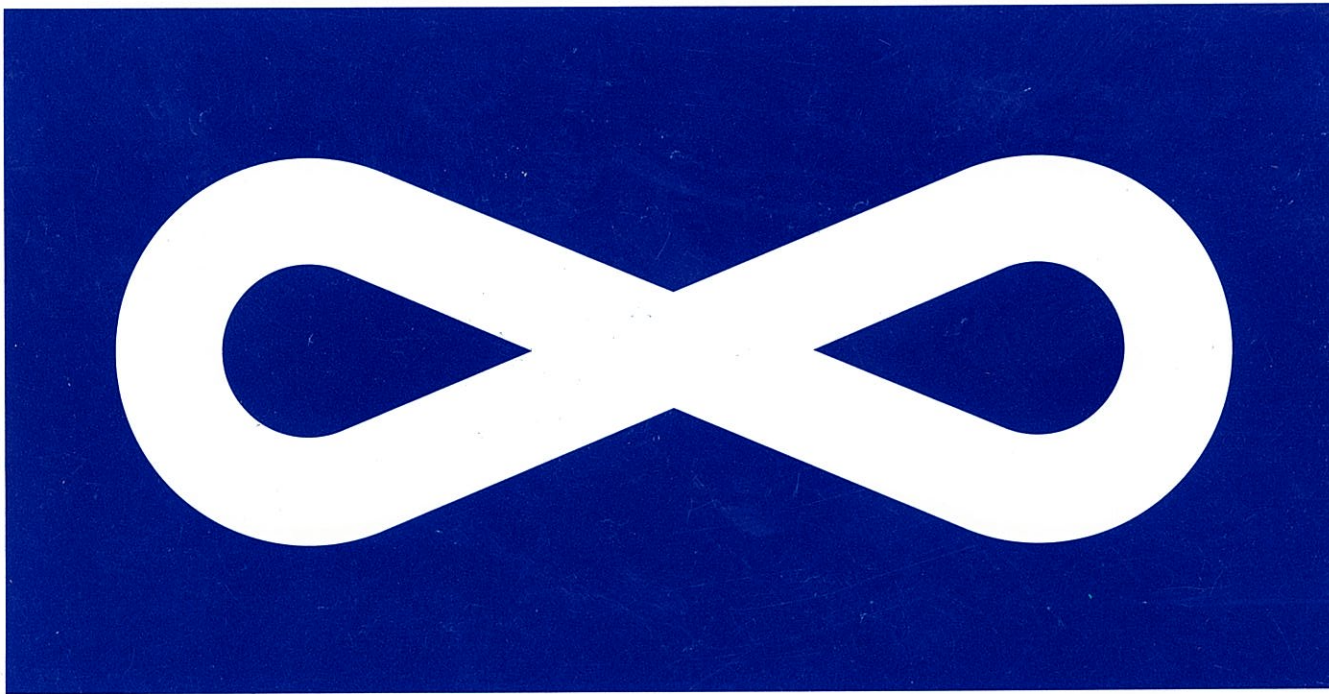


# LE' METIS

**Kiyanawn too Metr D'ikolenon  
Our Role Models**



• 1 9 9 7 •

**Tyronne Fisher**

Regina, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 12, Bachelor of Social Work, Registered Social Worker. Travelled to conferences all over the world. Has taken about 100 courses.

**Occupation**

Social Worker for Children and Adolescents



**Tyronne Fisher**

**Memorable accomplishments**

Being appointed by the Minister of Health to the Health Board. Hearing from a nine year old boy who had a near death experience in an accident where his mother died.

**Advice for young people**

Get an education, work hard in life, be true to yourself, have a strong, spiritual base and strong values, be proud of your heritage.



# January

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			<b>1</b> New Year's Day!	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b> 1885 – Bill of Rights is formally acknowledged by the Federal Government	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b> 1872 – Lawrence Clarke reveals how the Metis can be used as a cheap source of labour at St. Laurent	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>19</b> 1870 – Louis Riel and Donald Smith hold a five hour debate outdoors in -30° weather	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b> 1864 – Louis Riel's father dies	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> 1870 – Louis Riel is named President of the Provisional Government	<b>28</b> 1982 – SUNTEP Centre in Prince Albert officially opened	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b> 1981 – Aboriginal People include Indian, Inuit and Metis which is written into the Canadian Constitution	<b>31</b> 1980 – Official contract with Department of Continuing Education is signed to establish Gabriel Dumont Institute	



**Helen Potter**

Moosomin, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 11, Community College –  
IND Journeyman Welder,  
Interprovincial Status

**Occupation**

Welder

**Memorable accomplishment**

Accepting responsibility for my own future, that is truly realizing that I am responsible for what happens in my life or rather what I make of what happens in my life. It doesn't matter where we are, it matters in which direction we are headed. You can alter your life by altering your attitude!



