

# NEW BREED

PUBLICATION OF METIS SOCIETY 1935 SCARTH ST. REGINA SASK.

New Breed

DECEMBER 1973

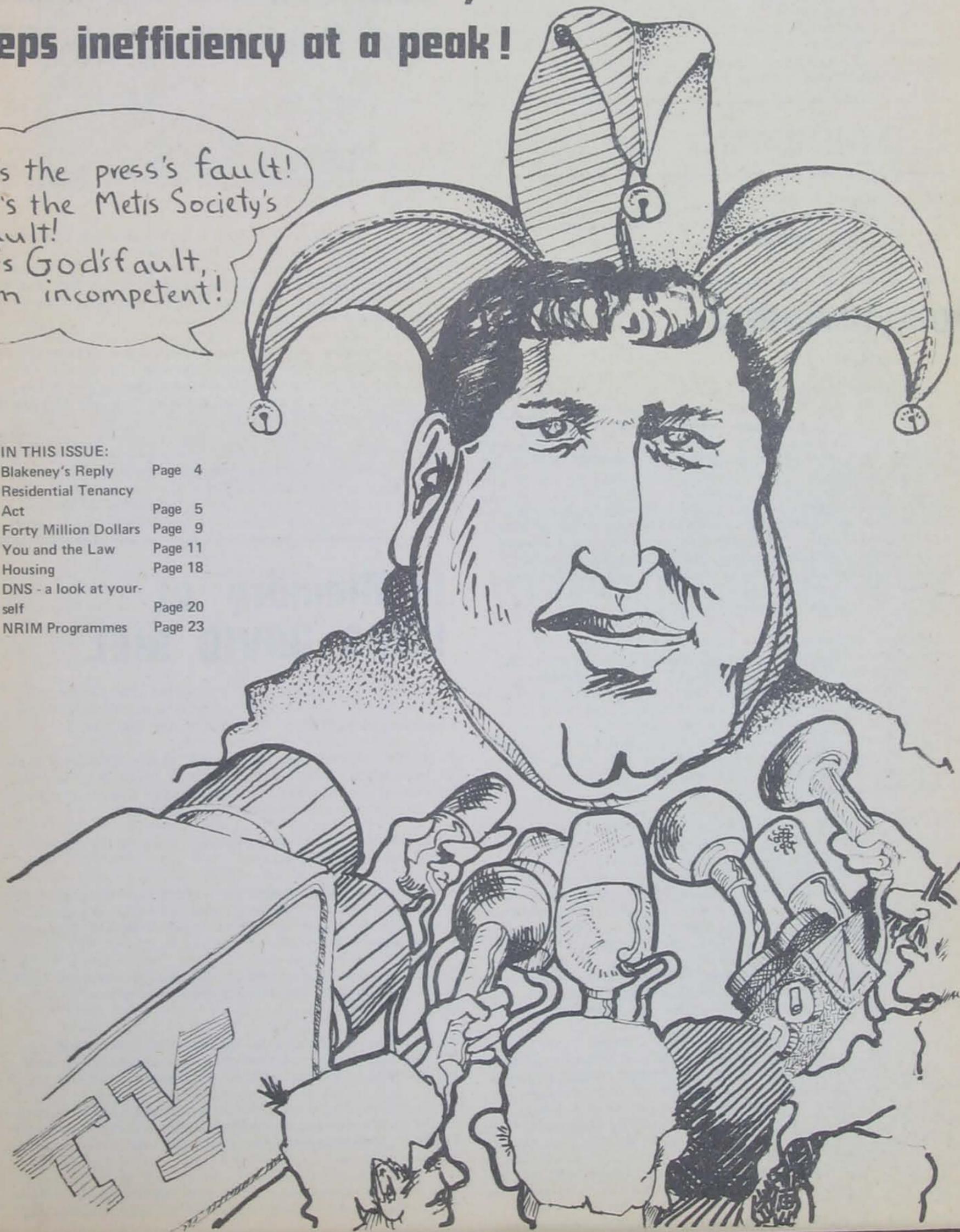
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## A press conference a week, keeps inefficiency at a peak!

It's the press's fault!  
It's the Metis Society's  
fault!  
It's God's fault,  
I'm incompetent!

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All articles in this paper are written by the Co-Editors; those not written by the Co-Editors will be so stated.

This publication does not assume responsibility for the contents of letters from readers or the statements made by people interviewed.

The Editors

## Caughnawaga

The Caughnawaga Reservation, part of the Iroquois Six Nation confederacy is just outside the city of Montreal, Quebec.

The Reservation is 6 miles long and 4 miles wide with a population of 6,000.

The Reservation appears at a first glance to be a prosperous well-to-do community in comparison to Reservations here in Saskatchewan. Even the old houses in Caughnawaga have a stately appearance about them. Many of the men work as steel workers and make very good wages. Underneath this prosperous exterior however, a situation of discontent and unrest is very real.

The Iroquois confederacy has never lost its Tribal Traditional Government, the center of strength being the Longhouse. Attempts by the Department of Indian Affairs to do away with the Longhouse have been many, one of which is the electoral system of an elected chief and Band Council under the Indian Act. It is very easy for the Band Chief and Council to forget their people and exercise the will of the Department of Indian Affairs for their own or government's purposes. This was shown in the recent Wounded Knee situation.

It was discovered by the people of Caughnawaga that the Band Council Chief and the council members were issuing Band numbers to people of total white ancestry. An Iroquois man or woman marrying outside of this reservation loses his or her rights as a citizen of Caughnawaga yet, white persons with no right whatsoever on the Reservation were being issued band numbers, consequently the native people began to object. Evictions were issued by the Longhouse to white residents on the Reserve. No evictions were given to people of mixed marriages or to Halfbreed or Metis. The Longhouse traditional law provides for protection of such native people under the Bear clan.

On the 15th day of October, 1973 2 to 3 hundred natives of the Warrior Society of the Longhouse and members of the American Indian Movement stormed the Quebec Police Force Headquarters in protest of the meddling of this police force in this matter of evicting white people off the Reservation. The QPF (Quebec Police Force) retaliated with tear gas which failed to drive back the Warrior Society. A hand to hand battle followed. The QPF retreated into 3 get-away cars however, 20 - 30 cops were left to fend for themselves and resorted to retreat across open fields to escape the anger of the Warrior Society and Supporters. Four police cars were turned over and demo-

lished. The angered crowd after severely damaging the police headquarters, continued to the Band Council Office called the MRA Building (Montreal Regional Agency) and commenced similar activities there.

Altogether, 21 Iroquois were charged with charges ranging from biting and molesting police officers, inciting a riot to destruction of property. Few immediate arrests were made, those arrested were released on bail. Court cases were to be heard before a special court session Saturday, November 3, 1973.

If these court cases do not have a favorable ending for the Iroquois Traditional Government more and worse violence can be expected.

There is one thing I would like to stress, contrary to news reports, not one Halfbreed or Metis or mixed marriage family were evicted from Caughnawaga. Our brothers and sisters are regarded with deep respect and locality.

## Last Public Hanging--1869?

To the editor of The Star: Aug. 22, 1973

I don't know why Ottawa insists on claiming the 1869 hanging of James Whelan, for the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as Canada's last public hanging "The Prince admires jail that's "home" (Aug 3).

After the rebellion in 1885, eight Indians were hanged for their part in the Frog Lake massacre.

The day the hangings took place (Nov. 27, 1885) all the Indian students at the Battleford Industrial School were taken out to witness the event.

Those hanged were: Kah Paypamahchuckways (Wandering Spirit), Pah Pah-Me-Kee-Sick (Walking The Sky), Manchoose (Bad Arrow), Kit-Ahwah-Ke-Ni (Miserable Man), Nahpase (Iron Body), A-Pis-Chas-Koos (Little Bear), Itka (Crooked Leg), Waywahnitch (Man Without Blood).

They were dropped into rough boxes and buried in a grave on the hillside facing the Saskatchewan River.

PETER F. FRANK  
Oakville

## In Memory of LOUIS DAVID RIEL

Dear Brother/Sister:

November 16th, 1885! What is it all about?

As a reminder to some of us, one of the greatest forefathers of the Metis people, Louis David Riel was hung in Regina on this day. He died after having fought for his people and descendants . . . US!

November 16th, 1973 was the 88th year since Louis David Riel died for us.

His life and death should be rightfully commemorated! Gabriel Dumont and all other Metis people who gave their lives at Batoche and Fish Creek should likewise be remembered.

Hopefully on November 16th, 1973 the people from each of our 104 locals remembered what this means to us as Metis peoples.

Since Louis David Riel is buried at St. Boniface, Manitoba, it is hoped that the Manitoba Metis Federation similarly commemorated this great man.

Furthermore, it is hoped that the Treaty Indians remembered this event since Poundmaker and Big Bear were likewise involved with the fight for our recognition and our rights.

Today we see the awakening of the Spirit of the Metis since once again we are part of the "RIS" OF THE METIS NATIONS".

## Blakeney's Reply to Hammersmith's letter



Dear Jerry:

Thank you for your letter of August 13, 1973.

I apologize for the long delay in answering your letter. The reasons are several. The letter did not reach my office until nearly the end of August. I was away on a lengthy holiday and arrived back in the office near the first of September. In addition, it took me some time to have an opportunity to read the material which you sent along.

I have read in detail your letter, the whole of your paper on Community Development and the DNS, and most or all of the other material which you forwarded.

May I say that I thought that the paper on Community Development and the DNS was an interesting and comprehensive statement which set out the conceptual theory by which you were guided and, inferentially, outlined the problems inherent in proceeding along those lines.

I would like to comment on a number of aspects in your letter. On page one at paragraph three, you attribute certain remarks to officials representing our government. If you would care to name any officials who are alleged to have made these remarks, I would be happy to pursue the matter further.

It is clear from your letter that you have a poor opinion of the motivation and competence of Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman. For my part, I do not share this poor opinion. This is not to suggest that in some instances better decisions might not have been made. I am sure that can be said of me, of you and of everyone else who works in the field of human relations. It is perhaps understandable that frictions might develop between you and Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman in view of your assessment of their competence and their motivation, which assessment may well have come through in the relations which existed between you and Messrs. Bowerman and Churchman. I am sure you will agree that it is entirely possible that Mr. Bowerman or Mr. Churchman might feel that you are a competent person and that many of your ideas on community development were good ideas and still feel that, in the interests of all concerned, the contractual relationship which previously existed should be terminated. I feel that this is no doubt the case in this instance.

I note you feel that Brian Cousins acted improperly in instructing Bernice Jacobson with respect to the material which should be carried on Northern News. Since Mr. Cousins assumes the responsibility for the content of the program, it seems to me that he should be able to have the final voice in selecting that content and that if Miss Jacobson is unwilling to accord to him that power of final selection then Miss Jacobson should properly seek employment elsewhere. This was apparently the conclusion she reached if, as you indicate, she asked that she be given seven days' notice of termination.

I have no doubt that Mr. Favel, Mr. Fosseneuve and Miss Jacobson are articulate, bilingual, politically aware and de-colonized as you indicate. What disturbs me somewhat is a tendency which I detect (perhaps wrongly) on your part to suggest that other people of similar racial extraction who may be equally articulate, equally bilingual and equally politically aware, are programmed yes-men because they may agree with the general policies of Messrs. Bowerman and Churchman at a time when Mr. Favel, Mr. Fosseneuve and Miss Jacobson disagree with these policies. There may be legitimate arguments as to the wisdom or lack of wisdom of the policies being pursued. I doubt whether it helps very much to attribute particular virtues to those people who disagree with the policies and to describe those who agree with the policies as "token Indians providing political window-dressing for D.N.S.".

I note that you feel that the state of political awareness of native people in every single northern community is far greater than it was a year ago and that it is growing every day. I hope that is true, and I make this comment knowing that some manifestations of such political awareness may not be easy for the government to respond to. I hope this awareness will be contributed to by the municipal elections which will soon be held across the North and by other activities of the government in the North.

It seems to me that it was always doubtful whether it would be possible to carry on a community development program of the type you describe by community development personnel who were actually employed by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. As you make clear, the Community Development Officer, according to your concept, must have no stake in government policy and the people must know that they have no stake in government policy. You are right in suggesting that this asks the politician to support a process which could result in the overthrow of his party and even the end of his own political career. What is perhaps more important, it asks a government administration to act in a way very different from the manner in which government administrations (and indeed other administrations) have almost invariably acted in the past. It is relatively easy for an administration to lay aside requirements for protocol, proper channels, etc. It is not so easy for a government administration to have some members who are normally part of a department spending almost all of their time in activities which can be interpreted as attacking the competence and motivation of fellow employees in the same department. That the operation of this proposal caused strain should be a surprise to nobody.

I had hoped that it might be possible to operate a community development program (as you define it) within the confines of government structure. That some problems have arisen in achieving this objective does not surprise me.

Some of your comments suggest that the success of the new department can be measured by whether or not it works itself out of a job. This is certainly partly true. One of the main objectives of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan was to develop in the North local government institutions and other institutions which would allow northerners to exercise locally the same control of their destiny as people in the south exercise locally. It was assumed, however, that there would still be a need for provincial government functions to be administered provincially in the North in the same way as they are required in the south. The Department of Northern Saskatchewan would, hopefully, be dismantled over time by transferring services back to program departments. But many of the functions now carried on by D.N.S. would, it was assumed, continue to be carried on either provincially, or partly provincially and partly locally. Some of the functions would, of course, be wholly administered locally. I emphasize that some of the functions now performed by D.N.S. would be administered locally and some would still be performed by government departments. Whether this would be by D.N.S. or other agencies would be decided later.

I am not sure that I fully follow the suggestion that to promote local government would be somehow to exclude responding to the needs felt by the communities and the priorities set by them. Perhaps I have not interpreted your statement on page nine quite fairly. In any case, I do not see the development of northern local government as in any way a development which would preclude the communities from pursuing the priorities set by them. Local government, after all, is a technique rather than a program.

## Blakeney's Reply

I have not commented on much of the material which you sent along. Much of it was interesting and worthy of comment but I did not wish to try your patience with further comments which are somewhat disjointed because of the fact that I have selected only some areas for attention.

