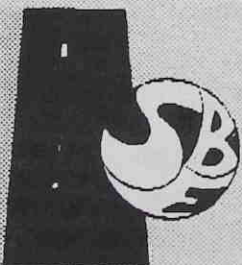
There is a generation of Native peoples: Metis, Non-Status, Inuit, and Status, ripe with the intelligence of today and strong with the power of our grandfathers, ready to seize the helm of our nations. I see them in the Universities, I hear them in the high schools, I believe they will re-nationalize our nations. We are the product of your hopes and dreams. I know we will fulfill our grandfathers' prophecies and restore our nations to the glory we had once all enjoyed.

Let the fiddle play!

### The Saskatoon Board of Education

Welcomes All Students and Families  
Back for Another School Year

Our Many Programs Are Designed To  
Meet Your Needs And We Are Committed  
To Helping You Achieve Success



SASKATOON PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS

WHERE QUALITY & CARING  
MAKE THE DIFFERENCE

## Government of Saskatchewan Social Services Minister Announces Benefits for School Children

Social Services Minister Bill Neudorf announced that social assistance families with school - aged children will again be provided additional funds this year to help with school expenses.

Neudorf said the government will provide approximately \$1,000,000 to 11,000 Saskatchewan families under this assistance benefit.

"We want to ensure children have adequate supplies when school starts," Neudorf said. "Cheques will be going out in mid - August. This is another example of our government's commitment to families."

The minister said payments

will be made automatically for children under 16 years of age, but parents need to advise Saskatchewan Social Services whether or not children who are 16 years or older will attend school. The government wants to ensure benefits are going to youth who are actually attending school, the minister added.

The school allowance this

Marilyn Rice  
Minister's Office  
Regina  
Phone: 787-0653

Ken Brehm  
Program  
Phone: 787-9239

# Provincial

Courtesy of the Northerner, La Ronge, Saskatchewan, August 8, 1990  
by Gill Gracie

## Benefits for northerners

In the beginning there was no power. At least, not high line power, and not in Saskatchewan's far north.

In 1988-89 that all changed, with the construction of the Athabasca Transmission line, a 355 km line which delivers power generated at the Wellington and Charlot River dams near Uranium City to communities as far as Wollaston.

Communities in the southern part of the north receive their power from the provincial grid, but in between, there are still places on diesel-generated power. Southend and Brabant Lake are two of those places.

Now that will change too, with the construction of a new transmission line from the Island Falls hydro generating station near Sandy Bay to Points North Landing, connecting with the Athabasca Line.

## Northern Crews

For the past couple of months, nine northern contracting crews have been out in the bush between Sandy Bay and Points North. They've been cutting the right-of-way for the new high-voltage power line, along with four feeder lines and a switching station at Lindsay Lake. Contracts were also let for curve clearing on highways 102 and 135.

The centre line for the 460 km line was cut last year,

## THE POINTS NORTH POWER LINE

again by northern crews. The right-of-way clearing was tendered in small segments so that northern contractors could reasonably manage them. The work entails clearing on each side of the pre-cut centre line for a total width of between 30 and 50 meters, depending on the height of the trees in the area. The centre strip must be cleared down to ground vegetation; trees and cleared material are piled in windrows on each side of the centre. Crews must also make sure their work meets several environmental standards required by the province. (see box)

There are also 40 km of feeder lines to be cleared, including a 25 kV distribution line which will serve Southend and Brabant, the uranium mine at Key Lake, the uranium test mine at Cigar Lake, and the Seabee gold mine, scheduled for production in 1991.

## Advisers and Inspectors

Throughout the tendering process, SaskPower has been working closely with the government's Northern Affairs branch and NorSask Name Outreach. Patterson Mining and Geophysics of LaRonge, in the persons of Bill Patterson and Mike Lederhouse, both exploration contractors with experience in linecutting contracts, was hired to work with the crews as advisers, visiting the camps regularly and assisting with bookkeeping and other functions on re-

quest. "We can give them some pointers on technique if they ask," says Lederhouse. Make says they were probably hired a little late; by the time they came on the scene, one or two crews had already got off to a slow start, which may jeopardize whether or not they make money on the job.

SaskPower's line inspector Larry Lemke, himself a journeyman

lineman, patrols the line every day to make sure small problems don't become big ones. He travels by helicopter - a small Hughes 500 skillfully piloted by Dave Nikiforuk, who with brother Don owns Rupertsland Helicopters based in La Ronge. The chopper is small and able to set down in any clearing wide enough to take a sweep of the rotor blades. It hops like a mosquito from camp to camp, and can land anywhere along the line. Special 45m x 45m helicopter pads are under construction in level areas every 2 km for the big Sikprsky's which will set the steel towers, as well as for maintenance access when the line is in service. No wheeled vehicles will be allowed on most of the line.

Larry is on the line 12 days out of every 14, spending a couple of hours on each job to see that work is up to standard and there are no deficiencies. He also ensures the crews adhere to SaskPower's safety regulations. Every second weekend he gets to go south for two days to see his family. While he's gone, his counterpart Gordon Laverde, who works the line from the Sandy Bay end, checks his camps for him; he does the same when Gordon's gone.

## The Contractors

The line is divided into three sections, each comprising several contracts. The four contracts in the northern section, from Points North Landing to the Highrock River, are being done by Points North Freight Forwarding. The central section, from the Highrock River to Highway 102, has seven contracts, C7-C13. The southern section has six contracts, S1-S6. All 13 contracts on the central and southern sections went to contractors based in northern communities.

One of the sections, C10, was cut by Hansen's Logging, owned by Albert

Hansen of Pinehouse. The company is in the fence-post business in their home community. Hansen's crew was able to cut about 500 meters a day; some crews have done as much as a kilometre a day in good country. They finished C10 after 57 days on the job, fast enough to make money. They were happy to go home in time for the long weekend so they could attend the Beauval Jamboree. George Hansen, the crew foreman, was happy for a break so he could fish for a while, but he's ready to go back to work in the fall should the opportunity arise.

George says he thinks the right-of-way will be good for 96 trappers whose lines it crosses. "They can travel on this open route and branch off from there" he says, "it will be great for them and it's good for the wildlife too - it gives them a way to travel."

Pinehouse Mayor Greg Ross who went to work on the line with Zigman Hansen's crew says their men were done their section (C11) in 33 days. "We guaranteed them 45 days pay, but said if they worked long hours they could be done sooner" he said. They were, after putting in 14-16 hour

continued on Page 7..

## Fort McPherson Tent & Canvas

BOX 58

Fort McPherson, N.W.T. X0E 0J0

Phone: (403) 952-2179

Fax: (403) 952-2718

Orders: 1-800-661-0888



### Manufacturers of

Tipis, Prospector Style, Baker, Whelen Lean-to, Pyramid, Tundra Round, custom tents 4, 5 & 6' Walls. All tents in single & double construction. Breathable, waterproof and/or flame retardant fabrics.



(Serving All of Canada)

High Quality Luggage also Available.

Please write for your brochure.

## CENTRAL URBAN METIS FEDERATION INC.

Metis Society of Saskatchewan Local

# C.U.M.F.I.

We wish the very best to all students & Staff returning to for another school year.

For membership apply or re-apply to:

C.U.M.F.I.

352 Avenue V South

Saskatoon, Sask.

S7M - 3E5 Phone: 384-6094

\* Note: all metis must apply to

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

## Provincial

### ISLAND FALLS HYDRO

continued from Page 6

days, and everyone's happy - SaskPower, the boss, the men, and the community of Pinehouse, which has now established a good record for further contracts.

Ross says his men spent two months studying the job, including looking at videos of the terrain, before ever submitting a bid. "We knew exactly what we had to do, how to do it and how long it would take," he said. "We submitted a comfortable bid, and came out ahead." Ross says SaskPower was very helpful throughout the process. He agrees Mike Lederhouse should have been hired earlier, and says some crews probably bid too low to make any money.

Some crews got off to a slow start and may not come out ahead. "It takes time to realize what's required and how to bid," says Lederhouse.

From the Missinipi Atoskewin camp on C9, foreman Alfred Bear had a group up ahead cutting a helicopter pad and another clearing the main line. His father, Louis, had a crew up the line at C12, where the company started its second contract a few days earlier. Alfred and his crew had trekked through the bush for a hour and a half to get to work that morning, and faced the same walk home again after a full days work. None of the young cutters' ghetto blasters on this site. "Too heavy" said Bear.

Dave Nikiforuk dropped carefully into the small clearing to drop off Lemke, Lederhouse and this reporter; he couldn't land because the rough ground, so we jumped for it from a foot or so in the air. The crews were immediately directed to clear an area for the pickup, which they did, and Dave was able to land the second time around.

Men on the crews came from all over the north, not just from the home communities of the contractors. Alfred Bear had men from Dillon, La Ronge, Sandy Bay, Pukatawagan and Cumberland House on his crew. Hansen's crew came from Beauval and other west

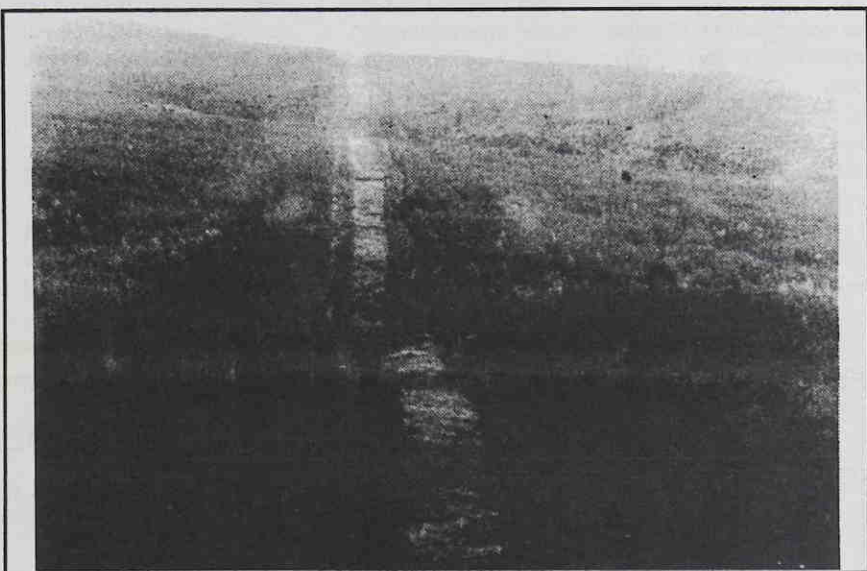
side communities as well as from Pinehouse. The contractors are paid by SaskPower according to how the job's going - 10 percent up front for mobilization, 30 percent when it's two-thirds done and the last 30 percent on completion. They are required to hire at least 70 percent northern and Native labour, and 20 percent of the crew must have completed the line-cutter course offered by Northlands College. Trappers whose lines are affected by the line were to be offered employment, and a list was provided to them. The services of NorSask Native Outreach were used to identify northern personnel with the necessary skills.

#### The Next Stage

As of August 1, four sections were completed and five still going, with four sections still to be started. All work is to be completed by September 21.

The next stage in the job will be preparing the foundations and anchors for the steel towers, which will be set next spring at intervals of 300-400 meters. The 1300 or so towers will be assembled in the south and stockpiled in materials yards at Key Lake and at Lindsay Lake on Highway 102. (There's also firewood stacked at Lindsay Lake for anyone who wants to go and get it, says Lemke). The towers will be similar to those on the Athabasca line, but a little stronger to carry the heavier conductor. Fiberglass insulators will be used, which are very resistant to any kind of damage or vandalism, making the line virtually maintenance free.

In the northern section, where environmental requirements are not so stringent and some of the clearing can be done mechanically by hydroaxe (a kind of glorified lawnmower which can attack brush), clearing is about 30 days from completion and the towers will be set by Christmas using a winter trail. No wheeled vehicles are permitted in the central



and southern sections of the line, which cuts out the possibility of winter work. But Lemke says the schedule calls for energizing of the entire line by the fall of 1991.

**Good For the Economy**  
Many of the northern crews are hoping to be rehired to help with the site preparation stage of operations, and their names will be offered to the

line contractors for that purpose. The line contractors will also have a 70 percent northern hiring clause in

continued on Page 8..

# Provincial

## ISLAND FALLS HYDRO

continued from Page 7  
 their contract with SaskPower. Greg Ross says his crew has already had a call looking for 18 men for the second phase. They may also bid on a second section of clearing if one of the other crews is not able to complete.

With an average camp complement of 25-30, the clearing contracts are providing employment for 250-300 northerners. The rates of pay vary from \$70 to \$125 per day, which means a cash injection into the northern economy of between \$17,500 (worst case) and \$37,500 (best case) every day all the crews are out.

### Environmental Requirements for Northern Power Line

- Clearing width depends on tree height: 0-7m -30' right-of-way; 7-12m -40' right-of-way; 12-17m -50' right-of-way.
- Only hand clearing allowed on most sections of the line;

on the section between Highway 102 and Points North, wheeled vehicles will be allowed, as well as hydroaxe clearing.