**Helen Potter**

**Advice for young people**

Don't sit back and take what comes, go after what you want. Don't be content with being average, it's just as close to the bottom as it is to the top. And also to remember that we all have to live with ourselves, so we should try to see to it that we always have good company. Remember — no rule of success will work if you don't.



# February

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> 1979 – Prime Minister and Premiers agree to meet with Aboriginal Leaders to explore Constitutional concerns	<b>6</b> 1870 – Church officials report the terms that the Metis in Manitoba will accept for Confederation	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b> 1986 – Community consultation at Fort Qu'Appelle on land claims and self-government	<b>11</b> 1870 – Several prisoners are released from Fort Garry Jail by Louis Riel	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b> St. Valentine's Day	<b>15</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>17</b> 1870 – Metis cavalry capture the Portage Party	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>24</b> 1884 – Louis Riel is asked to represent both the Metis and White population in their grievances to the Government	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	





## **Rick Gosselin**

### ***Rick Gosselin***

Estevan, Saskatchewan

### ***Education***

Grade 8

### ***Occupation***

Taxi Driver – Owner Operator  
(10 years in October)

### ***Memorable accomplishments***

Board member – two years,  
Saskatchewan Provincial Taxi  
Association, Saskatchewan  
Education course, letter from  
MP to congratulate

### ***Advice for young people***

Don't let anything get in your  
way, it's a constant battle  
(work by the book), don't give  
up, be proud of who you are.



# March

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						1
2	3	4 1870 – Thomas Scott is executed by the Provisional Government	5	6	7	8 1984 – Bill C31 is introduced to restructure who is "Indian"
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19 1885 – Louis Riel mobilizes forces to repel impending attack by Canadian Troops	20	21 1885 – Louis Riel demands the surrender of N.W.M.P.	22
23	24	25	26 1885 – Battle of Duck Lake begins	27	28 Good Friday	29
30 Easter	31 1874 – Louis Riel is ordered to appear to fill his seat in the House of Commons					

**Amable Belhumier**

Wellwyn, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 8, 1949

**Occupation**

Maintenance Man for Gabriel  
Dumont Institute; former  
occupation Construction Crane  
Operator



**Memorable accomplishment**

Buying my own home.

**Advice for young people**

Get your Grade 12 and get a  
trade or go to university.



**Amable Belhumier**



# April

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b> 1885 – Frog Lake Uprising	<b>3</b> 1960 – Founding of Metis Association of Saskatchewan at a meeting held in Prince Albert	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> 1885 – Canadian troops leave Qu'Appelle headed for Prince Albert
<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> 1885 – 200 Metis leave Batoche to meet Canadian troops before they reach Batoche	<b>24</b> 1885 – Battle of Fish Creek (Tourond's Coulee)	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b> 1881 – Louis Riel and Marguerite Bellehumeur married	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b> 1871 – Louis Riel returns to Manitoba from exile to attend his sister's wedding			



**Karen Bieber**

Wolseley, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 12

**Occupation**

Nurse's Aide



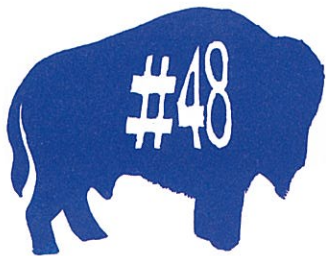
**Karen Bieber**

**Memorable accomplishments**

Working for Friendship Centre as a Family Crisis Worker, pilot project ended after one year. Getting a job at Lakeside Nursing Home. We host exchange students. We also have our own business — we build granary bins in the summer months. We are part-time farmers as well.

**Advice for young people**

Finish school and continue your education. Be proud of who you are and what you have accomplished.



# May

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
				<b>1</b> 1670 – Hudson's Bay Charter creates Rupert's Land	<b>2</b> 1885 – Battle of Cutknife Hill	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b> 1988 – First annual Native awards night for high school achievers held in Regina	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b> 1885 – Middleton's troops surround Batoche	<b>9</b> 1885 – Battle of Batoche begins	<b>10</b>
<b>11</b> Mother's Day	<b>12</b> 1885 – Metis are defeated at Batoche	<b>13</b> 1967 – Metis Association of Saskatchewan and Metis Society merge and become M.S.S.	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> 1906 – Gabriel Dumont dies in his home Victoria Day	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b> 1885 – Battle at Frenchman's Butte	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>





## **Patty Lou Racette**

**Patty Lou Racette**  
Indian Head, Saskatchewan

**Education**  
Graduate of the SUNTEP  
Program, B. Ed. Degree

**Occupation**  
Teacher, Grade 7, 8, 9, 10

(Phys. Ed. – Grade 7, 8, 9;  
Health – Grade 7; Native  
Studies – Grade 7, 8, 9; Art –  
Grade 10)

**Memorable accomplishments**  
Graduating from the SUNTEP  
Program and teaching at the  
Indian Head High School.

**Advice for young people**  
Stay in school and get a good  
education. It is the key to  
success. Set your goals high  
and achieve them. It is your  
right as an individual, you are  
important!



