

Joseph 17 day one

AGENDA *provincial metis council*

MINUTES OF LAST BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

OUR FUTURE TOGETHER
HISTORY AND BACKGROUND TO METIS NATION ACCORD
CONSENSUS REPORT ON THE CONSTITUTION

METIS TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT
METIS URGED TO SUPPORT NEW UNITY PACKAGE
POLITICAL ACCORD - Between the Government of
Saskatchewan and The Metis Society of Saskatchewan

TREASURER'S REPORT

LETTER TO CLAUDE ROCAN

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN BALANCE SHEET

RCAP - SUBMISSION
WARDELL & WORME

AFFILIATE REPORT'S
- Justice
- Batoche

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
PROVINCIAL METIS COUNCIL MEETING
SASKATOON INN, SEPTEMBER 10 & 11, 1992
Ballroom A

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 10

9:00 A.M. OPENING PRAYER
9:15 ADOPTION OF AGENDA
9:30 ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES
9:45 PRESIDENT'S REPORT (CONSTITUTIONAL UPDATE)
11:30 GROUP PHOTOS
12:00 LUNCH
1:00 P.M. TREASURER'S REPORT
2:00 AREA DIRECTORS' REPORTS
5:00 ADJOURNMENT
7:00 P.M. SENATORS' MEETING (Regina Room)

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 11

9:00 A.M. OPENING PRAYER
9:15 SENATORS' REPORT
10:30 ANNUAL ASSEMBLY
 AGENDA
 ELECTIONS/APPEALS PROCEDURES
1:00 P.M. AFFILIATE REPORTS

M E T I S S O C I E T Y O F S A S K A T C H E W A N

P R O V I N C I A L M E T I S C O U N C I L M E E T I N G

R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

J U N E 4 & 5 , 1 9 9 2

P R E S E N T

Leo Amyotte, Claude Langan, Joe Fayant, Louis Morin, Vital Morin, Max Morin, Martin Aubichon, Guy Bouvier, John Boucher, Edward King, Clarence Campeau, Alfred Genaille, Marie Chaboyer, James Parisien, Wilbert Desjarlais, Lorna LaPlante, Gary Martin, Ed Pelletier, Lennard Morin, Robert Mercredi, Norman Hansen, Albert Delaire, Gerald Morin, Philip Chartier.

O P E N I N G P R A Y E R

The opening prayer was said by Edwin Pelletier.

A D O P T I O N O F T H E A G E N D A

Motion passed at the last assembly in September THAT THE NATIVE RECREATION CORPORATION WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR BATOCHÉ DAYS. Claude Petit - Executive Director would like direction from this board on re: Beer Gardens.

C H A N G E S T O T H E A G E N D A

Lennard Morin phoned before deadline to have Commercial fisherman added to the agenda. Max Morin wanted to add trappers and traditional resource users and during the Election Commission report would like in camera with the senators and board members. Gerald would like executive reports before Elections Commission report switched, and the clear cutting issue. Clarence Campeau would like to add to the agenda re: Board Appointments, Martin Aubichon would like to add Pathways to success.

M O T I O N # 0 0 1

THAT THE AGENDA BE ACCEPTED AS AMENDED. Moved/Seconded Guy Bouvier/James Parisien CARRIED.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

Vital Morin wanted to know what the role of the senators was in this meeting. Do they meet separately to come up with some decisions after we hear the reports or do they participate actively now? What the role of the senators is within the organization, what types of powers do they have?

The general feeling of the board was to have the senators involved with the discussion on the Electoral Commission Report but not to play a political role within the organization.

MOTION #002

THAT THE SENATORS AND PROVINCIAL METIS COUNCIL SIT AS ONE TO DEAL WITH THE ELECTION COMMISSION. Moved/Seconded Guy Bouvier/Lennard Morin. CARRIED

BATOCHÉ

Discussion on the Batoche Beer Gardens on July 24, 25 & 26, 1992. There are three budgets in Sec. State \$47,500.00, Provincial Government \$132,000. and Saskspport for whatever they can give. Beer garden proposed by committee, along with food, cultural and chuckwagon events. If there was a beer garden properly ran it would reduce the incidence of drunk offenses during the festival. Claude stated that plans for the building at Batoche are underway. It would be metal with a cafeteria, offices, meeting rooms and will eventually be used as a warehouse.

MOTION #003

THAT THERE WILL BE NO BEER GARDENS ALLOWED IN BATOCHÉ. Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Philip Chartier. Discussion followed. MOTION DEFEATED (Council voted only).

MINUTES

Max Morin commented on the minutes of a previous meeting have not been circulated. Gerald Morin stated that there has been difficulty in located those minutes, but every effort is being made to locate them, hopefully for next board meeting.

COURT WORKER PROGRAM

FSIN, Metis Society, provincial and federal governments have entered into a feasibility study and have hired a consulting agency from Ontario. The study will take 3 months and will explore the need for the infrastructure of, and training packages for the program. After the feasibility study a CWP will be put in place for the Aboriginal Peoples. The position of the MSS and FSIN is that the CWP should be run under Metis and Indian self government. Models through MSS and FSIN. The MSS and FSIN to work with Friendship Centres and other service program agencies. Government agrees to this approach. Suggestions were then made as to getting research people to start putting something together, GDI and Justice affiliate committee will have to work more closely to develop the program.

MOTION #004

THAT THE MINUTES BE ADOPTED.
Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Robert Mercredi
CARRIED.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS
Presidents Report

The accord was passed out. This is a most important document for the Metis Nation in the Constitutional process. Important for leaders and senators understand the document and its content. The best efforts will be made to take all board members to the First Minister's Conference as a last push to ensure Metis rights remain on the table. Also, it is very important that some senators are a part of this. It will cost a few dollars but when you put it into perspective, it is worth it.

DISCUSSION ON THE
ACCORD

Gerald read through the accord, with discussion following:

- NWT land clause removed
- We have the rights to choose our own membership and not have the IA override us. This is an important part of self-government. This accord is broad enough to allow us to define our own rules in the future.

- Accord is only part of the Constitutional amendments for Metis. Metis are part of the overall process for Indian rights, with specific rights for Metis. Metis will no longer be second class.

- All Aboriginal peoples will have an inherent right to self government.

- MNC commended for an outstanding job.

- MNC invited for the formal First Ministers Meeting in July. This is top priority. It is what we have been working on for 200 years.

- The results of the accord are; recognition of the inherent rights to self government, discussions to be held on land, resources and amendments to 90.1.24 and are more than expected.

BREAK

Discussion was set aside and Winston Wuttunee was introduced he entertained the council for awhile. Will come with his group on Friday.

DISCUSSION RESUMED

- 7 provinces are needed to ratify the accord (one being either Quebec or Ontario) and the federal government and then 50%.

- Gerald brought up two points that Tripartite discussion should be on a constitutional level if the accord goes through and that we should be preparing our communities for the time when self government becomes a reality. Roles should be defined and entrenched.

- LFDS-training and employment models have been put in place and have met with Chief Roland Crowe. In self government, Metis

will pay land taxes to the 3rd order and not to the provincial and federal governments. The land claims of Hudson Bay and those held by missionaries will have to worked our and strategies have to be developed on an interim basis.

MOTION #005

THAT THE METIS NATIONS ACCORD IN PRINCIPLE AS PRESENTED AND THE OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION BE ACCEPTED. Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Lennard Morin. CARRIED.

BUILDING

Meeting will continue around 2:00 p.m. to allow council to tour the building purchased by the Provincial Metis Housing Corporation at 219 Robin Cresnet was purchased for 1/2 million at 8 1/2%. It will provide 9000 square feet.

MEETING RECONVENED
IN CAMERA SESSION

Meeting reconvened with in camera session at 2:10.

MOTION #006

THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BE HELD IN LATE SEPTEMBER (1992) AND THAT THE APPEALS BE HANDLED AT THAT TIME. Moved/Seconded Norman Hansen/Edwin Pelletier. CARRIED.

ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 5:20 p.m. for the day.

- CALL TO ORDER The meeting was called to order at 9:20 a.m. on June 5th, 1992.
- RECOMMENDATION Recommendations of the senators was to reinstate Bernice Hammersmith until her appeal is heard and they would like the board to vote. She would be calling to drop her appeal if she were reinstated and then present her case to the General Assembly.
- IN CAMERA Another in camera was called to discuss the Secretary's position.
- MOTION #007 THAT A BYELECTION IS CALLED FOR THE SECRETARY'S POSITION TO BE HELD ON JULY 18, 1992. Moved/Seconded Norman Hansen/Max Morin. CARRIED.
- MOTION #008 THAT WE RESPECT THE DECISION OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION REGARDING GARY MARTIN AND BERNICE HAMMERSMITH AND LET THE APPEALS PROCESS BE HANDLED AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Moved/Seconded Edwin Pelletier/Albert Delaire. MOTION WITHDRAWN.
- MOTION #009 THAT BERNICE HAMMERSMITH BE REINSTATED UNTIL THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY. Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Clarence Campeau. CARRIED. (Secret ballot 8 for 5 against).
- MOTION #010 THAT THE AREA DIRECTORS SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT COMPLETELY. Moved/Seconded Martin Aubichon/Albert Delaire. CARRIED.
- MOTION #011 THAT THE BOARD RECOGNIZE GARY MARTIN AS INTERIM AREA DIRECTOR PENDING APPEAL AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Moved/Seconded Guy Bouvier/Albert Delaire. CARRIED
- BREAK Meeting broke for lunch at 12:00, reconvened at 1:20.

EUGENE ARCAND

Indigenous Summer Games-there will be workshops re: participation criteria, ages allowed to compete, housing and eating. Would like to get representative from the Metis Society to participate in setting up the next games. Canoeing will be one, Rodeo, tai kwon do, judo and chuckwagon racing will be the new sports in 1993.

POINT OF ORDER

Max Morin suggested that we let Bernice Hammersmith know of the Boards decision to reinstate her until the general assembly.

METIS WOMEN

Mary Weigers made a presentation on behalf of the Metis women. She expressed anger and resentment at the way women are treated. Metis women should be on an equal footing. A discussion followed and Gerald Morin thanked Mary for her report.

TREASURERS REPORT

Tabled by Philip Chartier letters in the kit were read and the stated amounts were earmarked. Draft of proposed budget was discussed (1.4 mil).

MOTION #012

THAT THE TREASURER'S REPORT BE ACCEPTED AS PRESENTED. Moved/Seconded James Parisien/Wilbert Desjarlais. CARRIED

METIS SOCIETY BYLAWS

Will follow up

MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

As stated before there will eventually be an enumeration but, there is someone working in the office.

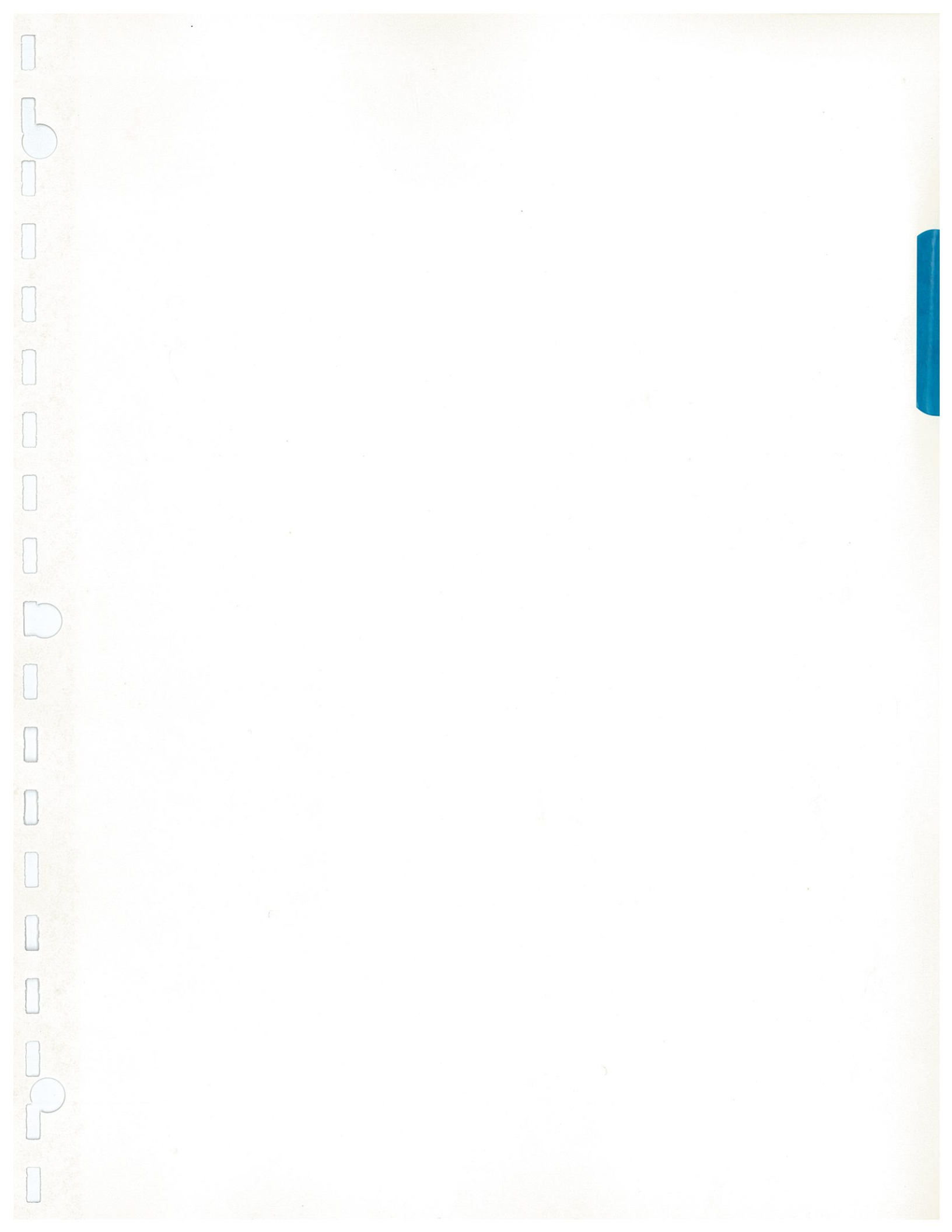
CONSTITUTIONAL UPDATE

Clem Chartier passed out the update on the Constitution includes Metis Nation Accord. There was a question and answer period on the accord.