- Cleared material to be windrowed on each side of the cleared area.
- 10-meter wide game trails cut through the windrows every 200 meters.
- 12-meter stump-free strip to be cleared down centre of right-of-way.
- Helicopter landing areas to be cleared at 2km intervals; 72 of them between Island Falls and Highway 102, 73 between the highway and the Highrock River, 82 from the Highrock to Pints North.
- Small brush (less than 1 meter) to be left within 15m of Class 1 streams, 90 meters of Class 2 streams. Larger trees to be felled away from the water and carefully removed to minimize sediment transport or soil erosion.
- Archaeological findings are to be left undisturbed.



Areas with high potential for archaeological findings will be flagged. The areas may be bypassed for further study as required.

- Rare and endangered species will be identified and preserved.
- No vehicular traffic will be allowed on the portion of the line between Island Falls and

Highrock River.

- No vehicular traffic will be allowed across areas in the northern section identified as containing rare or endangered species. Two such sites have been identified. They will be marked with steel posts and signs and a cutline provided for travel to avoid these areas.

- Stream crossing on northern section to be either a timber bridge or a floating bridge (Bailey Bridge), and within 5 km of the right-of-way.
- A total of 96 trappers have lines which cross some part of the line.



CANADIAN COUNCIL FOR NATIVE BUSINESS

**WE'RE LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE LOOKING FOR NEW CHALLENGES**

in their careers and in life.

Join us to expand your business skills and experience through participation in the

### NATIVE BUSINESS INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Over the past 4 years, the Canadian Council for Native Business has matched over 200 Native Interns with Canadian Companies nationally. Our target for 1990 is 70 more!

The concept works, and we've proved it.

Under the guidance of experienced business people, the Intern acquires business skills and experience designed to enhance their career aspirations. Through the network of CCNB members, expertise in manufacturing, transportation, natural resources, high tech, service and other industries can be gained, with the hands-on training in finance, marketing, accounting and management in the real world of private enterprise.

Or, if you are already an experience Native executive seeking new challenges and opportunities, call CCNB and inquire about our new Native Executive Entry Service.

Call, or write us today and explore the opportunities.

Julia Ewing, Executive Director  
 Canadian Council for Native Business

Mailing address: P.O. Box 7626 Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 0H1

320-22nd Street East  
 Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 0H1

Telephone: (306) 665-7877  
 Fax: (306) 934-7786

## WOMEN & WELLNESS CONFERENCE

"ISQWAYWEK  
 AMAMOOWINTOCHIK"  
 (CREE)

"E-SQUA-MA-MOO-PEWOK"  
 (DENE)



"EQUANOK-  
 MA MPOOPEWOT"  
 (SAULTEAUX)

"A GATHERING OF  
 THE WOMEN"

OCTOBER 23-24-25, 1990 at THE SASKATOON INN  
 SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Registration: \$60 (pre-reg. \$50) Includes Sessions, Lunches for 3 days,  
 Banquet Tuesday Evening, and Sweats Wednesday Evening

**KEYSPEAKERS**  
 RANDY LEWIS-Vancouver  
 ANDY and PHYLLIS CHELSA-Alkalal Lake  
 MARIA CAMPBELL-Saskatoon

**BANQUET ENTERTAINMENT**  
 TOTO FASHION INC.-Regina  
 ST. MARY'S HOOP DANCERS-Saskatoon  
 GABRIEL DUMONT DANCERS-Saskatoon

YOU ARE INVITED TO WEAR TRADITIONAL DRESS TO THE BANQUET

**REGISTRATION FORM (one per person)**  
 I want to register for the **WOMEN AND WELLNESS CONFERENCE**  
 In Saskatoon on October 23, 24, 25

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is my cheque  money order for \$50.00  payable to:

**WOMEN AND WELLNESS CONFERENCE**

Mail to: Women and Wellness Conference Box 220, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. S0G 1S0  
 For information phone: Teri (306) 332-8277



# National

## AN OVERVIEW OF THE OKA ISSUE

### 1. The Relationship Between Kanesatake, Kahnawake and Akwesasne

A basis for comparison among Mohawk communities exists in terms of: ethnicity; the traditional Long House system under the Confederation of Six Nations; and, Mohawk Warriors. However, the three communities in question are difficult to compare because they have different political, urban and organizational frameworks.

In the 17th century, the Mohawks were located in the northern part of New York State (from the Adirondacks in the east to the Five Finger Lakes in the west). By the middle of the 17th century, following the arrival of the Europeans, a number of Mohawks converted to Catholicism and joined settlements of New France. Later Seigneuries were granted to the Jesuits and the Sulpiciens for the benefit of the Indians living in the Montreal area, Kahnawake and Oka. By the mid 18th century, a portion of the Mohawks of Kahnawake settled in St-Regis where the Akwesasne reserve was later created.

### 2. The Six Nations Confederacy

Along with five other nations, the Mohawks formed the Six Nations Confederacy (also known as the Iroquois Confederacy or the Confederacy of the Haudenosaunee). It is with this Confederacy that the first Europeans signed peace and friendship treaties, called "Two Row Wampum" where each community (Iroquois and European) continued to live by their own laws, customs and lifestyle. This helps explain the Mohawk's assertion concerning the sovereign nation relationship they feel must be established with the Government of Canada.

For many years the Government of Canada let the Mohawks manage their own affairs in accordance with their own system of government. But in the 1800s, Canada urged the Mohawk communities to establish governments elected according to the European model.

Band Councils were later established on all Canadian Indian reserves in accordance with the Indian Act. Band Councils were considered by the Government of Canada as the only legitimate representative of Indian communities. Under the Indian Act, Band Councils can make laws on issues of local interest. They also administer federal programs on behalf of the federal government.

The Long House traditionalists, for their part, refused to vote in Council elections, as they did not recognize this form of government. Thus, divisions exist within Mohawk communities between the traditionalists and those that support the elected council.

Recently, further divisions have occurred. The more recent differences occur between the Warriors and the traditionalists who do not recognize them. In fact, in December 1989, the Six Nations Confederacy condemned the actions of the Warrior Societies in Mohawk communities.

### 3. Oka and Kanesatake

**a) Location**  
The Kanesatake Indian settlement is located west of Montreal, Quebec at Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes, where the Ottawa River meets the St. Lawrence.

The band's population of about 1,549 lives primarily on two main parcels of land at Oka. These lands are made up of roughly 30 small lots within the Village of Oka and a checkerboard of various larger blocks of land north and west of Oka Parish.

### b) History

In 1717, the Seigneury of Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes was granted to the Sulpiciens for the purpose of establishing a Mission for the Nipissing, Algonquin and Iroquois Indians. Disagreement between the religious authorities and the Indians subsequently developed as to the ownership rights to the land.

In 1912, the Judicial Council of the Privy Council, then the highest court in the country, ruled that the

Sulpiciens had full proprietary title to the land and that the Indians of Oka had no title or right to control the administration of the land.

In 1945, the Department of Indian Affairs purchased land not already sold by the Sulpiciens and assumed all the Order's obligations, except spiritual, towards the Indians.

The Indians of Oka did not consider this a final settlement. The Oka Indians have claimed that all Seigneury land had been given to the in the first place as an Indian reserve and that the religious authorities had never, at any time, had the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any portions of the original lands.

The Order had, of course, in the intervening centuries sold a good deal of the lands originally granted to it, including so-called "common or pasture lands".

A comprehensive land claim was submitted to the federal and Quebec governments by the Mohawks of Kanesatake, Kahnawake and Akwesasne in January 1975, asserting aboriginal title to lands along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers in Southern Quebec and including the area around Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes. After careful review of all

supporting documentation and following a historical and legal review of the claim, it was rejected by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Judd Buchanan) in May 1975.

Rejection of the claim was based on the following points:

\* The Mohawks could not assert aboriginal title as they had not maintained possession of the land since time immemorial.

\* Any aboriginal title that may have existed had been extinguished first by the Kings of France and by the British Crown.

The Mohawks also submitted a specific claim in June 1977, which was ultimately rejected in October 1986. The Department of Justice advised that a lawful obligation on the part of the federal government did not exist. However, in a letter to the band informing them that no outstanding lawful obligation on the part of Canada existed, then-Minister of Indian Affairs Bill McKnight undertook a federal willingness to consider proposals for alternative means of redress of the Kanesatake band's grievance. For example, in 1989 the federal government offered a land reunification package to the band whereby

all band members might live together on nearby federal land. The most recent alternative suggestion made by the federal government was the possibility that the Government of Canada might buy the land at the centre of the dispute between Kanesatake Mohawks and the Oka Village Council.

### c) Kanesatake Band Government

The Indian Act set out procedures for elections and also recognizes, subject to ministerial approval, elections according to custom. Since 1986, clan mothers have nominated six successive councils.

### d) Current Situation

The federal government, the provincial government and the Village and Parish of Oka, negotiated with the previous band council from August 1989 to March 1990. This process was suspended in March 1990 by the newly appointed Chief, George Martin, and Council. The negotiations, initiated by the federal government, were aimed at resolving the Oka land question.

Barricades were erected by the Mohawks on the land in dispute on March 10, 1990, after the municipality decided to lift its moratorium with respect to expansion of the golf course.



## GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE

of NATIVE STUDIES AND APPLIED RESEARCH

"INTO THE 90's AND BEYOND"  
GOOD LUCK TO ALL STUDENTS!  
SCHOOL YEAR 1990-91.

Applications are now being accepted for entrance in September to the SASKATCHEWAN URBAN NATIVE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM. SUNTEP is a University degree program for Metis and Non-Status Indian students. It is offered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute in conjunction with the Universities of Saskatoon and Regina. Tuition free course for qualified students are offered in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert and lead to a Saskatchewan teaching certificate and a Bachelor of Education degree. Special admission for mature students is possible: a demonstrated desire to become an effective teacher is necessary. Space in the program is limited, so act now.

Contact your nearest SUNTEP centre to learn more about this exciting opportunity.

#### SUNTEP Regina

121 Broadway Avenue East  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4N 0Z6

522-5691  
1-800-667-9851

#### SUNTEP Saskatoon, McLean Hall

University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0

975-7095

#### SUNTEP Prince Albert,

48-12th Street East  
Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 1B2

764-1797

# National

## SASKATCHEWAN EDUCATOR KEEPS BUSY IN ALBERTA

by Heather Andrews

Dylan Thomas remembers his days in Regina and Saskatoon with fond memories. "I taught two introductory Native Studies classes accredited by the University of Saskatchewan at the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Saskatoon and Lloydminster," Thomas says.

Following a two-year stay with the program, he moved to the Institute offices in Regina in 1984. "I really enjoyed the work with the communications and education department there," he remembers. His duties included staff development workshops, preparation of speeches, brochures, and press releases, and developing a student handbook. "As well, I got active in advocating for an accurate historical curriculum pertaining to Aboriginal people," he says. "I left lot of good friends back there, and a lot of good memories."

Thomas has come a long way since his early days on the Peguis Reserve in Manitoba. "My father died when I was just a young lad," Thomas remembers. "Mom couldn't handle raising us thirteen kids, and we were placed in foster homes and residential schools." Thomas, the second youngest, lived in the residential school in nearby Dauphin from 1959 to 1967.

"About the only good thing I can say about the experience was that, having no family to go back home to, I stayed in school till the end,"



Dylan Thomas

Photo Credit: Heather Andrews

Thomas laughs. Other youngsters would go home for holidays and never return, preferring the reserve life to that at the school.

After leaving Dauphin, Thomas drifted southward, serving three years in the U.S. Marine Corps. For several years he lived a carefree life, partying and drinking. "But I knew I was just hurting myself, when what I really wanted to do was help the Indian people improve their social and education condition," Thomas remembers. "I knew I had to be a role model." With this realization, he began to make plans for his life.

"In Indian history there is nothing to be ashamed of, Indian people should be proud of their past," Thomas explains. He enrolled in Frontier American History, a

four year Bachelor of Arts program at the University of Montana, graduating with honours. After further studies at the University of South Dakota, he headed north to Canada again.

Thomas' work experience over the next few years included working at the Stony Mountain Penitentiary in Manitoba, and the Winnipeg Children's Home. "I found I could gain a mutual trust and respect from the people I was working with because I had been there too," he says, referring to the time in his life when he had gone astray.

In 1989, after a four-year stretch of self-employment as a consultant, he moved to Edmonton, Alberta where he worked for several months as the Educations Culture Co-ordinator at the Canadian Native Friendship Centre.

However, a love of "being your own boss" returned, and he set out on his own again early this year as Red Eagle Resource Consultants. "now I keep busy consulting with local universities and colleges, trying to develop new Native awareness programs," he explains.

The Ojibway man can see several areas where the special needs of Native people can be addresses, including an enhanced women's pre-employment program which could concentrate for several weeks on helping students establish their own cultural identities before beginning training in critical thinking and work experience.

Thomas is also in much demand by employers who want their workers to be more aware of Aboriginal Canadians. "The non-Native

audience wants to learn, too," he says. "Cultural awareness workshops are really catching on."

But it's the young people upon which he'd like to concentrate. "In order to feel good about yourself, you have to have self-esteem," he explains. "We have to become more aware of our own culture and history. We have to regain elder respect."