# June

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<b>1</b> 1980 – Gabriel Dumont Institute begins	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> 1884 – Gabriel Dumont and party arrive at Sun River, Montana to ask Louis Riel to return to Saskatchewan	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>15</b> Father's Day	<b>16</b> 1984 – First Graduation for the Regina SUNTEP Centre	<b>17</b> 1870 – Gabriel Dumont and Louis Riel meet for first time at Red River	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b> 1816 – Battle of Seven Oaks	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>					



**Leebert Poitras**

Lebret, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 12, G.E.D. Parkland

**Occupation**

Area Director of Metis Nation



**Memorable accomplishment**

Becoming Area Director, Metis Nation of Saskatchewan, Eastern Region 3.

**Advice for young people**

Get an education, work hard at whatever you do.



**Leebert Poitras**

# July

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		<b>1</b> 1884 – Louis Riel arrives in Northwest from Montana Canada Day	<b>2</b> 1885 – Big Bear surrenders	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b> 1872 – Louis Riel returns to Manitoba to run in Federal election
<b>6</b> 1885 – A formal charge of treason is laid against Louis Riel	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>13</b> 1851 – Battle of the Grand Coteau	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>20</b> 1885 – Trial of Louis Riel begins	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b> 1980 – SUNTEP Program is officially launched	<b>31</b>		



**Colleen Poitras**

Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 12

**Occupation**

Police Officer, Royal Canadian  
Mounted Police

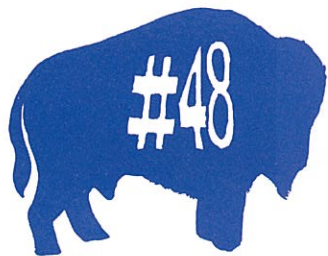


**Memorable accomplishment**

Graduating from the RCMP  
Training Academy.

**Advice for young people**

Stay in school, make the best  
decisions you can and don't be  
pressured into anything.



**Colleen Poitras**



# August

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					<b>1</b> 1885 – Louis Riel's trial ends	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> Heritage Day	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>18</b> 1986 – Lebret Metis Farm returned to the Metis people by the Government	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b> 1983 – People from the Southeast Area protest funding cuts to Ka-Pa-Chee Centre on the steps of the Saskatchewan Legislature	<b>30</b>
<b>31</b>						





## Melinda Pelletier

### *Melinda Pelletier*

Lestock, Saskatchewan

### *Education*

Grade 10

### *Occupation*

Student

### *Memorable accomplishment*

When I got my learner's licence.

### *Advice for young people*

Stay in school. Pursue your dreams.



# September

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> 1980 – Classes begin for SUNTEP in Regina and Saskatoon	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b> Labour Day	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> 1988 – Southeast Area passes a motion which allows the People to decide their own membership, not the courts	<b>13</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b> 1885 – Louis Riel's death sentence is confirmed by Ottawa	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>				