The basic theme of your material is that the process of community development has a valuable role to play in the North. I agree with you. The process of social animation-type community development has its problems but very clearly also it has its role to play. I would anticipate that much of the community development work which has been proceeding under the D.N.S. will continue, some of it by persons employed by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and some of it by persons who are attached to other organizations such as the F.S.I. and the Metis Society of Saskatchewan.

I am sorry that the activities to date have led to the frictions which are apparently at hand. I believe that, as I indicated, the process will continue and that Northern Saskatchewan will develop in a way to permit all residents there much greater control over their own destiny and much better participation in all aspects of life in Saskatchewan.

I appreciated you forwarding to me the comprehensive material. I found it interesting and informative and I am sure that the work done in the North and which will be done, will produce results in the future in which all of us may be able to take some modest satisfaction.

I am sending a copy of this letter to some of the people who received copies of your letter. I have no wish to generate a controversy and accordingly I am refraining from sending copies to the press. My letter is not meant to be a debating "answer" but rather a comment on some of the real problems which you raised.

Best personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Allan Blakeney,  
Premier.

c.c. Hon G. R. Bowerman  
NDP M.L.A.s  
Mr. J. W. Churchman

## Letter from Mexico

EMBAJADA DE MEXICO  
Ottawa, Canada

September 20, 1973

Dear Sirs:

In answer to your telegram dated the 16th of this month in which you presented a petition to my Government in favour of Chilean political refugees, I am pleased to inform you that the President of Mexico, Mr. Luis Echeverria Alvarez, from the very beginning of the political events that have recently occurred in that Country, issued instructions to the effect that the Embassy of Mexico in Santiago should grant political asylum, upon request, by any Chilean citizen, in accordance with the established norms of international rights and humanitarian tradition which has always been Mexico's policy.

Yours very truly,

E. Rafael Urdaneta  
Ambassador of Mexico



## Recreation Program

Grant: \$125,000.00

Plans: Designed to organize recreation and sport in all areas of the Province for Native people. The Department will be paying for league fees, rental for facilities, and the hiring of instructors to instruct all sports in Native communities. The program is designed to promote the Native athlete towards Provincial and National competitions. The Recreation Department is now in the process of negotiating for equipment with the Service Clubs in the Southern part of the Province and the major business companies. We are also meeting with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan to arrange for the provision of equipment by DNS for Northern communities as we are spending \$60,000.00 in the North for the Native people. The Recreation Department of the MSS feels it is only fair that DNS provides its fair share toward Native athletes.

The Program is designed to follow the direction and needs of the local communities.

### PROGRESS TO DATE:

- (1) Hockey Leagues established in the North West Region in five different categories:
  1. Tom Thumb ages ... 6 - 10
  2. Pee-Wee ... 11 - 12
  3. Bantum ... 13 - 14
  4. Midget ... 15 - 16
  5. Senior & Mens Junior ... 16 & over
- (2) Figure Skating is being introduced in the North and South.
- (3) Other Recreation plans are being designed by all locals and submitted for approval.
- (4) Karate Instructions are being provided in Regina with plans underway to include other areas in the Province.
- (5) Assisting in organizing and supporting Native Boxing Clubs. Other areas are being planned for. Presently they are in Regina and Saskatoon only.
- (6) In process of planning 6th annual All Native Bonspiel on the 16th and 17th of February. More information will be available near the month of December.
- (7) The program is planning an all Native Bantum Hockey Team which will be entered in the Saskatchewan Winter Games to be held in North Battleford March 4 - 9, 1973. Also underway are plans to enter the Bantum league in International Hockey which is played in Kamloops, B.C. during the month of April.

Our sincere desire is to have Native athletes enter the World Olympics 1976, Montreal, Quebec.

# Recreation Program

## STAFF:

Jim Parisien .. Rec. Director  
 (Holiday Rent a car)  
 Maurice Blondeau .. Rec. Supervisor .. South  
 (Leased car)  
 Tom Roy .. Rec. Supervisor .. North area  
 Eldon Trottier .. Rec. Worker .. South West  
 Goldie Fisher .. Rec. Worker .. E. Central  
 Bruce Fiddler .. Rec. Worker .. W. Central  
 Patrick Ratt .. Rec. Worker .. North West  
 Gilbert Mercredi .. Rec. Worker .. Northern Area  
 Lawrence Johnson .. Secretary .. Ile a la Crosse  
 Brenda Turner .. Secretary .. Regina

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Lawrence Johnson  
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 Ile a la Crosse

## Residential Tenancy's Act

THIS IS ONLY A SUMMARY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE RELIED UPON AS SETTING-OUT THE LAW IN DETAIL. PERSONS WITH INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS SHOULD CAREFULLY READ THE ACT AND SEEK THE ADVICE OF A LAWYER IF POSSIBLE.

### THE RESIDENTIAL TENANCY'S ACT

#### (1973) SUMMARY

1. Q: To whom does the Act apply?

A: The Act applies only to certain landlords and tenants of residential premises. Residential premises are defined as buildings used for living accommodations such as houses, apartments, basement suites, duplexes, or other places that may be occupied by one or more individuals as a residence. Residential premises may include the location for a mobile home or trailer used for a place to live, and, may apply whether or not the landlord also supplied a trailer.

However, the Act excludes certain types of accommodation, depending on how many buildings are rented out by a landlord, and for the purpose for which they are used. The Act does not apply to the following:

- (1) Premises that are used for business purposes where there is also living accommodation attached if both the business premises and the attached living area are under one lease;
- (2) Lodging provided by a hotel, motel, club, salvation army, Canada West, the Young Men's Christian Association, or the Young Women's Christian Association;
- (3) Any building or a place to live that has two parts and the landlord occupies one of the parts as his place of residence, in other words, a house with a basement suite or a duplex where the landlord lives in a part of the house or in one half of the duplex, is not covered by the Act;

(4) A house owned by a landlord where it is the only premise that the landlord rents out to people;

(5) Lodging provided in nursing homes or any other premises used for residential premises that are excluded by the government from the coverage of the Residential Tenancy's Act.

2. Q: Does the Act create a different legal relationship than the previous Landlord and Tenant Act?

A: Yes. Under the old law, the law of property applied; under the new Act, the law of contract applies.

3. Q: What difference does this make?

A: Before, if a tenant moved out, there was, in most cases, no obligation on the landlord to find a new tenant to rent a suite or house for the rest of a period of the lease, the landlord could sue for the rent.

Under the new Act there is an obligation on the landlord to cut down his losses and to attempt to find new tenants.

4. Q: What does the Act say about written leases?

A: The Act says a lease may be a written or a spoken agreement but that where there is a written agreement, the agreement must be delivered to the tenant within twenty days of the date of signing.

5. Q: What about written leases that are in existence when the Act becomes effective?

A: There is an obligation on the part of the landlord to deliver, to the tenant, within sixty days after the coming into force of the act, a copy of the previous written lease.

6. Q: What happens if the landlord does not deliver a copy of the written agreement?

A: The tenant's duty to the landlord to pay rent is suspended, until the landlord delivers a copy of the lease.

7. Q: Under the new Act, can the landlord seize and sell goods of the tenant if the tenant does not pay the rent?

A: No. If the Act applies to the particular tenant, the landlord may not seize and sell goods for arrears in rent under the new Act.

8. Q: Can the landlord demand from the tenant a written statement that the premises are in good condition before the tenant moves in?

A: No.

9. Q: Does a landlord have to repair such things as heating equipment, hallways, etc.?

A: (1) The landlord must keep in a healthy state and in good repair the common areas used by all the tenants (e.g. hallways);

(2) He must keep in "good, safe and tenable state of repair" services such as continuous heating, hot and cold water, power, and other services installed in the building that are required to be supplied by the landlord under the Agreement between the landlord and tenant. This section of the Act is not clear as to whether the landlord must keep in repair, things like rugs and walls. It only speaks about heating, power and other services installed in the building.

10. Q: What happens if the landlord does not supply the services mentioned?

A: If the equipment which is failing to provide the service is under the control of the landlord (e.g. not the responsibility of the city or the power corporation, etc.) and if service is not restored within 48 hours, then the tenant may reduce his payment "for the period of such

# Residential Tenancy's Act

discontinuance by one-tenth, for each occasion on which a service is discontinued or by such other amount as may be agreed upon by the landlord and the tenant". This section is not clear and will no doubt be interpreted by the courts.

11. Q: Does the Act say anything about the landlord's duty to repair and maintain the premises?

A: Yes. As long as the residential premises are not destroyed to such an extent as to be uninhabitable during the time when the tenants are in it, the landlord must "maintain and keep in a good state of repair and fit for habitation, use and enjoyment", the residential premises. The section further states that even if the place was in a state of non-repair when the tenant moved in, the landlord must repair. The landlord must also keep in good repair all fixtures that are supplied by the landlord, under the agreement or that are added after the agreement, and if reasonable wear and tear wears out fixtures, the landlord must still replace them.

12. Q: What can a tenant do if a landlord does not repair the premises?

A: The tenant may apply to a Judge and the Judge may order that the repair be carried out.

13. Q: Does the Act say anything about room and board?

A: Yes.  
 (1) Provided the landlord rents out more than four rooms to boarders, the Act applies;  
 (2) A landlord must maintain "a wholesome standard of board and reasonable attendances including the service as required to keep the rooms and fixtures leased in a condition fit for human use, occupation and enjoyment." This fancy wording will have to be interpreted by the courts, but it seems to mean that proper facilities for board must be supplied.

14. Q: What is the tenant's responsibility as far as keeping the premises clean?

A: The tenant is responsible for the ordinary cleanliness of the place rented and is also responsible for the repair and damage caused by any wilful or negligent act of the tenant or any part who the tenant allows to use the premises.

15. Q: Does the tenant have any obligation not to make noise or other disturbance?

A: Yes. The Act states that a tenant shall not make any "noxious, offensive noise" or use the premises for purposes which create a "nuisance or disturbance to other persons in the same building".

16. Q: What happens if the tenant does do the things stated above?

A: The landlord must request the tenant to stop doing the act complained of. If the tenant does the same thing over again or continues doing the thing objected to, the tenant may be given seven days notice to leave. If the tenant does not leave, the landlord must apply to a magistrate to have the tenant evicted. The magistrate will see that the tenant gets notice of the hearing and the tenant may speak at the hearing. If it is found that the tenant must leave, the magistrate will order the sheriff to put out the tenant.

17. Q: Can a tenant rent a place to another tenant if there is still some time left to run on a lease?

A: Yes, provided the tenant gets consent from the landlord. The Act says that the landlord shall not refuse to allow the tenant to re-rent the premises provided that the new arrangement is a reasonable one.

18. Q: When can the landlord enter the tenant's dwelling?

A: (1) If the tenant has given the landlord notice that he is leaving, the landlord has the right to show the premises to a prospective tenant during reasonable hours;  
 (2) At any other time the landlord must give at least twenty-four hour's written notice to the tenant, if he wishes to come into the premises unless there is some emergency. However, emergency is not defined in the Act. A landlord cannot give notice to come in on a Sunday, a holiday or during a temporary absence of the tenant.

19. Q: Can the landlord or tenant change the locks?

A: No, not without the consent of the other party.

20. Q: Can the landlord make a deal with certain businessmen that they should have the right to sell or peddle goods to people living in the landlord's premises?

A: No.

21. Q: If a tenant leaves before his lease is up, is the landlord required to try to get another tenant to replace the one who moved?

A: Yes. A landlord must cut down his losses by trying to get a new tenant into the premises.

22. Q: Can the landlord, during the lease, lessen the services required under the Act, such as heating, lighting, cold or hot water, or lessen the area rented or the equipment supplied?

A: No, unless the landlord applied to a Judge and the Judge allows him to do so.

23. Q: Can a landlord stop political candidates from coming on to the property?

A: No. Political candidates running for local, school board, municipal government or the provincial legislature or the House of Commons, may come on to the premises.

24. Q: Can the landlord raise the rent?

A: Yes. The landlord can raise the rent but he must give the following notices:

- (1) If the agreement is on a week to week basis, three weeks notice of a rent increase must be given to the tenant;  
 (2) If a tenant's agreement is on a monthly basis, or on a yearly basis, the landlord must give three month's notice of rent increases to the tenant. The tenant and the landlord may agree to a longer period of notice to be given to the tenant but three months is the minimum notice that must be given.

The tenant must, within ten days of receiving the increase notice, notify the landlord in writing that he accepts the rent increase. If he does not, the tenancy agreement ends at the end of the third month (or the third week, as the case may be) after the notice and the tenant must leave.

25. Q: If there is a lease with other provisions in it than are covered in the Act, must a landlord give the tenant notice of a breach to provisions?

A: Yes. One of the terms of every agreement is that if there is a term of an agreement (not stipulated in the Act) which is broken, either party must give notice to the other of the alleged breach by the other party.

26. Q: Can a landlord require a tenant to deliver postdated cheques or other types of security for payment of future rent?

A: No.

27. Q: How much notice must be given by either party to a lease?

# Residential Tenancy's Act

A: (1) If the agreement between the landlord and the tenant is on a weekly basis, a week's notice must be given and notice must be given not later than the last day of the week.

The notice will be effective on the last day of the immediately following week. A week does not necessarily mean a calendar week. A week shall be, unless agreed between the landlord and the tenant, from the day which the rent under the agreement is payable;

(2) If the agreement is on a monthly basis, a month's notice must be given by each party. The month does not necessarily mean a calendar month. Unless agreed differently between a landlord and a tenant, the month begins on the date when the rent is due. Notice must be on the day before the rent is due;

(3) If the agreement is for a year, sixty days' notice before the end of the year must be given. A year does not necessarily mean a calendar year and the year begins on the day on which the tenant was first entitled to move into the premises.

28. Q: What can a landlord do if a tenant is behind in the rent?

A: If a tenant is behind in the rent for thirty days or more, the landlord may give seven days' notice to move out. The landlord must send a notice stating the date on which the rent was due and the amount of rent that is due at the time of the sending of the notice.

29. Q: If a landlord supplies a place to live as a part of a person's employment, are the rules different?

A: Generally, yes, as the tenant must move out seven days after he ceases to work for the landlord.

30. Q: Can a landlord charge a damage deposit?

A: Yes. The landlord may charge a damage deposit equal to one-half of the monthly rental. However, the total damage deposit must not exceed \$75.00. For example, a suite which rented for \$100.00 would require a damage deposit of \$50.00; a suite renting for \$150.00 would require a damage deposit of \$75.00; and, a suite renting for \$200.00 would still only require a damage deposit of \$75.00.