Thomas believes education is the way to affect the desires change in students. "We must take advantage of opportunities to work towards self-government too," he concludes, feeling today's students must be prepared to be leaders in the future. "Who knows, someday the government may end the treaties, and we must be prepared through education of our youth." He feels cultural awareness is great, but the realities of life are out there too. "Education is the stepping stone between."

Currently, Thomas is working on various contract positions at employment and educational institutions. He hopes to work in remote areas of the province this winter, hopefully with young people. "Urban residents have an advantage over their rural cousins when it comes to accessing resources," he explains.

Even though he has devoted most of his adult life to educating and assisting Native people, he has had time for some social life too. Plans are underway for a fall or winter wedding to Alberta woman Judy Daniels, Research Director at the Metis Association, and a university graduate herself.

### Subscribe Today

Produced by:  
Saskatchewan Native Communications Wehta Matowin Corporation

#3 173 2nd Avenue South South (Bay 202)  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 1K6

NAME	DATE
ADDRESS	
To: Dec 31, 1990 @ \$1.00 per month (prorated)	
<input type="checkbox"/> New Subscriber <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order/Cheque enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> Please invoice (Business only) <input type="checkbox"/> Bulk Order _____ Issues (multiples of 10)	

### New Breed

call 653-2253

to place your advertisements



# National

## ALBERTA METIS POLITICIAN ENJOYS CHALLENGE OF PUBLIC LIFE

by Heather Andrews

Alberta Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mike Cardinal, has been involved with helping other people most of his adult life. "I've always had an interest in serving the public," he says.

Born in Slave Lake, which is 150 miles north of Edmonton, in 1941, Cardinal attended school in Calling Lake, a Metis community near Athabasca, Alberta. "Although I eventually graduated with my Grade 12, I did drop out for quite a few years before finding out how important education is," he laments. He finished his schooling and obtained his high school diploma from a local Alberta Vocational School program several years later. "I sure urge young people to stay in school," he says. "It's pretty hard to go back later in life."

Cardinal became an in the provincial election of 1989. Prior to that, the Metis man, whose Native language is Cree, had enjoyed various positions with government departments, including employment counselling services, career development, and Alberta Mortgage and Housing Corporation. He also developed Native housing/relocation programs for the Alberta Human Resources Development Authority. "I've been involved with helping people ever since the '60s," he states.

When the father of two was approached about getting

into provincial politics, he was ready and eager. After careful consideration, he decided to run as a conservative candidate in Athabasca/Lac La Biche, a constituency of some 20,000 residents in North Central Alberta.

Cardinal finds meeting with his constituents takes much of his time, but feels it's the only way to get a feeling for the concerns of the people. "I've decided I was going to be a full-time representative, and I'm available 24 hours a day," he states. Current issues in the area include the extensive forestry projects being planned for the future, and the impact they will make environmentally and economically. "Pretty well all the pulp mill projects planned for Alberta fall within this constituency," he states. "The government is insisting on strict standard being adhered to so there are no environmental concerns, before allowing any new development." Hopefully all existing mills across the province will also be under the same standards, "the best in the world," within a year or two. Cardinal feels there is a way to develop and harvest our resources, employing effective environmental management, and balancing it with economic prosperity.

Another major achievement with which he is concerned is improving the network of roads to remote areas of his constituency. "As Well, we just announced the

creation of the 200 square mile Lakeland Provincial Park," he adds.

Cardinal enjoys keeping busy in his community. "In the past I've had my turn as Chairperson for various committees, including the Calling Lake Division of the Northland School Board, and the local Improvement District. I have also served as Board Member of the Slave Lake Recreation Board, the Municipal Planning Commission, and the Economic Development Council," he explains. He is a member of the Metis Association of Alberta, the Calling Lake Fire Department, and the Interprovincial Association of Native Employment.

Cardinal maintains a residence in his home town of Calling Lake, as well as in Athabasca, so he is centrally located to all his constituents. "As well, there are offices in both Athabasca and Lac La Biche," he states.

While issues and concerns if Native people are very important to him, he recognizes that 90% of his constituents are non-Native. "We are trying to do what's best for the entire population," he says. However, with the social problems currently present in the two Metis settlements, three Indian Reserves and several Native communities located within his constituency, he has spent a lot of time on related programs. "we have had a complete reform of the welfare offices in Athabasca



Mike Cardinal Photo credit: Heather Andrews

and Lac La Biche," he says. "And those reforms are linked to employment. They go hand in hand." The Alberta Pacific pulp mill project came on-stream just in time to help out with the employment crisis among local Aboriginal people.

Cardinal feels the government is in a great place to do a lot of good things for the Native people, and looks forward to being a part of it.

Cardinal is married and spends as much time as possible with his wife Mari-Agnes and their children, 14 year old Marieka and 12 year old Michael. "The kids are

really involved in school and sports, hockey and figure skating," he says. Family time together is precious; he finds Monday to Friday keep him busy either at the Legislature or at his constituency offices, and community events often require his attendance on weekends.

But he doesn't mind. "I've always said I believe in three ingredients for a happy, successful life: hard work, honesty, and sincerity," he states. And judging from his work he's accomplished in his time, it seems to be a recipe that works.

### L.A. School of Hair Design Ltd.

BEAUTY SCHOOL	BEAUTY SALON
* Beginner	* Hair Cutting
* Individual	* Perms & Coloring
* Guidance	* Braiding
* Learn by Basic & Practical Experience	* Manicuring

UNISEX  
 201 - 517 - 4th AVE. S. (Corner 6th St. & 4th Ave. S.)  
 Lethbridge, Alberta. T1J 0N3  
 Call or Write For Information... (403) 320-2228

## MOVING INTO SASKATOON?

We are an all Native owned and operated non-profit corporation. See us first for your housing needs.  
 Houses Available Now!



(306) 652-5464

Corporation Limited

315 Ave. F South, Saskatoon Saskatchewan. S7M 1T3

**saskatoon catholic schools**

CATHOLIC BOARD OF EDUCATION  
 420-22nd Street East, Saskatoon,  
 Sask. S7K 1X3

HI !

WELCOME BACK TO SCHOOL!

Students are invited to register at any of the 39 Catholic elementary and high schools.

For additional information contact any Catholic school (page 671 in the yellow pages) or the office of the Board of Education, 652-6464

## Local

## BACK TO BATOUCHE 1990

By Loma LaPlante

Old friends and new gathered at Batoche July 27-29, 1990 to celebrate Metis culture, honor fallen leaders and generally have a lot of fun. Everyone in attendance seemed happy to be there and the general consensus was that the annual event is expanding again. Approximately 5,000 persons came through the gate over the course of the weekend. Organizers are optimistic about next year. Work has been completed on a horse racing track and begun on the permanent facilities for meetings, washrooms etc.

The opening ceremonies featured dignitaries from Metis organizations across Canada and the federal and provincial governments. Unfortunately, excessively heavy cloud cover kept the Sky Hawks paratroopers from making an appearance

on Friday evening, however they indicate that they will attempt to come next year.

Good old fashioned entertainment was available all weekend thanks to the fiddle playing of Reg Bouvette, John Arcand, Calvin Volrath and The Ray Fox Road Show who play about the best dancing music I have ever heard. Organizers all agree that the band put on a fine show and were very helpful with technical matters. Mr. Harry "the dog" Daniels was in fine form this year as master of ceremonies. His wonderful sense of humour and expert commentating seem to be getting better every year.

There was something old, something new, something borrowed... Wait a minute! I mean the cultural events proved to be as entertaining as ever. Boy, you just can't keep your feet still when you hear the Red River Jig played

and see those jiggers come out on the floor. Many people came out just to watch the jigging and square dancing and believe me they were not disappointed. Some very fine entertainment was displayed at the talent show as well. Once again Mr. George Lafleur was on hand for the buckskin parade. As Harry Daniels put it, he was wearing "half a moose", with brilliant beadwork. Some very tasty bannock was cooked up for judgement by culinary experts and I am told that it was just about as good as Kokum's.

There were some new events at Batoche this year. For the very first time, chuckwagon and chariot races were held. The western flavor really added something to the event. Other sporting events were the traditional Tug of War, horse shoes, and a slowpitch tournament.

Also new was the first annual Ms. Metis Canada Pageant. Four lovely contestants participated in a pageant that included speaking on Metis History and future goals, display of talent, and modelling in a Metis Fashion Show. (ticket sales were also a component) The fashion show was very well put together and modelled by the Metis models. This is due to the expert planning of Ms. Twyla Weitzell, who has studied fashion design in Vancouver.

The little ones had entertainment all weekend in a video tent and with athletic competitions of their own. The winners all received medals for their efforts and everyone got cookies for good behaviour. I am told by the extremely capable group of teenaged supervisors that everyone was very enthusiastic and a pleasure to be with. The trampoline rentals seemed to keep the parents digging in their pockets, but it was good exercise and lots

of fun. The children particularly enjoyed the fireworks on Saturday night.

Sunday Morning Mass started off the final day of celebrations. This was followed by a procession from the site to the graveyard at the old Metis cemetery now operated by Parks Canada as a national historic site. Mr. Jim Durocher president of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan led the group and officiated at the ceremony by the mass grave of the Metis warriors who gave their lives in the battle of Batoche, 1885. As with every other year, one cannot help but feel very choked up by just being there and seeing so many good Metis people sharing the experience of honoring our past and our future as a Metis Nation.

As an organizer and a person who loves to come back to Batoche every year I would like to thank all of the workers and volunteers who put on such a first class show!

## WINNERS OF EVENTS AT BACK TO BATOUCHE 1990

Intermediates  
Seniors

## SQUARE DANCING

-Green Lake Metis Cultural Dancers  
-Waywayseekappo Dancers  
-Touchwood/Filchills Dancers

Men's juniors

## JIGGING

-Joshua Bird  
-Darry LaChance  
-Bradley Rudyck  
-Mark Seesequasis  
-Steven Fiddler  
-Mitch Daigneault

Men's intermediates

-Timothy Cote  
-George Lafleur  
-Clifford Campbell

Men's seniors

Ladies' juniors

-Terry Bishop  
-Tara Dumais  
-Bernice Shumi  
-Pamela Whitehawk  
-Dawn Bishop  
-Shannon Sanderson

Ladies' intermediates

Ladies' seniors

-Josephine Bishop  
-Mona Rudyck  
-Cecile Ardand  
-Rose Boyer

Juniors  
Seniors

## TALENT

-Anita Starblanket  
-Kelvin Collins  
-Crazy Joe  
-Sara Aubichon

Juniors

**FIDDLING**  
-Tyler Kushneski  
-Randy Hamilton

Seniors

-Dean Bernie  
-Hap Boyer  
-Rodney Krip

Juniors

## BANNOCK BAKING

-Robert Boyer  
-David Boyer  
-Jennifer Boyer  
-George Lafleur

Seniors

## TUG OF WAR

-Boyer Team  
-Ray Fox Road Show

## SLOW PITCH

-Muskeg Lake  
-CUMFI  
-The Brady Bunch

## MAORI LEADER STUDIES SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan was put under the microscope last week when it was paid a visit by Ms. Marepeka Simms of Rotorua, New Zealand, "I was the guest of the United States Government for the past six weeks, and was shown many interesting things in that country. I was told that Saskatchewan has been developing some very progressive measures in Native and northern development and I wanted to talk to people about those things," commented Ms. Simms.

"Of special interest to me were the efforts your local power company is taking to develop partnerships with Native people. In New Zealand one of our Maori Tribes has just recently been awarded a large resource settlement and is anxious to learn more about partnerships in that area. I am going to be able to pass some good ideas along to them. Your Saskatchewan Northern Enterprise Fund sounds like it fills an important role and I enjoyed meeting with Mr. Bob Lawrence, the Senior Vice-President of SaskPower to listen to his explanation. Of course," added Ms. Simms, "our circumstances are somewhat different so direct compari-

sons are not always possible."

While in Regina, Ms. Simms managed to visit Chief Roland Crowe of the FSIN and have breakfast with Jim Durocher, President of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. "Mr. Durocher explained the unique role Metis people have played in the development of your country and province, and," added MS. Simms, "how proud, independent and entrepreneurial the Metis people are. He told me the Metis were the first business people in Saskatchewan and described some of the institutions their organization is creating with government and industry involvement." Next was a visit to several professors at the Indian Federated College, a quick hello to Mayor Archer, lunch with Joan Duncan, and after supper, the RCMP Musical Ride.

"I had been told so much about your unique Indian College and what I saw confirmed what I had been told. You have developed an important international educational institution in Regina! I was amazed to see how smoothly everything ran, even though one of the staff, Linda Goulet, assured

me you also had your share of crises," chuckled the New Zealand visitor.

From Regina, Ms. Simms travelled to Saskatoon to meet with Sid Dutchak, for-

mer Justice Minister. "Mr. Dutchak gave me an excellent overview of the steps Indian and Metis leaders have taken to improve their peoples' circumstances. "I was impressed with his broad knowledge of development issues."