MOTION #013

THAT THE MNC HAVE DONE A LOT OF WORK AND DONE A GOOD JOB IS ACKNOWLEDGED. Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Guy Bouvier. CARRIED.

- METIS YOUTH Ray Laliberte brought the MSS Board up to date on the Metis Youth.
- MOTION #014 THAT THE MSS SUPPORT THE METIS YOUTH AND THEIR EFFORTS. Moved/Seconded James Parisien/Gary Martin. CARRIED
- BLOCKADE Blockade and clearcutting issue in Northern Saskatchewan, Guy Bouvier handed out draft contract to be discussed Saturday in Jans Bay. The main concern of this issue negotiated on Saturday is blockaders and four partners, feel that the Metis initially will be left out.
- MOTION #015 THAT MSS BOARD SUPPORT THE NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN TRADITIONAL LAND USERS FOR THEIR PROPOSAL. Moved/Seconded Max Morin/Guy Bouvier. CARRIED
- OTHER BUSINESS Summit tabled, Life insurance, affiliate reports and appointments to be dealt with in summit.
- MOTION #016 THAT PHILIP CHARTIER DEAL WITH NORMA MERCREDI REQUEST. Moved/Seconded Martin Aubichon/Edwin Pelletier. CARRIED.
(re tab nine)
- LEBRET FARM Mr. Bob Desjarlais explained situation on the Lebret farm. James Parisien asked Gerald Morin to help lobby to keep the farm. Max Morin stated that every farm had their assets removes and suggested that the government should be forced to return half of the money earned from the sales of these assets. Edwin Pelletier suggests that SNEDCO be approached to help in this situation.
- MOTION #017 THAT THE MEETING BE ADJOURNED. Moved/Seconded Edwin Pelletier/Martin Aubichon. CARRIED



Provincial Metis Council Meeting -- Saskatoon

Since our last meeting a number of significant developments have taken place. While time is limited, I would like to bring your attention to some of the more important ones.

First of all, after our Metis struggle which began no later than 1869/70 and 1885 at Batoche and which continued to present, we are on the threshold of making an historic breakthrough in terms of recapturing our rights to land and self government. This will be reflected in the Constitution and through federal and provincial legislation.

With respect to the Constitution, we are close to having a number of amendments placed into the Constitution. This includes the right of inherent self-government, a commitment to negotiate and conclude self-government agreements (including issues of jurisdiction and land and resources), Aboriginal consent, guaranteed representation in the Senate, recognition in the Canada Clause and a far greater certainty that all Aboriginal peoples fall under federal jurisdiction under S.91(24) of the 1867 Constitution. These are only some of the amendments, another important one being four guaranteed conferences to deal with unfinished business for any event we will go through these in greater detail later.

In terms of Metis specific matters, the Metis Nation Accord provides for a number of further benefits, including a legally binding commitment by governments to enter into a land claims process with our people. This is something we have been pushing for, for a very long time.

At this point, I want to say that a lot of hard work, energy and cooperation has gone into this effort by the MNC and MSS. There were a lot of meetings throughout Canada, and it certainly wasn't a piece of cake. While a few may criticize the time and work some of us put into this, I'm positive that the vast majority of our people support the gains we have made and the time we have spent on achieving these rights. Anyway, it's better to be criticized for doing something rather than for doing nothing.

We have to rise above these petty criticisms. We face a very critical referendum on October 26th. If the vote is not successful, we stand to lose all the gains we have made thus far. If that happens we may not get another opportunity to get what we now have within our grasp. Every one of us will have to work hard to get our members out to vote in favour of the constitutional package, as well as convince our non-Aboriginal neighbours to do the same thing.

We have been actively pursuing the re-opening of the tripartite talks between ourselves and the federal and provincial governments. We have been quite successful and will soon be signing a Tripartite Framework Agreement. In fact we have sent an invitation to Jake Epp, Metis Interlocutor for the Federal Cabinet to attend our Assembly and sign the document there. A similar invitation has been sent to Bob Mitchell. Hopefully our tripartite process will formally begin within the next few weeks.

Informally, the process has begun through discussions at the official level. Once the Agreement is signed, we can begin the formal process.

In terms of our Annual Assembly, October 9 and 10, 1992, as indicated above, several guests have been invited. Besides Mr. Epp and Mr. Mitchell, letters of invitation have also been sent to Premier Romanow and Constitution Minister, Joe Clark.

This Annual Assembly will probably be one of the most important we've ever had, as it will be in the middle of a major debate on the future of Canada, including our future as Aboriginal peoples, ending with the referendum on October 20th. Because of this, we should try to have as positive and constructive a meeting as possible. A lot of people will be following our meeting, especially press, and if it is a negative Assembly, full of bickering and petty politics, a lot of the general public may view the Metis as not prepared or capable of self-government.

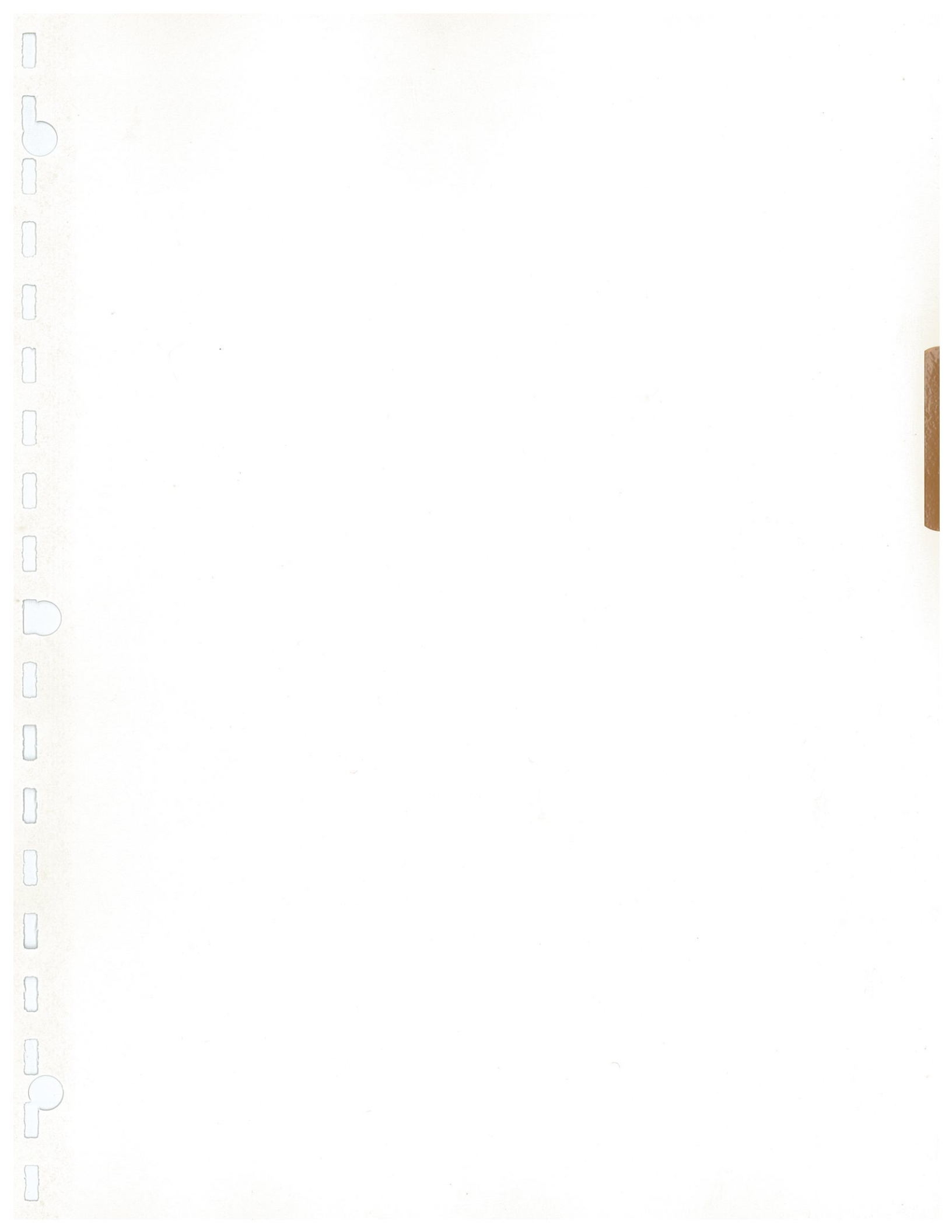
Having said that, we cannot forget that there are election appeals to be heard we have to ensure that anyone appealing a decision of the Metis Elections Commission must be given a fair opportunity and process to do so. Hopefully this can be done in a positive manner so that we can remain effective in dealing with Metis rights issues.

In addition to the Assembly, we are hosting a Metis Justice Conference on October 8th. This will be an important opportunity for our members to discuss what kind of justice system they would like to see, or at least what changes and/or involvement they would like in the current system. We have issued an invitation to both Kim Campbell, Federal Minister of Justice and Bob Mitchell, provincial Justice Minister to address the Conference.

Another important matter we are currently pursuing is the potential of joint-management between MSS and Parks Canada with respect to Batoche. We hope to be able to work something out within the next year. In this connection I was extremely pleased with the tremendous turnout at Batoche this year, the atmosphere was positive and people really enjoyed themselves. We will have to build on this success for future years and expand the participants to the rest of the Metis Homeland.

Lastly, we have moved into our new offices and are building up our administration. With the programs now coming on stream we should have a good staff component to carry out the new demands/workload facing our organization in terms of the building, we have submitted a funding proposal to SIMAS and hopefully we will receive a grant which will enable us to bring down some of our debt and purchase necessary office furniture and equipment.

As you can see from the above, we have been busy and with the current developments, we will even have more to do. This however is what we have been seeking, and I know that we can do the job that is demanded of us.





OUR FUTURE TOGETHER

Fact Sheet

ABORIGINAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

- The agreements reached in the Canada Round with Aboriginal peoples are unprecedented and aim at redefining their role in Canadian society in the future.
- The relationship with Aboriginal peoples was essentially redefined in the Government of Canada's set of 28 proposals for a new Canadian federation called *Shaping Canada's Future Together*, tabled September 24, 1991. These recommendations were studied intensely during the months that followed by the Special Joint Committee on a Renewed Canada. There was also a special conference on First Peoples and the Constitution to examine Aboriginal self-government and its implementation.
- The Government of Canada supported a series of "parallel processes" undertaken by the four national Aboriginal associations. The purpose was to gather ideas and opinions at the grassroots level so that Aboriginal leaders could gain an understanding of what their people wanted in an agreement.
- In March 1992, leaders of the four national Aboriginal associations joined federal, provincial and territorial constitutional affairs ministers as full participants in the multilateral constitutional process. This was the first time that Aboriginal leaders had been invited to participate in discussions of the full range of constitutional issues.
- Negotiated in a spirit of compromise and flexibility, the consensus reached in the Canada Round would be the basis for the kind of future to which Canada's Aboriginal peoples aspire. It would also confirm their commitment to share in building a new, stronger Canada.
- Agreement has been reached on the following items:
 - The inherent right of Aboriginal peoples to self-government within Canada should be recognized in the Constitution.

- Aboriginal governments should be one of three constitutionally recognized orders of government within the Canadian federation.
- The authority of legislative bodies of the Aboriginal peoples would be spelled out in the Constitution. The entrenchment of the inherent right of self-government would not create new rights to land.
- Governments and Aboriginal peoples are committed to negotiating agreements setting out how the inherent right would be implemented. These negotiations would ensure that self-government reflects the particular needs and circumstances of Aboriginal communities across Canada. All Aboriginal peoples would have equitable access to this negotiating process. To facilitate this process, a mediation and arbitration mechanism would also be established.
- The justiciability of the inherent right of self-government should be delayed for five years. Once the period of delay has expired, the courts or a tribunal would have to be satisfied that every effort had been made to resolve matters through negotiations before deciding on the scope of the right or on an assertion of that right.
- The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* would apply to Aboriginal governments and would continue to take into account the unique rights of Aboriginal peoples. In addition, Aboriginal and treaty rights would be guaranteed equally to Aboriginal women and men.
- To ensure an orderly transition, federal and provincial laws would continue to apply until displaced by a law enacted in an Aboriginal legislative body. Laws adopted by Aboriginal governments would have to be consistent with federal and provincial laws that are essential to the preservation of peace, order and good government in Canada. However, this provision would not extend the legislative authority of Parliament or of the legislatures of the provinces.
- The Constitution would provide for the establishment of a joint federal/Aboriginal process to clarify or implement treaty rights or rectify terms of treaties when the parties agree. It would also provide that treaty rights are interpreted in a just, broad and liberal manner, in accordance with the spirit, intent and context of the treaty negotiations. The intention is not to reopen treaties or land claims agreements, but rather to ensure that their provisions are respected. In addition, all Aboriginal peoples would have access to those Aboriginal and treaty rights, recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*, that pertain to them.