If the agreement is on a weekly basis then the damage deposit is the amount of one week's rent.

31. Q: Must the landlord pay interest on the damage deposit?

A: Yes. The landlord must hold the money for the tenant and must pay the tenant interest at the rate of five per cent. The landlord is only required to pay out the interest when it reaches a total of \$10.00. Every time \$10.00 is accumulated, it must be paid out to the tenant.

32. Q: Can the landlord invest the money that he holds on behalf of the tenant?

A: Yes, only in certain limited investments covered by another Act of the legislature or through a bank or trust company or credit union.

33. Q: Can a person to whom the tenant owes money garnishee the landlord who is holding the tenant's security deposit?

A: No.

34. Q: What happens to the damage deposit when the tenant moves out?

A: The landlord is required, within ten days

after the tenant moves out, to pay the damage deposit to the tenant. If the landlord intends to keep a part of the damage deposit, he must within five days after the agreement date is over, serve a notice of his claim against the tenant's damage deposit on the tenant and the notice must say why the landlord is keeping the money.

If the tenant does not give his consent in writing to the landlord to keep the portion of the security deposit, the landlord must:

No later than ten days after the landlord has given written notice to the tenant of his claim on the security deposit:

(1) pay the security deposit to the Mediation Board, plus interest, AND;

(2) apply to a Judge to set a date for a hearing and serve a copy of the appointment upon the Board and the tenant.

A hearing is held and the Judge makes a decision. The decision is served on the Board who is holding the money. They pay it to whomever the Judge has decided should receive it.

35. Q: What if the landlord does not follow the above steps?

A: The Act says the Board shall automatically pay out the damage deposit to the tenant.

The landlord may also be fined under the Act for not carrying out his duties.

36. Q: Does the Act apply to landlord and tenant agreements in effect at the time when the Act becomes in force?

A: Yes.

37. Q: Does the Act apply if a new landlord takes over the premises?

A: Yes. A new landlord is bound by the agreement between the tenant and the old landlord. This applies to security or damage deposits and all terms of the agreement between the tenant and the new landlord.

con't ... page 8

## How many Riels exist ?

*How many other Riels exist in Canada, beyond the fringe of accepted conduct, driven to believe that this country offers no answer to their needs and no solution to their problems? How many of us understand the loneliness, the sense of futility of such a man? How many of us are willing to concede, that future historians, in chronicling the events of our lives, may choose to emphasize and applaud the activities, not of the privileged majority but of some little-known leader of an unpopular minority?*

*For me this is the lesson of Louis Riel. For me this is the reason why we are here.*

*A democratic society and system of government, while among the grandest of human concepts, are among the most difficult to implement. In a Democracy it is all too easy for the majority to forget the rights of the minority, and for a remote and powerful Government to ignore its protests.*

*It is all too easy, should disturbances erupt, to crush them in the name of law and order. We must never forget that, in the long run, a Democracy is judged by the way the majority treats the minority. Louis Riel's battle is not yet won.*

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU in Regina, Oct. 2, 1968

# Residential Tenancy's Act

38. Q: Can the landlord demand more than one month's rent in advance?
- A: The landlord cannot demand rent that will become due on a future date. In other words, the Act appears to say that a tenant is only obliged to pay rent for the weekly or monthly period as it becomes due on the first day of that period.
39. Q: What court and what Judge decides cases resulting from disputes between landlords and tenants of residential premises?
- A: A Judge of the Magistrate's Court is the Judge that decides questions under the new Act. If there is a dispute about damage deposits, eviction or other matters mentioned above, the Judge sets a day for a hearing and a notice of that date to be given to the parties involved. The parties may call witnesses and after the witnesses are heard, the Judge makes a decision.
40. Q: Are there any costs that must be paid?
- A: There is a \$5.00 fee payable to the Court but no other costs can be charged against any party.
41. Q: What other powers does a Judge have?
- A: If a Judge finds that a tenant is being evicted because of a complaint he has made to the Mediation Board or to another government agency about his treatment, or because the tenant has attempted to enforce his rights under the new Act, or, if he finds that the landlord has broken a term of the Act, the Judge may give the tenant compensation or may order the landlord to do certain things to remedy the situation.
42. Q: What if the tenant is not satisfied with the decision of the Judge of the Magistrate's Court?
- A: The tenant may appeal to the District Court and a trial may be had and new evidence can be submitted; a lawyer will be required.
43. Q: Can a landlord and a tenant agree to have a dispute arbitrated?
- A: Yes. There are detailed provisions under the Act for this.
44. Q: What else may happen if a landlord or "other person" does not comply with the Act?
- A: The Act has provisions for a Judge to fine or imprison or to do both to persons not complying with the Act. For example, a landlord who uses the security deposits which he holds for his own use or a use not allowed by the Act, may be fined up to \$300.00 or put in jail for a period up to three months or both.
- Also, if a landlord does not demolish a building or carry-out repairs as ordered by a Judge and then re-rents the premises, he may receive the same punishment as set-out above.
- A tenant or tenants may also complain to the Minister of Consumer Affairs who has power under the Act to investigate and to take action in a higher court.
45. Q: Can the government under the Act, establish a standard form agreement to be used in all cases?
- A: By the power given to the Cabinet to make regulations under the Act, a standard form agreement could be made mandatory for all tenancy agreements. To-date, no standard form agreement has been made.
46. Q: In what way must notices be given?

A: If a landlord wants to give a notice to a tenant, he must put it in writing and deliver it personally to the tenant, unless he gets permission from a Judge to do it some other way.

If a tenant wants to give notice to a landlord, he may do it in one of two ways:

- (1) Give the written notice personally to the landlord;
- (2) Mail it by ordinary mail to the landlord at his address which is required to be posted in a common area (hallway, etc.) of the residential premises. The notice will take effect on the third day after it is mailed. A registered letter would be preferable, as the tenant would have the registration slip to prove on what day he mailed the letter.

Note: Any eviction proceedings or disputes over damage deposits which are still unsettled before the Act comes into force shall be determined by the rules under the new Act.

47. Q: How does a person go about going to court or have a hearing set by the provincial Mediation Board?

A: If a tenant felt that a landlord was not keeping the premises in a good state of repair he would contact the Small Claims Court Secretary for rules, forms and procedures. The Secretary will assist in filling out forms.

#### SMALL CLAIMS COURTS:

Regina	Saskatoon
527-7651	652-4051
2425 Victoria Avenue	520 Spadina Cres. E.

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SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH





## FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

Linda Finlayson      NEWSPAPER VIEWPOINT

A recent press release stated that the Federal Government of Canada gave the German Military Forces a grant of 40 million dollars for Military Training programs for German soldiers in Shilo, Saskatchewan.

The rationalization behind this peace-front attempt by the Canadian Government was, I believe, an exchange for the sustaining of Canadian NATO troops in Germany.

My first reaction to this press release was one of anger, then of indignation and protest and finally of disillusionment.

We have in Saskatchewan, 90,000 people of Indian ancestry. These people, of which I am one, are not considered Indians, they are not considered white people, but are shunned by both ethnic groups. These people are known as Metis or Halfbreeds. For many years these people were neglected by both Federal and Provincial Governments. After the suppression of the Riel Rebellion of 1885, our people were left to fend for themselves as best they could, with no land they could call their own, with only the watchful eye of the R.C.M.P. as the only indication that the Government of Canada realized we were in existence. The purpose of the R.C.M.P. in relation to the Metis was and is to insure that never again would our people reach such a point in strength that we would be able to fight for our rights as our ancestors did in 1885. The only time our people were acknowledged was during the two world wars when our people were called upon, with the rest of Canadians to contribute to the fighting forces of Canada overseas. Many, many of our people volunteered, happy to do something for the country we all love. It is interesting to note that the casualties and losses of the Indian people were the highest of any ethnic origin fighting for Canada.

After the wars, things continued as before for the Metis, the vallant and brave Metis returned to civil life as the ignored and underprivileged with no legal rights of any kind. The progress in Canada, post-war were expedient, however, the Metis were left behind in the dust. Our people did and do not have the economic stability to acquire land or the schooling to develop technologically. We live on road allowances until the Government decides to build roads, then we have to move; we live on reservations, until the Chief decides there is no longer room; we live as squatters on bushlands that belong to the Crown but are leased to some big corporation from the United States, when they decide to commence timber cutting and pulp operations, we must again move - after all they do have the lease to the timber rights, and we Metis Canadians must move off this land as it is more rightfully the land of the U.S. Corporation than it is ours.

Our people, the greater number of whom live in the remote areas of Northern Saskatchewan, rely on hunting, fishing, and trapping for their livelihood. Those in the South are utilized to fill sub-standard jobs that are equally sub-standard in pay. Welfare is our only alternative.

Only under highly pressurized proposals are the Metis of Saskatchewan granted any funding to overcome the dismal situation they find themselves in. Because countless programs endorsed by every major political party known to Canada have failed in relation to the Metis, the Metis have been labelled by governments as shiftless and irresponsible and are catagorized as the Disadvantaged and Disabled. Governments never stop to think that perhaps their programs were irrelevant and inadequate in terms of the culture and needs of the Metis people.

The only tool the Metis in Saskatchewan have in battling, and a battle it is, for independence, is the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. Through this organization, our people are becoming politicized as they endeavor to escape the

paternalistic and colonialistic web of the Provincial and Federal Governments. For years the Liberal, Conservative and Socialist Parties have utilized the Metis people as a political football. They have utilized the Metis people as an undeveloped peoples to receive huge sums of money from the Federal Government, monies which never reach our people but, support huge circles of civil servants and bureaucrats who live as parasites off a struggling animal.

The present Provincial Government of Saskatchewan under the NDP Party has set up the Department of Northern Saskatchewan known in short as the DNS. This department controls all aspects of life in Northern Saskatchewan and is to the Metis of Northern Saskatchewan, who incidently are the majority in the North, as the Department of Indian Affairs is to the Treaty Indians. D.N.S. has received 18 million dollars on which to develop primarily the Metis people. Only a few thousand dollars actually reach our people and that money is received through welfare. The rest of the money is spent on administration run by an entire town of white southern civil servants and bureaucrats. Not one Metis person is in a decision making position in this department. The original policy of this department was to involve the Metis in the legislation and government that controls him, but, any attempt of personnel in this department to carry out this policy leads to dismissal. Economic Development has been promised to our people through this department but, the cases when the exact opposite occurs are countless and recorded fact. The Metis of Northern Saskatchewan were promised 625 new houses this year which in itself barely scratches the surface of the housing needs in Northern Saskatchewan. It will be a wonder if 65 of these houses will be built, at the same time, houses are being built immediately for white civil servants and bureaucrats from the south.

Trapping, Hunting and Fishing, the main livelihood of the Metis people in Northern Saskatchewan is being directed by DNS in such a way that our people go into debt rather than make a profit. The benefactors are the Hudson Bay Company and white private store owners, and the Provincial Government. Many of our people who make a living from the wildlife resources, are forced to live on welfare for a greater part of the year. This brings about the fact that the cost of living in the north is up to 60% higher than the cost of living in the south, yet the welfare rates remain the same, even though this point has been realized by the Provincial Government over two years ago. By the same token, white southern civil servants and bureaucrats from the south receive a northern allowance that compensates for this high cost of living when they commence work in the north.

The mortality rate of our children in Northern Saskatchewan is three times that of the provincial average, the life expectancy is ten to twenty years below that of southern people, yet the Government is doing nothing about the medical services available in the north. There are only two hospitals in Northern Saskatchewan, one hospital must serve 155,000 square miles.

The jail population in Saskatchewan is 75% to 95% Native people, yet we comprise only 10% of the total population of Saskatchewan. Most of the problem arises out of out-dated laws, interpretation of laws by R.C.M.P. against Native people not for their benefit, alcohol problems which result from social and economic inadequacies are the cause of a great percentage of the crimes, and fines for misdemeanors which are totally out of reach of the Metis person. Nothing is being done to rectify these things. There is no such thing as a parole service in Northern Saskatchewan. The Government receives thousands of dollars from liquor taxes from the North, yet there is no Rehabilitation Centres or Programs to combat the outcome of alcohol in a socially and economically impoverished area.

I could go on and on about the shortcomings of the Provincial and Federal Governments in relation to the Metis, however, this by now should give you an idea that any attempts made to rectify and improve the conditions in Northern Saskatchewan are totally obsolete or non-existent.

How does this relate to the press release first mentioned? How can a Government supposedly comprised of Human Beings act in such a monstrous and inhuman manner. \$40 million dollars spent on German Military excursions which in the end is a specialized training program in killing human beings. \$40 million dollars on death, when 10% of the population of Saskatchewan is struggling to live. \$40 million dollars on people who our Metis people fought against in the Second World War yet we receive no thanks for that, let alone \$40 million dollars.

## FORTY MILLION DOLLARS

I must conclude that I am thoroughly disillusioned in the Government of this Country to which I belong. In the name of democracy and Freedom, I have seen Colonialization, Exploitation, Brutality, Degradation of a race of people. I have seen Inhumanity in its worst degree. You may tell me to look on the bright side of it, look at all the good things they have done. My friend, any good that the Provincial or Federal governments have done in Saskatchewan have not been for the purpose of benefitting the Metis people. The wrong and mistakes these governments have done to our people are many and inexcusable. \$40 million dollars to the Metis people would enable us to become independent economically, which is the basis to all other aspects of life yet, I doubt we shall ever see such an amount of money. We may feel good however, at knowing we are supporting countless number of white civil servants and bureaucrats by living in poverty. Sleep well, brother and sister, try not to think of the oppressed, try not to think of the Metis in Saskatchewan, it is easier to think of the starving in Biafra, the suppressed in Chile, the Murdered in Viet Nam, than it is to think of the oppressed, starving and murdered in Saskatchewan, Canada.



### GREETINGS from THE INDIAN & METIS FRIENDSHIP CENTRE

Our new Program Director, Mr. Bill Campone has lost no time in starting our Winter Sports Program. In September our Youth (Ages 10 - 16 yrs.) have been bowling at Hunter's Bowl Arena, 304 1st Avenue South, with a turnout of 30 young people. We are enjoying a good competitive League of 6 teams every Saturday afternoon at 1:00 p.m.