After Saskatoon it was on to Prince Albert for a meeting with Chief Harry Cook of the LaRonge Band and two senior staff, Dave MacMoyle and Bill Hatton. "I wondered if there was anything in the North that the LaRonge Band didn't have an involvement with," observed Ms. Simms. "This Band has a very clear idea of its plans and it's quite obviously achieving them, they're just great!"

Breakfast with Prince Albert Metis activist Priscilla Settee to learn more of urban

and women's initiatives, a visit to the Prince Albert Chief's office, a quick hello to Chief Don Sayese from Black Lake and on to more meetings..."It's been just a bit overwhelming," concluded Ms. Simms. "There are so many people to meet and things to see."

"In New Zealand our government just abolished the Department of Maori Affairs and is in the process of transferring programs and administration over to local authorities. In Saskatchewan you have been on that path for quite a few years and it was very useful to be able to talk to both Indian, Metis and Government leaders to hear how things have evolved. I was impressed by the high calibre of your leadership and their ideas for the future!"



Jim Durocher and Marepeka Simms

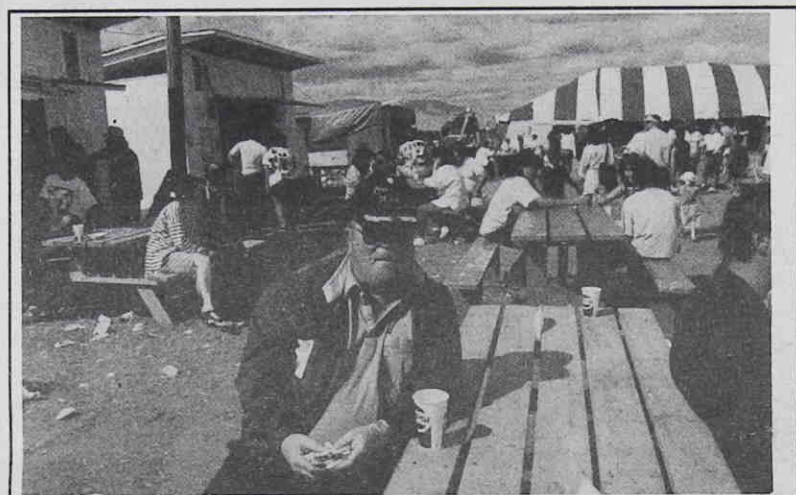
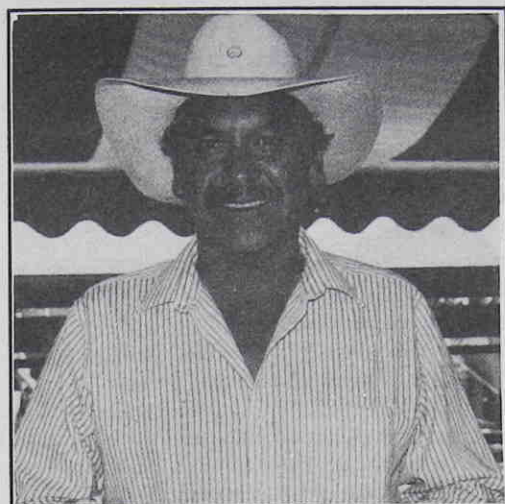


Bob Lawrence and Marepeka Simms

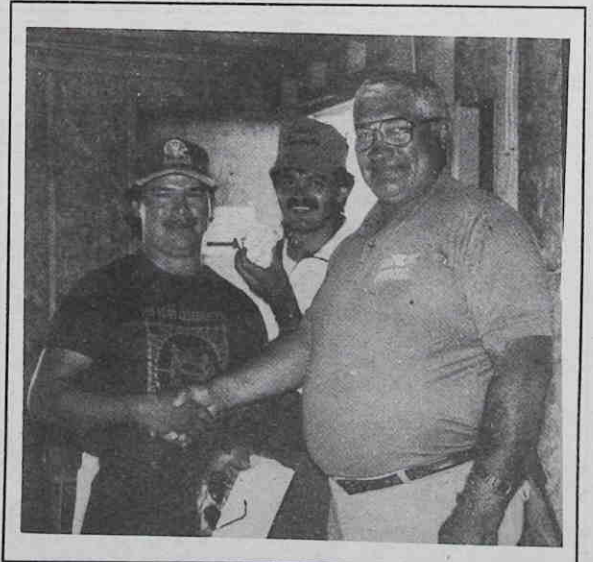


Joan Duncan and Marepeka Simms

# Batoche



# Batoche



# History

## The Economic Displacement of the Cochin Metis

By Lorna LaPlante

The following history is taken from my honors thesis which I completed at the Native Studies Department, University of Saskatchewan. As I could not print 35 pages of text and 20 pages of maps, I have summarized the original.

The Metis were the first settlers to Cochin under the terms of The Dominion Land's Act. Located between Jackfish and Murray Lakes, twenty miles north of the Battlefords, Cochin was known as The Narrows until 1925. Many Indian bands had used the lakes in a cooperative manner for centuries prior to Metis settlement, however, none claimed ownership. There are references to the area in early explorers' journals. September 1766, William Pink

crossed Jackfish Lake in his travels.

The Hudson's Bay Company set up a small fur trading post at Jackfish Lake in 1857 for the purpose of intercepting the Indian trade from some Metis free traders who were doing a rather lucrative business in the area. When John Palliser visited the post that year he discovered that the lakes provided excellent fisheries and that a small herd of Buffalo had been killed on the ice of Jackfish Lake.

Metis families homesteaded the Jackfish and Murray Lake area between 1892 and 1929. Settlers came from Willowbunch, Bresaylor, St. Louis, the Battlefords, and Delmas during this time. Evidence suggests that the original free traders settled at Willowbunch. Perhaps they suggested that

it was a good place to settle and raise families. These early settlers had large families which could contribute to the economic well being with their extra labor. As the

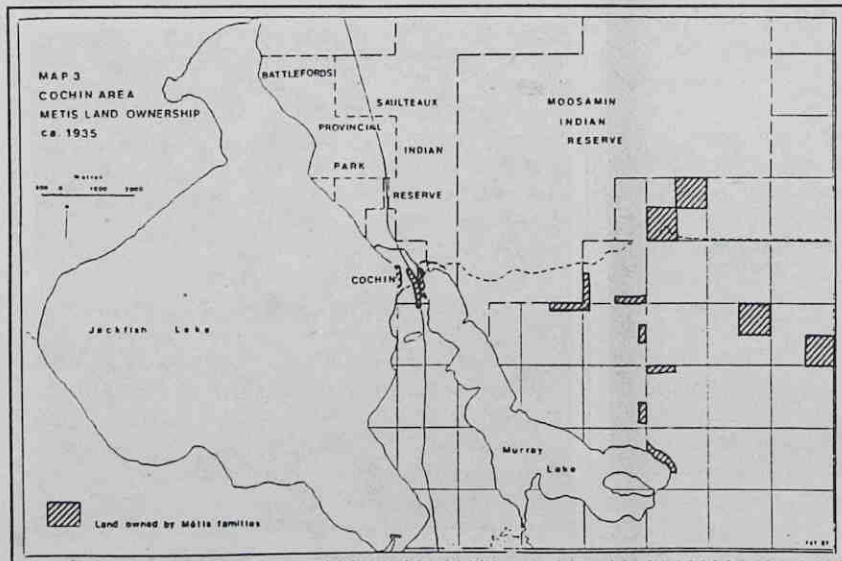
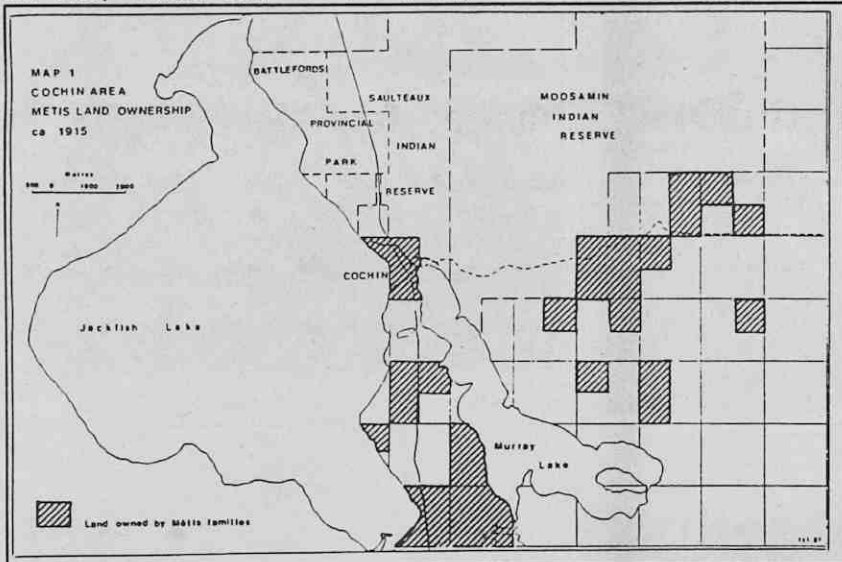
land was too light for farming and had many rocks on it, most people made their living by ranching. Some Metis entrepreneurs established businesses in the spot where the town of Cochin sits today. Between 1910 and 1920, the Metis ranchers managed to survive by hiring out their labor and all families supplemented their diets with wild meat and berries. During the 1920s, the Metis lived much the same, however, the number of non-Natives in the area was increasing. The Metis entrepreneurs were replaced by non-Natives as it was too difficult for them to survive without financial backing. The 1930s were the crucial

years for the Cochin Metis as they were for everyone else on the prairies. Everyone was poverty stricken during those years and had to spend every last penny on subsistence. This was the period when the Metis lost their holdings. Although the lending institutes could have given credit to the Metis and the government could have let their tax arrears slide until after the depression, they did not. I have it from a reliable source that some of the non-Natives had this favor done for them. There was no written policy that the Metis were to be pushed off their

Cont'd next page



Cochin residents enjoy Jackfish Lake after tourists gone.



**SASKATCHEWAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION**

### Public Meeting

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission will be in Yorkton on September 18.

You are invited to meet with the Commissioners and to learn more about the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission and the work it does. In addition, the meeting will provide an opportunity for individuals, groups or organizations to make formal presentations on human rights issues. The Commissioners look forward to meeting with you.

**Where:** Yorkton Regional Library  
**When:** September 18  
**Meeting:** 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.  
**Reception:** 4:30 - 5:30 p.m.

Those who plan to make a formal presentation are asked to inform the commission in advance. For further information, contact Ken Jamont, Executive Director, or Vera-Marie Wolfe, Communications Officer, at 1-800-667-9249



# History

## The Economic Displacement of the Cochin Metis.. Cont'd

land. Nevertheless, that is what happened. Very few Metis families were able to hold onto their land and livestock. They were marginalized to the road allowances and made a living as sometimes laborers, hunters, and gatherers. By the 1950s the land was owned by about eight non-Native families while the Metis dominated the area population-wise. It was during this period that Cochin became a really hot resort spot. During the 1960s, most of the Metis families just moved away to other parts of Canada.

The poor socio-economic condition of the Cochin Metis was evident by 1946, when the newly formed Metis Society of Saskatchewan, under the leadership of Fred Delaronde requested that Cochin and two other communities needed assistance to acquire land for building houses on. Studies on the Metis of Saskatchewan at the time indi-

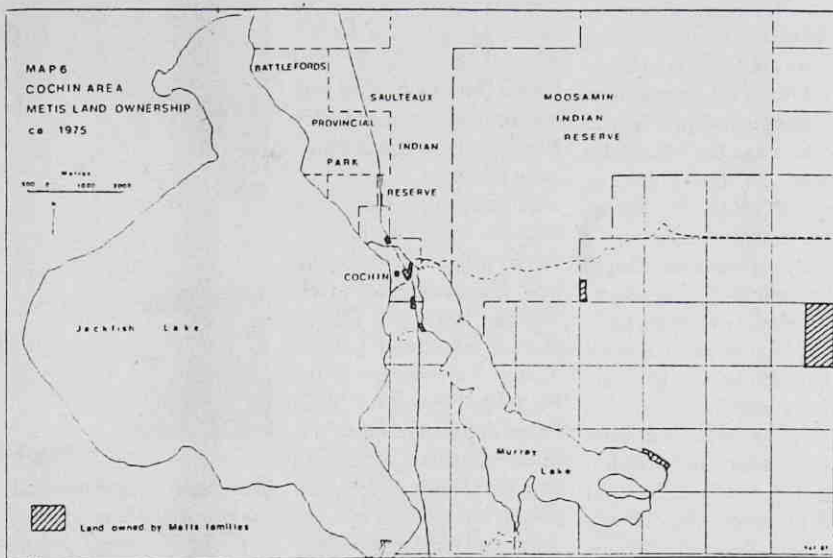
cated that they lagged behind other residents in all socio-economic categories. In 1949, the Canadian government passed a resolution that the provincial governments set aside land for Metis colonies. It seems that segregation for assimilation was their answer to the Metis "problem". The concept of a colony was to provide small parcels of land for a place of residence. The Metis were seen as a surplus labor pool and the government had no intentions of assisting them to get their own land for development purposes.