- The roles and responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments concerning Métis people would be clarified in a separate Métis Nation accord. The accord would be accompanied by a constitutional amendment extending the federal legislative authority to all Aboriginal peoples, including the Métis.
- It has been agreed that there would be Aboriginal seats in the Senate. The details relating to Aboriginal representation in the Senate (numbers, distribution, method of selection) would be discussed further by governments and representatives of the Aboriginal peoples in negotiations to be held early in the fall of 1992. Aboriginal Senators would have the same power as other Senators, and could possibly have a double majority power on certain matters materially affecting Aboriginal peoples.
- The role of Aboriginal peoples on the Supreme Court would be recorded in a political accord and should be on the agenda of a future First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal issues. Provincial and territorial governments would develop a regional process for consulting representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada in preparing lists of candidates to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court.
- Aboriginal representation in the House of Commons would be pursued after studying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing.
- Aboriginal consent would be required for future constitutional amendments that directly affect Aboriginal peoples. Discussions are continuing on the most appropriate mechanism by which this consent would be expressed.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I
27-28.08.1992

FIRST MINISTERS' MEETING ON THE CONSTITUTION

DRAFT

**Consensus Report on the Constitution
August 28, 1992
Third Revision - 14:30**

28/08/92 14:40

**CONSENSUS REPORT
ON THE CONSTITUTION**

AUGUST 28, 1992

REVISED DRAFT: 2:30 P.M.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	
I: UNITY AND DIVERSITY	
A. PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES	1
1. Canada Clause	
2. Aboriginal Peoples and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms	
3. Linguistic Communities in New Brunswick	
B. CANADA'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION	2
4. The Social and Economic Union	
5. Economic Disparities, Equalization and Regional Development	
6. The Common Market (*)	
II: INSTITUTIONS	
A. THE SENATE	4
7. An Elected Senate	
8. An Equal Senate	
9. Aboriginal Peoples' Representation in the Senate	
10. Relationship to the House of Commons	
11. Categories of Legislation	
12. Approval of Legislation	
13. Revenue and Expenditure Bills	
14. Double Majority	
15. Ratification of Appointments (*)	
16. Eligibility for Cabinet	
B. THE SUPREME COURT	7
17. Entrenchment in the Constitution	
18. Composition	
19. Nominations and Appointments	
20. Aboriginal Peoples' Role (*)	
C. HOUSE OF COMMONS	8
21. Composition of the House of Commons	
22. Aboriginal Peoples' Representation (*)	
D. FIRST MINISTERS' CONFERENCES	9
23. Entrenchment (*)	
E. THE BANK OF CANADA	9
24. Bank of Canada	

- 25. Federal Spending Power
- 26. Protection of Intergovernmental Agreements
- 27. Immigration
- 28. Labour Market Development and Training (*)
- 29. Culture
- 30. Forestry (*)
- 31. Mining (*)
- 32. Tourism (*)
- 33. Housing (*)
- 34. Recreation (*)
- 35. Municipal and Urban Affairs (*)
- 36. Regional Development
- 37. Telecommunications
- 38. Federal Power of Disallowance and Reservation
- 39. Federal Declaratory Power
- 40. Aboriginal Peoples' Protection Mechanism

IV: FIRST PEOPLES

A. THE INHERENT RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

14

- 41. The Inherent Right of Self-Government
- 42. Delayed Justiciability
- 43. Charter Issues
- 44. Land

B. METHOD OF EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT

15

- 45. Commitment to Negotiate
- 46. The Process of Negotiation (*)
- 47. Legal Transition
- 48. Treaties

C. ISSUES RELATED TO THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT

17

- 49. Equity of Access to Section 35 Rights
- 50. Financing (*)
- 51. Affirmative Action Programs
- 52. Gender Equality
- 53. Future Aboriginal Constitutional Process
- 54. Section 91(24) (*)
- 55. Métis in Alberta/Section 91(24)
- 56. Métis Nation Accord (*)

V: THE AMENDING FORMULA

19

- 57. Changes to the National Institutions
- 58. Establishment of New Provinces
- 59. Compensation for Amendments that Transfer Jurisdiction
- 60. Aboriginal Consent

VI: OTHER ISSUES

20

NOTE: Asterisks in the table of contents indicate areas where the consensus on some issues under the heading is to proceed with a political accord.

PREFACE

This document is a product of a series of meetings on constitutional reform involving the federal, provincial and territorial governments and representatives of Aboriginal peoples.

These meetings were part of the Canada Round of constitutional renewal. On September 24, 1991, the Government of Canada tabled in the federal Parliament a set of proposals for the renewal of the Canadian federation entitled Shaping Canada's Future Together. These proposals were referred to a Special Joint Committee of the House of Commons and the Senate which travelled across Canada seeking views on the proposals. The Committee received 3,000 submissions and listened to testimony from 700 individuals.

During the same period, all provinces and territories created forums for public consultation on constitutional matters. These forums gathered reaction and advice with a view to producing recommendations to their governments. In addition, Aboriginal peoples were consulted by national and regional Aboriginal organizations.

An innovative forum for consultation with experts, advocacy groups and citizens was the series of six televised national conferences that took place between January and March of 1992.

Shortly before the release of the report of the Special Joint Committee on a Renewed Canada, the Prime Minister invited representatives of the provinces and territories and Aboriginal leaders to meet with the federal Minister of Constitutional Affairs to discuss the report.

At this initial meeting, held March 12, 1992 in Ottawa, participants agreed to proceed with a series of meetings with the objective of reaching consensus on a set of constitutional amendments. It was agreed that participants would make best efforts to reach consensus before the end of May, 1992 and that there would be no unilateral actions by any government while this process was under way. It was subsequently agreed to extend this series of meetings into June, and then into July.

To support their work, the heads of delegation agreed to establish a Coordinating Committee, composed of senior government officials and representatives of the four Aboriginal organizations. This committee, in turn, created four working groups to develop options and recommendations for consideration by the heads of delegation.

Recommendations made in the report of the Special Joint Committee on a Renewed Canada served as the basis of discussion, as did the recommendations of the various provincial and territorial consultations and the consultations with Aboriginal peoples. Alternatives and modifications to the proposals in these reports have been the principal subject of discussion at the multilateral meetings.

- 2 -

Including the initial session in Ottawa, there were twenty-seven days of meetings among the heads of delegation, as well as meetings of the Coordinating Committee and the four working groups. The schedule of the meetings during this first phase of meetings was:

March 12	Ottawa
April 8 and 9	Halifax
April 14	Ottawa
April 29 and 30	Edmonton
May 6 and 7	Saint John
May 11, 12 and 13	Vancouver
May 20, 21 and 22	Montreal
May 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30	Toronto
June 9, 10 and 11	Ottawa
June 28 and 29	Ottawa
July 3	Toronto
July 6 and 7	Ottawa

Following this series of meetings, the Prime Minister of Canada chaired a number of meetings of First Ministers, in which the Government of Quebec was a full participant. These include:

August 4	Harrington Lake
August 10	Harrington Lake
August 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22	Ottawa
August 27 and 28	Charlottetown

Organizational support for the full multilateral meetings has been provided by the Canadian Intergovernmental Conferences Secretariat.

In the course of the multilateral discussions, draft constitutional texts have been developed wherever possible in order to reduce uncertainty or ambiguity. In particular, a rolling draft of legal text was the basis of the discussion of issues affecting Aboriginal peoples. These drafts would provide the foundation of the formal legal resolutions to be submitted to Parliament and the legislatures.

Asterisks in the text that follows indicate the areas where the consensus is to proceed with a political accord.

I: UNITY AND DIVERSITY

A. PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

1. Canada Clause

A new clause should be included as section 2 of the Constitution Act, 1867 that would express fundamental Canadian values. The Canada Clause would guide the courts in their future interpretation of the entire Constitution, including the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The Constitution Act, 1867 is amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 1 thereof, the following section:

"2. (1) The Constitution of Canada, including the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the following fundamental characteristics:

- (a) Canada is a democracy committed to a parliamentary and federal system of government and to the rule of law;
- (b) the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, being the first peoples to govern this land, have the right to promote their languages, cultures and traditions and to ensure the integrity of their societies, and their governments constitute one of three orders of government in Canada;
- (c) Quebec constitutes within Canada a distinct society, which includes a French-speaking majority, a unique culture and a civil law tradition;
- (d) Canadians and their governments are committed to the vitality and development of official language minority communities throughout Canada;
- (e) Canadians are committed to racial and ethnic equality in a society that includes citizens from many lands who have contributed, and continue to contribute, to the building of a strong Canada that reflects its cultural and racial diversity;
- (f) Canadians are committed to a respect for individual and collective human rights and freedoms of all people;
- (g) Canadians are committed to the equality of female and male persons; and
- (h) Canadians confirm the principle of the equality of the provinces at the same time as recognizing their diverse characteristics.

(2) The role of the legislature and Government of Quebec to preserve and promote the distinct society of Quebec is affirmed.

(3) Nothing in this section derogates from the powers, rights or privileges of the Parliament or the Government of Canada, or of the legislatures or governments of the provinces, or of the legislative bodies or governments of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, including any powers, rights or privileges relating to language and, for greater certainty, nothing in this section derogates from the aboriginal and treaty rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada."

2. Aboriginal Peoples and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Charter provision dealing with Aboriginal peoples (section 25, the non-derogation clause) should be strengthened to ensure that nothing in the Charter abrogates or derogates from Aboriginal, treaty or other rights of Aboriginal peoples, and in particular any rights or freedoms relating to the exercise or protection of their languages, cultures or traditions.

3. Linguistic Communities in New Brunswick

A separate constitutional amendment requiring only the consent of Parliament and the legislature of New Brunswick should be added to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The amendment would entrench the equality of status of the English and French linguistic communities in New Brunswick, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for the preservation and promotion of these communities. The amendment would also affirm the role of the legislature and government of New Brunswick to preserve and promote this equality of status.

B. CANADA'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNION

4. The Social and Economic Union

A new provision should be added to the Constitution describing the commitment of the governments, Parliament and the legislatures within the federation to the principle of the preservation and development of Canada's social and economic union. The new provision, entitled The Social and Economic Union, should be drafted to set out a series of policy objectives underlying the social and the economic union, respectively. The provision should not be justiciable.

The policy objectives set out in the provision on the social union should include, but not be limited to:

- providing throughout Canada a health care system that is comprehensive, universal, portable, publicly administered and accessible;
- providing adequate social services and benefits to ensure that all individuals resident in Canada have reasonable access to housing, food and other basic necessities;
- providing high quality primary and secondary education to all individuals resident in Canada and ensuring reasonable access to post-secondary education;
- protecting the rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively; and,
- protecting, preserving and sustaining the integrity of the environment for present and future generations.

The policy objectives set out in the provision on the economic union should include, but not be limited to:

- working together to strengthen the Canadian economic union;
- the free movement of persons, goods, services and capital;
- the goal of full employment;
- ensuring that all Canadians have a reasonable standard of living; and,
- ensuring sustainable and equitable development.

A mechanism for monitoring the Social and Economic Union should be determined by a First Ministers' Conference.

A new provision should be drafted to clarify the possible relationship between the new section and the existing Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

A clause should be added to the Constitution stating that the Social and Economic Union does not abrogate or derogate from the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

5. Economic Disparities, Equalization and Regional Development

Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982 currently commits Parliament and the Government of Canada and the governments and legislatures of the provinces to promote equal opportunities and economic development throughout the country and to provide essential public services of reasonable quality to all Canadians. Subsection 36(2) currently commits the federal government to the principle of equalization payments. This section should be amended to read as follows:

Parliament and the Government of Canada are committed to making equalization payments so that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation.

Subsection 36(1) should be expanded to include the territories.

Subsection 36(1) should be amended to add a commitment to ensure the provision of reasonably comparable economic infrastructures of a national nature in each province and territory.

The Constitution should commit the federal government to meaningful consultation with the provinces before introducing legislation relating to equalization payments.

A new Subsection 36(3) should be added to entrench the commitment of governments to the promotion of regional economic development to reduce economic disparities.

Regional development is also discussed in item 36 of this document.

6. The Common Market

Section 121 of the Constitution Act, 1867 would remain unchanged.

Detailed principles and commitments related to the Canadian Common Market are included in the political accord of August 27, 1992. First Ministers will decide on the best approach to implement these principles and commitments at a future First Ministers' Conference on the economy. First Ministers would have the authority to create an independent dispute resolution agency and decide on its role, mandate and composition. (*)

II: INSTITUTIONS

A. THE SENATE

7. An Elected Senate

The Constitution should be amended to provide that Senators are elected, either at large by the population of the provinces and territories of Canada or directly by the members of their provincial or territorial legislative assemblies.

Federal legislation should govern Senate elections, subject to the constitutional provision above and constitutional provisions requiring that elections take place at the same time as elections to the House of Commons and provisions respecting eligibility and mandate of Senators. Federal legislation would be sufficiently flexible to allow provinces and territories to provide for gender equality in the composition of the Senate.

Matters should be expedited in order that Senate elections be held as soon as possible, and, if feasible, at the same time as the next federal general election for the House of Commons.

8. An Equal Senate

The Senate should initially total 62 Senators and should be composed of six Senators from each province and one Senator from each territory.

9. Aboriginal Peoples' Representation in the Senate

Aboriginal representation in the Senate should be guaranteed in the Constitution. Aboriginal Senate seats should be additional to provincial and territorial seats, rather than drawn from any province or territory's allocation of Senate seats.

Aboriginal Senators should have the same role and powers as other Senators, plus a possible double majority power in relation to certain matters materially affecting Aboriginal people. These issues and other details relating to Aboriginal representation in the Senate (numbers, distribution, method of selection) will be discussed further by governments and the representatives of the Aboriginal peoples in the early autumn of 1992 (*).