Also in the month of September, a 6 team League was formed for the Adult population of the Centre, who bowl at 7:00 p.m., Sundays at Hunter's Bowl Arena. We have had excellent response to these two sports.

On October 20th, we started training for our Sr. Men's Hockey team at the Saskatoon Exhibition Stadium. With a turnout of 22 players, we are looking forward to a good season, and hopefully to find some opposition from our neighbouring towns and Friendship Centres: (We take on - All Challengers). Our Youth teams will commence approximately, November 15th, 1973, due to lack of ice facilities.

Also taking advantage of the Centres facilities, we are enjoying much success in our other programs. Our Boxing Team held a 20 Bout Boxing Card, Saturday November 3rd, 1973, 7:00 p.m. This event being our first effort turned out, a success! Many thanks to Claude Petit, Trainer, and his fine young family of Boxers. We want to take this opportunity to send out a vote of "Thanks" to the young fighters who conducted themselves as fine young sportsmen, who showed a lot of (Guts, Heart, and Sportsmanship). Although worthy opponents in the Ring, we witnessed, how fine a relationship can be enjoyed by people who show respect for their fellowmen. We seen them fight their hearts out in the ring, and after shaking hands with their opponent sat down together to enjoy a coke. Perhaps a lot of us could take a long look at our young people like the latter and take a DAMN GOOD LESSON from them. THANK YOU, BOYS for a real fine show. TIP OF THE HAT TO YOU ALL from ALL OF US at the Centre.

### FROM THE SOCIAL COLUMN

On September 27th, 1973, we held a dance in our Centre which proved very successful, financially, and socially. We had a fine turnout and we did it again on October 29th, 1973, Hallowe'en Dance, with the same pleasing results.

At a recent meeting we were approached by a group of five young boys who have musical talents which they felt that they were quite capable of forming a Dance Band. After careful scrutiny, the Board of Directors with the approval of the general membership decided to purchase on a rental purchase basis, the Instruments and Sound Equipment required to get them on their way. After a number of practising sessions, we hired them to play for our Hallowe'en Dance. They did a tremendous job of it all, proved themselves professionals in the entertainment field, their Debut was most successful; and you will be hearing more from these boys. They have chosen an appropriate name for their Band, "The Red Feather". In the future, should your area require a Band, we would be most appreciative if you would give this group a try. You can contact them through our Centre. GOOD LUCK! "Red Feather" FROM ALL OF US.

As a footnote to all this, we would like to convey our wishes to ALL CENTRES for a prosperous, and successful winter.

Yours In Friendship,

BILL CAMPONE  
Program Director

## Camsell Portage

CAMESELL PORTAGE receives POWER .... Linda Finlayson

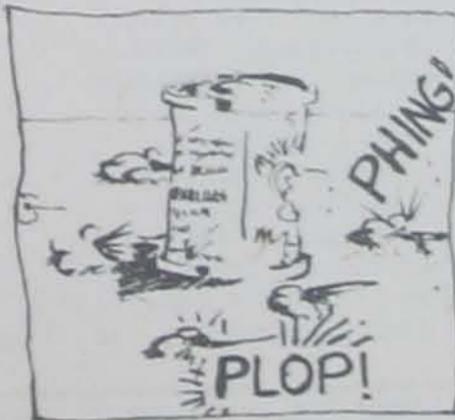
Electrical services will be extended to Camsell Portage this year. Camsell Portage is on the North Shore of Lake Athabasca 20 miles from Uranium City.

This accomplishment may well be contributed to the work and pressurizing of Germaine Powder, Metis Society Local President.

This is a \$65,000 project including a 50 Kilowatt generating unit, five 5,000 gallon fuel tank, diesel fuel, buildings, poles and associated hardware.

All crew members will be hired through the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. 16 residences and a school will be serviced by this project.

(Information obtained from Leader Post and Ray Jones, MSS Fieldworker, Uranium City).



C. B. B. B.

# - YOU and the Law

## V.

### DEBT

Today's slogan seems to be "enjoy now, pay later". The problem arises when those debts come due and you cannot pay. This is the first of four articles on debt in which we will try to let you know what you should look for when you are borrowing and what you should know after you do borrow.

The most common methods for people to get into debt now a-days are through credit cards and loan companies. Under statute, before the credit card company can extend credit, it must inform you what percentage interest you will have to pay and, where applicable, what the minimum charge in dollars and cents is. Loan companies must clearly inform you in writing what you are receiving; the cost of borrowing expressed as one sum in dollars and cents; the percentage annual interest rate; the basis upon which additional charges, if any, are to be made in the event of default and the amounts, if any, included for insurance or official fees. With all this provided for you, think about what they will mean, before you sign those papers.

If you do sign and cannot meet the payments, then generally the following cannot be taken by creditors: the things necessary for a person to keep his business, trade or farm going within fairly specific limits; household articles to the extent of \$2,000.00; the clothing necessary for a debtor and his family, plus sufficient produce which would when sold, provide food and fuel for them until the next harvest; the buildings or trailer or portable shop occupied by the debtor and the land they are on to the extent of \$16,000.00; the homestead to the extent of 160 acres.

An article is now exempt if you have given a mortgage on it and the creditor is foreclosing on it or if the article forms the subject matter of the judgement against you.

## VI.

### BANKRUPTCY

Most people know that to say a person has gone bankrupt means that he has gone belly-up financially. What a lot of people do not realize is that you have to have a fair amount of money before you can afford to go bankrupt unless you qualify for the Poor Debtor Program under the Bankruptcy Act.

Bankruptcy is a legal means by which a person who is unable to meet his debts may be released from the burden of them. To start bankruptcy proceedings, a person must turn over the legal right to almost all his property to either a licenced trustee or, if the debtor qualifies for the Poor Debtor Program, to the federal trustee for Saskatchewan. The property which is generally exempt is: personal clothing, up to \$2,000.00 worth of household furnishings, farm products of a value sufficient to provide food and heating for the family until next harvest, agricultural equipment needed to run the farm, a motor vehicle where it is necessary for conducting one's business, books of a professional manner, tools of a trade up to \$2,000.00 worth, a homestead (160 acres) and a primary residence of a value up to \$16,000.00. The trustee then handles the assigned property so that he can do as much as possible to satisfy the bankrupt's creditors. Unless the debtor (the bankrupt) qualifies for the services of the Federal Trustee under the Poor Debtor Program he must pay for the services of a licenced trustee (ie. a Trust Company) Trustees usually require a deposit of several hundred dollars in advance. To be allowed to go bankrupt a person must owe at least \$1,000.00 and the total value of all the property he owns must be less than the amount of money he owes; he must be insolvent. The court has to give permission before a person can formally go into bankruptcy, and the court will not do so unless a trustee has been obtained.

The services of the federal trustee under the Poor Debtor's Program are available to individuals, who are not self-employed, who cannot afford a private trustee, and who do not earn more than \$3,000.00 per year if single, \$5,000.00 if married without children, and so on. The debtor who qualified for this program only has to pay an amount of money which cannot exceed \$50.00 to the trustee to cover the cost of contacting all of his creditors. The federal trustee can be contacted by writing to 404 Derrick Building, 1825 McIntyre Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 2R2.

After the bankrupt person has obtained a trustee and assigned the required portion of his property over to him, there are a number of other legal steps to be gone through before the bankrupt can be freed completely of his debts. Your trustee can explain these steps to you. The whole process takes about one year.

The federal government program has made it easier for people to go bankrupt. But bankruptcy is not something which should be applied for unless one has given the matter very serious thought. It may have a negative effect on your credit rating.

## VII.

### DEBT CONSOLIDATION AND THE MEDIATION BOARD

This article is for the person who is having difficulty with his debt payments. The Provincial Mediation Board may help in this situation. This article deals with only one aspect of the board's operation, debt consolidation. You have probably heard ads on television where some loan company tells you to consolidate your debts into one monthly, manageable sum. Well this is what a consolidation order does, except at a lower interest rate and these payments really are manageable.

Consolidation proceedings occur after receipt of a written application from a debtor. The application fee is \$10.00 and the application form is available at the sheriff's office in the Court House which is also the place where you make your application. It is in the form of an affidavit in which you give a detailed picture of your financial position. After he receives the application, the sheriff will review your position and settle on the amounts he thinks you can pay each month and when and how long you will have to pay them until all the creditors you have listed are paid off. These payments are made to the court which then divides it amongst the creditors. The sheriff then sets a date for hearing any objections by creditors and notifies the creditors you have listed, of the application and the date for objections. If objections are made then the sheriff rules on them at the hearing. The sheriff then issues the consolidation order.

A consolidation order is legally a judgement in favour of your creditor's and in effect replaces your debts. It is a flexible thing and it is possible, through the sheriff, to add new creditors later on or to vary the payments as your financial position changes.

The above is only meant to be a general outline and consolidation of this exact type is not always available. For instance, it is not available for business debts. But if you are having problems, them maybe the sheriff is the man to talk to. He may be contacted at the Court House in Prince Albert or Saskatoon.



# Locals and Contacts

1. Qu'Appelle	George Klyne	54. Kindersley	
2. Indian Head	Henry Poitras	55. Blejennie	George Pritchard
3. Crooked Lake	Nora Desjarlais	56. Christopher Lake	Sandy Settee
4. Abernethy	Dorothy Fayant	57. Wadena	Brian Campeau
5. Green Lake	Gilbert McKay	58. Archerwill	Clarence Campeau
6. Fort Qu'Appelle	Morris Amyotte	59. Big River	Betty Geisbrecht
7. Prince Albert	Wilfred McKay	60. Carragana	Rose Campeau
8. Lestock	Mable Gibson	61. Debden/Erinferry	Ernest Vandale
9. Regina	Alice Vilbrunt	62. Buffalo Narrows	Pierre Chartier
10. Duck Lake	Rose Fleury	63. Allan	Audrey Houle
11. Saskatoon	Clarence Trotchie	64. Leoville	Albert LaRocque
12. Maple Creek	Wayne McKay	65. Dillon/Michel	
13. Yorkton	Verna Desnomie	Village	Roderick Janvier
14. Hudson Bay	Bernice Simpson	66. Crutwell	
15. Melville	Clifford Pelletier	67. Dore Lake/	
16. Malonosa	Harry Pruden	Slade Lake	Richard LaFleur
17. Willow Bunch	George McGillis	68. Dorintosh	Danny Arnold
18. Lloydminster		69. Pinehouse	Nap Sanderson
19. La Ronge	Edward Irving	70. St. George Hills	Ernest Janvier
20. Timber Bay	Alice Lavalley	71. Pearceland	Joe Blyan
21. Ile a la Crosse	Vital Morin	72. Livelong	Dave Malboef
22. Melfort	Ernie Sauve	73. St. Walbert	
23. Stanley Mission	Geroge McLod	74. Makwa	Theresa Tourand
24. Punnichy		75. Glaslyn	Bernard Morin
25. Estevan	Elida Ferguson	76. McDowall	Wayne Whitford
26. Craven		77. Leask	Willard Dicus
27. Cochin	Harry Delorme	78. Love	Leo Arcand
28. St. Louis	Oscar Regnier	79. Camsell Portage	Germaine Powder
29. Regina Beach	Ernest McKay	80. Stony Rapids	Gilbert Mercredi
30. North Battleford	Bert Landrie	81. Shell Lake /	
31. Meadow Lake	Ralph Morin	Mount Nebo	Ed Ouellette
32. Reserve	Charlie Lalonde	82. Patuanak	Mathius Maurice
33. Black Lake	Abraham Archie	83. Lady Lake	Donald Whitford
34. Moose Jaw	Harvey Dufour	84. Esterhazy/	
35. Swift Current		Stockholm	Gilbert Pelletier
36. Cando	Lloyd Ouellette	85. Rosetown	Jeanette Spiers
37. Beauval	Marcel McKay	86. Assiniboia	Wayne Klyne
38. Jans Bay	Lawrence Yew	87. Big Beaver	Emile Short
39. La Loche	Jacques Chartier	88. Wallaston	Jonas Hansen
40. Turnor Lake	Louie Morin	89. Beaver Lake	Rod McDermott
41. Cole Bay	Victor Bouvier	90. Sandy Bay	Philip Morin
42. Cumberland House	Angus Thomas	91. Rush Lake	Bill Myett
43. Kinistino	Alex Fiddler	92. Frenchman Butte	Gordon Howard
44. Moosomin	Rita Blondeau	93. Paynton	Sam Ouellette
45. Langenburg	Eli Boucher	94. Onion Lake	Louise Pathayken
46. Welwyn	Margaret Ducharme	95. Weyburn	Albert Flamont
47. Crescent Lake	Henry Pelletier	96. Porcupine Plain	Alvin Campeau
48. Lebret	Leo Parisien	97. Chitek Lake	Douglas Vandale
49. Gerald	Gilbert Pelletier	98. Delmas	Dan Amyotte
50. Uranium City	Danny Powder	99. Bjorkdale	Gordon Lee
51. Batoche	Walter Fiddler	100. Co-Op	Roderick Clark
52. Balcarres	Gordon Fayant	101. Southend/Reindeer	Richard McKenzie
53. Biggar/Springwater	Pete Trotchie	102. Pelican Narrows	Joe Bloomfield
		103. Sintaluta	Joe Fayant
		104. Sturgeon Landing	Charlie Budd
		105. Beadle	George LaRose