In the 1970s, the government offered education programs to the Metis Society of Saskatchewan for our people and the Metis Society introduced these programs that they hoped would eliminate the socio-economic ailments to the Cochin Metis. Like many Metis communities in Saskatchewan the people became educated and could have put their knowledge to

work if they wished to move. Many did migrate out of the area. How well this fit into the scheme of things! The area had been pegged as a tourist resort as early as 1902 and a group of impoverished unemployed persons simply did not add to the picture. Perhaps the programs were

offered to the Metis people to get them out of the way. The Metis who were left were still unemployed and now see that the only way out of this situation is through ownership and economic development. The only viable operations in the area are ranching, market gardens, and

tourism. The Metis people who are left in the area see this and are making every attempt possible to get involved in the above mentioned. Perhaps opportunities will arise which they will be able to capitalize on and Cochin will become a thriving Metis community again.



## (Cont'd from Page 4) Constitutional Change After Meech Lake

Saskatchewan Act, 1905, is a federal statute which created the province and is part of the Constitution of Canada. Changes to this Act, because they would affect only Saskatchewan, could be achieved with the consent of Saskatchewan and Canada.

The amendments would be entrenched in that they could only be produced or altered by majority vote in both the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan and Parliament.

Thus, Aboriginal peoples could negotiate with Canada and each province for constitutional recognition and protection within the province. This process would involve trilateral negotiations: the province, Canada and the Aboriginal peoples.

Important changes could be achieved through this process. For instance, the Saskatchewan Act, 1905, seems to be one logical place for a "Saskatchewan Clause," similar to the "Canada Clause" in the Meech Lake Accord, describing the fundamental characteristics of the province. Such a clause

could clearly articulate the unique position of the Aboriginal peoples within Saskatchewan. As well, nothing legally prevents a province from agreeing to recognizing Aboriginal self-government within its jurisdictional limits.

Under section 43, it would also be possible for Aboriginal organizations to negotiate with two or more provinces at the same time. The Metis people have concerns that cover all three prairie provinces. Treaties also cross provincial boundaries and further protection of treaty rights could be achieved by negotiating with Canada and the provinces encompassed by the treaties.

The last category is amendments to the constitution of each province, in contrast to the Constitution of Canada. Section 45 of the 1982 Act permits each province to amend its constitution without any federal consent.

These types of amendments could also be potentially very important for Aboriginal peoples. Provincial constitutions, for example,

could recognize Aboriginal self-government and enshrine mechanisms and rights to ensure that provincial governments do not violate Aboriginal rights.

Many Aboriginal people may be concerned that even to enter into negotiation with the provinces would be seen as a retreat from the principle of special federal obligations toward Aboriginal peoples. However, seeking amendments to provincial constitutions is not necessarily inconsistent with that principle. Nothing prevents provincial constitutions from recognizing federal obligations and enshrining the Aboriginal perspective on provincial responsibilities.

As with section 44 amendments, amendments to the constitution of a province would not be entrenched. They would be accomplished by ordinary provincial legislation and accordingly could be taken away in the future by a hostile government. Amendments pursuant to section 43, on the other hand, could not be taken away without the con-

sent of both Parliament and the province.

Very little attention, if any, has been paid to provincial constitutions. In the United States, state constitutions have been a stepping-stone and impetus for changes to the American Constitution. A similar dynamic may develop in Canada, with amendments being widely accepted after one or two jurisdictions have taken the initial plunge. Amendments under section 43 or 45 may provide the groundwork for gains at future FMCs when they occur.

In summary, three other avenues for constitutional amendment remain open to Aboriginal peoples. With all of the attention having been focussed on amendments covered by sections 38 and 41, much work remains to be done to determine which sorts of amendments fall under each of the other three processes. For example, determining "the constitution of a province" is a difficult legal question. Dispute exists about aspects of provincial constitutions

that fall under section 45 and those that fall under section 43. A good legal argument can be made that many portions of the Saskatchewan Act, 1905, and any proposed changes such as "Saskatchewan Clause," are part of the constitution of the province, even though the Saskatchewan Act, 1905 is listed as part of the Constitution of Canada. If this view is accepted, federal consent would not be required for the amendment. Governments have an interest in this question, of course, and their positions will not necessarily coincide with that of Aboriginal peoples.

Moreover, nothing prevents an amendment important to Aboriginal peoples from being pursued through more than one avenue at the same time. For instance, a clause recognizing Aboriginal peoples as the fundamental, original characteristic of Canada could be included within both the Constitution of Canada and the

# Profile

## PROFILE OF RALPH KENNEDY, METIS LEADER

By Bruce Sinclair

Ralph Kennedy, a Metis of Cree-French origin was born in North Battleford October 9, 1955. He is the son of Bill, a construction worker, and Margaret, a homemaker. The Kennedys raised their children on the outskirts of North Battleford, giving the children an escape from city life but the benefits of being involved in the community.

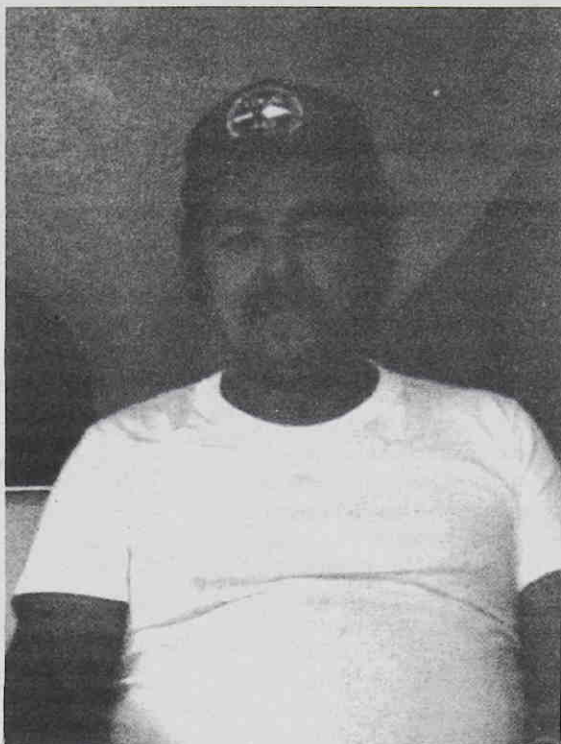
Ralph opted out of school at an early age but eventually picked up his grade 12 through G.E.D. The importance of education in today's society is stressed by Ralph, "You have to get your education today. Look at the technology out there. You have to have this knowledge to get employment."

Ralph asserted his independence early in life by living this philosophy: "If you're broke, go out and knock on doors, by the time you knock on the tenth, you should be able to find work." He worked construction for a period of time and then drove ambulance for 10 years, working his way up to manager in North Battleford and Saskatoon. He experienced a myriad of experiences in this stressful position. Ralph recounts people asking him how he could do it, working in such an atmosphere of death and pain. He countered with, "you don't think about it. You just do it." One very painful lesson learned from this was the importance of first aid. He recalls people bleeding to death unnecessarily. "Most people don't realize that if more people took basic first-aid courses, that involve 16 hours of training, countless lives

could be saved."

After his stint with the ambulance, he again worked construction for 5 or 6 years. His involvement with Metis politics began when he realized the housing problems experienced by his friends and family in the lower income bracket. Soon he became a key player in the formation of Battlefords Urban Native Housing in 1980 with his brother Leon and Morley Norton, who was area director at the time.

As time progressed, Ralph became even further involved with local Metis politics. He was elected president for a few terms. This led to him and Daryl LaRose taking over control of the Battlefords Indian and Metis Friendship Centre which was in dire financial straits. In debt to the tune of \$90,000, power services cut off, the centre had bleak prospects of survival. But through determination hard work, and penny-pinching Ralph and Daryl eventually brought the centre back up onto its feet. Ralph attributes this turnaround to a more business like approach, concentrating on making sure the bills get paid each month. Presently, the centre boasts nightly BINGOs, weddings, dances, and banquets, as well as sports. A focus on children's programs includes day camps for 3 to 12 year olds that includes tours, sports and crafts. Kids' Christmas and Halloween parties are held each year by Ralph and his group. The centre has donated \$500 worth of toys to the pediatric ward at the local hospital. Gabriel Dumont Institute has held



Ralph Kennedy

Photo Credit: Loren LaPlante

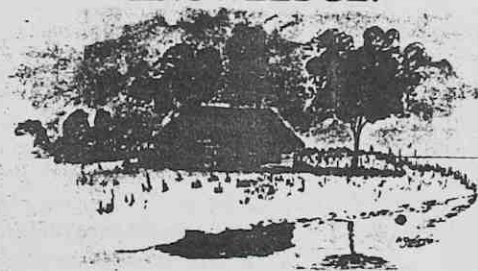
courses at the centre including Business Management.

Ralph is currently Area Director for The Metis Society of Saskatchewan. Some of his thoughts on this position reveal that it is a very demanding position because of the system in which we live. "As a Metis politician, you have to fight for everything you get for your people". Ralph's political views lean towards Metis self-government. He points out an example. Within Native business development programs, you generally need 30 percent equity to get a grant or loan. That is just too much money for people to invest. A business will fail if you invest your subsistence money into working capital. When Metis businesses fail people put the blame on those who had the nerve to try. The

truth is that if Metis people had more control over the lending and granting programs, they could develop more appropriate programs. Ralph states his opinion on the loss of autonomy in the housing program for Metis dealing with Central Mortgage and Housing Commission. "We have \$20 million in equity in housing across Saskatchewan, yet CMHC still has the final say on what we do. " We do all the work and they get all the credit." As for internal Metis politics, Ralph feels that the general assemblies have lost control over their affiliate organizations. "The general assembly makes decisions and then the affiliates override these decisions. The Metis Society has to assert themselves and make their decisions stick. We must understand that the people are the final line of authority and their decisions are final until they decide otherwise."

The future of Mr. Kennedy remains entrenched in Metis politics as he devotes all of his time to the BIMFC and his duties as Area Director. Ralph suggests as final solutions to Metis economic woes, a five year government assistance plan and then autonomy. Mr. Kennedy's philosophy of survival in life and politics continues to prove successful and will undoubtedly carry on in the future. Ralph lives in North Battleford with his wife Brigitte and his twin children Chester and Raylyne.

### PRICELESS KNOWLEDGE!



Authors, Artists, Poets, contact;

**PEMMICAN PUBLICATIONS, INC.**

408 McGregor Street • Winnipeg, Manitoba • (204) 586-8474

In association with,  
**THE MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION**

### I'M A CHINCHILLA



and you can raise me. INVEST NOW...for your family business for fun and future! This is all it takes to start your Career as a Chinchilla Rancher...a love of animals - a garage or spare room such as a basement which meets the climate conditions required for chinchilla, and a little spare time. Chinchillas are one of the most valuable fur-bearing animals in the world, in the fastest growing fur industry! Healthy, harmless, odor-free. Chinchillas are easy to care for indoors and they eat very little...they're vegetarians.

SEND TODAY TO: CANADIAN CHINCHILLA  
P.O. BOX 1684, ST. MARYS, ONT. CANADA N0M 2V0 / TEL: (519) 229-6117

NAME.....  
ADDRESS.....  
CITY..... POSTAL CODE..... PHONE.....  
AGE..... OCCUPATION..... MARRIED  SINGLE   
Gentlemen, I am interested in Chinchilla Raising. Please supply information. facts, figures and potential of Chinchilla Raising in this area. (ADULTS ONLY PLEASE) I am interested in:  PART TIME RANCHING  FULL TIME RANCHING.....  
LITERATURE WITHOUT OBLIGATION



## GABRIEL HOUSING CORPORATION

*The very best of luck to all students & staff returning for thier 1990-91 school year.*

From the Staff and Management

General Manager  
Ray Hamilton

150 Albert Street  
Regina, Sask. S4R 2N2  
Phone: 775-2905

Chairman  
Clifford Larocque

# Profile

## PROFILE - RITA MYETTE

By Lorna LaPlante

Have you ever noticed how few Native people there are working in banks? Without going into a sociological analysis on the reasons behind this fact I would like to point out that there are a few of our people handling money on a daily basis. Wouldn't you as a Native

person feel comfortable with a Native teller? Rita Myette is a teller at the main branch of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, downtown Saskatoon. She is the type of person that anyone would like to leave their money with. Her pleasant personality, honesty and industriousness make her an ideal bank employee.

Rita, age 28, is a Metis woman originally from Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. She is the single parent of 2 happy well behaved children as well as a very good friend and relative to many who know her. It has not always been easy for Rita to get to where she is today and she does not mind helping others who are less fortunate.

nate.

Growing up on a farm and a trapline out at Rush Lake have made Rita a very strong woman. She has worked her way through high school, nurses training and bank teller training as a mother and done a fine job at balancing career and family. She knows how it feels to be poor and therefor never looks down on anybody. Rita would like to see more Native people working with the public because it makes non-Native people realize that all

people are equal and the young people will have role models to follow.

Rita thinks of herself as a person first. She just happens to be Metis. "Your nationality shouldn't be a handicap", she feels. She plans to continue on with a career in banking. She takes courses related to her field at the University of Saskatchewan. Surely her education and natural abilities will help her to advance in the world of commerce.