10. Relationship to the House of Commons

The Senate should not be a confidence chamber. In other words, the defeat of government-sponsored legislation by the Senate would not require the government's resignation.

11. Categories of Legislation

There should be four categories of legislation:

- 1) Revenue and expenditure bills ("Supply bills");
- 2) Legislation materially affecting French language or French culture;
- 3) Bills involving fundamental tax policy changes directly related to natural resources;
- 4) Ordinary legislation (any bill not falling into one of the first three categories).

Initial classification of bills should be by the originator of the bill. With the exception of legislation affecting French language or French culture (see item 14), appeals should be determined by the Speaker of the House of Commons, following consultation with the Speaker of the Senate.

12. Approval of Legislation

The Constitution should oblige the Senate to dispose of any bills approved by the House of Commons, within thirty sitting days of the House of Commons, with the exception of revenue and expenditure bills.

Revenue and expenditure bills would be subject to a 30 calendar-day suspensive veto. If a bill is defeated or amended by the Senate within this period, it could be re-passed by a majority vote in the House of Commons on a resolution.

Bills that materially affect French language or French culture would require approval by a majority of Senators voting and by a majority of the Francophone Senators voting. The House of Commons would not be able to override the defeat of a Bill in this category by the Senate.

Bills that involve fundamental tax policy changes directly related to natural resources would be defeated if a majority of Senators voting cast their votes against the bill. The House of Commons would not be able to override the Senate's veto. The precise definition of this category of legislation remains to be determined.

Defeat or amendment of ordinary legislation by the Senate would trigger a joint sitting process with the House of Commons. A simple majority vote at the joint sitting would determine the outcome of the bill.

The Senate should have the powers set out in this Consensus Report. There would be no change to the Senate's current role in approving constitutional amendments. Subject to the consensus, Senate powers and procedures should be parallel to those in the House of Commons.

The Senate should continue to have the capacity to initiate bills, except for money bills.

If any bill initiated and passed by the Senate is amended or rejected by the House of Commons, a joint sitting process should be triggered automatically.

The House of Commons should be obliged to dispose of legislation approved by the Senate within a reasonable time limit.

13. Revenue and Expenditure Bills

In order to preserve Canada's parliamentary traditions, the Senate should not be able to block the routine flow of legislation relating to taxation, borrowing and appropriation.

Revenue and expenditure bills ("supply bills") should be defined as only those matters involving borrowing, the raising of revenue and appropriation as well as matters subordinate to these issues. This definition should exclude fundamental policy changes to the tax system (such as the Goods and Services Tax and the National Energy Program).

14. Double Majority

The originator of a bill should be responsible for designating whether it materially affects French language or French culture. Each designation should be subject to appeal to the Speaker of the Senate under rules to be established by the Senate. These rules should be designed to provide adequate protection to Francophones.

On entering the Senate, Senators should be required to declare whether they are Francophones for the purpose of the double majority voting rule. Any process for challenging these declarations should be left to the rules of the Senate.

15. Ratification of Appointments

The Constitution should specify that the Senate ratify the appointment of the Governor of the Bank of Canada.

The Constitution should also be amended to provide the Senate with a new power to ratify other key appointments made by the federal government.

The Senate should be obliged to deal with any proposed appointments within thirty sitting-days of the House of Commons.

The appointments that would be subject to Senate ratification, including the heads of the national cultural institutions and the heads of federal regulatory boards and agencies, should be set out in specific federal legislation rather than the Constitution. The federal government's commitment to table such legislation should be recorded in a political accord (*).

An appointment submitted for ratification would be rejected if a majority of Senators voting cast their votes against it.

16. Eligibility for Cabinet

Senators should not be eligible for Cabinet posts.

B. THE SUPREME COURT

17. Entrenchment in the Constitution

The Supreme Court should be entrenched in the Constitution as the general court of appeal for Canada.

18. Composition

The Constitution should entrench the current provision of the Supreme Court Act, which specifies that the Supreme Court is to be composed of nine members, of whom three must have been admitted to the civil law bar of Quebec.

19. Nominations and Appointments

The Constitution should require the federal government to name judges from lists submitted by the governments of the provinces and territories. A provision should be made in the Constitution for the appointment of interim judges if a list is not submitted on a timely basis or no candidate is acceptable.

20. Aboriginal Peoples' Role

The structure of the Supreme Court should not be modified in this round of constitutional discussions. The role of Aboriginal peoples in relation to the Supreme Court should be recorded in a political accord and should be on the agenda of a future First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal issues (*).

Provincial and territorial governments should develop a reasonable process for consulting representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada in the preparation of lists of candidates to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court (*).

Aboriginal groups should retain the right to make representations to the federal government respecting candidates to fill vacancies on the Supreme Court (*).

The federal government should examine, in consultation with Aboriginal groups, the proposal that an Aboriginal Council of Elders be entitled to make submissions to the Supreme Court when the court considers Aboriginal issues (*).

C. HOUSE OF COMMONS

21. Composition of the House of Commons

The composition of the House of Commons should be adjusted to better reflect the principle of representation by population. The adjustment should include an initial increase in the size of the House of Commons to 337 seats, to be made at the time Senate reform comes into effect. Ontario and Quebec would each be assigned eighteen additional seats, British Columbia four additional seats, and Alberta two additional seats, with boundaries to be developed using the 1991 census. An additional special Canada-wide redistribution of seats should be conducted following the 1996 census, aimed at ensuring that, in the first subsequent general election, no provinces will have fewer than 95% of the House of Commons seats it would receive under strict representation-by-population. As a result of this special adjustment, no province or territory will lose seats, nor will a province or territory which has achieved full representation-by-population have a smaller share of House of Commons seats than its share of the total population in the 1996 census.

The redistribution based on the 1996 census and all future redistributions should be governed by the following constitutional provisions:

- (a) A guarantee that Quebec would be assigned no fewer than 25 percent of the seats in the House of Commons;

- (b) The current Section 41(b) of the Constitution Act, 1982, the "fixed floor", would be retained;
- (c) Section 51A of the Constitution Act, 1867, the "rising floor", would be repealed;
- (d) A new provision that would ensure that no province could have fewer Commons seats than another province with a smaller population;
- (e) The current provision that allocates two seats to the Northwest Territories and one seat to Yukon.

A permanent formula should be developed and Section 51 of the Constitution Act, 1867 should be adjusted to accommodate demographic change, taking into consideration the principles suggested by the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing.

22. Aboriginal Peoples' Representation

The issue of Aboriginal representation in the House of Commons should be pursued by Parliament, in consultation with representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, after it has received the final report of the House of Commons Committee studying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing (*).

D. FIRST MINISTERS' CONFERENCES

23. Entrenchment

A provision should be added to the Constitution requiring the Prime Minister to convene a First Ministers' Conference at least once a year. The agendas for these conferences should not be specified in the Constitution.

The leaders of the territorial governments should be invited to participate in any First Ministers' Conference convened pursuant to this constitutional provision. Representatives of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada should be invited to participate in discussions on any item on the agenda of a First Ministers' Conference that directly affects the Aboriginal peoples. This should be embodied in a political accord (*).

The role and responsibilities of First Ministers with respect to the federal spending power is outlined at item 25 of this document.

E. THE BANK OF CANADA

24. Bank of Canada

The Bank of Canada was discussed and the consensus was that this issue should not be pursued in this round, except for the consensus that the Senate should have a role in ratifying the appointment of its Governor.

III: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

25. Federal Spending Power

A provision should be added to the Constitution stipulating that the Government of Canada must provide reasonable compensation to the government of a province that chooses not to participate in a new Canada-wide shared-cost program that is established by the federal government in an area of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, if that province carries on a program or initiative that is compatible with the national objectives.

A framework should be developed to guide the use of the federal spending power in all areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction. Once developed, the framework could become a multilateral agreement that would receive constitutional protection using the mechanism described in Item 26 of this report. The framework should ensure that when the federal spending power is used in areas of exclusive provincial jurisdiction, it should:

- (a) contribute to the pursuit of national objectives;
- (b) reduce overlap and duplication;
- (c) not distort and should respect provincial priorities; and
- (d) ensure equality of treatment of the provinces, while recognizing their different needs and circumstances.

The Constitution should commit First Ministers to establishing such a framework at a future conference of First Ministers. Once it is established, First Ministers would assume a role in annually reviewing progress in meeting the objectives set out in the framework.

A provision should be added (as Section 106A(3)) that would ensure that nothing in the section that limits the federal spending power affects the commitments of Parliament and the Government of Canada that are set out in Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

26. Protection of Intergovernmental Agreements

The Constitution should be amended to provide a mechanism to ensure that designated agreements between governments are protected from unilateral change. This would occur when Parliament and the legislature(s) enact laws approving the agreement.

Each application of the mechanism should cease to have effect after a maximum of five years but could be renewed by a vote of Parliament and the legislature(s) readopting similar legislation. Governments of Aboriginal peoples should have access to this mechanism. The provision should be available to protect both bilateral and multilateral agreements among federal, provincial and territorial governments, and the governments of Aboriginal Peoples. A government negotiating an agreement should be accorded equality of treatment in relation to any government which has already concluded an agreement, taking into account different needs and circumstances.

It is the intention of governments to apply this mechanism to future agreements related to the Canada Assistance Plan (*).

27. Immigration

A new provision should be added to the Constitution committing the Government of Canada to negotiate agreements with the provinces relating to immigration.

The Constitution should oblige the federal government to negotiate and conclude within a reasonable time an immigration agreement at the request of any province. A government negotiating an agreement should be accorded equality of treatment in relation to any government which has already concluded an agreement, taking into account different needs and circumstances.

28. Labour Market Development and Training

Exclusive federal jurisdiction for unemployment insurance, as set out in Section 91(2A) of the Constitution Act, 1867, should not be altered. The federal government should retain exclusive jurisdiction for income support and its related services delivered through the Unemployment Insurance system. Federal spending on job creation programs should be protected through a constitutional provision or a political accord (*).

Labour market development and training should be identified in section 92 of the Constitution as a matter of exclusive provincial jurisdiction. Provincial legislatures should have the authority to constrain federal spending that is directly related to labour market development and training. This should be accomplished through justiciable intergovernmental agreements designed to meet the circumstances of each province.

At the request of a province, the federal government would be obligated to withdraw from any or all training activities and from any or all labour market development activities, except Unemployment Insurance. The federal government should be required to negotiate and conclude agreements to provide reasonable compensation to provinces requesting that the federal government withdraw.

The Government of Canada and the government of the province that requested the federal government to withdraw should conclude agreements within a reasonable time.

Provinces negotiating agreements should be accorded equality of treatment with respect to terms and conditions of agreements in relation to any other province that has already concluded an agreement, taking into account the different needs and circumstances of the provinces.

The federal, provincial and territorial governments should commit themselves in a political accord to enter into administrative arrangements to improve efficiency and client service and ensure effective coordination of federal Unemployment Insurance and provincial employment functions (*).

As a safeguard, the federal government should be required to negotiate and conclude an agreement within a reasonable time, at the request of any province not requesting the federal government to withdraw, to maintain its labour market development and training programs and activities in that province. A similar safeguard should be available to the Territories.

There should be a constitutional provision for an ongoing federal role in the establishment of national policy objectives for the national aspects of labour market development. National labour market policy objectives would be established through a process which could be set out in the Constitution including the obligation for presentation to Parliament for debate. Factors to be considered in the establishment of national policy objectives could include items such as national economic conditions, national labour market requirements, international labour market trends and changes in international economic conditions. In establishing national policy objectives, the federal government would take into account the different needs and circumstances of the provinces; and there would be a provision, in the Constitution or in a political accord, committing the federal, provincial and territorial governments to support the development of common occupational standards, in consultation with employer and employee groups (*).

Provinces that negotiated agreements to constrain the federal spending power should be obliged to ensure that their labour market development programs are compatible with the national policy objectives, in the context of different needs and circumstances.

Considerations of service to the public in both official languages should be included in a political accord and be discussed as part of the negotiation of bilateral agreements (*).

The concerns of Aboriginal peoples in this field will be dealt with through the mechanisms set out in item 40 below.

29. Culture

Provinces should have exclusive jurisdiction over cultural matters within the provinces. This should be recognized through an explicit constitutional amendment that also recognizes the continuing responsibility of the federal government in Canadian cultural matters. The federal government should retain responsibility for national cultural institutions, including grants and contributions delivered by these institutions. These changes should not alter the federal fiduciary responsibility for Aboriginal people. The non-derogation provisions for Aboriginal peoples set out in item 40 of this document will apply to culture.

30. Forestry

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over forestry should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment.

Provincial legislatures should have the authority to constrain federal spending that is directly related to forestry.

This should be accomplished through justiciable intergovernmental agreements, designed to meet the specific circumstances of each province. The mechanism used would be the one set out in item 26 of this document, including a provision for equality of treatment with respect to terms and conditions. Considerations of service to the public in both official languages should be considered a possible part of such agreements (*).

Such an agreement should set the terms for federal withdrawal, including the level and form of financial resources to be transferred. In addition, a political accord could specify the form the compensation would take (i.e. cash transfers, tax points, or others). Alternatively, such an agreement could require the federal government to maintain its spending in that province. The federal government should be obliged to negotiate and conclude such an agreement within a reasonable time (*).

These changes and the ones set out in items 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 should not alter the federal fiduciary responsibility for Aboriginal people. The provisions set out in item 40 would apply.

31. Mining

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over mining should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements. This should be done in the same manner as set out above with respect to forestry (*).