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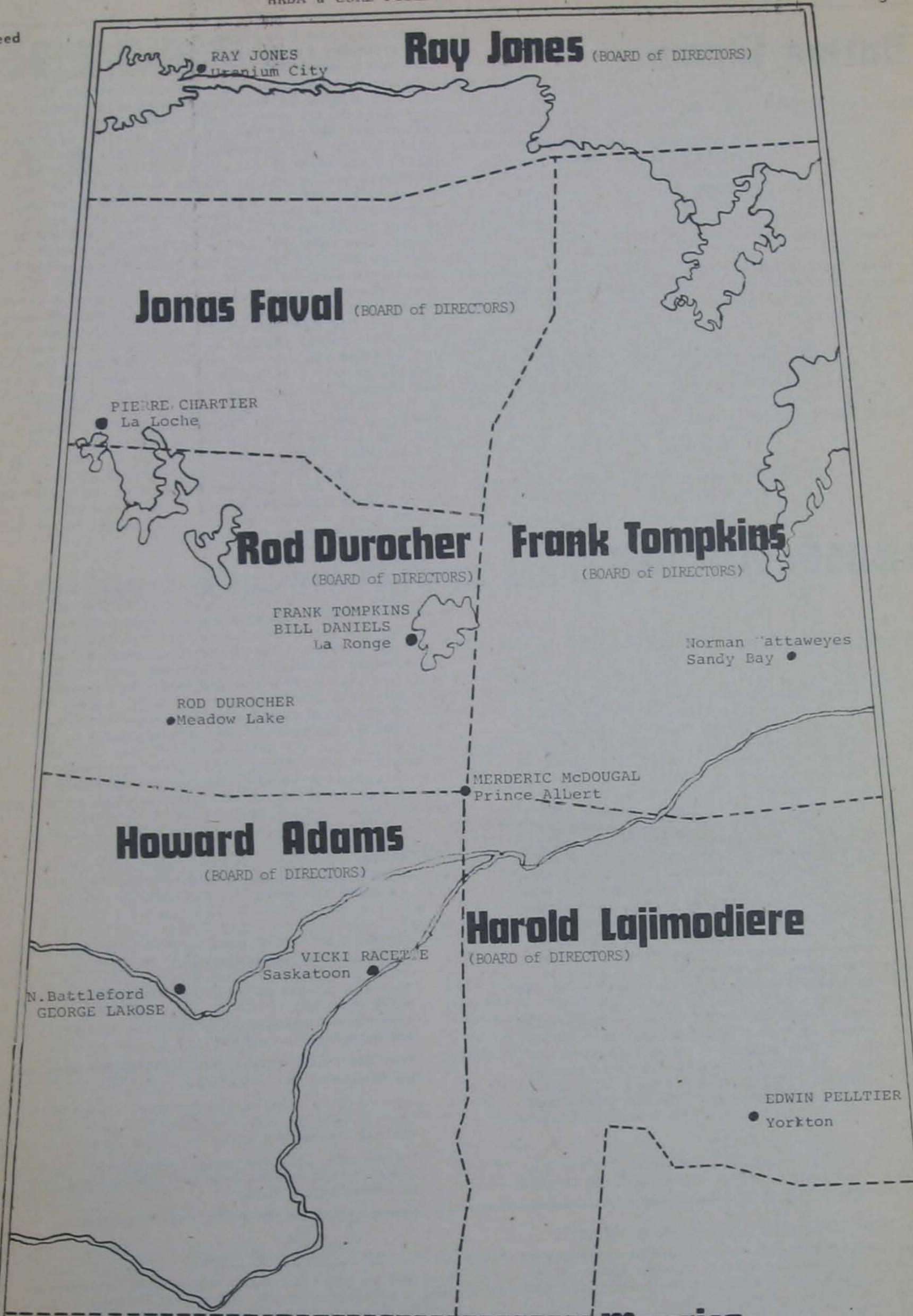
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Meadow Lake	Betty Murray	236-6122
N. Battleford	Bernice Heiber	445-4211
Saskatoon	Faye Bicknell	244-1172
La Ronge	Anne Dorion	425-2413
Cumberland House	Helen Dorion	# 53
Uranium City	Ray Jones	34391
Yorkton	Friendship Center	783-9144

# Native Women

## NATIVE WOMEN AND THE LAVALL CASE:

Sask. Native Women's Movement  
340 - 20th Street West

October 22, 1973

Dear Madame or Sir:

Please find enclosed information on behalf of the seventeen status women and the Saskatchewan Native Women's Movement regarding the recent sit-in of the Indian Affairs Offices in Saskatoon.

Several allegations, arose from the sit-in by I.A.B. and F.S.I. through the Media. Only the view of the I.A.B. and F.S.I. were publicized. The view was a one-sided view, and therefore we are presenting our view that we would like publicized for the public.

Sincerely,

Vicki Wilson  
Co-ordinator

## ABUSE CLAIMED

### TREATY WOMEN CLAIM ABUSE BY I.A.B. AND F.S.I.

Seventeen Treaty Indian Women staged a Sit-in at the local Affairs and Northern Development offices when their requests for a hearing of their complaints were refused by the local Indian Affairs officials. The treaty women feel they have been forced into the sit-in by the Department of Indian Affairs in refusal of the Department to respond to their request for a meeting to voice their complaint to the Department. The proper democratic principals and procedures were initially followed but the Department of Indian Affairs still refused to hear them. The women were then forced to a dilemma of either to organize a protest into possibly departing to their reserves. They chose to stay and be heard. Since there were only seventeen of them the Saskatchewan Native Women and the Saskatchewan Native Youth were two organizations the protesting women sought for support. They were supported by members of the two organizations at the sit-in and a majority of the treaty women were at the sit-in naturally. Since then the women feel that the public has been presented a one sided view of the situation and several unfair and unjust acts have been committed to them by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Department of Indian Affairs, the Media and the Confederated chiefs of the 13 Saskatoon District that was especially called to deal with the women's protest. The women feel that their views must be heard of the sit-in and the resulting events.

The following is presented as explanation for the sit-in and the women's views of the actions decided by their protest, and the Treaty women's true position.

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES by NRIM - Provincial gov't

The seventeen Treaty (status) women are participants of a program called Domestic Science Classes sponsored by the Provincial Agency - continuing Education under NRIM (Non - Registered Indian Metis) program to aid non - Registered Indian groups and Metis to design their own training programs in the Domestic Sciences, in this case sewing and cooking. These classes are held through the facilities of the Saskatoon Indian Metis Friendship Centre by grants from the Provincial Government. There are several Domestic Science Classes held in the Province as through the North Battleford Friendship Centre, Meadow Lake Metis Society etc. The Friendships staff are the administrators and process applications for the courses. Other centres have avoided problems by processing only non-registered Indians or admitting status Indians into these courses without mention of their status and thus receiving the allowances paid by the agency. In Saskatoon, the administrators at the last

moment realized that the NRIM under Metis Society Local was an agency for non-registered Indians and felt that the status women could not receive the allowance. When cheques were issued by the instructors at pay day there were no cheques for the Treaty women as a result. The seventeen Treaty women found themselves in a desperate situation. Most of them had their children with them while others had unavoidable problems the rent etc. For most of the women it was truly a crisis. Under these circumstances several approaches were made with the local Indian Affairs Office. Some of the women had understood from IAB that money was available for any treaty person taking the training. The local Indian agents have been but rude to the complaints of the women. When the district director was invited to meet the women he was conveniently not available as he was out for coffee. The Educational Counsellor was approached but responded that no money was available. The Welfare section of I.A.B. was approached and received a most rude response, from Ernie Sauve, the Indian Agent who handles Welfare. Mr. E. Sauve was asked to explain to the women but retorted, quote, "I'll handle it my own way". The women wanted immediate action so approached the Indian Agent at his office. One of the reasons why the women came to Saskatoon was to be off Welfare rolls at the reserve. This was explained to the agent but he made a reply that "You Indians will never be off Welfare anyhow". He totally refused to hear the women. After several attempts to be heard through the instructors and themselves the women decided upon a peaceful sit-in at the local offices. All attempts for continued constructive negotiation had failed.

### THE SIT-IN

The treaty women decided to stage a peaceful sit-in as a protest to the treatment received from the local I.A.B. and most of all to seek some assistance in their plight, from their rightful service agency. On Sept. 10, 1973 at 9:30 a.m. they moved in at the local offices and asked the I.A.B. staff to leave in a polite manner. To their knowledge and plan no violence was used. There were about 35 - 40 people involved in the protest. During the protest five of the I.A.B. staff remained in the office. Messages were sent by the staff to Regina also Ottawa by Telex and Telephone. Also the Media personnel came into the building to take pictures. Finally the sit-in ended when there was a message from Regina stating that assistance could be received from I.A.B.. At 4:00 p.m. everyone of the protestors left.

### ALLEGATIONS

Several allegations arose from the sit-in by I.A.B. and F.S.I. through the Media

#### I.A.B.

1. Claimed that violence was used to evict the I.A.B. personnel from the building.
2. That the protestors committed theft of money, as first announced by I.A.B. to be the amount of \$50.00 then the following day reported the loss of \$100.00 and even later at \$150.00.
3. That the Indian status card machines had been tampered with by the protestors.

#### F.S.I.

1. Claimed the above 1 - 3.
2. Furthermore, that the protest was planned and executed by the Saskatchewan Native Women and the Saskatoon Native Youth.
3. That only non-status Indians were involved.

### Treaty Women's Answers and Views

There was no intent to commit any acts of violence or other criminal acts during the sit-in - it was to be a peaceful demonstration. The treaty women saw no violence, theft committed or any tampering of machines. This may be substantiated by the I.A.B. staff that were present at the sit-in. I.A.B. has been hastily blaming the protestors as there were other people present in the building prior to the sit-in, during and afterwards. The Treaty women cannot shoulder the blame for the following reasons:

1. There were other people present in the building.
2. It was not authorized by the protesting women.
3. They were not aware of such events taking place.

## ABUSE CLAIMED

4. The allegations are confusing, as for example theft first reported of \$50.00, then \$100.00, then again at \$150.00

The allegations of the F.S.I. were without foundation and under all probabilities made under hearsay from the Indian agent.

It is the truth that:

1. The protest was not planned by any other group other than the Treaty women who sought support from the two organizations. Therefore the Treaty women know that the allegations are absolutely false.
2. The protestors were initially the Treaty women who were forced into the situation when the proper procedures failed in their request for a hearing and a meeting.

### Treaty Women claim abuse by I.A.B. and F.S.I.

Clearly the group abused are the Treaty Women. They wish to express their observations through the media and to I.A.B. and F.S.I. and others. Only the view of I.A.B. and F.S.I. were publicized, the view was a one-sided view. The allegations by I.A.B. and F.S.I. were made by hearsay and without consultation by the parties

in the situation especially the Treaty Women. Both parties were invited several times to the Friendship Centre but both refused to the polite invitations. Mr. D. Ahenikew was twice approached. His answer was that he was too busy. The F.S.I. responded very quickly to the I.A.B. complaints but absolutely refused the Treaty Women. The women feel this was an absolute denial upon them by their organization whose constitutions and principles are to deal with Treaty Indian problems. The women feel that I.A.B. and F.S.I. are one agency and both are now oppressive to Treaty Indians. The Treaty women also would like the support of the local Urban Indian Association.

### REQUEST

For these reasons the Treaty women question the role of the F.S.I. and I.A.B.. At the least the F.S.I. should listen to its people in need not deny them. These Treaty women ask all bands to see that change be made in their organization

The Treaty women have no desire to be troublesome but they only want opportunity and equal treatment, as all native people.

The Women would like to extend a great THANK-YOU to all its supporters.

## Native Court Workers Service being established

Attorney General's Department - NEWS RELEASE - Nov. 1, 1973

A government-sponsored Native Court Worker Service is being established in Saskatchewan effective immediately, Attorney General Roy Romanow announced today.

Mr. Romanow made the announcement while speaking to the first court worker students at a training course in Prince Albert.

Mr. Romanow said the program will be funded through a 50-50 cost-sharing agreement with the federal government, with the two levels of government providing \$60,000.00 in this fiscal year.

Under the program, the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre at Prince Albert will immediately employ four full-time court workers and Friendship Centres at Regina, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Yorkton will each employ one full-time worker.

"We see the funding for this fiscal year as a beginning and feel that increased support will be given as the program proves itself in future years", Mr. Romanow said.

The minister said the development of the program by the government is a response to submissions made by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Friendship Centres.

"These organizations, through the services they have been providing, have proved to the government the need for and usefulness of the native court worker", he said.

"The program will be administered by the Friendship Centres in Saskatchewan in this fiscal year. These centres

have for many years provided excellent services to native persons and have the confidence of those they serve and government. It is important that a service of this kind be provided by a native organization which is sensitive to the difficulties and needs of those they serve".

Mr. Romanow said it has long been recognized that the courts and other agencies serving the justice system have been seriously handicapped by linguistic and cultural differences when dealing with native persons.

"In general, it will be the duty of the court worker to bridge the cultural gap between a native person and all agencies serving the justice system", Mr. Romanow said. "His particular duties will be many and varied".

The court worker will be available to assist persons charged with offences to obtain legal counsel and thereafter to assist the defence counsel when dealing with the accused person.

The worker will be available to the courts as an interpreter or communicator in cases when persons are not represented by counsel. This service may be particularly useful to courts in dealing with juvenile or domestic matters.

He may become involved with native persons who are involved in the civil law process, explaining the system to them and their rights under it.

The court worker may also become active in the field of public education, interpreting the justice system to persons in native communities.

"OLD KI-PUTCH" by Billy BRASS



END

# COURT WORKERS & COUNCILLORS

Dear Brothers & Sisters:

As most of the people in the M.S.S. are aware, The Native Project Society at the correctional centre has been trying to expand to the outside public society. Due to the organization being inside a jail, it has been a struggle for a few years. However, beginning June/73 slow steps have been taken in trying to establish a stepping stone outside. This has resulted in a Court-work Councillors program set up.

Much credit has to be extended to the M.S.S. for their war friendship atmosphere and help in getting us "off the ground". The M.S.S. and the people have been very helpful to the extent of letting us work out of there and supplying us with a lot of encouragement in all respects.

Our primary objective is communication in every field we can get into.

Here is a rundown of what we are doing ....

- (1) Courtwork - Advising Native people of their rights and other legal matters pertaining to Law. Both in City and R.C.M.P. courts.
- (2) Counselling - Ex-Cons, both male and female, either on a pre-release basis or upon first day of release.
- (3) Interviews - of people on remand or in the city "buckets".
- (4) Probation & Parole - to help with rehabilitation of Native offenders in conjunction with the agencies involved.
- (5) To supply a referral and counselling services in general to Native people.

These five things are basically what our work consists of. In actuality we are working for Native Project in conjunction with the Metis Society.