(Centre) Rita Myette and CIBC Staff

**Metis Society  
of  
Saskatchewan  
Annual Assembly  
in  
Next Issue**



Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly

Legislative Building  
Regina, Canada  
S4S 0B3  
(306) 787-1894

September, 1990.

Dear Friends:

The launching of another school year reminds us all how important a quality education is for our future. If we hope to open new doors of opportunity for ourselves and our children, we need to improve our skills and knowledge through education.

It is my pleasure on behalf of the Official Opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature to congratulate New Breed on this special education issue, and to wish everyone involved in the education system a year of progress and fulfillment.

Yours sincerely,

**Roy Romanow**  
Leader of the Opposition

## Opinion

# MULRONEY MUST RESIGN, CALL ELECTION

by Ken Dillon

The failure of the Meech Lake Accord makes it clear that Canadians have lost confidence in the government of Brian Mulroney and an election must be called immediately to set a new direction for Canada and constitutional reform.

Added to the flames of discontent is the Goods and Services Tax or GST. The Mulroney Conservatives were elected on a platform of "political honesty, fiscal responsibility, lower spend-

ing, reduced taxes", and have failed the Canadian people miserably on all counts.

The spending by the Mulroney government has made Trudeau look like a miserly penny pincher. Cuts to Native education and institutions are unpardonable in light of the five million dollars given to Mandela, and to provide a 20% increase by pledging the money in US funds is no less forgivable.

Until the USSR became disenchanted with Socialism most of the African National

Congress financial support came from Moscow. Why is it that Mulroney and Joe Clark now feel compelled to replace Communist support for Mandela with hard earned Canadian tax money - in US funds, no less.

At a time when Native organizations are struggling for inclusion in the Canadian fabric and recognition at the constitutional level, is mired in welfare dependency, unemployment, inadequate housing and basic amenities, and when we are suffering under cutbacks to education,

rebuffed in land entitlement talks, having treaties ignored, is no time to be giving money to an organization dedicated to the creation of a black only Communist South Africa.

Mulroney should call an election before we see the spectacle of Mandela's friends, Mohomar Kadafi, PLO leader Yasar Arafat and Fidel Castro, given state receptions and hard eared Canadian money to take home to further human right injustices in those countries as well.

An election would clarify Canada's priorities and rededicate itself to those people and countries who have been in the forefront of support for the Aboriginal people of Canada. Mulroney and Clark have no right to support the left wing and deadly African National Congress and its Canadian sympathizers as long as one Aboriginal child continues to live in poverty or feels the impact of helplessness or hopelessness or the pang of hunger in its belly.

# VINTAGE TRUDEAU AT THE LIBERAL CONVENTION

by Ken Dillon

He may be retired, surely a little older, but retirement from political life and age have not diminished his keen awareness of current issues nor dulled his sharp intellectual wit.

His opposition to the Meech Lake Accord is no secret, his views have been expressed over and over again. Mr. Trudeau, in response to an invitation by

Len Marchand, was present at the "bannock and tea" breakfast held by the Liberal Aboriginal Peoples Commission at the Liberal Leadership Convention in Calgary. Trudeau, in Calgary to autograph copies of his book "Towards A Just Society - The Trudeau Years", gave a brief speech to the mainly Aboriginal crowd. One delegate was heard to say "He will be remembered in history as the greatest Prime

Minister we have ever had," another called him "... a living legend."

It was legendary Trudeau who joked that "I came for bannock, didn't get any, and I'm still asked to make a speech." He called it "the Aboriginal way, you don't plan things, they just sort of happen," to laughter and applause.

He assured the crowd that he was "never in favour of amending the constitution," until we had sorted out who we are and how we fit as a country, a process he claimed should have taken "ten years or more".

It wasn't until the "provincial premiers made constitutional reform a priority" that the process began. A process that, according to Trudeau, was "flawed from the beginning and had little chance for success." Recent events have proving him right.

Trudeau praised and thanked the Native people in Manitoba - "No one had even considered the possibility that a lone Native could stop the accord," he said. He called Elyah Harper's stand in the Manitoba Legislature "an amazing turn of events, the steadfastness of Native people is something no one

planned for, I guess its what your ancestors used to call a surprise attack." "Thanks to you first Canadians from coming to the rescue of all us others and Quebecers in particular."

He said "Quebecers don't need crutches, they are as good as anyone else."

If at that moment Trudeau had declared his intention to enter the race for the Liberal leadership he would have been a hands down winner.

## Indian Affairs Minister Should Resign, McLaughlin Says

OTTAWA -- "Indian Affairs Minister Tom Siddon should resign for failing to resolve the Kanesatake dispute quickly and peacefully," NDP Leader Audrey McLaughlin told a rally of Algonquin native people on the steps of Parliament recently. "We need a Minister who is prepared to take immediate action, and Siddon's failure to do so for six days now has led to the tense situation we are witnessing at Oka and on the Mercier bridge."

"Tom Siddon says this is a local matter. Is it a local matter when women and children are being denied food? Is it a local matter

when a community is held under siege?" she asked.

"This is not the way to negotiate in Canada. Canadians have an international reputation for peacekeeping and respect for human rights. Brian Mulroney and the Conservative government have not sat at the table to negotiate aboriginal land claims peacefully, and if they cannot do so, they should resign," she said.

McLaughlin also called on Brian Mulroney to repudiate Chateaugay Conservative M.P. Ricardo Lopez for his remarks which referred to Aboriginal people as "criminals".

### Audio-Visual Resources Available for Booking

#### • Theatre for Change:

Looks at Joe Duquette High School in Saskatoon and the effect of traditional native values and spirituality as it is applied in the educational arena. Students are presented in the context of a community.

VHS, 36 minutes

#### • The Indian Act:

An historical look at the implications that the Indian Act has had on native peoples and self-government. It then looks at Walpole Island First Nation as an example of how native people have dealt with the Indian Act.

VHS, 27 minutes

#### • Developing Images:

This interactive video aims to help young people understand how television current affairs and documentary programmes are made and why particular images of the Third World, especially Africa, predominate.

VHS 29 minutes

#### AVAILABLE FROM:

One Sky  
136 Ave F South  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
652-1571  
S7M 1S8



ALSO AVAILABLE FREE:  
One Sky 1989-90  
Audio Visual and Book Catalogue

Weekdays: 9-12, 1-5 pm  
Saturdays: 12-4 pm

One Sky also maintains a large print resource library as well as a bookstore that specializes in titles on native issues, Africa, the Caribbean, and general development issues.

# Culture

## Cumberland House Discussed

Max Morin lost no time in bringing an important training need to the attention of Federal Minister Bill McKnight. "Our President Jim Durocher helped arrange a meeting with Mr. McKnight," commented Morin, "so I used the chance to bring the training needs of Cumberland House to the federal Government's attention. The Minister has promised to arrange a meeting in Saskatoon with the appropriate people from the CEIC. Our next stop will be a follow-up meeting in Saskatoon," commented Chris LaFontaine, "after that we may have to go to Ottawa but we sure don't want to have to put our people to the expense and trouble unless we have to."



Chris LaFontaine, Max Morin, Bill McKnight

## ODE TO YOU LORD

by Kevin Boone

Ode to the babbling brook,  
Who flows outside my door,  
And speaks to me in gentle tones each night,  
Scaring off my unseen horrors.

Ode to the bluebird,  
Upon my windowsill,  
Whose gentle song caresses my senses,  
As the sun comes up and dawn commences.

Ode to the towering oaks,  
Who provide me with shade,  
When I go on a picnic,  
Down to the forest glade.

Ode to the butterfly,  
Who passes on silent wings,  
And fills my heart with gladness,  
With the beauty that he brings.

Ode to the snake,  
Who slithers through the grass,  
Bending not a single blade,  
Leaving no sign he has passed.

Ode to the impartial earth,  
Who waits so patiently,  
For my eternal soul to pass  
My body to receive.

Ode to the maggots,  
Who will consume my waste,  
So thoroughly no one will know,  
I rested in that place.

Ode to you Lord,  
You are the ultimate artist,  
Painter of joy and sorrow,  
Sculptor of agony and bliss.

## A WARM WELCOME

Former northern Saskatchewan bush pilot Bill McNeil got quite a surprise recently when he visited the Kiknaahk Friendship Centre to display his new Gold mine, Claude Seabee. He and Claude Resources Ltd. Vice-President Peter Gummer were greeted by an enthusiastic group of youngsters. "I'm impressed" chuckled McNeil, "here we were, hosting open houses in LaRonge, Brabant Lake, Stanley Mission and Pelican Narrows and we got all kinds of interest."

Although the kids in the picture might have been a bit



too young, the interest in northern youth is very much focused toward work and training. "Our project which will employ 60 to 80 people won't answer everyone's job need," explained Gummer, "but we're going to be able to provide part of the answer. I'm confident our industry can continue to make a big contribution to the north."

## REVIEW OF OTHELLO

By Bruce Sinclair

This Shakespearean Tragedy, set in modern times, introduces a first for Saskatoon audiences, a Native actor in a leading role. Tom Jackson, as Othello, bursts onto the set as a passionate, jealous husband consumed by the dark forces that control him. His supporting cast, anchored by his beautiful wife Melody Williamson and servant Emilia (Susan Williamson), provides altering moods of emotion that at times transfix the audience in their poignant beauty. Iago, as the master of duplicity, virtually compels the audience into his web of conspir-

acy and deceit. Rodrigo (Kent Allen) gives a strong performance as the unwitting dupe in Iago's fiendish plots until finally, he pays the price for his ignorance.

As is Shakespeare's tendency to kill his major characters at the climax of his plays, Othello is no exception. Othello is enraged at betrayal, exacts a terrible price as he ends the life of his lady. Other characters in the play, notably Burgundy Code as Bianca and John Wright as Cassio give inspired support to this intriguing tale of malice and suspicion. A well directed play by Gordon McCall, the characters appear and re-appear as

in a dark well-orchestrated dream giving the set a vibrancy and flow that linger in the night. A triumph for Saskatoon, actors and audience alike. A note for those not familiar with Shakespeare's dialogue - perhaps a reading of the play beforehand would greatly enhance your perception of this moving story. It would have special appeal to English students at the University. Action speaks louder in understanding a language from the seemingly forgotten past.



CHRIS AXWORTHY, M.P.  
SASKATOON-CLARK'S CROSSING

I would like to welcome everyone back to school! Please contact me with any questions or concerns you may have regarding the Federal Government- I would like to hear your views.

# PROVINCIAL METIS HOUSING CORPORATION DOING AN EXCELLENT JOB

By Lorna LaPlante

Provincial Metis Housing Corporation was formed in 1989 as a delivery agent of the federal government's Canada Mortgage and Housing Commission. The corporation has been run as a fee for service business (paid by CMHC). It was felt at the time of formation that because the majority of people utilizing CMHC programs were Metis, Metis people were the logical people to administer the program. This form of self determination serves as an example to all Metis people. The Board of Directors and staff are all Metis and their focus is **SERVING HOUSING NEEDS OF LOW INCOME PEOPLE.**

Chairperson Philip Chartier, Board of Directors and staff keep a tight rein on the program to ensure that good service and business practices are in place at all times. The staff are all highly trained to meet the needs of

clients and handle the stacks of paperwork which accompany their duties. The Board of Directors meet regularly to maintain consistency and update operations as required. The program has been self-sufficient and highly successful at meeting its mandate with this system in place.

In 1989, CMHC undertook a Canada wide evaluation of their Rural Native Housing Program which involved the homeowners of the program. They focussed on problem areas and questioned how the program could be enhanced. As a result of the evaluation a cabinet document is being prepared for this Fall 1990. Most importantly, CMHC will be touring the country holding open meetings to get input from people on the program. This consultation process is **YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to be a part of the RNH program and have the necessary changes made. It is vital that everyone get out and attend the meetings

when they are in your area!

According to Chartier some of the problem areas in the North that should be addressed are: arrears, repairs and maintenance, formulas for repayment schedules, relocations, and counselling on finances & family. PMHC has attempted to alleviate some of the above, but community support is required. The public meetings are your best bet to facilitate change.

PMHC offers three basic programs at present to assist low-income people meet their needs of safe and affordable housing. Emergency Repair Program (ERP) and the Homeowner/Disabled Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Programs (RRAP) assist in the repair or modification of existing housing. The Rural and Native housing program is designed to assist persons acquire new or recycled housing units through rent or ownership.

Basic requirements for all

units are:

\* You must live in a rural area. This includes communities of 2,500 population or less.

\* Your total family household income must meet the guidelines for your area.

\* Your present accommoda-

tions must be sub-standard, or indeed in need of repairs.

The Provincial Metis Housing Corporation operates its head office at 1249-8th street East in Saskatoon, S7H 0S5. You may telephone (306) 343-8240 for information or assistance.