32. Tourism

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over tourism should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements. This should be done in the same manner as set out above with respect to forestry (*).

33. Housing

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over housing should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements. This should be done in the same manner as set out above with respect to forestry (*).

34. Recreation

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over recreation should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements. This should be done in the same manner as set out above with respect to forestry (*).

35. Municipal and Urban Affairs

Exclusive provincial jurisdiction over municipal and urban affairs should be recognized and clarified through an explicit constitutional amendment and the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements. This should be done in the same manner as set out above with respect to forestry (*).

36. Regional Development

In addition to the commitment to regional development to be added to Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982 (described in item 5 of this document), a provision should be added to the Constitution that would oblige the federal government to negotiate an agreement at the request of any province with respect to regional development. Such agreements could be protected under the provision set out in item 26 ("Protection of Intergovernmental Agreements"). Regional development should not become a separate head of power in the constitution.

37. Telecommunications

The federal government should be committed to negotiate agreements with the provincial governments to coordinate and harmonize the procedures of their respective regulatory agencies in this field. Such agreements could be protected under the provision set out in item 26 ("Protection of Intergovernmental Agreements").

38. Federal Power of Disallowance and Reservation

This provision of the Constitution should be repealed. Repeal requires unanimity.

39. Federal Declaratory Power

Section 92(10)(c) of the Constitution Act, 1867 permits the federal government to declare a "work" to be for the general advantage of Canada and bring it under the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament. This provision should be amended to ensure that the declaratory power can only be applied to new works or rescinded with respect to past declarations with the explicit consent of the province(s) in which the work is situated. Existing declarations should be left undisturbed unless all of the legislatures affected wish to take action.

40. Aboriginal Peoples' Protection Mechanism

There should be a general non-derogation clause to ensure that division of powers amendments will not affect the rights of the Aboriginal peoples and the jurisdictions and powers of governments of Aboriginal peoples.

IV: FIRST PEOPLES

Note: References to the territories will be added to the legal text with respect to this section, except where clearly inappropriate. Nothing in the amendments would extend the powers of the territorial legislatures.

A. THE INHERENT RIGHT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

41. The Inherent Right of Self-Government

The Constitution should be amended to recognize that the Aboriginal peoples of Canada have the inherent right of self-government within Canada. This right should be placed in a new section of the Constitution Act, 1982, section 35.1(1).

The recognition of the inherent right of self-government should be interpreted in light of the recognition of Aboriginal governments as one of three orders of government in Canada.

A contextual statement should be inserted in the Constitution, as follows:

The exercise of the right of self-government includes the authority of the duly constituted legislative bodies of Aboriginal peoples, each within its own jurisdiction:

- (a) to safeguard and develop their languages, cultures, economies, identities, institutions and traditions; and,
- (b) to develop, maintain and strengthen their relationship with their lands, waters and environment

so as to determine and control their development as peoples according to their own values and priorities and ensure the integrity of their societies.

Before making any final determination of an issue arising from the inherent right of self-government, a court or tribunal should take into account the contextual statement referred to above and should enquire into the efforts that have been made to resolve the issue through negotiations and should be empowered to order the parties to take such steps as are appropriate in the circumstances to effect a negotiated resolution.

42. Delayed Justiciability

The inherent right of self-government should be entrenched in the Constitution. However, its justiciability should be delayed for a five-year period through constitutional language and a political accord (*).

Delaying the justiciability of the right should be coupled with a constitutional provision which would shield Aboriginal rights.

Delaying the justiciability of the right will not make the right contingent and will not affect existing Aboriginal and treaty rights.

The issue of special courts or tribunals should be on the agenda of the first Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional matters referred to in item 53.(*).

43. Charter Issues

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms should apply immediately to governments of Aboriginal peoples.

A technical change should be made to the English text of Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms to ensure that it corresponds to the French text.

The legislative bodies of Aboriginal peoples should have access to section 33 of the Constitution Act, 1982 (the notwithstanding clause) under conditions that are similar to those applying to Parliament and the provincial legislatures but which are appropriate to the circumstances of Aboriginal peoples and their legislative bodies.

44. Land

The specific constitutional provision on the inherent right and the specific constitutional provision on the commitment to negotiate land should not create new Aboriginal rights to land or derogate from existing aboriginal or treaty rights to land, ~~except as provided for in self-government agreements.~~

B. METHOD OF EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT

45. Commitment to Negotiate

There should be a constitutional commitment by the federal and provincial governments and the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples in the various regions and communities of Canada to negotiate in good faith with the objective of concluding agreements elaborating the relationship between Aboriginal governments and the other orders of government. The negotiations would focus on the implementation of the right of self-government including issues of jurisdiction, lands and resources, and economic and fiscal arrangements.

46. The Process of Negotiation

Political Accord on Negotiation and Implementation

- A political accord should be developed to guide the process of self-government negotiations (*).

Equity of Access

- All Aboriginal peoples of Canada should have equitable access to the process of negotiation.

Trigger for Negotiations

- Self-government negotiations should be initiated by the representatives of Aboriginal peoples when they are prepared to do so.

Provision for Non-Ethnic Governments

- Self-government agreements may provide for self-government institutions which are open to the participation of all residents in a region covered by the agreement.

Provision for Different Circumstances

- Self-government negotiations should take into consideration the different circumstances of the various Aboriginal peoples.

Provision for Agreements

- Self-government agreements should be set out in future treaties, including land claims agreements or amendments to existing treaties, including land claims agreements. In addition, self-government agreements could be set out in other agreements which may contain a declaration that the rights of the Aboriginal peoples are treaty rights, within the meaning of Section 35(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Ratification of Agreements

- There should be an approval process for governments and Aboriginal peoples for self-government agreements, involving Parliament, the legislative assemblies of the relevant provinces, territories and the legislative bodies of the Aboriginal peoples. This principle should be expressed in the ratification procedures set out in the specific self-government agreements.

Non-Derogation Clause

- There should be an explicit statement in the Constitution that the commitment to negotiate does not make the right of self-government contingent on negotiations or in any way affect the justiciability of the right of self-government.

Dispute Resolution Mechanism

- To assist the negotiation process, a dispute resolution mechanism involving mediation and arbitration should be established. Details of this mechanism should be set out in a political accord (*).

47. Legal Transition

A constitutional provision should ensure that federal and provincial laws will continue to apply until they are displaced by laws passed by governments of Aboriginal peoples pursuant to their authority.

A law passed by a government of Aboriginal peoples, or an assertion of its authority based on the inherent right provision may not be inconsistent with those laws which are essential to the preservation of peace, order and good government in Canada.

48. Treaties

With respect to treaties with Aboriginal peoples, the Constitution should be amended as follows:

- treaty rights should be interpreted in a just, broad and liberal manner taking into account the spirit and intent of the treaties and the context in which the specific treaties were negotiated;
- the Government of Canada should be committed to establishing and participating in good faith in a joint process to clarify or implement treaty rights, or to rectify terms of treaties when agreed to by the parties. The governments of the provinces should also be committed, to the extent that they have jurisdiction, to participation in the above treaty process when invited by the government of Canada and the Aboriginal peoples concerned or where specified in a treaty;
- participants in this process should have regard, among other things and where appropriate, to the spirit and intent of the treaties as understood by Aboriginal peoples. It should be confirmed that all Aboriginal peoples that possess treaty rights shall have equitable access to this treaty process;
- it should be provided that these treaty amendments shall not extend the authority of any government or legislature, or affect the rights of Aboriginal peoples not party to the treaty concerned.

C. ISSUES RELATED TO THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT

49. Equity of Access to Section 35 Rights

The Constitution should provide that all of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada have access to those Aboriginal and treaty rights recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 that pertain to them.

50. Financing

Matters relating to the financing of governments of Aboriginal peoples should be dealt with in a political accord. The accord would commit the governments of Aboriginal peoples to:

- promoting equal opportunities for the well-being of all Aboriginal peoples;
- furthering economic, social and cultural development and employment opportunities to reduce disparities in opportunities among Aboriginal peoples and between Aboriginal peoples and other Canadians; and
- providing essential public services at levels reasonably comparable to those available to other Canadians in the vicinity.

It would also commit federal and provincial governments to the principle of providing the governments of Aboriginal peoples with fiscal or other resources, such as land, to assist those governments to govern their own affairs and to meet the commitments listed above, taking into account the levels of services provided to other Canadians in the vicinity and the fiscal capacity of governments of Aboriginal peoples to raise revenues from their own sources.

The issues of financing and its possible inclusion in the Constitution should be on the agenda of the first Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional matters referred to in item 53 (*).

51. Affirmative Action Programs

The Constitution should include a provision which authorizes governments of Aboriginal Peoples to undertake affirmative action programs for socially and economically disadvantaged individuals or groups and programs for the advancement of Aboriginal languages and cultures.

52. Gender Equality

Section 35 (4) of the Constitution Act, 1982, which guarantees existing Aboriginal and treaty rights equally to male and female persons should be retained. The issue of gender equality should be on the agenda of the first Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional matters referred to under item 53 (*).

53. Future Aboriginal Constitutional Process

The Constitution should be amended to provide for four future First Ministers' Conferences on Aboriginal constitutional matters beginning no later than 1996, and following every two years thereafter. These conferences would be in addition to any other First Ministers' Conferences required by the Constitution. The agendas of these conferences would include items identified in this report and items requested by Aboriginal peoples.

54. Section 91(24)

For greater certainty, a new provision should be added to the Constitution Act, 1867 to ensure that Section 91(24) applies to all Aboriginal peoples.

The new provision would not result in a reduction of existing expenditures on Indians and Inuit or alter the fiduciary and treaty obligations of the federal government for Aboriginal peoples. This would be reflected in a political accord (*).

55. Métis in Alberta/Section 91(24)

The Constitution should be amended to safeguard the legislative authority of the Government of Alberta for Métis and Métis Settlements lands. There was agreement to a proposed amendment to the Alberta Act that would constitutionally protect the status of the land held in fee simple by the Métis Settlements General Council under letters patent from Alberta.

56. Métis Nation Accord (*)

The federal government, the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Métis National Council have agreed to enter into a legally binding, justiciable and enforceable accord on Métis Nation issues. Technical drafting of the Accord is being completed. The Accord sets out the obligations of the federal and provincial governments and the Métis Nation.

The Accord commits governments to negotiate: self-government agreements; lands and resources; the transfer of the portion of Aboriginal programs and services available to Métis; and cost sharing arrangements relating to Métis institutions, programs and services.

Provinces and the federal government agree not to reduce existing expenditures on Métis and other Aboriginal people as a result of the Accord or as a result of an amendment to section 91(24). The Accord defines the Métis for the purposes of the Métis Nation Accord and commits governments to enumerate and register the Métis Nation.

V: THE AMENDING FORMULA

Note: All of the following changes to the amending formula require the unanimous agreement of Parliament and the provincial legislatures.

57. Changes to National Institutions

Amendments to provisions of the Constitution related to the Senate should require unanimous agreement of Parliament and the provincial legislatures, once the current set of amendments related to Senate reform has come into effect. Future amendments affecting the House of Commons which can now be made under s.42 should also require unanimity.

Sections 41 and 42 of the Constitution Act, 1982 should be amended so that the nomination and appointment process of Supreme Court judges would remain subject to the general (7/50) amending procedure. All other matters related to the Supreme Court, including its entrenchment, its role as the general court of appeal and its composition, would be matters requiring unanimity.