Our list of workers are as such:

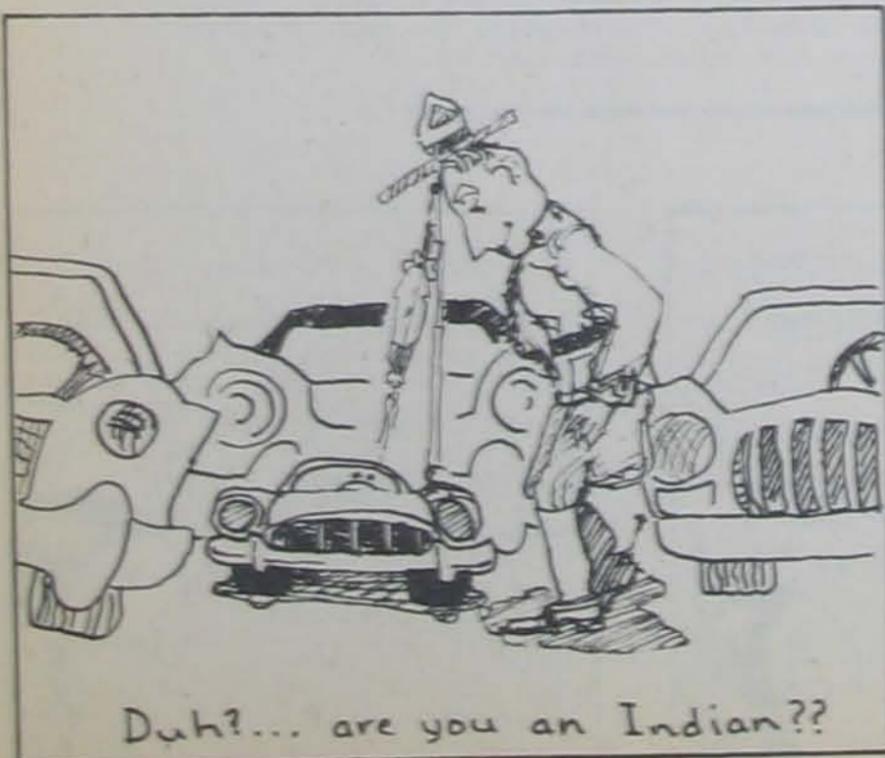
- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Director .....             | William Papequash |
| 2. Secretary Councillor ..... | Leona Acoose      |
| 3. Courtwork Councillor ..... | Billy Brass       |
| 4. Courtwork Councillor ..... | Dennis Crowe      |
| 5. Courtwork Councillor ..... | Ralph Whitehawk   |
| 6. Courtwork Councillor ..... | Wallace McArthur  |

For more information or inquiries please feel free to "rap" to any of the above at any time.

Respectfully Yours,

N. P. S. COURTWORK COUNCILLORS

The Office is at #2 - 1630 Albert Street : Phone



# Press Tour

DNS PRESS TOUR OF THE NORTH

A press conference with Mr. Bowerman's press entourage was held by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan at the La Ronge Motor Inn.

Rod Durocher as spokesman for the Society questioned places to which the southern press would be taken, pointing out that the agenda did not use such sensitive spots as Sandy Bay which is situated in the Churchill River Basin. Instead they would be going into treaty reserves, places which the DNS has no jurisdiction whatsoever. The Metis Society said the main reason for the conference was to inform the press of the problems of the North before the DNS started to paint a rosy picture of the situations involved, which include housing, fishing, communications and Churchill River Study.

Martin Smith stated that the credibility of governments and representatives from governments was in question. He pointed out that Allan Guy, Liberal MLA for Athabaska was never in the area.

After the press conference with the Metis Society, a bus tour of La Ronge was made, starting from The Co-Operative Fisheries plant and ending at the airport. The bus tour included DNS housing site, McKenzie Point and Sandersonville housing and showed the vast difference between government employees and native housing facilities.

Not included in this press tour were members of the La Ronge Tapeywin and the New Breed newspapers.

Weather conditions prevented the government sponsored tour to continue and it had to disband in Creighton where the DNS were severely criticized by its own employees.

ANNE DORION



## CONSUMER'S PROBLEM OF THE MONTH



"I recently applied for a charge account at a local store. However, the accounts department turned down my application because it received a poor credit report on me from a credit reporting agency. I have always paid my bills on time and cannot understand why my credit report was poor."

"Can I find out what the report says?"

### ANSWER

Ask for the name of the credit reporting agency that was the source of the information. Then go to the agency and ask them to tell you what is in your file.

### REMEMBER

According to *The Credit Reporting Agencies Act, 1972*, you are entitled to know the contents of any file of which you are the subject.

**FOR ASSISTANCE WITH A CONSUMER PROBLEM, CONTACT:**

**SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS**

1739 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.  
Telephone: 525-8791

1549 - 8th St. East, Saskatoon, Sask.  
Telephone: 373-3202

## NAC Counsellors

### WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS OF OUR NATIVE ALCOHOL COUNCIL COUNSELLORS?

- (1) To be a native person and to be a recovered alcoholic.
- (2) At least two years of sobriety.
- (3) One of the major skills he must have is the ability to use himself in a way that will help his client understand himself and make changes in his way of life. What are some of the qualifications he must have in order to use himself effectively? First, he must have the kind of personality that is tolerable to other people. He must be concerned and interested in our people as persons and in helping them work through their problems. He must have knowledge about native people and the nature of their problems. He must know what makes people sick and the processes that make them get well. He must know how to listen and investigate particular areas in a skillful manner in order to bring the problems out where they can be dealt with effectively. In addition, he must have an understanding of himself; know how to get his problems out of the picture, rather than impose them upon his client. In general, in order to use himself effectively as a counsellor, he must have a personality that is compatible with people, be able to communicate with them, have knowledge and understanding about human behavior and have the skills and techniques it takes to work with people. Most of our counsellors have these personality traits and all are very active A.A. members. A training program is currently being drafted in order to increase the effectiveness of our field staff. They must gain knowledge and skill through a sound training course.

These positions are available in the various areas of the Province.

For application forms please write to:

Director  
Native Alcohol Council  
201 - 1821 Scarth Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2G9

## Bowerman's Memo

BOWERMAN'S MEMO

Linda Finlayson

November 9, 1973 an article appeared in the Regina Leader Post stating "Ted Bowerman, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, Thursday made public a departmental memo which he claimed during a press conference earlier this week shows that one of the successful Metis candidates in the northern municipal election campaigned as having "rejected Metis Society policy." . . . "Mr. Yew is reported as replying he 'would listen to the needs of the community first, before supporting any of the Metis Society goals'"

A quotation from the speech made by Lawrence Yew during the meeting in question states:

"I want to impress upon you that I will not be hindered by any organization. No organization will be able to pressure me. I will take my direction from local people and will not be used as a political football by anyone".

Contrary to Mr. Bowerman's remarks this statement is totally in accordance with the philosophy of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. We do not expect Mr. Bowerman to understand the implementation of true local control. It is the desire of the MSS to work toward nomination and election of Native people to all levels of government. We do not wish to isolate ourselves within the MSS. When Native candidates are elected by Native people, whether or not they were supported by the MSS, it is the responsibility of those Native people elected to listen to and take action in accordance to the needs and wants of the Native people who elected them, whether those requests differ or go against the better judgement of the MSS. That is TRUE Local participation and TRUE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

## Buffalo Narrows

BUFFALO NARROWS - L.C.A. meets BOWERMAN ...Linda Finlayson

The Local Community Authority (L.C.A.) of Buffalo Narrows presented a brief of 5 points to Mr. Ted Bowerman, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan at a meeting on Thursday, November 8, 1973. This brief included these points:

1. That highway 155 from Green Lake north be repaired and the standard of that highway raised to compare with highways in the rest of Saskatchewan.
2. That television be installed in Buffalo Narrows immediately.
3. That Medical Services be improved and increased in the area of Buffalo Narrows.
4. That the Regional Officer of DNS for Buffalo Narrows be moved to Buffalo immediately.
5. That dispensing of funds to the L.C.A. be exercised immediately.

To these points Mr. Bowerman replied that:

1. There was \$8.3 million available for road construction and repair in Northern Saskatchewan in 1973. That repairs had taken place from Green Lake to Beauval this past summer.
2. Dial telephones via micro-wave had been installed recently and DNS advisors and officials had thought this was the priority above television. Television would be introduced at a later date, however no commitment was made on his behalf.
3. Dr. McNeil (previously working in Africa) had been employed by D.N.S. to look into the Medical Services available (and those not available) in the North.
4. The Regional Officer would be moved to Buffalo Narrows as soon as possible.
5. Dispensing funds for municipal services will now pass directly to L.C.A. via grants and not handled by department officials on behalf of the local people.

Mr. Bowerman explained away many other things in his usual manner which is becoming quite monotonous and repetitious and has been covered before in this paper. Future articles will be written on these topics, however as we can only keep talking and pressurizing, perhaps someday DNS and Mr. Bowerman will start listening and acting in a way to benefit all Native peoples in Northern Saskatchewan.



## NOTICE

ALL SNOWMOBILE and MOTORCYCLE DEALERS are required to be licensed under the Motor Dealers Act, 1966. Failure to do so will result in prosecution. Information and forms are available from:

The Deputy Minister,  
Saskatchewan Department of Consumer Affairs,  
1739 Cornwall Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.  
Telephone: 525-8791

# HOUSING

## METIS HOUSING GROUP

One of the biggest problems of the Metis people is proper housing, and to help alleviate the problem on an experimental basis, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Provincial Municipal Affairs have agreed to our construction of 100 houses.

There has been much concern by our people as to why construction had not started sooner and our progression has been very slow.

We have tried at various meetings to explain some of the problems encountered and this will be another opportunity to outline some of the problem areas:

- 1) since the program was experimental we were to get provincial participation - (anytime a program is federal-provincial, it becomes very difficult to reach much of an agreement on subsidies - this negotiating took many months).
- 2) we had problems in convincing the provincial government on allowing us to build anywhere in the province.
- 3) we couldn't settle on the maximum cost of the houses, final agreement read a \$10,000.00 average cost (since then building materials has gone up 25% in some cases - now it is becoming impossible to build a house in any large community)
- 4) during the construction of the Pensioners' Homes there was considerable monies owing to the banks and we were unable to acquire sufficient interim financing to start construction (during this time negotiations were underway with CMHC and Municipal Affairs to purchase the Pensioners' Homes under Section 40 loans - these were finally purchased in July 1973)
- 5) the Core budget submitted to CMHC for field staff was not fully accepted (we requested 8 field staff to work on Housing but were only allowed 2 men) - it is very difficult to work on a program this big being understaffed.
- 6) we had difficulty in trying to design houses which would meet our people's need, meet CMHC standards, town by-laws, yet stay within the contract agreement to average \$10,000.00, and stay within financial range of our people.

The above problems as listed indicate what has kept the program from starting as quickly as anticipated.

We have started construction of five houses in St. Louis and these houses are almost ready for occupancy. The three houses at Abernathy are progressing well, two of the houses are framed and sheathed while the other is ready for framing. At Indian Head the two basements are poured and construction is stopped until we receive approvals from CMHC.

There were problem areas with these units but mostly because our not knowing all the regulations required by CMHC. These are:

- (1) we started construction of houses before having received approvals from CMHC on applicants.
- (2) for loans under Section 40 the titles of property have to be transferred to CMHC before draws can be made for repayments.
- (3) a surveyor's certificate required before draws can be made.
- (4) fire insurance policies required.
- (5) public liability policy required.

We are presently encountering another problem with the Meadow Lake units which we hope to have cleared shortly, that being there is no sewer and water services to four of the houses planned. CMHC will not approve the applications unless the town of Meadow Lake makes a commitment to service this area by mid 1974. Negotiations on this have taken place already.

Our staff have been to La Loche and La Ronge to see about purchasing lots.

Now that some problem areas have been worked out, there could be and will be others, for instance:

- (1) DNS also building houses and there may be competition for purchase of land and lots
- (2) getting approvals for applicants
- (3) approvals on land for purchase
- (4) liens and back taxes on property (cannot transfer unless these are paid off)
- (5) unless LIP grants are approved cost of houses will be above contract agreement
- (6) because of the difficulties, it is getting late in the season to do cement work

It has been frustrating for our people waiting for this program, in turn it has been very frustrating for us to get it underway. We would hope with the government planning changes to the National Housing Act that our people would be more eligible for houses. It has never been our intent to build houses for all our people but we do hope that housing would be more available to us.

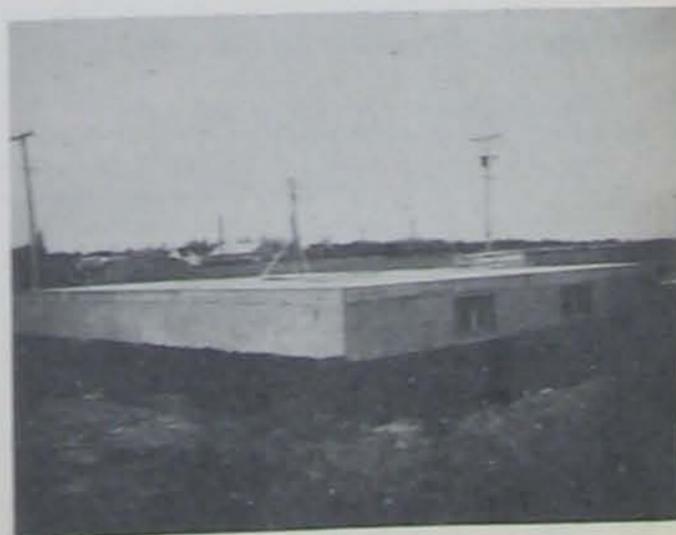
Ray Hamilton, Chairman  
Metis Housing Group



ST LOUIS



ABERNATHY



INDIAN HEAD

# POEMS

October 24, 1973

The New Breed  
Regina, Sask.

Dear Editor:

Re: Submission (Poem)

Enclosed is a Poem written by Miss Fran Crowchild which was appropriately discovered with her at the time of her suicide in the Edmonton Police Cells in the Spring of 1971.

It was taken by one of the City Police and later found. It was to a Social Worker in Regina.

From: Leo Paul

## CHILD OF THE SARCEE

by

FRAN CROWCHILD

Child of the Sarcee adrift in the city,  
Yearning for love, to belong you're so pretty;  
Scared by stigma an Indian squaw,  
Plaything of punks, why expect more?  
Hoping for happiness, status too,  
But you've come to believe it's just not for you.  
The Depot, the one place in town you know  
You can't stay away, you just have to go,  
To be picked up, used and cast aside,  
Till your heart is broken, and you're dead inside.  
Oh yes you go back to the reservation,  
A family reunion and celebration,  
But even that does not satisfy,  
You're lost and lonely, unable to cry.  
There are those who would help, but you trust no one  
How can you after what life has done?  
You're a broken bough from an ancient tree,  
Limp and languid where you had hoped to be free  
Child of the Sarcee adrift in the city,  
Seventeen years old, going on sixty.