**Stewart Klyne**

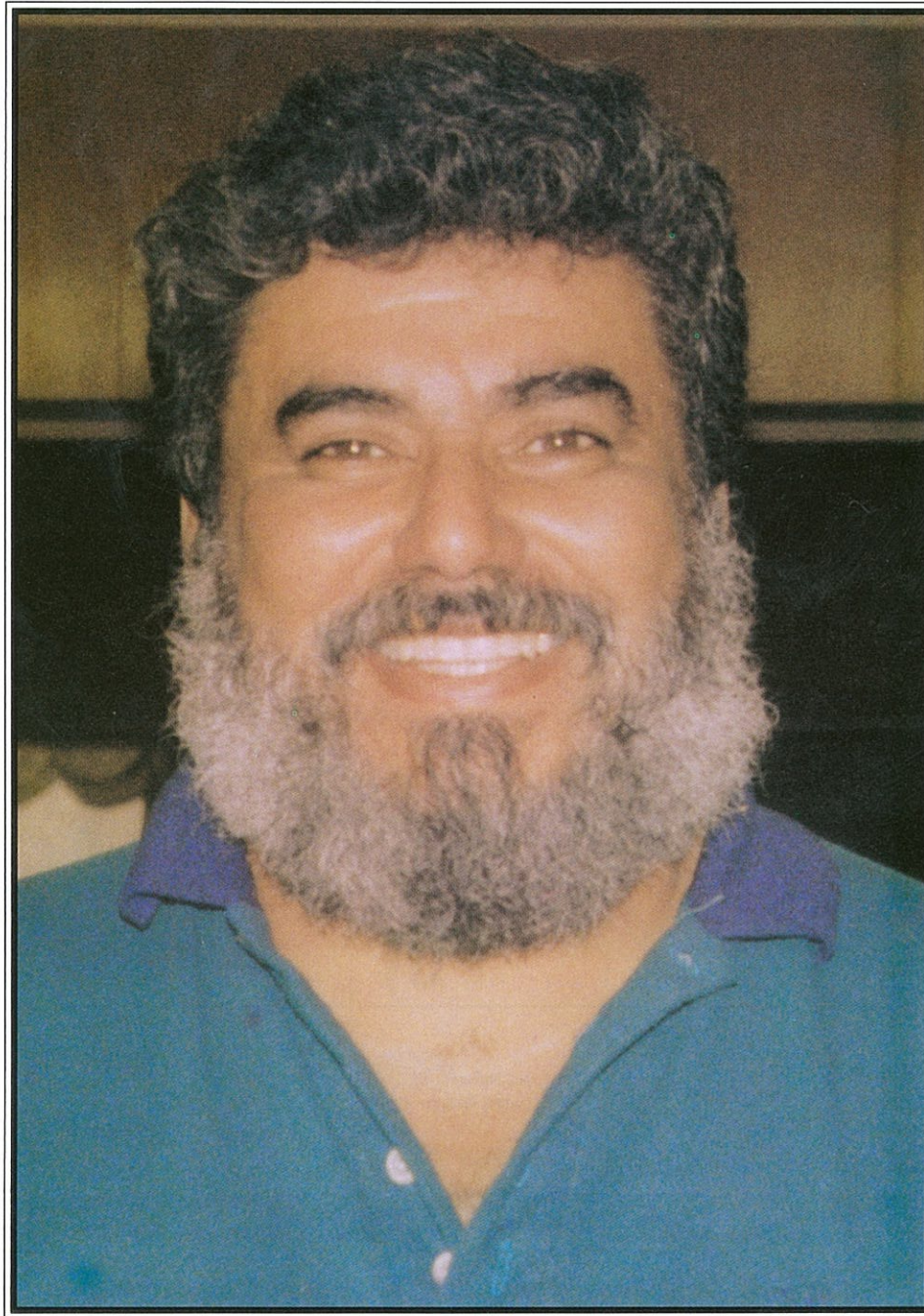
Regina, Saskatchewan

**Occupation**

Engineering Assistant I

**Memorable accomplishment**

Photographing Halley's Comet with Patrick Moore and several astronomers in Central Australia (100 miles south of Alice Springs).



**Advice for young people**

Explore all possibilities, don't be afraid to try. Getting a good education is very important.



**Stewart Klyne**

# October

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
			<b>1</b> 1869 – First day set for transfer of Rupert's Land	<b>2</b> 1885 – Trial and conviction of Bad Arrow and Miserable Man	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> 1985 – Pope endorses Aboriginal Rights in a meeting with Metis delegates
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b> 1988 – Court rules in favour of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan as the recognized political structure	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b> 1885 – Five Indians are tried and sentenced to hang for their part at Frog Lake	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>13</b> Thanksgiving	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b> 1869 – National Committee of the Metis is formed under the leadership of John Bruce	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b> 1869 – Louis Riel and John Bruce meet to form a committee to deal with the takeover of Rupert's Land	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b> 1844 – Louis Riel is born at St. Boniface	<b>23</b> 1966 – First annual convention of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan concludes	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> 1980 – Gabriel Dumont Institute is given official status during Opening Ceremony	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b> 1885 – The Regina Leader reports on the visionary power of Louis Riel	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	