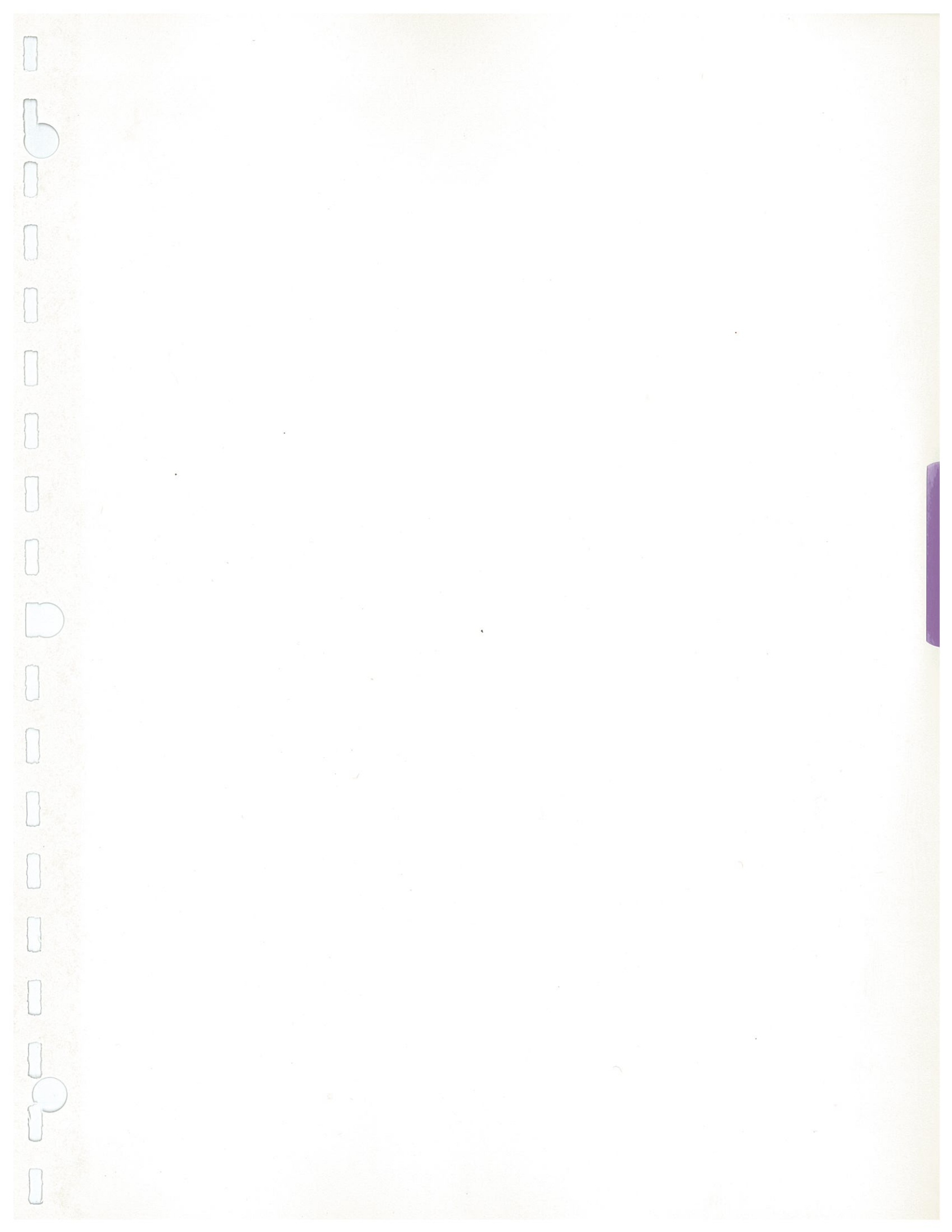
58. Establishment of New Provinces

The current provisions of the amending formula governing the creation of new provinces should be rescinded. They should be replaced by the pre-1982 provisions allowing the creation of new provinces through an Act of Parliament, following consultation with all of the existing provinces at a First Ministers' Conference. New provinces should not have a role in the amending formula without the unanimous consent of all of the provinces and the federal government, with the exception of purely bilateral or unilateral matters described in Sections 38(3), 40, 43, 45 and 46 as it relates to 43, of the Constitution Act, 1982. Any increase in the representation for new provinces in the Senate should also require the unanimous consent of all provinces and the federal government. Territories that become provinces could not lose Senators or members of the House of Commons.

The provision now contained in Section 42(1)(e) of the Constitution Act, 1982 with respect with the extension of provincial boundaries into the Territories should be repealed and replaced by the Constitution Act, 1871, modified in order to require the consent of the Territories.

59. Compensation for Amendments that Transfer Jurisdiction

Where an amendment is made under the general amending formula that transfers legislative powers from provincial legislatures to Parliament, Canada should provide reasonable compensation to any province that opts out of the amendment.





Saskatchewan
Indian and
Metis Affairs
Secretariat

Saskatchewan Place
1870 Albert Street
Regina, Canada
S4P 3V7

FASCOM MESSAGE SHEET

Date: August 18, 1992	Our Fax #: (306) 787-6336
From: Wayne Govereau	
To: Mr. Murray Hamilton Metis Society of Saskatchewan	
Comments: Metis Tripartite Framework Agreement As per our telephone discussion of August 17/92 is the revised draft of the agreement for your review. Please advise of any omissions or recommended changes.	
Your Fax #: 343-0171	# of Pages Including This Page 7

If you have any problems with the material that has been sent, please call (306) 787-6268.

METIS TRIPARTITE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, IN THE RIGHT OF CANADA
As Represented by the Federal Interlocutor for Metis and
Non-Status Indians on Behalf of the Government of Canada
(hereinafter referred to as "Canada")

- and -

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, IN THE RIGHT OF SASKATCHEWAN
As Represented by the Minister responsible for Indian
and Metis Affairs on Behalf of the Government of Saskatchewan
(hereinafter referred to as "Saskatchewan")

- and -

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
As Represented by the President on Behalf of the
Metis Provincial Council
(hereinafter referred as "the Society")

WHEREAS

the Parties agree that nothing in this Framework Agreement shall prejudice their respective positions in the current constitutional negotiations; and,

WHEREAS

the Parties to this Framework Agreement are prepared to participate in negotiations the purpose of which is to conclude self-government arrangements respecting Metis people in the Province of Saskatchewan; and,

WHEREAS

the Parties agree that the nature and content of such self-government arrangements shall be negotiated in a tripartite process;

NOW THEREFORE

it is mutually agreed that the Parties will jointly enter into discussions and negotiations the object of which shall be to develop feasible initiatives for the practice of self-government by Metis people in the Province of Saskatchewan, and that such discussions and negotiations shall be carried out based on the principles and within the guidelines set out below.

A. MISSION STATEMENT

The Parties agree that the purpose of the tripartite process is to enable the Metis people of Saskatchewan:

1. To exercise a greater degree of control over institutions and programs.
2. To maintain their historical and cultural identity as a basis upon which to build and encourage Metis self-determination.
3. To develop self-governing structures and programs which will guarantee them a greater degree of political, economic and social equity.
4. To develop and deliver effective social, health and cultural support services.
5. To identify available and required financial and other resources which can be utilized to support Metis self-governing institutions and programs.

B. PROCESS PRINCIPLES

The Parties agree that this tripartite process will be based on the following purposes and principles:

1. A Tripartite Negotiating Committee will be established and comprise of representatives of the Parties to this Framework Agreement, the purpose of which will be to manage and oversee discussions and negotiations respecting Metis self-government initiatives.
2. It is agreed that the responsibility to bring forward proposals and models for self-government arrangements and structures shall rest with the Society.
3. Existing Metis institutions and programs may be expanded and incorporated into negotiated self-government arrangements.
4. Negotiated self-government arrangements must recognize, accommodate, and respect the self-governing entities and self-governing interests of other Aboriginal peoples and the public at large.
5. Self-government arrangements shall not be interpreted as to abrogate or derogate from any rights referred to in the Constitution or any other provisions pertaining to Metis people.
6. Self-government agreements negotiated through this tripartite process shall be subject to the normal ratification and approval process of the respective governing bodies of the Parties to this Framework Agreement.
7. Canada and Saskatchewan agree to cost-share this tripartite negotiation process within the limits of available funds.

8. Nothing in this Framework Agreement shall prevent the Parties to this Framework Agreement from proceeding with the implementation of specific program and service initiatives prior to the conclusion of self government arrangements; and such initiatives shall not in any way prejudice the nature and content of self-government arrangements covering such matters. Wherever feasible such initiatives shall be integrated into the negotiated self-government arrangements.
9. Self-government arrangements will make provision for the resources necessary for the effective implementation of Metis institutions and programs covered by such arrangements.
10. Where self-government arrangements have been ratified by Canada, Saskatchewan and the Society, any modifications or amendments to such arrangements shall require the mutual consent of the Parties to this Framework Agreement.
11. The agenda for tripartite discussions and negotiations shall be prioritized by the Parties and developed into an annual workplan for the Tripartite Negotiating Committee.
12. The matters to be the subject of tripartite discussions and negotiations shall include the agenda set out below but shall not be limited to these agenda items.

C. TRIPARTITE AGENDA

It is agreed that the agenda for the tripartite process shall include the following:

1. Prioritized agenda items for 1992/93 shall include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Lands and resources
 - (b) Metis Self-Government Management Structures
 - (c) A Metis Enumeration and Registry System
 - (d) Metis Women's Issues
 - (e) Metis Family and Community Services Issues
 - (f) Metis Justice Issues
 - (g) Northern Metis Issues
 - (h) Other initiatives as agreed to by the Parties.
2. Subsequent agenda items for tripartite self-government discussions and negotiations shall include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Education and Training
 - (b) Cultural Initiatives
 - (c) Economic Development
 - (d) Health Services
 - (e) Housing
 - (f) Urban Self Government
 - (g) Employment Equity within Government
 - (h) Legislation and regulatory processes for Metis self-government arrangements
 - (i) Other initiatives as identified and agreed to by the Parties.

3. The Tripartite Negotiating Committee shall undertake and conclude discussions and negotiations on the above-noted agenda items by determining the following requirements:

- (a) the feasibility of co-management agreements as a transitional arrangements
- (b) identifying transitional arrangements and provisions
- (c) establishing procedures for implementing self-government arrangements
- (d) implementation timetable
- (e) other requirements and procedures.

D. AUTHORITIES

Final authority and decision-making within this tripartite process will be vested as follows:

Government of Canada	The Federal Interlocutor for Metis and Non-Status Indians with the final authority resting with the Cabinet and the Parliament of Canada.
Government of Saskatchewan	The Minister responsible for the Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat with final authority resting with the Cabinet and the Saskatchewan Legislature.
The Metis Society of Saskatchewan	The President with the final authority resting with the Provincial Metis Council.

E. AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NEGOTIATION PROCESS

For Canada:	Aboriginal Affairs of the Federal-Provincial Relations Office
For Saskatchewan:	The Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat
For the Society:	MSS Technical Negotiating Committee

F. RESOLUTION PROCESS

The Parties shall endeavour to conclude issues arising during the tripartite negotiation process within the Tripartite Negotiating Committee. Where issues cannot be resolved at this level, as a last resort, they will be referred for consideration, further direction, and/or resolution by the responsible Ministers for Canada and Saskatchewan and the President of the Society. It is further understood that the Ministers for Canada and Saskatchewan and the President of the Society may meet from time to time to deal with issues arising in the tripartite process and may give direction to the Tripartite Negotiating Committee.

G. BI-LATERAL AGREEMENTS

Nothing in this Framework Agreement shall be construed to prevent the Society from seeking to negotiate and conclude bi-lateral agreements with either government. Such agreements shall not limit, interfere or prejudice the tripartite process established by this Framework Agreement.

H. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

The Tripartite Negotiating Committee will have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Each Party will assume responsibility on a rotating basis for the hosting, chairing, agenda preparation, recording proceedings, etc. for the discussions and negotiations.
2. To ensure that the necessary background documentation is prepared and available to facilitate discussions and negotiations.
3. To review and recommend details of proposed self-government arrangements.
4. To establish and manage sub-committees as deemed necessary.
5. To invite such sub-committees and where appropriate other external experts to meetings for the purpose of having them providing technical information and advice.
6. To ensure that the respective authorities as represented by the Parties to this Framework Agreement are kept informed on a regular basis as to the progress of the discussions and negotiations.
7. To follow the directions of the final authorities of the respective Parties to this Framework Agreement.
8. The Parties will identify their respective designates to the Tripartite Negotiating Committee.

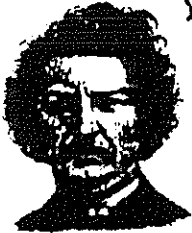
I. SUB-COMMITTEES

1. The Tripartite Negotiating Committee may establish sub-committees as it deems necessary to develop the details to any of the agreed upon agenda items.
2. Such sub-committees shall be made up of designated officials who have the necessary technical expertise to effectively contribute to the work of the respective sub-committees.
3. Sub-committees shall be responsible to and shall report as required to the Tripartite Negotiating Committee.

J. DURATION

1. The Parties agree that the objective is to conclude the negotiations within a period of five (5) years of the signing of this Framework Agreement.
2. At the completion of the five (5) year process, the Parties may mutually agree to extend the terms of this Framework Agreement.
3. When negotiations on a particular agenda item are completed, every effort will be made to implement the self-government arrangement as soon as feasible.

METIS NATIONAL COUNCIL



LOUIS RIEL



GABRIEL DUM

For Immediate Release

September 1, 1992

METIS URGED TO SUPPORT NEW UNITY PACKAGE DURING UPCOMING REFERENDUM

WINNIPEG -- Metis National Council President Yvon Dumont today called on the members of the Metis Nation to support the new constitutional package finalized by First Ministers and Aboriginal leaders during their discussions in Charlottetown late last week. "It was fitting to meet in the birthplace of Canada to put the final touches to the constitutional amendments. Through the new agreements reached during the multilateral talks, the Metis will be able to make a fresh start and contribute even more to the unity and prosperity of the country. I am confident the Metis Nation will support this package during the upcoming referendum", said Mr. Dumont.

Mr. Dumont said the negotiations produced major gains for the Metis on three distinct fronts. "First, the Metis gained as Canadians by helping preserve the unity of the country. Second, we gained as an Aboriginal people who will now benefit through the conclusion of self-government agreements. And finally, the Metis gained with the Metis Nation Accord by obtaining a level playing field so that we will no longer be treated as second-class Aboriginal citizens", the MNC President added.

In terms of Metis specific gains, the discussions yielded:

* a legally binding, justiciable and enforceable Metis Nation Accord which provides for the enumeration and registry of Metis people. The Accord also sets out cost-sharing arrangements, including the negotiation of a land base and self-government, between the federal and appropriate provincial governments, together with the transfer of the portion of Aboriginal programs and services currently available to Metis;

* a commitment to amend Section 91(24), confirming a federal responsibility for the Metis while maintaining the right of Alberta to legislate for Metis; and

* entrenchment of Metis settlements lands in the Constitution.

On the larger Aboriginal agenda, the Canada Round resulted in the following agreements:

* the constitutional recognition of the inherent right to Metis and other Aboriginal self-government;

* a justiciable commitment on all parties to negotiate self-government agreements in good faith and a standstill provision not to turn to the courts for a five-year period while negotiations are underway;

* a Canada clause recognizing Metis and other Aboriginal self-government as a third order of government;

* a special dispute resolution mechanism will be set out in a companion political accord, providing mediation and arbitration services to the parties involved in self-government negotiations. The binding decisions of the tribunal could be appealed to the regular courts;

* financing provisions would also be contained in the political accord. Under this agreement, the federal and provincial governments have committed themselves to providing financial and other resources, such as land, to Metis and other Aboriginal governments to enable them to operate; and

* "substantial" Aboriginal consent will now be required for future amendments to the Constitution affecting Aboriginal peoples, including any changes to Section 91(24) as amended to encompass Metis.