## Present PMHC Staff

Leon McAuley  
Henry Cummings  
Chuck (Tom) McCallum  
Sandi Morin  
Bill Cardinal

Provincial Manager  
Housing Development Officer  
Housing Development Officer  
Housing Development Officer  
RRAP Program - Contract Employee

## Present PMHC Board of Directors

Philip Chartier  
Clovis Regnier  
Bobby Woods  
Gary Martin  
Jim Parisien  
Leon McCallum  
Don Favel

Chairperson  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member  
Member

## PROVINCIAL METIS HOUSING CORPORATION



Phillip Chartier, Chairperson, PMHC

*"Through careful planning and hardwork we have seen PMHC succeed and grow. We still have a long hard road to travel. I strongly encourage every one to come out to the public meetings in your area. This is your chance to have input in our housing program."*

## MEETING DATES

**Pelican Narrows**  
Monday, September 10  
Tentative Evening Meeting

**La Loche**  
Wednesday, September 12  
2:00 p.m.

**Pinehouse**  
Tuesday, September 11  
11:00 a.m.

**Buffalo Narrows**  
Wednesday, September 12  
7:00 p.m.

**Ile-a-La-Crosse**  
Tuesday, September 11  
7:00 p.m.

**Martensville**  
Thursday, September 13  
7:30 p.m.

For further information contact the Provincial Metis Housing Corporation at: (306) 343-8240

PROVINCIAL METIS HOUSING CORPORATION



1249 - 8th Street E. Saskatoon, Sask. • S7H 0S5

Canada Mortgage  
and Housing  
Corporation



Société canadienne  
d'hypothèques et  
de logement

(MSS. Affiliate)

## Education

## Campus Tour - General Lecture - Budgeting

by Bruce Sinclair

September of 1990 marks the beginning of a new experience for approximately one hundred students of Native ancestry at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. These students will be enrolling in a number of colleges, including Arts and Sciences, SUNTEP (Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program).

With the exception of SUNTEP and ITEP who have their own orientation programs, a Native student orientation program is in full bloom coordinated by Geraldine Delorme and Brad Michael. The program begins September 1st and 2nd with a special orientation that is open to all students of Native ancestry. The orientation includes a campus tour, a general lecture and tips on budgeting, choosing classes and all those other assorted headaches that can make a first year university student's life miserable. The orientation day carries a fee of \$33.00 per student which can be reimbursed through Indian Affairs. Further ac-

tivities include refreshments and a dance in the Upper Mub on campus. On Friday, September 7th, there will be a Welcome Week dance. The location and entertainment will be announced at a later date. On Wednesday, September 10th, a Welcome Week PowWow will include Native dancers and great speakers. Phil Fontaine, head of the Manitoba Metis Federation is scheduled to appear.

In terms of housing, information on the Saskatchewan Native Housing Authority and the University of Saskatchewan Housing Registry are available at the High School Liaison office. One Day Care that might appeal to Native students is the Ka Kee Sate (Together in Cree). Besides their central location, they offer a cultural component with sweetgrass ceremonies for those parents interested in maintaining their cultural identity. Subsidized costs are available to most students who qualify. For more information, contact Konota Crane at 244-1112.

One of the hardest challenges facing university stu-



Geraldine Delorme

dents is struggling to make ends meet. Rising book costs, transportation and household expenses can frustrate students unless they are prepared to budget wisely and take advantages of the financial services available to them. At the University of Saskatchewan, Dyer loans may be applied for with Mr. Green at the Administration Building. Other services that are available in financial crisis are the Salvation Army and the Saskatoon Food Bank.

Another organization at the University that is with Native students is the Indigenous Student Council. The I.S.C. is a group of concerned Native students from campus who are involved with everything from politics to fund-raising. Contact persons are Dan Stifle and Arnold Blackstar at 966-6979. Their office is located in the Memorial Union Building (MUB) just east of Place Riel.

Available soon at the University will be the Indige-

nous Survival Calendar compiled by Geraldine Delorme and Brad Michael. This booklet will contain more valuable information pertaining to Native student's needs. Both Brad or Geraldine can be reached at 966-5791 for further information. Do not hesitate to contact any of these organizations if you are having problems adjusting to the rigors of university life. They are there to help and will be happy to meet you.

## (Con't from Page 17) Meech Lake

constitution of a province.

The most important factor in any consideration of the other three avenues of amendment is the general political situation. Legally, any amendment is possible; politically, no amendment is possible without the commitment of politicians and the support of the public.

The Aboriginal constitutional conferences in the 1980s failed because some governments were not willing to accept any amendments. It may be much easier to convince one or two governments to take the first steps toward constitutional amendment for Aboriginal peoples than to convince all eleven.

The present time is perhaps most opportune to consider these other options. Notwithstanding the positions of Bourassa and Mulroney on FMCs, both the substance

and the process of constitutional amendment may be more open to new initiatives than at any time in the recent past.

The defeat of the Meech Lake Accord in Manitoba crystallized widespread public dissatisfaction with the secretive and manipulative process of FMCs. It also generated public support for Aboriginal peoples, support which has not yet been dissipated by the efforts of the federal and Quebec governments to cast the dispute at Kanesatake as an insurrection led by criminals.

The events at Kanesatake have made many provincial premiers more amenable to addressing Aboriginal issues. Their motivations are pragmatic. No premier wants the international spotlight on blockades and other activity by Aboriginal peoples within his province.

The willingness in some provinces to negotiate a better deal for Aboriginal peoples can be acted upon to effect some gains before the premiers forget about the rising discontent among Aboriginal peoples. Some provinces may be willing to negotiate substantive changes of benefit to Aboriginal peoples, including constitutional ones.

The federal government has also stated that it will unveil a new initiative in the fall on Aboriginal issues. Aboriginal peoples can press for progress on the constitutional front and point out to the federal government that it can do much outside of FMCs.

Time is of the essence. All governments are attempting to move into the vacuum created by the death of the Meech Lake Accord. Each government will try to place

its substantive concerns at the top of the overall agenda. The opportunity for Aboriginal peoples to initiate and influence the direction of change will not last for long.

Three last points. First, it may be the case that many of the aspirations of Aboriginal peoples can be achieved without formal constitutional amendment. Any discussion of constitutional proposals must ask whether the objectives of Aboriginal peoples could be achieved in other ways, ones that are not as formal or politically charged as constitutional amendment. Starting up a car to make a trip in inefficient if walking would get you there faster.

Second, constitutions also change by judicial interpretation. The recent decisions from the Supreme Court of Canada in *Sparrow* on Aboriginal rights in section 35 of the Constitution and in *Sioui* on treaty rights, indicates a judicial willingness to inter-

pret constitutional provisions in a manner favorable to Aboriginal peoples.

A coordinated litigation strategy becomes of great importance, not only to protect the gains made in *Sparrow*, but also as a means to achieve further recognition and powers. The establishment of a nation litigation organization should again be seriously considered by Aboriginal organizations.

Third, this discussion has been about the process of amendment and not about the substance of the amendments. It is for Aboriginal peoples to decide upon the substantive changes necessary to make the Constitution a legitimate document from their perspectives.

That the constitutional substance and structure has been rejected by Aboriginal peoples in the lesson of the Meech Lake and Kanesatake. Politicians would do well to heed the message.

# Business

## METIS ENTREPRENEURS OPEN DUMAS WALKER'S IN NORTH BATTLEFORD

By Bruce Sinclair

In July 1990, Daryl LaRose and Ralph Kennedy Metis announced the opening of Dumas Walker's, a beverage and dining room in North Battleford. The establishment offers nightly country and western entertainment as well as banquet facilities. They feature a daily smorgasbord.

LaRose and Kennedy believe that Dumas Walker's offers entertainment for the 25 to 60 age bracket as country and western is the most sought out form of entertainment in the Battlefords area. Some of the owners' thoughts on opening reflect their optimism. Daryl states, "As Metis we are quite familiar with struggle. We think that country and western will do well because we offer something that the Battlefords appreciate, country and western music in a friendly atmosphere." Kennedy and

LaRose never say die. Their attitude carries over in relating the difficulties of the past owners. "We think the crowd is there. The former owner closed not because of lack of support, but for different reasons." The new owners have experienced some difficulties in establishing their business. Saskatchewan Liquor Commission wanted \$2,000 and \$20,000 respectively in deposits before they could begin operations. Kennedy states that "other businesses never encountered this problem opening their business. It kinda makes you wonder why." Undaunted, Kennedy and LaRose eventually surpassed this obstacle through some old fashioned wrangling and opened on schedule. Past entrepreneurial experience has given them a lot of know how.

Dumas Walker's has featured some very popular en-

tertainers and sponsors large scale sporting events. The Western Canadian Slow-Pitch Tournament will be hosted by the establishment August 31 to September 3, 1990. This will include top teams from Canada and the

North West Territories. Ralph predicts an involvement of a minimum 1000 people in this event. In addition, a 32 team last chance slow pitch tournament and a fastball tournament will be held in conjunction with the

Western Canadian championship. As for the future, Daryl and Ralph hope to be involved in hosting the Canadian championships. These events will be great for business and provide some much needed tourist dollars.

### ADVERTISING RATES

#### National Rate

Effective December 1, 1989  
Based @ \$1.00 per agate line or \$14.00 per column inch (5 column format)

#### Advertising Rate Schedule

2 col x 2"	\$56.00	3 col x 3"	\$126.00
2 col x 3"	\$84.00	3 col x 4"	\$168.00
2 col x 4"	\$112.00	3 col x 5"	\$210.00
2 col x 5"	\$140.00	3 col x 6"	\$252.00
2 col x 6"	\$168.00		
2 col x 7"	\$196.00		
1/4 Page	\$225.00		
1/2 Page	\$450.00		
Full Page	\$900.00		

#### Regional Rate

Effective December 1, 1989  
Based @ \$.80 per agate line or \$11.20 per column inch (5 column format)

#### Advertising Rate Schedule

2 col x 2"	\$44.80	3 col x 3"	\$101.80
2 col x 3"	\$67.20	3 col x 4"	\$134.40
2 col x 4"	\$89.60	3 col x 5"	\$168.00
2 col x 5"	\$112.00	3 col x 6"	\$203.60
2 col x 6"	\$134.40	1/4 Page	\$215.00
2 col x 7"	\$156.80	1/2 Page	\$420.00
		Full Page	\$800.00

"Sell your products with NEW BREED"



The College of Law and the Native Law Centre,  
University of Saskatchewan present



A Speakers' Series on

## ABORIGINAL PEOPLES AND CONSTITUTIONAL RE-VISIONS

Sept. 10, 1990 -  
12:30 p.m., Law Library

**Phil Fontaine**, Provincial leader, Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs

Sept. 17, 1990 -  
12:30 p.m., Law Library

**Elijah Harper, M.L.A.**, Rupert's Land, Manitoba

Sept. 24, 1990 -  
12:30 p.m., Law Library

**Aki-Kwe/Marry Ellen Turpel** Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University

October 1, 1990 -  
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.  
Moot Courtroom  
college of Law

**Saskatchewan Perspectives: A Panel Discussion**  
with Jimmy Durocher, Metis Society of Saskatchewan, Priscilla Settee, Aboriginal Women's Council and representatives from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations and the Government of Saskatchewan

## When People Talk Books



## They Talk U. Of S. Bookstore

- ★ Saskatchewan's most complete selection of reference, text, & general interest titles.
- ★ Pain-free special order service.
- ★ Phone, FAX, & Mail orders accepted.
- ★ Calculators, diskettes, & software also available.

UNIVERSITY  BOOKSTORE

Marquis Hall, Saskatoon, S7N 0W8  
(ph.) 966-4468 (FAX) 966-4492



## Blockade

# METIS HOLD PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION AT PARKS CANADA BATOUCHE

by Lorna LaPlante

A group of about 35 persons set up a blockade at the gate to Parks Canada Batoche on July 29, 1990. In the crowd were people of all ages and all walks of life. The common thread that tied everyone together was the issue of Native rights to land and self-government. The red arm bands worn by participants signified solidarity and sympathy for the people of Oka who were in a deadlock situation over their land issues.

Informational flyers were passed to all motorists on the highway and most people seemed responsive or at least respectful of the cause. Visitors to the Parks Canada site were turned away for a period of three hours and everyone inside the gate were allowed to leave.

Media coverage of the

event was somewhat disappointing to myself. Some very large newspapers focused on jokes that they overheard and just generally downplayed the importance of the event. Others appeared to the racists and the ignorant by portraying an image of terrorism. I was asked by some non-Natives if there would soon be violence!

In reality, the group there was discussing some very pertinent political strategy. Many of the participants had previous experience with demonstrations of this sort. Many new faces were there because they were fed up with the lack of action on Metis rights. I myself am not one to protest for the sake of complaining, however these issues must be settled once and for all. Agreements must be reached so that our people may proceed with economic



Photo Credit: Lorna LaPlante

development of our own choosing on our own land just as any other person in this province does. There must be equitable agreements so that all claims are

satisfied and the problem does not again arise in another 100 years. Our strength as a Metis nation, wisdom and positive strategies will ensure that 100 years from

now culture is strong and our people do not have to fight for rights. We will have them along with good health and prosperity.

## KEY LAKE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STEEL WORKERS

by Harold Johnson

At the end of June, 1990, a new three year agreement between United Steel Workers of America, Local 8914 and Cameco, Key Lake Operations was ratified. Changes in the collective bargaining Agreement included: a new article providing for up to nine months education leave. The leave is without pay and it requires the employee to have two years general seniority, and make written application for leave at least 30 days in advance. The purpose of the leave is to pursue work related studies leading to formal certification from an accredited educational institution. The period of leave requested is to be no less than three months and no more than nine months in duration.