**Joseph L. Perreault**

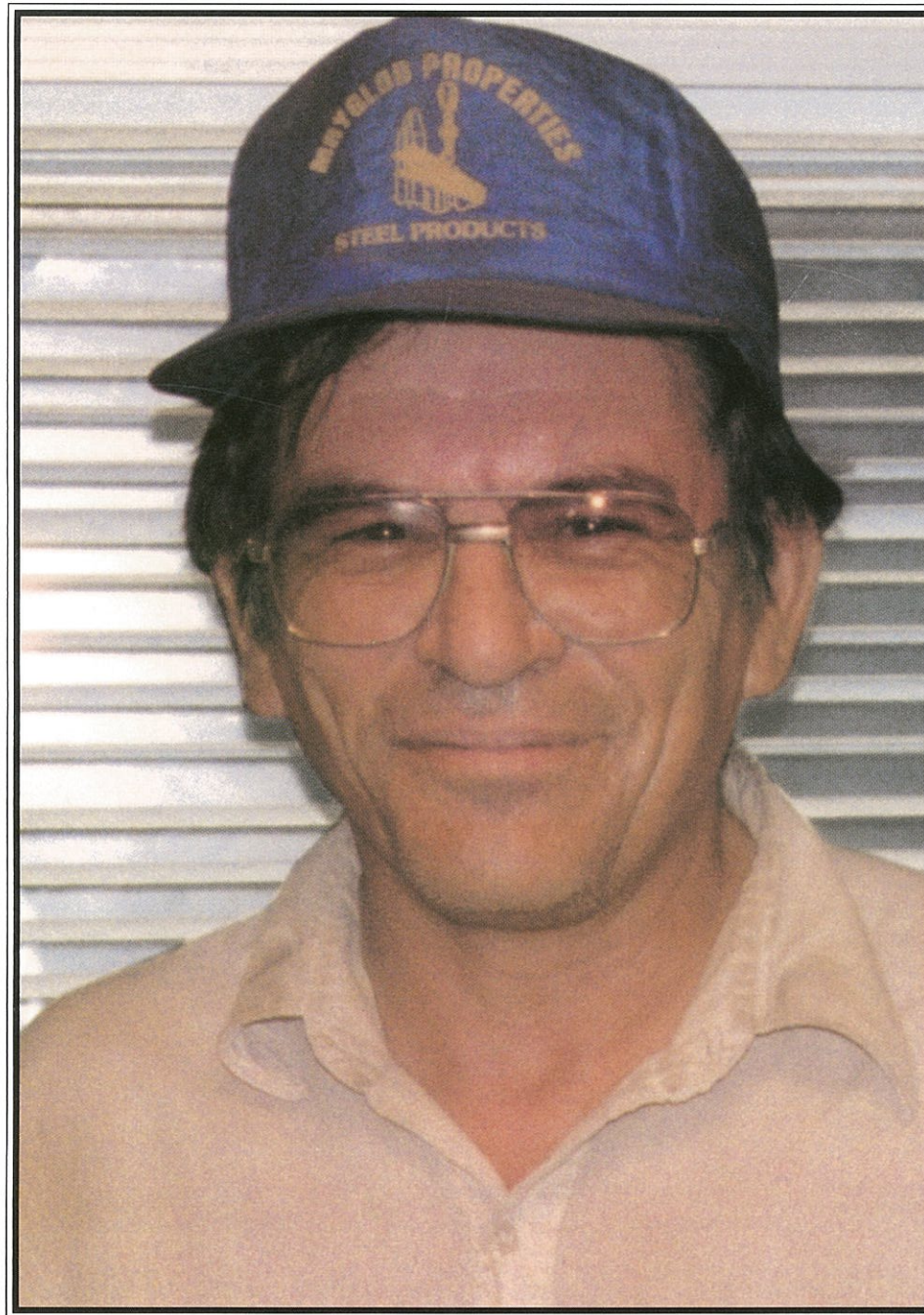
Weyburn, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Glardare/St. Elizabeth School.  
SGI Certificate to inspect trucks,  
tractors and semi-trailers.

**Occupation**

Vehicle Safety Inspector. In prior  
years was trucker, electrician,  
plumber, welder, and taxi driver.



**Memorable accomplishment**

My marriage.

**Advice for young people**

Get educated, be dedicated.  
Always be punctual; if work  
starts at 8:00 be there at 7:40.  
Get along with your boss; and  
tie your shoe laces.



**Joseph L. Perreault**

# November

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
						<b>1</b> 1869 – Fort Garry is taken by Louis Riel and his Metis followers
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b> 1844 – Dakota sends a letter to the Metis which begins peace negotiations	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b> 1885 – The third day set for the hanging of Louis Riel	<b>11</b> 1918 – Native War Veterans honour their fallen comrades Remembrance Day	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>16</b> 1885 – Louis Riel is hanged in Regina	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b> 1884 – Louis Riel and William Henry Jackson draw up the Metis Bill of Rights
<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> 1885 – Wandering Spirit and seven other Indians are hanged at Battleford	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>30</b> 1988 – Provincial Government announces the sale of Metis farms at Green Lake and Ile a la Crosse						