The Metis leader also expressed satisfaction with the First Ministers' agreement for a "Triple E" Senate -- which will include Aboriginal representatives. "As Metis, we know first hand what Western alienation means and that is why we endorsed the 'Triple E' model. I strongly believe the new Senate will allow smaller provinces to have their voices heard as equal partners in this country", the MNC President noted.

"My MNC colleagues and I will campaign to the best of our abilities in the upcoming referendum to ensure that the package of constitutional amendments is well understood and supported by Metis and non-Metis alike across the country", Mr. Dumont concluded.

For information: Ron Mazur - MMF (Winnipeg) (204) 586-8474
Daniel Despins - MNC (Ottawa) (613) 769-6252

(Draft 92/09/02)

POLITICAL ACCORD

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN
(hereinafter referred to as "Saskatchewan")

AND

THE MÉTIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
(hereinafter referred to as "the MSS")

WHEREAS the Parties agree that it is desirable and timely to formalize and improve relationships between the Provincial Government and the Métis;

AND WHEREAS the Parties agree their relationships should be subject to the Constitution Act, 1982, current and future legislative developments within Saskatchewan and the results of current discussions on the entrenchment of Métis self-government;

AND WHEREAS the Parties agree the government of Canada has a primary trust and fiduciary responsibility for the Métis pursuant to the Constitution;

NOW THEREFORE SASKATCHEWAN AND THE MSS AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Saskatchewan acknowledges that the Métis have inherent rights to self-government as Aboriginal people and supports the Métis position to have such rights and self-government principles recognized in the Canadian Constitution.
2. Saskatchewan supports and will participate with the Métis and the federal government in negotiating Métis self-determination, the establishment of a land and resource base and the establishment of Métis governance systems, including the design, management and delivery of effective and efficient services to the Métis and their communities.
3. Saskatchewan and the MSS will work together to increase the protection afforded to Aboriginal and Métis rights in the Constitution. In this regard, Saskatchewan will undertake to ensure the direct involvement of the MSS in Constitutional matters affecting the Métis.
4. Saskatchewan recognizes and respects the right of the Métis to define, apply and practice their own culture, customs, traditions and community values.

(Draft 92/09/02)

- 2 -

5. Saskatchewan and the MSS support the establishment of a tripartite process with Canada for the negotiation and implementation of Métis self-governance.
6. Saskatchewan and the MSS agree the Métis have the authority to establish the criteria for determining Métis citizenship and both Parties support the enumeration of all Métis in the Province under a joint federal/provincial/Métis process and to establish a Métis registry.
7. Saskatchewan will work with Métis institutions to establish mutually acceptable arrangements to address matters of common concern or interest and for the devolution of programs and services.
8. Saskatchewan and the MSS shall develop joint strategies aimed at Métis economic development.
9. Saskatchewan and the MSS shall develop joint strategies for addressing employment equity in both the public and private sectors.
10. The Parties are committed to the establishment of a process to ensure that Métis women's issues are addressed.
11. Saskatchewan will undertake further discussion with the Métis on matters related to resource co-management, resource utilization and development, co-investment, and traditional use of lands and resources.
12. Saskatchewan and the MSS will work together to develop strategies and programs aimed at the elimination of racism, discrimination, and prejudice.
13. Saskatchewan and the MSS agree that several working committees may need to be established to address the items contained within this Accord and that these working committees will be given a time-frame, as mutually agreed to by the Parties, in which to complete their tasks.
14. Notwithstanding the Parties have agreed the federal government has primary financial responsibility for the Métis, Saskatchewan will endeavor to provide the MSS with a level of financial resources, as mutually agreed upon and within available limits, on a cost-shared basis with Canada which will permit the Métis to participate as full and equal partners in the negotiation of Métis self-governance.
15. Saskatchewan and the MSS agree meetings between the Minister responsible for the Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat and the President of the MSS, shall take place upon the written request of either Party for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of this Accord.

16. Saskatchewan and the MSS agree there shall be semi-annual meetings between the Premier and the President of the MSS for the purpose of fostering this Accord. It is further agreed that such meetings may include the full Cabinet, Ministers whose departments are affected, the Executive of the MSS and any others as mutually determined by the Parties.
17. Saskatchewan and the MSS agree that this Accord may be amended at any time by the mutual consent of the Parties.
18. Saskatchewan and the MSS recognize and acknowledge nothing in this Accord shall be interpreted as limiting the right of the Parties to discuss matters not referred to, nor shall it be interpreted as requiring any matter resulting from discussions to be included in any agreement.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 1992 by the Honourable Roy Romanow, Premier of Saskatchewan and the Honourable Robert W. Mitchell, Minister responsible for the Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat on behalf of Saskatchewan and by Gerald Morin, President and Philip Chartier, Treasurer on behalf of the Métis Society of Saskatchewan.

The Honourable Roy Romanow
Premier
Government of Saskatchewan

Gerald Morin
President
Métis Society of Saskatchewan

The Honourable Robert W. Mitchell
Minister responsible for the
Indian and Metis Affairs
Secretariat

Philip Chartier
Treasurer
Métis Society of Saskatchewan



METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
Finances
April 1, 1992
To
July 31, 1992

July 31st, 1992 Financial Statement & Notes To

Activity Report, (April, May, June, 1992)

June 30th, 1992 Financial Statement (COMBINED)
(April, May, June, 1992)

June 30th, 1992 Financial Statement & Notes To

May 31st, 1992 Financial Statement & Notes TO

April 30th, 1992 Financial Statement & Notes To

Accounts Payable Listing O/S August 20th, 1992

Metis Society of Saskatchewan Inc.
 Financial Statement
 Core Account

Summary For The Month Of: July 1992

Bank Balance As Of: June 30/92 + 13,162.26

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
<u>REVENUES RECEIVED</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 1)	<u>97,068.54</u>	<u>360,041.90</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Salaries & Employee Benefits (See Attached Schedule 2A)	<u>59,287.48</u>	<u>204,210.64</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
President	<u>450.00</u>	<u>3,174.33</u>
Secretary	<u> </u>	<u>6,145.17</u>
Treasurer	<u>1,700.00</u>	<u>6,372.49</u>
Other & (Board Members)	<u>4,268.00</u>	<u>49,798.11</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES (See Attached Schedule 2B)	<u>6,418.00</u>	<u>65,490.10</u>
<u>EXPENSES OTHER</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 2C)	<u>15,618.68</u>	<u>59,302.90</u>
<u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 1)	<u>25,538.05</u>	<u>27,669.67</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>106,862.21</u>	<u>356,673.31</u>
Bank Balance as at: <u>July 31st, 1992</u>	<u>3,368.59</u>	<u>3,368.59</u>

**SCHEDULE # 1
REVENUES & BANK CHARGES**

Financial Summary for the Month: July 1992

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan received funds totalling 97,068.54, arrived as Follows:

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
<u>REVENUE</u>		
1.) Secretary of State	<u>47,145.67</u>	<u>214,310.17</u>
2.) Prov. Metis Housing	<u>9,922.87</u>	<u>19,123.56</u>
3.) SIMAS	<u>40,000.00</u>	<u>40,000.00</u>
4.) Loan Proceeds (O/D)	<u> </u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
5.) Loans Miscellaneous	<u> </u>	<u>40,000.00</u>
6.) <u>Misc. Combined</u>	<u> </u>	<u>2,871.28</u>
7.) <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8.) <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9.) <u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	<u>97,068.58</u>	<u>326,305.01</u>
<u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
Service Charges	<u>36.00</u>	<u>564.60</u>
Transfers	<u>350.00</u>	<u>350.00</u>
O/D Handling Charges	<u> </u>	<u>207.95</u>
O/D Loan Fees	<u> </u>	<u>173.15</u>
Loan Interest Charges	<u>152.05</u>	<u>283.97</u>
Loan Fees Re-Paid	<u>25,000.00</u>	<u>25,000.00</u>
Other Miscellaneous	<u> </u>	<u>1,090.00</u>
TOTAL BANK CHARGES	<u>25,538.05</u>	<u>27,669.67</u>

**SCHEDULE 2A
(Salaries)**

Financial Summary for the Month Of: July 1992

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
<u>WAGES/SALARIES (Net)</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	<u>2,345.04</u>	<u>7,136.28</u>
Gerald Morin	<u>2,395.04</u>	<u>9,980.16</u>
Philip Chartier	<u>2,495.04</u>	<u>10,130.16</u>
TOTAL EXECUTIVE SALARIES	<u>7,185.12</u>	<u>27,246.60</u>
Administration Salaries	<u>2,438.02</u>	<u>6,732.77</u>
BOARD MEMBERS SALARIES	<u>26,378.05</u>	<u>104,463.33</u>
TOTAL NET SALARIES	<u>36,001.19</u>	<u>138,442.70</u>
Receiver General Remit	<u>19,961.30</u>	<u>54,443.98</u>
Insurance Premiums	<u>774.99</u>	<u>3,099.96</u>
TOTAL GROSS SALARIES	<u>56,737.48</u>	<u>195,986.64</u>
<u>CONTRACTS/CASUAL WAGES</u>		
Lorie Harris	<u>1,900.00</u>	<u>5,074.00</u>
Lorna La Plante	<u>650.00</u>	<u>1,900.00</u>
Irene Frazer	<u> </u>	<u>1,250.00</u>
TOTAL CONTRACTS/C.WAGES	<u>2,550.00</u>	<u>8,224.00</u>
<u>OTHER MISC. SALARY/CONTRACTS</u>		
TOTAL MISC.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL COMBINED SALARIES AND CONTRACTS	<u>59,287.48</u>	<u>204,210.64</u>

**SCHEDULE 2B
(Travel)**

Financial Summary for the Month Of: July, 1992

TRAVEL	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Bernice Hammersmith	_____	6,145.17
Gerald Morin	450.00	3,174.33
Philip Chartier	1,700.00	6,372.49
Out of Province (EXE)	_____	_____
TOTAL EXECUTIVE TRAVEL	<u>2,150.00</u>	<u>15,691.99</u>
 <u>BOARD MEMBERS</u>		
Guy Bouvier	_____	2,500.00
Norman Hanson	_____	2,101.03
Jim Parisien	_____	2,500.00
Lennard Morin	_____	3,000.00
Gary Martin	_____	3,500.00
Martin Aubichon	1,268.00	4,548.00
Max Morin	1,000.00	4,000.00
Wilbert Desjarlais	1,000.00	3,500.00
Robert Mercredi	_____	2,500.00
Albert Delaire	_____	2,500.00
Edwin Pelletier	_____	3,000.00
Clarence Campeau	_____	3,500.00
Bruce Flamont	500.00	500.00
TOTAL BOARD TRAVEL	<u>3,768.00</u>	<u>37,649.63</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Continued)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
<u>TRAVEL OTHER</u>		
Board Meetings		6,088.47
Area Meetings		
Metis Constitution Commission		
Hotel Meetings/Accommo.		1,215.60
Senators Travel Expenses		3,985.67
Miscellaneous Combined Guy Bouvier	500.00	358.74 500.00
TOTAL TRAVEL OTHER	500.00	12,148.48
TOTAL COMBINED TRAVEL	6,418.00	65,490.10
<u>ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING</u>		
Travel Costs Delegates		
Hotel Accommodations		
Meeting Rooms		
Entertainment		
Banquet & Dance Expense		
Posters/Brochures/Tickets		
Office Supplies		
Casual Wages		
Miscellaneous		
TOTAL AGM EXPENSES		

**SCHEDULE 2C
(Other Expenses)**

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
<u>CONSULTING FEES</u>		
Clem Chartier	_____	_____ <u>3,210.00</u>
Larry Ellis/Datacom	_____	_____
Murray Hamilton	_____ <u>1,500.00</u>	_____ <u>1,500.00</u>
Miscellaneous	_____	_____
TOTAL CONSULTING FEES	_____ <u>1,500.00</u>	_____ <u>4,710.00</u>
<u>LEGAL FEES</u>		
Wardell & Worme	_____	_____ <u>4,350.98</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
TOTAL LEGAL FEES	_____	_____ <u>4,350.98</u>
<u>ACCOUNTING/AUDITING FEES</u>		
Horachek, Cannam & Joa	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
TOTAL ACCOUNTING ETC	_____	_____
<u>ADMINISTRATION</u>		
Office Rent	_____ <u>3,226.05</u>	_____ <u>16,130.25</u>
Telephone/Fax	_____	_____ <u>8,544.57</u>
Utilities	_____	_____ <u>530.97</u>
Office Supplies	_____	_____ <u>3,773.29</u>
Equipment Rental	_____	_____ <u>304.81</u>
Xerox Quarterly Payment	_____	_____ <u>6,870.92</u>

SCHEDULE 2C
(Continued)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Year To Date</u>
Repairs & Maintenance	_____	613.24
Equipment Purchase	_____	_____
Computer Expenses	_____	_____
Petty Cash	_____	_____
Advertising	_____	612.45
Donations	_____	600.00
Postage / Courier	_____	1,515.49
Cleaning Supplies	_____	_____
MSS Membership Costs	_____	_____
Office Cleaning	_____	200.00
Metis Elections Commiss.	343.40	656.02
Cellular Phone Costs	_____	1,629.29
New Building Expenses	6,349.78	6,349.78
Miscellaneous Other	_____	1,160.84
<u>Howard Sincliar</u>	200.00	200.00
<u>Ruth Iron</u>	300.00	300.00
<u>Leon Hanson</u>	250.00	250.00
_____	_____	_____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	<u>15,618.68</u>	<u>59,302.90</u>

Metis Society of Saskatchewan
Notes to Financial Statement
July 31st, 1992
Core Account

Revenues:

- 1.) The 40,000.00 received from the province belongs to the Tri-lateral process.