I'VE LEARNED TO EXCEPT HATE *Written by Lyle Lee*

*All rights reserved*

Sitting in a railway station  
Sat a convict on the run  
While the addict searched for heroin  
And the hookers had their fun

Yes; I was that convict  
Sitting with my head hanging down  
I was that so called Halfbreed  
Who came from the bad side of town

I was that boy  
Who learned to except hate  
It was me the unwanted  
Who for Prison just could not wait

Yes Society hated me  
Like a dog hates a cat  
Like the Indian hates the White Man  
And the criminal hates a rat

For as long as I remember  
We have been stripped of our pride  
But someday we will rule again  
Like our Good Lord rules the tide

Yes it was I and I am still  
That boy who wouldn't bend to the White Mans whip  
I am the one who with no reason  
Would smash a White Mans lip

For it was he who taught me how to hate  
It was he who made me what I am  
It was also a White Judge  
Who seen the color of my skin and didn't give a damn

After all that time in prison  
I walked freely out that gate  
And sitting in a railway station  
Man I've learned to except hate

DO YOU LOOK AWAY *Written by Lyle Lee*

Look away where there is hate  
Look away where there is too much blood  
Look away when someone's being beaten  
Look away from your people crawling through the mud

Do you look away from a dying man  
From a convict on the run  
Do you look away from a cripple  
And let the white kids all make fun

Do you look away from God  
From a bird that cannot fly  
Do you look away from a hungry baby  
Do you close your ears to its cry

Do you look away from the Ex-convict  
Because of the scars on his face  
Do you look away from the prisoner  
Who was innocent but lost his case

Do you look away from the boy  
Who's scared to go to school  
Do you look away from the white society  
Where discrimination's a Golden Rule

Do you look away from the Halfbreed  
That both sides seem to hate  
Do you look away from the Judge  
When the Warden slams your gate

Do you look away from the addict  
Who lives and loves for dope  
Do you look away from the killer  
As he stares up at the rope

Do you look away from the hooker  
Who has but one way to live  
Do you look away from the greedy  
Who have no food to give

Do you look away from the Indian  
Who the Whites won't give a job  
Do you look away from the alcoholic  
And call him a drunken slob

What kind of a person are you  
Do you believe in what I write  
Do you see how the White Man treats you  
Does it keep you awake at night

Look away where there is hate  
Look away where there is too much blood  
Look away when someone's being beaten  
Look away from your people crawling through the mud

# DNS - look at yourself

This report was given to reporters at Creighton from three DNS staff regarding DNS

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN - One Staff Perspective

## A: RATIONALE

The rationale for D.N.S. was described in Government circles as related to a "need for co-ordination and the peculiar problems of the North compounded by northern residents not being informed or involved in decisions which affect their lives".

D.N.S. objectives included involvement of northern residents in determining the programs and policies affecting them; integration at all levels of government programs, in concert with all interested provincial bodies; involvement and implementation of a development strategy for Northern Saskatchewan and introduction of a full measure of municipal government to meet the particular needs of the North. These ambitious objectives, among others, were capped by such quotations as the following:

- 1) "We are talking about providing the means of allowing local people to establish directions instead of taking them. Our continuing role should be to facilitate change rather than implementing change ourselves". (speech to D.N.S. staff at Prince Albert).
- 2) "We as Department staff, must be change - oriented to make it successful". (Speech to D.N.S. staff at Prince Albert).

Main concepts included:

1. A single agency in the north with both Government and community inputs:
  - a) Community to gradually take over the major decision-making functions, including budgeting, hiring of local personnel and delivery of services on a decentralized basis;
  - b) Government to provide back-up services, acting on the advice of the three levels of councils, and under the direction of the Minister.
2. The agency to serve as an enabling structure for development along lines which are desirable to the people of any particular community. This calls for both a substantial Community Development input, and considerable flexibility.
3. Along with the aim "to bring services and standards to a level comparable, though not necessarily identical with those of the South; comes the aim of self liquidation of the agency. (Department memo from G.R. Bowerman dated January 13, 1972).

## B: INCEPTION

1972 marked the initiation of D.N.S. D.N.S. had appointed an Advisory Council of four across the North to do basic public relations work. These four men, including Oscar Beatty on the East side, were to travel around to communities, inform them about D.N.S. and provide feedback to the Government. It is well known that the representative from the West side was appointed on the basis of political patronage. Feedback reflected the highly personal bias of representatives which was often contrary to community input. Many communities received little information or any opportunity to provide feedback as they were neglected by representatives. Some of this was related to the difficulty of informing and inducing a motivation for involvement in disorganized communities - a difficulty to which D.N.S. still shows very little appreciation and less application in policies and programs. That the appointed Advisory Council's credibility was not all that high was demonstrated by the selection of a new Watchdog Committee by community representatives in May at La Ronge. It was demonstrated once again by the results of the Northern Municipal Council election on October.

Preliminary attempts at D.N.S. communication were tokenistic in that they were confined to holding meetings. It has become apparent that the incidence of meetings has dropped off in the face of increasing demands on which D.N.S. refused to act.

The role of the Advisory Council in initiating an information flow to communities assumed that they were informed about what D.N.S. was doing. In reality, they could relate only to a concept, because the disorganization at La Ronge was so notable and information flow was confined mainly to one wild rumour after another. What policy-makers forgot was that people were not really interested in a concept - they were interested in positive actions - and that was the one thing D.N.S. wasn't coming up with very fast.

D.N.S. did allocate a limited amount of funds to the Metis Society for communication through the auspices of their organization. Most of this was spent at a large meeting in Prince Albert. Further funding requests were refused

## C: PLANNING

The type of advance planning that went into the creation of D.N.S. would make good substance for a major piece of work entitled "How Not To Plan", for it was simply deplorable. Officials stated "it is the experience of the 1940's and 50's that had led to creation of this department and the new approach to the North which it represents". One is prompted to question why they did not consider looking ahead to the 70's. The Minister's explanation of why DNS was created is inane related to some story about not being able to answer the questions of northern residents when he was a Minister of a single portfolio under the previous N.D.P. administration. So, he concludes, the solution was to make one man the head of all Departments in the North. One would have thought that some people within the Government of Saskatchewan would have had a little more insight than that into the planning process.

When the Provincial Secretary of the N.D.P. mentioned in Creighton in September that the people of the North wanted D.N.S., he was questioned about who he was talking about when he spoke of "the people of the North". He indicated that he was referring to members of the N.D.P. Party. When asked what percentage of people these represented and where they were located, he was forced to admit that the percentage was small, and they must have come from La Ronge and Uranium City. It is interesting to note that La Ronge, Uranium City and Creighton are the three communities in the North who did not opt into D.N.S. He went on to mention how difficult it was to organize people in the North. I wonder why politicians and program decision-makers refuse to recognize this when it comes to providing the input to encourage people to become involved in program decision making and implementation. Is it that they don't really want any on going input into decision making? Pretty naive conceptualization of democracy, isn't it?

D.N.S. has gradually built itself a rather high powered Policy and Planning Branch operating out of La Ronge. Most of their efforts have been related to DREE negotiations, and there is the ever increasing gap between what Policy and Planning Branch is doing and what is happening in field operations. There is almost no contact with field staff and less with communities. The only northern worker that was employed within this Branch has now been fired. Is this what the Government calls "the involvement of northern residents in determining the programs and policies affecting them?"

Political attitudes to planning are exemplified by statements like that made by Mike Feschuk, M.L.A. for Prince Albert East, in his comments about the Churchill River Basin study. He stated that the work of the study group had to be kept confidential (away from people) and that it would be up to the Legislature to rule on what action would follow this technical study. This explanation would assume that people in communities have no input into the future of their area, and that a group of technicians have all the answers to an area of the Province that they know virtually nothing about. It assumes that people have no democratic right to make any input into decision-making except through their elected representative. Is that really the perspective of this Government, and how it intends to go on relating to people of the North?

## D: PROGRAMS AND PERSONALITIES

Despite the goal of D.N.S. to facilitate co-ordination and the integration at all levels of Government programs, it has become obvious to all observers that

# DNS

this is nothing but a myth. Criticism of Welfare and Social Services has never been more acute, despite the noticeable absence of developments designed to remove the necessity of welfare. Short term employees have remarked on the increasing hostility between divisions. It was apparent initially that many Resources Division staff were particularly antagonistic as they sensed an erosion of their paternalistic power in the new philosophy of D.N.S. With the latest developments and the absence of action to lend credibility to philosophy, they are again becoming much more comfortable.

For a time the abuse and duplication of such things as air charters, out of La Ronge could not have been more evident had it been consciously attempted. Despite the massive outlay of funds for the La Ronge bureaucracy (1.5 million on staff housing for D.N.S.) improvements in programs for people have been negligible.

It is not unusual to meet staff who are somewhat ashamed to admit to working for D.N.S., and for reasons which are quite justifiable. Others openly state that D.N.S. is "a dead ship" and that its policies of inactivity are destroying it. All this has been occurring while the Minister apparently only made four visits to La Ronge to August 1973.

It is interesting to note that staff, even in La Ronge do not know what is happening and that centre has developed into one of the most gigantic rumour factories of all time.

On July 30 the Metis Society presented a statement calling for resignation of Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman after the firing of the Community Development workers. The resolution to the Premier was apparently ignored, on the assumption that the Metis Society did not accurately represent the feelings of most northern residents. One might wonder about the credibility of D.N.S. in the face of recent Municipal Council elections where four Metis Society candidates were elected to represent their areas. On one hand there is the obvious dissatisfaction of local people, and on the other hand there is the defence like that offered by Mr. Feschuk that the Minister and Deputy Minister work very hard, but the problem is those incompetent Directors. This, of course, represents the political need to scapegoat when the difficulties become as apparent as they have with D.N.S.

The structure and interrelationship of D.N.S. parts has been in a constant state of change which has added to the confusion that must be painfully obvious to most people watching the development of this bureaucracy.

Specific developments within D.N.S. deserve some specific comments:

1. The multitude of firings and projected removals raise questions about the rationale for such a purge. While changes are unquestionably in order, are the right personnel being removed? So far it would seem that the majority of those who have been fired or are slated for release are the people who have some credibility with northern residents, and who are willing to criticize the Department in attempting policy changes designed to benefit northern people. It appears evident that there is a conscientious effort to rid the Department of those staff who care about services enough to consult with people and pay attention to their needs, while at the same time the trend is to retain some of those staff who are most incompetent, and most reactionary and racist in their attitudes. This policy, and there can be no denying its subtle or not so subtle presence, is apparently to remove people and to camouflage the reasons as much as possible to avoid any serious repercussions.
2. The preponderance of inactivity in the area of economic development deserves notable mention. One would have thought that the new Department might attach considerable priority to this area, particularly in view of prevailing attitudes about welfare and lazy northern bums among many of its staff - particularly in the Resources Division. It has been interesting to note that for most of 1973, there were no regulations approved for loans and grants. The result was that people could not even apply for the assistance they previously obtained through HRDA for small business development. One would have thought that D.N.S. could have come up with a

more enlightened policy than that articulated by the Economic Development Officer for the East side. His attitudes, which I assume is a Divisional one, that "we are no different than a bank" and "its not my job to go out looking for people who are interested in economic development" shows that it is a fallacy to expect this program to bring any positive change to the economic deprivation of northern residents. How does this policy stack up against original DNS objectives?

3. The Department policy with respect to community development is a bit of an anomaly as it now appears that even the term is absent from D.N.S. rhetoric. I know its a long time ago but I do seem to recall that original D.N.S. objectives called for substantial community development input. However, when C.D. workers began to get involved with people in communities, and assisting them instead of protecting the bureaucratic image of the Department, they were quickly canned. The result has been a castrated program that exists in name only. Why not cancel the program and forget about the tired rhetoric of promoting local decision-making if that's the goal instead of playing games. The community development issue raises the larger issue of information flow to communities, and the complete absence of consultation with communities which seems to reflect general D.N.S. direction.
4. The policy within Continuing Education of absolute refusal to relate to community residents and certain upgrading teachers destroys even the level of consultation that existed under the previous system. The result has been the structuring of a hierarchial system in keeping with bureaucratic patterns. Any relationship between Continuing Education programs and the needs of northern residents has to be completely and totally accidental. One might assume that D.N.S. believes that people are not intelligent enough to bother consulting.
5. The ineptitude of the Administration Branch deserves special recognition. The fact that at one point staff did not even receive pay cheques and the continuing difficulty of receiving expense money and Northern allowances is no small inconvenience. In addition the service to people has been adversely affected (to put it mildly) by delinquent D.N.S. handling of accounts. Waiting periods of up to six months have not been uncommon and in some cases service has been refused or there have been threats that this would occur. Did you ever try to make excuses for periods of up to six months for a Government which cannot seem to process accounts for vendor payment? What about the repairs to staff housing which have not been acted upon for two years now?

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The grand essentials  
to happiness are:

Something to do,  
Something to love,  
Something  
to  
hope  
for!

## DNS

These incompetencies are not the way to extend service, and they are also not the way to win votes and influence people. The policy of attracting certain people to D.N.S. with obvious dislike for the north and native people, and the existing racist attitudes deserves some discussion. Examples include the following:

- a) Whites doing the same type of work for D.N.S. as natives receive their wages when they arrive. Native people however must wait until the weekend for their pay! Equality!!!
- b) D.N.S. personnel who go fishing while the pilot and local resident fly to an outlying area to check ice.
- c) Comment - by one staff person - "It's ridiculous anyway. If you're going to do something, go ahead and do it. Don't ask those people".
- d) Comment - "Maybe the Government will take over the area, before the Indians get it".
- e) Comment in response to a question about whether there was anything to take up to Sandy Bay - "No, nothing - unless you want to take ten tons of Napalm and drop it in Sandy Bay, and wipe out the community".
- f) Comments by Public Health Nurse at Sandy Bay following some drinking after money had come into the community because of paydays for Company employees, construction workers and some public assistance issues by Social Services - "Isn't that just like the Welfare, throw the cheques and run. Never stay around and clean up the mess!"
- g) Comment by Public Health Nurse in reference to people waiting for service - "They can damn well wait - they've got nothing else to do anyway".