**David Ross**

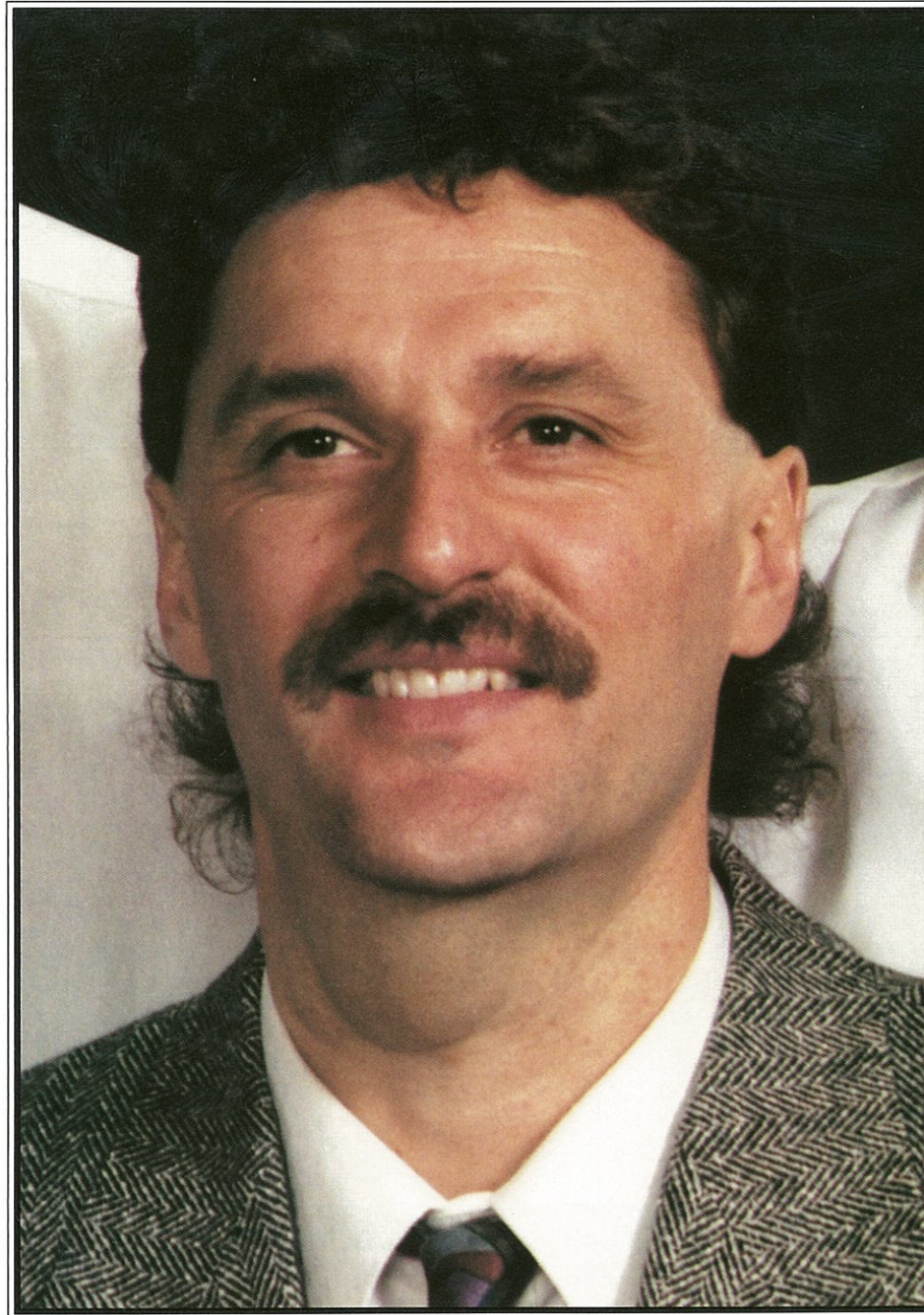
Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

**Education**

Grade 11

**Occupation**

Labourer, Saskatchewan Parks

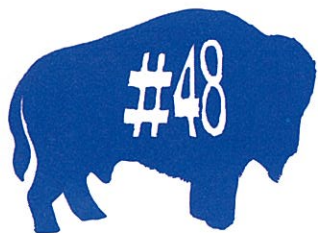


**Advice for young people**

Stay in school and achieve your education. Develop self-discipline.

**Memorable accomplishments**

Turning professional, in 1978, drafted by Vancouver Canucks, NHL. Also watching my children growing up and pursuing their goals.



**David Ross**



# December

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	<b>1</b> 1869 – Rupert's Land is sold to the Dominion of Canada	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>8</b> 1844 – Metis respond to the Dakota letter for peace	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b> 1869 – Flag of Metis Provisional Government is raised at Fort Garry	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b> 1885 – Louis Riel is buried at St. Boniface	<b>13</b> 1983 – Gabriel Dumont Institute open their facilities on Broadway Avenue East in Regina, Saskatchewan
<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>21</b> 1869 – It is reported to London that the ending of HBC rule in Red River gives legality to Louis Riel's Provisional Government	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b> 1884 – One hundred armed Metis gather to protect Louis Riel from arrest by N.W.M.P.	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b> Christmas Day	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b> 1877 – Federal Government acknowledges receipt of Blackfoot Crossing Petition
<b>28</b> 1932 – Metis Association of Alberta is founded	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>			



# A Brief History of the Metis

History books have described the Metis as a people of mixed ancestry. They have always been portrayed as people with European fathers and Indian mothers. This new race of people evolved during the 17th and 18th centuries in Canada and played a role in the fur trade of Canadian history. This generalization has become the basis on how the Metis people have been portrayed in the history books of Canada.

For political definitions and rationalizations the Metis have been given various definitions. They include the historical definition but also have been called a unique people who evolved in western Canada as a result of fur trade marriages between European fathers and Indian mothers. The only time that Metis people have been given a definition by a government agency prior to the Canadian Constitution was in Alberta. This piece of legislation which is known as the Metis Population Betterment Act of 1938 defines the Metis as people that possess a degree of Indian blood but who are not eligible for treaty status according to the definitions under the Indian Act.