The bereavement leave article has been expanded to include "any relative whom the employee resides with on a permanent basis."

The apprenticeship program has been modified. Apprenticeship vacancies as

determined by the Company shall be classed as either "Regular" or "Special" apprenticeship vacancies.

Regular apprenticeship vacancies shall be filled by general seniority. Special apprenticeship vacancies shall be filled by employees of Indian Ancestry, on the basis of their general seniority. Apprenticeship vacancies will alternate between the Regular and Special Apprenticeship Program provided at least one half of the apprenticeships are enrolled in the special program. If there are no qualified or acceptable applicants for a special apprenticeship program vacancy, the Company maintains the option to fill the vacancy from outside the bargaining unit with new employees of Indian Ancestry.

A new and experimental procedure for settling disputes has been agreed to. Expedited Arbitration is intended to de-formalize the present expensive and legalistic arbitration procedures. The hearings are to be infor-

mal. No briefs shall be filed or transcripts made. There shall be no formal evidence rules, each party's case shall be presented by a previously designated representative, who shall be the mine and local union representatives. The arbitrator shall have the obligation of assuring that all necessary facts and considerations are brought before him be the representatives of the parties. In all respects, he shall assure that the hearing is a fair one.

The use of Northerners as arbitrators in this expedited arbitration procedure has been discussed.

On Severance Allowance, Cameco acknowledges that the Key Lake Uranium Mine may be forced to cease operations in the event that commercially viable ore reserves are totally depleted. Cameco also acknowledges that in such event, members of Local 8914, United Steelworkers of America, could experience unemployment, unless alternative employment is found elsewhere within Cameco's operations.

Having regard for these practical possibilities, Cameco will endeavour to negotiate a Severance Compensation Program with the U.S.W.A. prior to the issuance of final shut-down notices and the consequent permanent lay-off of members of Local

8914. Such severance compensation in the Saskatchewan Mining Industry, along with pay increases over three years of 4.5%, 4.5% and 5% make up the high-lights if this new agreement.

## NEW BREED

653-2253

Call Rick or Wanda!!

# 3-173 2nd Avenue South  
(Bay 202)  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 1K6

## Women

# MINISTER ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN SPEAKS AT BREAKFAST MEETING IN SASKATOON

By Lorna LaPlante

The honorable Mary Collins, federal minister on the status of women spoke to a group of about 100 women at the Travelodge Motel in Saskatoon on August 15, 1990. She touched on initiatives of the federal government in regards to women's issues. Many of the areas she addressed have a direct impact on Metis women.

The overall goal of Ms. Collin's agency is to establish equality for women in Canada. The two major areas of focus at this time are economic equality and family violence. Because both perpetuate each other, this seems like a sensible approach to me. Economic equality is a huge concern to us as Metis women as a lot of us are single parents preparing the next generation for their experience in the world. As Ms. Collins pointed out single parents and most women in general have unique problems with poverty. How can we adequately prepare our children for their roles when we must struggle

with our own? Being poor, Metis and women give us that much heavier a load to carry.

Ms. Collins brought out some interesting points. Women, most of us realize, have dual roles. We must worry about family, a means to support that family and if we choose a career, we must find childcare for our precious ones. Homemakers still have to worry about family income. Working women still earn only 66 percent of what men do. Twenty - five percent of absenteeism in the work force is family related, meaning that Mama stays home because she has a sick child. The role of Ms. Collin's agency is to identify such problems and "nag" the government about them. She has made recommendations for employer flexibility in areas like hours of work, time off and childcare in the workplace. She has also asked that more dollars be put towards training for women so that they can attain higher paying jobs. In addition her department is inves-

tigating other means of alleviating poverty amongst women.

When asked what her agency could do about women who are heavily in debt and defaulting on student loans, Ms. Collins promised to investigate solutions. There will be follow up by the New Breed on this matter.

A sad fact is that we as Metis often fall victim to family violence. Ms. Collins finds this "deeply disturbing" and states that it happens to all socio-economic classes. She draws a relationship between inequality of women and men, and family violence. Her agency is making efforts to help by putting out the message to Canadians through various means that men and women are equals and that violent behaviour is of an unacceptable nature. Society must realize that it is disgraceful and put a stop to it! She indicated that more people at the community level must speak out against family violence and become committed to the cause.



Photo Credit: Scott Wright

Honorable Mary Collins

Ms. Collins called for more women to become involved in the decision making process. She encouraged everyone to run for office and keep trying until they get in. There are now 6 federal cabinet ministers who are women and 40 members of parliament. About 30 percent of people on commissions are women. We need more women's voices heard at all

levels.

The nine federal cabinet ministers who toured Saskatchewan August 14 and 15 look at it as a learning opportunity. They can now take the concerns of the people back to cabinet. It is their way of keeping in touch with us. Ms. Collins feels that some progress has been made but that there is still a LONG WAY TO GO.

## Native Women to Hold "Turning Point" Conference In Saskatoon, October 23-25, 1990

By Leanne Poitras

Women have been the foundation of Native Society in the past and will remain so in the future. Women outnumber men in today's statistics by nearly 2 to 1, and as a wise Lakota medicine woman told me: "It is no accident that we are gathering numbers today... women will be the power and healing strength needed to keep our people strong." I believe those words.

Every time I open a magazine or a newspaper there is an article featuring the accomplishments of a Native woman. Our powers extend from being an influential and respected elder in a community to a sophisticated and business-like entrepreneur. We are healers, lovers,

teachers, and nurturers, but most of all, leaders. It is a culmination of all these qualities that puts Native Women in the position they are in today.

It is unfortunate, however, that many of our qualities are often masked or distorted by social problems that pervade our lives. Many of us suffer from the disease of alcoholism either within ourselves or within our families. Many of us suffer through the pain that occurs in situations of family violence and all the damage that is done to our inner spirit.

All women share a common bond, our gift of being a female. From birth our gender has branded us with the task of having to come from behind in the race for equality. In traditional Native

culture women and men were considered of equal value, each with their own roles within the community. The effect of European values on today's society has altered this. Native women as well as non-Native women must now struggle to take their position on an equal platform with a man. It is this struggle that has contributed to making us strong. But we do have a long road ahead of us.

It is now the dawn of a new decade. One where equality for women is becoming a reality and no longer just a hope. It is our time. It is the time to regain our self respect and strength and move beyond our suffering.

Women, in our increasing numbers, are now being called upon to take up our

leadership role. We are called to heal ourselves so that our equality in the eyes of others can be ratified. We are called to use our power as women to help heal our communities. The crucial turning point for this will be our healing.

To help facilitate this process, a gathering of women will occur on October 23 - 25 in Saskatoon. It is a conference for women's mental, spiritual, and physical wellness. We hope to have at least 300 eager women attending, to make it a powerful and meaningful experience. Our speakers will be focussing on issues that affect all women, i.e. our traditional role, our role for the future and our path to healing, self discovery and wellness.

I am sending out a request to all interested women in all our communities to attend this turning point conference. The success of it depends on you. Never before has there been such an opportunity for women to come together and experience such a healing force. I encourage all women to take up the challenge of leadership and healing. It is no accident that you are being encouraged to attend. Only through the strength of the women in our communities will our culture be healed. I hope to see you there.

## Women

# A CRITIQUE OF "MANY TENDER TIES" WOMEN IN FUR-TRADE SOCIETY, 1670-1870 AUTHORED BY SYLVIA VAN KIRK

by *Monica Goulet*

In the process of screening materials for resources that possess accurate, non-biased content on Aboriginal people, I came across this book. Having had this particular text as recommended reading for a previous university course (although, of course, I never read it) my initial reaction was positive. I became quite excited about finding such a wonderful resource when I read the introduction which contained such terminology as race relations, class and racial distinctions, colonization and patriarchal views. Then, on page 8, the final page of the introduction, I read;

Mixed blood wives anxiously sought to preserve their place within the hierarchy, and if white women emerged as agents they felt forced to protect their social status.

I was appalled! White women too must assume responsibility for their roles in the emergence and maintenance of racism. Racism is not a societal inevitability. Individuals, whatever their racial, ethnic or cultural origin, consciously make the decision to perpetuate racism or not.

In MS. Van Kirk's attempt to present a factual, historical view on the role that Indigenous and White women played in the fur-trade, her well ingrained biases clearly became detectable. On page 10, she states:

As men in a foreign environment deprived of the company of women of their own race, the fur traders took more than a passing interest in the women of the Native tribes.

In Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, deprived is defined as: marked by deprivation especially of the necessities of life or of healthful environmental influences <culturally - children>. Does Sylvia Van Kirk therefore mean, that if European fur

traders hadn't been deprived of European female companionship, they wouldn't have been inclined to seek relationships with Aboriginal women? She suggests that Indian women are a commodity in the absence of the preferred racial sex. She also trivializes the pursuit of Aboriginal women by European fur traders as being sparked by "more than a passing interest."

Truly, there were, as there are today, societal pressures against inter-racial marriages. However, there are people who are well aware of these societal taboos, yet choose not to be bound by them. Were there not men and women during the fur trade who possessed enlightened ideas and the innate fortitude to break the prevailing culture and racist practices of the time? On page 25, Van Kirk states:

While it is true that some of the officers were offended by Indian customs, the liberal sexual attitudes of the Indians served to arouse the white man's desire, especially in a situation where Native women were the only females to be encountered.

On pages 34 and 35, she quotes and states:

In colonial societies where white women were present, even if in a minority, relations between European men and Native women were largely restricted to casual or illicit affairs. In seeking to re-establish the domestic life of the mother country, the European women zealously

guarded her status as wife and mother. With the absence of white women, such a pattern could not develop in fur-trade society... Thus, an Indian woman provided the only option for any sort of connubial comfort.

It seems, according to Van Kirk, were it not for the White man's base instincts, the absence of the superior, European women, and the presence of inferior, Indigenous women, perhaps the relationships between Aboriginal women and European men might not have developed.

One of the interesting aspects of this book is the continuous contradictions. For example on page 17 Van Kirk states:

Part of the reason that the traders were prone to take pity on the suffering of Indian women stemmed from their bourgeois European notions of how women should be treated. Practically to a man, fur-trade writers articulate a view of women as being the fragile, weaker sex dependent upon the chivalrous protection of men.

She seems to insinuate that the notions that fur traders held about the role of women was somehow superior to the notions that Aboriginal men had. Yet, in Chapter 3, Van Kirk talks about how the fur traders greatly esteemed the industriousness of Aboriginal women. On page 56:

"The women employed all day slicing and drying the



Monica Goulet

meat"... "Women all busy stretching buffalo hides to make pemmican bags."

Perhaps it's in who one does service for that distinguishes one from being a "beast of burden" to merely being industrious.

She does make attempts to add more substance to the development of relationships between Aboriginal women and European fur-traders. However, her consistent choice of words, her contradictory statements, and choices of quotes seem to convey a sorry lack of truly insightful understanding about the dynamics of relationships in the fur trade.

In Chapter 4, she states: "Unfortunately, Indian women have not left a record of their views on the fur trade or their reasons for becoming traders' wives. A reconstruction of their perspective can only be derived from the

writings of the fur traders who, perhaps inadvertently, provide some remarkable insights into the behaviour of the women.

I am inclined to disagree with her in that one cannot presume, as a third party, to factually reconstruct her story from one's interpretation of journals kept by a capitalist, colonialist white male about the inner workings of Aboriginal females.

I am eagerly waiting a truly factual, non-biased, feminist perspective on the roles of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women in the fur-trade.

## BOB ISBISTER & ASSOCIATES INC.

### Business Consultants

- Starting, Expanding or Buying a Business?
- Do you have some equity?
- Need help developing a proposal?

• Business Plans • Feasibility Studies • Government Grant Applications

For dependable, personal assistance

Call or write Bob Today!

21 Mitchell Street, Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 3E9

• Phone: (306) 955-9131 • Fax: (306) 955-1864



## TRANS CANADA LIQUIDATORS



Flag 3 x 5 feet

MAIL ORDERS WELCOME - SEND \$20.00 MONEY ORDER WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS - WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE ON ALL PREPAID ORDERS.

Available From: Trans Canada Liquidators  
P.O. Box 1553  
2242 Speers Ave.  
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3R3



PREMIER OF SASKATCHEWAN

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
REGINA, CANADA S4S 0B3 (306) 787-6271

I am delighted to have the opportunity to take part in the New Breed.

As all of Saskatchewan moves toward securing our future, it is important we all work together. The past has taught us that cooperation and respect for one's culture builds strong and secure communities. Achievements in education, economic diversification and multiculturalism are only achieved through cooperation.

Building partnerships between all Saskatchewan people will be the key to future successes. It is the Saskatchewan spirit of working together that will allow our people to pursue educational opportunities which give every person equal opportunity to reach their full potential.

Finally, I would like to extend congratulations to New Breed for their outstanding work. Communication is the first step in building partnerships and New Breed does a great deal towards bringing people together.

Grant Devine  
Premier