### E: CONCLUDING COMMENTS

The above examples of D.N.S. developments invite a comparison between objectives of D.N.S. and program action for people. The only possible conclusion is that the D.N.S. track record to date is found to be seriously wanting, and it further serves to question its credibility with many staff and residents in Northern Saskatchewan. The statement attributed to one of the D.N.S. senior bureaucrats that "the Northern Municipal Council will have to toe the line or their funds will be cut off" only serves to further erode credibility and any possibility of effective program development in the North.

These developments have been isolated not in any attempt to maliciously implicate D.N.S. They represent expressed concerns of a number of staff persons as well as northern residents and cannot help but affect the calibre of experienced staff likely to remain in the North, or be attracted to work in the North. The fact that competent staff persons are resigning or transferring from D.N.S. because of these developments only serves to further jeopardize the calibre of service to northern residents. That is a real concern with staff who are leaving yet they find themselves no longer able to function in an organization that presents so many contradictions between reality and rhetoric.

Is it not time D.N.S. took a very serious look at its personnel practises, and at the nature of developments or the lack of positive development in the area of programs and policies?



ZIA RAIN BIRD

## INADQUATE TREATMENT

Mr. Jack Boychuck  
Ombudman for the Prov. of Sask.  
2220 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dear Sir:

Numerous complaints have been given verbally on the inadequate medical treatment at the Regina Correctional Centre. However, its known that one such complaint was brought out in black and white in the fall of 1972. This said complaint was taken up by a few ex-cons with a Mr. Ace Thompson, Health liasion for the F.S.I. - Mid Town Centre.

A meeting was held sometime afterwards at the F.S.I. office with certain officials of the provincial government. This meeting was more or less spear-headed by Ace Thompson and myself (Billy Brass) which resulted in a survey of the Correctional Centre inmates by Mr. Thompson and a Doctor. The results of that investigation survey proved useless due to a lot of inmates being afraid of "feed back" from their so called superiors. (Guards)

So to date, the problems are still there regarding the inadequacy of Medical Treatment. Problems are so much:

1. Upon admittance, no physical examination is given.
2. In the case of prisoners just going in for a term with proper medication given by a street doctor. The medication is cut off at the front and a substitute will be given only after the Prison Doctors say so. Often in this case an aspirin serves the purpose.
3. There are charges of discrimination on the distribution of medication to inmates from the Nursing Staff - for example, a native inmate will complain of an ache of some kind, and his name is put down for an appointment only. While a white inmate will receive a pain killer or medication of that nature, until his appointment comes up.
4. Complaints are known to be taken to the inmates classification officer by inmates themselves, only to be turned away by the statement, "The doctor here knows his business" or by statement of that nature.
5. There are many inmates who want to get proper help from their family doctors on the streets, letters of this sort can be written, etc. However, the inmates are told out right that, should a prescription arrive from this, they will not get it until the prison doctor approves.
6. In some cases, the prison doctor, the head nurse and some head senior guard hold a private conference and decide on an inmate's illness or requests before the inmate walks in for his check-up (?)

In general, Mr. Boychuck, we feel that this matter should be thoroughly looked into, we might add, that the medical equipment in there is up-to-date, but its the Nursing Staff's lack of discretion in the use and distribution of medical equipment and medical treatment.

Respectfully Yours,

Billy Brass, Volunteer  
Fieldworker for  
Native Project Society.



While the right to talk may be the beginning of freedom, the necessity of listening is what makes the left important.

# The Press Tour

## METIS SOCIETY STATEMENT DURING NORTHERN PRESS TOUR

**LA RONGE** - What is the reason for the press tour? Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman and DNS has lost a lot of credibility with northern people. One of the main examples of this is that four out of the five municipal councillors recently elected campaigned on an anti DNS policy ticket. We feel he is now trying to regain support in the south where his constituencies are.

There is going to be a fall session and we wonder if Mr. Bowerman is not using this trip to gain support for legislation he is going to introduce.

**PLACES VISITED:** You are going to start your tour in La Ronge, ask to see the houses that the government employees are living in which is separate from the community and is called the ghetto, then ask to see the housing that has been started here for the people.

Next take a look at the schedule. You will be taken to mines and communities that have very little to do with DNS. (i.e. Creighton and Uranium City). Also you will be taken to Stanley Mission which is a treaty community. In the Municipal Election the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians advised treaty Indians to stay away from the polls and to have as little as possible to do with DNS because they are dealing directly with the Federal Government. The question comes up. What possible reason would the DNS have in wanting you to go there? Perhaps it is because the people there don't have anything to do with them so therefore will have no criticisms. You'll then be taken to Buffalo Narrows. A place where DNS has some support. Beauval is another place the DNS had some success with a post cutting operation. But how come they are neglecting to take you to other areas. e.g. La Loche

### ISSUES

La Loche also had a post cutting operation that looked like it was designed to fail, insofar as it went bankrupt six times because of insufficient government funds and backing. There is inaction in Economic Development.

e.g. Sandy Bay

### ISSUES

Churchill River Basin. Lack of economic development. In spite of the fact that the government gets 240 thousand dollars annually in taxes for the power plant from Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting, which took away the local residents economy (e.g. Fishing and trapping) The government gives the community only 24 hundred dollars. The power plant is a mile away from the community and they can't even get enough power to run an electric stove.

e.g. Co-Op Point

### ISSUE

Housing. One family of 15 is living in a one room shack and the DNR officer who lives by himself lives in a three bedroom modern house.

e.g. Cumberland House

### ISSUES

Fishing was banned because of mercury pollution from industries up river and no compensation for the fishermen. Squaw Rapids Dam also destroyed the economy of the trappers. No compensation was given to them and all the jobs went to the people in Nipawin.

e.g. Sturgeon Landing

### ISSUES

Housing. The only people with electricity are white people in the community. There is a lack of economic opportunity.

e.g. Southend

### ISSUE

Sixteen Metis families living on the reserve have requested for years to be relocated and have been promised by government that they will be. No action as of yet.

e.g. Wollaston Lake

### ISSUES

There has never been a housing program initiated in the community with the exception of the Metis Society winter warmth program. Not one person from the community is employed by the Rabbit Lake mine. They are told if they want to work they have to go to Saskatoon to join the union. They haven't got the money to go.

e.g. Cole Bay, Jans Bay,  
Dorey Lake and Sled Lake

### ISSUES

Housing and Economic Development

e.g. Camsell Portage

### ISSUE

Native people are losing their fishing rights with no compensation. Native people cannot get a fishing licence to feed their families but he can get one to feed his dogs.

The list can go on and on. We feel that you should have both sides to the story and not just the one that the government is going to give you. They may tell you that they recognize these problems and are trying to solve them but if that is true why did four of the five councillors that won in the Municipal elections win on precisely these kind of issues and the lack of action and seemingly lack of concern by DNS to these problems. The two councillors that the DNS has arranged for you to meet are George Mercredi and Lawrence Yew who will in all probability bring out some of the same issues. Also how come they haven't arranged for you to see the other councillors, Lionel Deschambeault for Cumberland House and Nap Sanderson from Pinehouse. Is it because it would show the overwhelming opposition and lack of confidence the Council has in Mr. Churchman and Mr. Bowerman? We know and are confident that you recognize this trip for what it really is and all we ask is that you make an attempt to talk to other people other than the people - the government has arranged for you to see.

## NRIM PROGRAMMES

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan has a number of programmes which pertain to obtaining jobs and training for jobs.

These programmes are the Outreach, Non-Registered Indian and Metis Training, Training on the Job and University Bursary Programme.

The Metis Society entered into an agreement with Canada Manpower to extend Manpower services to Native Communities. This programme is known as Outreach.

The following are the responsibilities of the programme:

1. To inform people of native ancestry about Canada Manpower programmes and services.
2. To inform the Canada Manpower Center of the training and mobility needs of native workers.
3. Conduct job counselling interviews register and refer to the Canada Manpower Center candidates for employment, training, mobility and other Manpower programmes.
4. In co-operation with Canada Manpower Centers canvas employers
  - to fill existing vacancies
  - promote hiring of native workers.
5. Help locals and other groups develop projects under Federal and Provincial Programmes.
6. Provide supportive counselling to families.
7. Follow-up counselling to workers placed in employment.
8. To improve standard of living in an area.
9. Motivate native workers to call on community resources to overcome barriers to employment.

These persons are employed as Outreach Counsellors:

Marina Roy	200-1935 Scarth Street Regina, Saskatchewan Phone: 525-6721
Kent McCullough	Indian & Metis Friendship Center 310-20 Street East Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Phone: 244-0174
Earl Cook	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan 425-2209 (temporary)
Anne Dorion	Same as above
Phillip Chartier	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan
Frank Durocher	Same as above
Jonas Favel	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan Ile a la Crosse, Saskatchewan
Richard LaFleur	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan 236-6122

# NRIM

The Non-Registered Indian and Metis Programme (NRIM) was taken over by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan as the result of an agreement with Human Resources Development Agency in co-operation with the Department of Continuing Education.

This programme is designed to provide training to local communities and individuals who wish to take training.

The Metis Society is responsible for:

1. Interviewing and selecting persons for training.
2. Working with locals to establish programmes which they feel will be of benefit to their communities.
3. Provide counselling and follow-up to persons who are in training and require assistance.
4. Provide assistance for university training through the Indian and Metis Bursary programme.

Those applying for training under the NRIM programme must be:

1. At least 16 years of age.
2. Out of school one year.
3. Non-registered Indian or Metis.

The following are the field workers that are responsible for this programme:

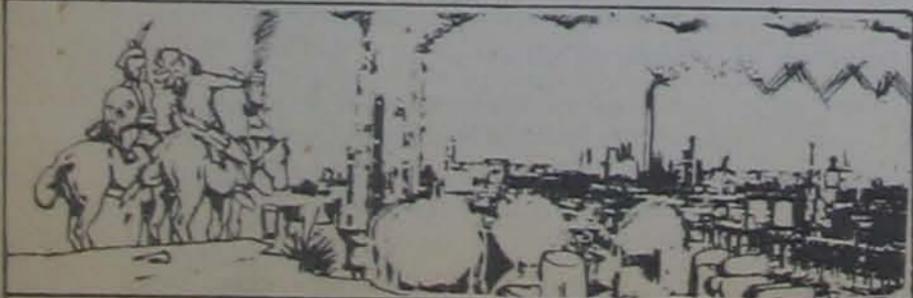
Del Morgan	Metis Society of Saskatchewan 200-1935 Scarth Street Regina, Saskatchewan Phone: 525-6721
Lloyd Schoenthal	Same as above
Kim Dunlop (trainee)	Same as above
Phillis Trotchie	c/o Indian & Metis Friendship Center 310-20 Street East Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Phone: 244-0174
Alex Fayant	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan #204 Met Building North Battleford, Saskatchewan 445-4211
Wilfred Brass	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan 34-10th Street West Prince Albert, Saskatchewan 763-2679
Linda Lucier	Same as above
Winston McKay	Same as above
Roy Fosseneuve	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan Lac La Ronge, Saskatchewan
Rita Plommer	P.O. Box 414 Uranium City, Saskatchewan 2-0181 (Hay River exchange)
Earl Pelletier	c/o Metis Society of Saskatchewan 41 Broadway West Yorkton, Saskatchewan 783-6505

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan signed an agreement with Human Resources Development Agency to:

1. Interview and obtain approval for Metis people to be placed on training on the job in government, private organizations and industry.
2. Persons taking training under this programme must be not able to obtain employment from any other source. There is no restriction on the amount of wage to be paid.

The NRIM field workers are responsible for this programme.

Roger Butterfield  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION & PLACEMENT



# Extreme Rage?

New Breed  
c/o The Metis Society  
1935 Scarth Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan

To the Native People of Saskatchewan:

Today has been a very heavy day for me. My emotions are so mixed up, please forgive any incongruencies within this letter. I am a student attending the University of Saskatchewan at Regina. I am enrolled in the School of Social Work. Please do not condemn me yet.

This afternoon Dennis Poudrier came into our classroom to talk about anything he or we wanted to talk about. We had heard about his and other firings by the D.N.S. Let me say that Mr. Poudrier filled us in on what exactly is taking place in Northern Saskatchewan. My reaction? Extreme rage? Frustration? Sadness? I cannot even now say exactly how I, and other students felt.

Then tonight I began reading the Publication 'New Breed' put out by the Metis Society. I had heard of this magazine but I had never come across one. I read "Open Letter Re: D.N.S. by Jerry Jammersmith". I felt more and more the same feelings as I felt earlier on in the day listening to Mr. Poudrier describe conditions, social, economic and political, of the northern part of our Province. But I felt also a different feeling when I read Mr. Hammersmith's comments about the total unconcern of white people all over Saskatchewan. Perhaps my ego has been hurt because I do care. Not only do I care but there are many other white people who care.

Perhaps I over-reacted. I can rationalize this by saying "he is talking about the silent majority in Saskatchewan". Maybe so, but the fact remains, they are silent. But here I ask myself and others "Is this apathy totally their fault? I think not. I bring to mind the countless years of brain-washing people; teaching them how to discriminate and more sickeningly, why. I think of their lack of actual facts; the absence of political-awareness. How can one expect people to obtain an honest interpretation of events when the entire mass media is controlled by racists and fascists? I say controlled because one does not hear on CTV or read in the Leader-Post the situation as it really is. When so many people were fired in the D.N.S. the people in southern Saskatchewan did not know about it. Why? Because if they did, they would obviously want to know why. And in answering this question the whole hoax, the whole put-on, the whole game would be exposed. And if this ever happened certain people, certain governments would be, to say the very least, quite embarrassed. This is not all. People would see that the capitalistic system is not a system for the people. But that is another tale (or is it?).

I guess what I want to say is that you, the Native People, are not alone in your struggle against the white bourgeois capitalists. There are many whites who despise 'them' as much as you. There are times when we are ashamed of our whiteness.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,  
RICK FELIX

## NEW BREED

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

200 - 1935 SCARTH STREET  
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

S4P - 2H1



\$3.00 yearly

\$1.50 for 6 months

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_