Most recently, in moving toward a position of self determination, the Metis people have put forward the definition that a Metis is a person of Aboriginal ancestry who is distinct from Indian and Inuit and: is a descendant of those Metis who received or were entitled to receive land grants and/or Scrip under the provisions of the Manitoba Act, 1870, or the Dominion Lands Act, as enacted from time to time; or a person of Aboriginal descent who is accepted by the Metis Nation.

These definitions have served a purpose in the historical past or in the contemporary political process. The last definition which states that a Metis is a person who presents themselves as a Metis and accepted by their community as being Metis is probably the only one which can be considered as correct. The others are generalizations and therefore create misconceptions.

The Metis people did not spring from the

ground in the Manitoba region of Red River. It was here they were given recognition in the history of Canada. Metis people were first born in the countries where the European nations travelled and established colonies. The term is of French origin and is derived from the terms mixed and miscegenation which means the mixing of blood. This concept is not unique to North America but the term Metis is restricted to Canada.

Metis people are first documented in the early 1500s along the coast of Eastern Canada and have European fathers and Micmac mothers. As more Europeans arrived and the fur trade became very prominent, a Metis presence began to emerge. The fur trade forts were set up and maintained through a class structure. Metis people, for the most part, existed around the fringes of the forts. Small Metis communities slowly began to evolve around the Great Lakes region of Canada and Northern USA. The communities of Green Bay, Detroit, Chicago, Michilimackinac and Sault St. Marie are examples of early Metis communities. These fledgling communities eventually became major centres and the Metis were pushed out. Viewed as a hybrid, and troublesome, the Metis were shunned and deemed undesirable.

Metis people were forced to leave the communities that they had established in the northern states and eastern Canada. Early treaties and mass immigration of Europeans did not allow the Metis to remain as a small isolated people with a distinct identity. A smallpox epidemic amongst the Assiniboine people opened up a territory for outside relocation. Large populations of Metis people, previously restricted to the fringes around the fur trade forts, made their way to this new territory which is now southern Manitoba.

Metis history is well documented in this area beginning in the later 1700s and culminate with Louis Riel and the creation of Manitoba as a province in 1870. Many examples of Metis

culture, lifestyle and heroism are well documented. It is at this point that most people believe that Metis people emerge and base the historical definitions on. This brief 50-75 year period in history was very dynamic and did much to create a distinct Metis identity. It was during this time that Metis nationalism solidified and items such as the Metis flag first emerged.

Canadian Confederation, the National Policy, the signing of the treaties, the settlement of the Canadian west, the railroad, scrip, immigration, the American Civil War, the elimination of the buffalo; these are all factors which add dramatic negative impacts upon the development of a strong Metis nation in the early stages of the development of western Canada. A strong Metis presence in Manitoba in 1870 can certainly be recognized into the contemporary. Louis Riel is seen as the father of Manitoba and many historical recognitions are made of him and other prominent Metis individuals.

Political oppression caused many of these Metis people to leave Manitoba in the 1860s and 1870s. These people, mostly subsistence farmers and buffalo hunters, moved further west into what is now Saskatchewan and Alberta. They established small Metis communities where their former winter buffalo hunting camps had been. Lebret, Willow Bunch, St. Laurent are examples of these communities. These small communities were soon overwhelmed by European immigration and faded into history in comparison to Batoche and the much documented North West Resistance headed by famous Metis Leaders, Louis Riel and Gabriel Dumont. The battle and the loss are well documented but the dispersal of the Metis people to other areas is not well documented. Forced into being a landless, uneducated people the Metis were once again on the fringes of society.

The early twentieth century is a sad period in Metis history. The majority of Metis people lived

either on road allowances or as indentured servants. They were forced to find employment in positions that nobody wanted and were often used as seasonal labourers. Metis people were refused rights to education and during the depression were refused "relief" due to their Metis heritage. Many Metis people denied their heritage in order to survive or to try to better their lot in life. It was not until 1944 that Metis were legally allowed to attend public schools in Saskatchewan.

The majority of Metis people of southern Saskatchewan find their roots or have relatives in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Large work crews of Metis men were recruited in this area during the 1950s and 1960s to build, paint and repair the elevators that are located in every town in western Canada. This struggle for survival has caused the Metis people to be somewhat transient and the elders say we are scattered like birds.

The 1970s and 1980s have seen a huge resurgence in Metis culture and identity. Metis locals, educational institutions and training programs have contributed greatly to a Metis identity. It is now that the young people are hearing the stories of the hardships that our elders have endured. From these stories, emerge a strength, and a strong resolve to improve the conditions for the Metis people. This strong resurgence has led to political gains and have given Metis people recognition as a distinct people within the Canadian Constitution. Our history is finally now beginning to be told by Metis historians, and many instances are being revised to give accurate depictions. The shame and oppression once commonplace to the Metis people is now being overcome and the inner strength of a dynamic healthy Metis identity is emerging. The old Metis communities, once forgotten are again becoming important to new generations and the future for the Metis nation looks promising.

# Elders

Beston, Delphine  
Beston, Leonard  
Blondeau, Billy  
Blondeau, Irene  
Blondeau, Joe  
Blondeau, Tilly  
Desjarlais, Barbera  
Desjarlais, Delphine  
Desjarlais, Doris  
Desjarlais, Frank  
Desjarlais, George  
Desjarlais, Margret  
Desjarlais, Tom  
Desjarlais, Wilbert  
Fayant, Joseph A.  
Goffinet, Theresa  
Graff, Rose  
Jardaine, Jean  
Kelly, Fred  
Klyne, James  
Larocque, Clifford  
Larocque, James  
Larocque, John Joe  
Larocque, J.Z.  
Low, Kathleen  
Martia, Josphe  
Moran, Albert  
Moran, Doris  
Moran, Gilbert  
Moran, John  
Pelletier, Adeline  
Pelletier, Ida  
Poitras, Ernin  
Poitras, George  
Poitrais, Helen  
Poitras, Joseph Morris  
Poitras, Marchal  
Poitras, Mary Anne  
Reccette, Anne  
Reciette, Eva  
Reciette, Gladys  
Roy, Marina  
Simpson, Peter  
Mr. & Mrs. George Tourand

# Veterans

Amyotte, Frank  
Amyotte, John  
Amyotte, Paul  
Beaulia, Alex  
Blayone, Allan  
Blondeau, Edward  
Blondeau, Jos  
Blondeau, Maurice  
Blondeau, Peter  
Brabant, Henry  
Brabant, Leo  
Charrette, Edwin  
Demarais, Alex  
Delorme, Thomas  
Desjarlais, August  
Desjarlais, Eric  
Desjarlais, James W.  
Desjarlais, Lewis  
Fisher, Armand  
Fisher, Edward  
Fisher, Edward J.  
Fisher, James  
Fisher, Maurice  
Fisher, Ray Sr.  
Fisher, Raymond  
Jeannotte, Jos  
Kelly, William  
LaRocque, Alma  
LaRocque, Johnny  
LaRocque, Leo  
LaRocque, Maurice  
LaRocque, R. James  
LaRocque, Roderick  
LaRocque, William  
Major, Edmond

Major, Joseph  
Major, Thomas  
Major, Victor  
Moran, John  
Moran, Louis  
Parisien, Henry  
Pelletier, Edward  
Pelletier (Ernest) Armand  
Pelletier, George M.  
Pelletier, James A.  
Pelletier, James C.  
Pelletier, Joseph  
Pelletier, Mike  
Pelletier, Peter  
Poitras, Albert  
Poitras, Edward  
Poitras, Fred  
Poitras, George  
Poitras, J.H.  
Poitras, Joseph K.  
Poitras, Joseph R.  
Poitras, John  
Poitras, Leo  
Poitras, Marcel  
Poitras, Modest  
Poitras, Morris J.  
Poitras, Norman  
Poitras, Victor  
Racette, Allan  
Racette, Jackie  
Racette, Norman  
Racette, Peter  
Racette, Stanley  
Welsh, Joseph

## Credits

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To April Denomie for being such an enthusiastic worker.

To Jamie Weis for the same reason and for his much needed art work. Thank you Jamie for making such an interesting logo.

To Mary Ann Cameron for coordinating the project.

## Acknowledgements

These calendars are in honour of the Veterans and Elders. We have by no means included all the names of the Veterans or Elders. This is an ongoing project and our goal is to include all Metis people of the region. Please don't feel offended if you were not included this year. With the time limitations we were unable to see all of you. Please send the names of any Veterans or Elders to Box 193, Lebert, Saskatchewan S0G 2Y0.

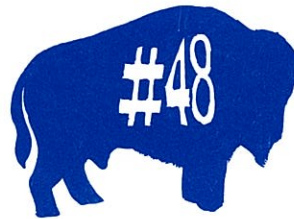
## Metis people who are known internationally:

Maria Campbell: writer, playwright  
Marjorie Beaucage: poetry, drama  
Joe Welch: writer, playwright  
Douglas Cardinal: architect

## *Flag of the Metis Nation*

Our flag has a rich temporal and spiritual significance which mere words fail to convey. The blue background is an indication of vast reserves of spirit to be drawn upon, and relates to an early alliance. The horizontal figure eight is derived from the infinity sign and symbolizes the meeting of the two powerful human cultures and the resultant emergence of a new and distinct people with inherent rights rooted in both cultures.

From generation to generation this sacred symbol of the Metis Nation will serve to remind us of our inherent rights to land, self-determination, and pride in our unique cultural heritage which has existed since time immemorial.



MNS – Lebret Local