Bank Charges:

- 1.) Transfers - \$ 350.00 was transferred to the General Agreement account to cover a cheque issued to Dennis Shatilla.
- 2.) Loan Fees - \$ 25,000.00 is the overdraft amount outstanding since March. (15,000.00 borrowed March and 10,000.00 from April, May & June).

SALARIES:

- 1.) It is important to note at this point that the Year To Date figures reflect the total amount paid in salaries:

\$ 204,210.64 Paid to Date.

\$ 214,310.67 Received to Date from Secretary of State.

This leaves a remaining balance of \$ 10,099.53 ending the 4 month period to July 31st .

This balance remaining technically is suppose to cover all of the other costs incurred for each month: Travel, Rent, Utilities, Postage/Courier, Phones/Faxes etc.

(10,099.53 divided by 4 = 2,524.88 per month) ????

Travel:

- 1.) Please note that as previously stated in the Notes, travel for the Area Directors is not accurate. (This is because they have been given travel monies out of other account). Please see Travel file for details and other account statements.

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

ACTIVITY REPORT: APRIL, MAY & JUNE 1992

The Metis Society has been quite busy and heavily involved in three major processes. These are: Canada Round on the Constitution, tripartite process and the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. Besides this, the MSS has been active in a number of program areas and with the Logging Road Blockade in Northwestern Saskatchewan.

Canada Round: The Executive of the MSS, through the Metis National Council at the national level, and through our own infrastructure within the province have been extremely busy participating in the constitutional process. This includes preparation for and participation in the working groups and multi-lateral process in various parts of Canada.

Within the province, mailouts and information meetings have been held on a periodic basis in order to continue our consultations and to inform our membership of the developments at the national level. This process has been receiving total support by our people, who are desirous of seeing Metis/Aboriginal rights entrenched in the Constitution. Our people are particularly happy that Metis issues are being directly addressed through the Metis Nation Accord.

Tripartite: With the willingness by both the federal and provincial government to re-open the tripartite process, a

considerable amount of work and meetings have been engaged in, both internally and with government representatives. To facilitate the re-initiation of the process, several position papers and budgets have been drafted and shared with both levels of government. While we are hopeful that this process will be successful, we still hope that the Canada Round and the Metis Nation Accord will bear fruit, so that the regular tripartite process will be elevated to a higher level. While the first official meeting was to have taken place in June, that meeting had to be postponed to July, as there was a conflict of timing with meetings on the Constitution.

Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: This is another important process for our people. While the Commission has only spent a short period of time in Saskatchewan, some of our Local and Regional Leaders and Members were able to make presentations. Our office insured that they were prepared for the presentations, and that they in fact would be available to appear in front of the Commission. We believe it important that our people at the community level participate as much as possible and in this vein will continue to inform our members of the importance of doing so.

As well, the MSS has been revising its project submission to the Royal Commission, and hopefully, with adequate funding we will be able to make a comprehensive submission to the Commission to round off our community input.

Interaction with Provincial Government: We have continued an active bilateral relationship with the provincial government, primarily with the Saskatchewan Indian and Metis Affairs Secretariat (SIMAS). These meetings basically address issues surrounding programs and services, with major emphasis on economic development. In this connection, we have held several meetings with the Deputy Minister, and numerous meetings with officials.

One of the major areas we have discussed with SIMAS is the tripartite process, as they are the lead department of the province in terms of that process. We also have dealt with them on some of the politically sensitive issues facing our communities, including the Blockade addressed below.

In this connection, we have also been meeting with the Minister of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Forestry Blockade: A number of Elders from the Canoe Lake Indian Band in Northwestern Saskatchewan began a blockade of a logging road off a gravel highway over the issue of clear-cutting. Several Metis communities have been giving their support. The Metis Society has been concerned about this whole area of forestry and forest management and has been addressing these issues for the past eight or more years. In addition, the MSS has been, and continues to be, a staunch advocate for the traditional resource users of Northern Saskatchewan.

From this perspective, and from the perspective that Metis people and communities must be involved in forest management and the use of the forest, the MSS has taken an active role in trying to resolve the conflict.

Internal Activity: The MSS Executive and staff have remained active in undertaking internal planning activities and holding workshops and work strategy sessions. Of particular note is the work that has gone into developing projects with respect to justice and Metis child and family matters. We currently have a short-term justice project operating through funding from federal justice and some from the province. Community consultations are taking place, and our people have also participated in the Western Judges Conference.

With respect to child and family services, we have been attempting to assist our communities which are interested secure project funding from the Department of Social Services. In terms of a provincial level initiative we have been actively pursuing the securing of funds so that we can establish an affiliate or institution which can work on this issues. It appears that we are coming closer to realizing that objective. If nothing else, we have a good working relationship with the deputy minister and several fruitful meetings have taken place. The Minister is also quite supportive of this process. We have continued to follow-up on the provincial conference held in December 1991, which we

jointly organized with the province.

In terms of our Affiliates, we maintain a continuing liason, and lend our assistance when and as required. Generally this is more in a flow of information mode, unless there is a need for lobbying or resolving political problems which may emerge.

Lastly, its that time of year where we devote a significant amount of time towards the Batoche Metis Heritage Days. It is expected that once again, these days will be well attended and successful.

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF: June 1992
BANK BALANCE AS OF: May 31st/92 / -(59,573.03)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
Revenues Received (See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>202,144.80</u>	\$ <u>262,973.36</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Salaries & Employee Benefits (See Attached Schedule 2A)	\$ <u>59,634.85</u>	\$ <u>144,923.16</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
President	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>	\$ <u>2,724.33</u>
Secretary	\$ <u>4,645.17</u>	\$ <u>6,145.17</u>
Treasurer	\$ <u>3,933.64</u>	\$ <u>4,672.49</u>
Other (Boardmembers, etc)	\$ <u>41,404.70</u>	\$ <u>45,530.11</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSE (See Attached Schedule 2B)	\$ <u>51,983.51</u>	\$ <u>59,072.10</u>
<u>EXPENSES OTHER</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 2C)	\$ <u>16,266.80</u>	\$ <u>43,684.22</u>
<u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>1,524.35</u>	\$ <u>2,131.62</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ <u>129,409.51</u>	\$ <u>249,811.10</u>
Bank Balance as at: June 30/92	\$ <u>13,162.26</u>	\$ <u>13,162.26</u>

(Please note this balance does not include the Bank overdraft due & payable)

SCHEDULE #1
(Revenues)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: June/92

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan Incorporated received funds. totalli:
\$ 202,144.80, arrived as follows:

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS.</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
1. Secretary of State	\$ <u>167,164.50</u>	\$ <u>167,164.50</u>
2. Prov. Metis Housing Corp.	\$ <u>4,980.30</u>	\$ <u>9,200.69</u>
3. SIMAS	\$ _____	\$ _____
4. <u>Loan Proceeds</u>	\$ _____	\$ <u>10,000.00</u>
5. <u>Loans (Other Misc.)</u>	\$ <u>30,000.00</u>	\$ <u>40,000.00</u>
6. <u>Misc. Combined</u>	\$ _____	\$ <u>2,871.28</u>
7. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
8. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
9. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	\$ <u>202,144.80</u>	\$ <u>229,236.47</u>
 <u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
Service Charges	\$ <u>434.35</u>	\$ <u>528.60</u>
O/D Handling Charges	\$ _____	\$ <u>207.95</u>
O/D Loan Fee Charges	\$ _____	\$ <u>173.15</u>
Loan Interest Charges	\$ _____	\$ <u>131.92</u>
Other	\$ <u>1,090.00</u>	\$ <u>1,090.00</u>
TOTAL BANK CHARGES	\$ <u>1,524.35</u>	\$ <u>2,131.62</u>

SCHEDULE 2A
(Salaries)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: June/92

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>WAGES/SALARIES</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ <u>2,446.20</u>	\$ <u>4,791.24</u>
Gerald Morin	\$ <u>2,345.04</u>	\$ <u>7,635.12</u>
Philip Chartier	\$ <u>2,345.04</u>	\$ <u>7,635.12</u>
Total Executive Salaries	\$ <u>7,136.28</u>	\$ <u>20,061.48</u>
ADMINISTRATION SALARIES	\$ <u>2,244.40</u>	\$ <u>4,294.75</u>
BOARDMEMBERS	\$ <u>29,524.66</u>	\$ <u>78,085.28</u>
TOTAL NET SALARIES	\$ <u>38,905.34</u>	\$ <u>102,441.51</u>
Receiver General Remit. Employee's/Employer	\$ <u>16,454.52</u>	\$ <u>34,482.68</u>
Life Insurance Ded.	\$ <u>774.99</u>	\$ <u>2,324.97</u>
TOTAL GROSS WAGES/SALARIES	\$ <u>56,134.85</u>	\$ <u>139,249.16</u>
<u>CONTRACTS/CASUAL WAGES</u>		
Lorie Harris	\$ <u>2,250.00</u>	\$ <u>3,174.00</u>
Irene Frazer	\$ _____	\$ <u>1,250.00</u>
Lorna La Plante	\$ <u>1,250.00</u>	\$ <u>1,250.00</u>
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL WAGES PAID, CONTRACTS/ CASUAL WAGES	\$ <u>3,500.00</u>	\$ <u>5,674.00</u>
<u>OTHER/MISC:</u>		
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ <u>59,634.85</u>	\$ <u>144,923.16</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Travel)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: June/92

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ <u>4,645.17</u>	\$ <u>6,145.17</u>
Gerald Morin	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>	\$ <u>2,724.33</u>
Philip Chartier	\$ <u>3,933.64</u>	\$ <u>4,672.49</u>
Out of Province	\$ <u>NIL</u>	\$ <u>NIL</u>
TOTAL EXECUTIVE TRAVEL	\$ <u>10,578.81</u>	\$ <u>13,541.99</u>
<u>BOARDMEMBERS</u>		
Guy Bouvier	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>
Norman Hanson	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>	\$ <u>2,101.03</u>
Jim Parisien	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>
Lennard Morin	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>3,000.00</u>
Gary Martin	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>3,500.00</u>
Martin Aubichon	\$ <u>3,280.60</u>	\$ <u>3,280.60</u>
Max Morin	\$ <u>3,000.00</u>	\$ <u>3,000.00</u>
Wilbert Desjarlais	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>
Robert Mercredi	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>
Albert Delaire	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>	\$ <u>2,500.00</u>
Edwin Pelletier	\$ <u>3,000.00</u>	\$ <u>3,000.00</u>
Clarence Campeau	\$ <u>3,500.00</u>	\$ <u>3,500.00</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES BOARDMEMBERS	\$ <u>31,280.60</u>	\$ <u>33,881.63</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Continued)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Boardmeetings	\$ <u>6,088.47</u>	\$ <u>6,088.47</u>
Area Meetings	\$ _____	\$ _____
Annual Assembly	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Constitution Commission	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>TRAVEL OTHER</u>		
<u>Hotel Meetings/Accomo/Costs</u>	\$ <u>49.96</u>	\$ <u>1,215.60</u>
<u>Misc. (Combined)</u>	\$ _____	\$ <u>358.74</u>
<u>Senators Expenses</u>	\$ <u>3,985.67</u>	\$ <u>3,985.67</u>
<u>TOTAL OTHER TRAVEL</u>	\$ <u>4,035.63</u>	\$ <u>5,560.01</u>
<u>TOTAL COMBINED TRAVEL</u>	\$ <u>51,983.51</u>	\$ <u>59,072.10</u>

SCHEDULE 2C
(Other Expenses)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: June /92

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>CONSULTING FEES</u>		
Clem. Chartier	\$ <u>3,210.00</u>	\$ <u>3,210.00</u>
Larry Ellis/Datacom	\$ _____	\$ _____
Miscellaneous	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL CONSULTING FEES	\$ <u>3,210.00</u>	\$ <u>3,210.00</u>
<u>LEGAL FEES</u>		
Wardell & Worme	\$ _____	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL LEGAL FEES	\$ _____	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>
<u>ACCOUNTING/AUDIT FEES</u>		
Horachek, Cannam & Joa	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ACCOUNT/AUDIT FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Office Rent.	\$ <u>6,452.10</u>	\$ <u>12,904.20</u>
Telephone/Fax.	\$ <u>4,481.97</u>	\$ <u>8,544.57</u>
Power/Water	\$ _____	\$ <u>357.83</u>
Natural Gas/Sask Energy	\$ <u>64.33</u>	\$ <u>173.14</u>
Office Supplies	\$ _____	\$ <u>3,773.29</u>
Equipment Rental	\$ _____	\$ <u>304.81</u>
Xerox Quarterly Payments	\$ _____	\$ <u>3,420.47</u>

**SCHEDULE 2C
(Continued)**

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Repairs & Maintenance	\$ _____	\$ <u>613.24</u>
Equipment Purchase	\$ _____	\$ _____
Computer Expense	\$ _____	\$ _____
Petty Cash	\$ _____	\$ _____
Advertising	\$ _____	\$ <u>612.45</u>
Donations	\$ <u>400.00</u>	\$ <u>600.00</u>
Postage/Courier	\$ <u>183.94</u>	\$ <u>1,515.49</u>
Washroom & Cleaning Supplies	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Society Membership	\$ _____	\$ _____
Office Cleaning	\$ _____	\$ <u>200.00</u>
Metis Elections Commission	\$ <u>313.62</u>	\$ <u>313.62</u>
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS	\$ <u>15,105.96</u>	\$ <u>40,894.09</u>
<u>Administration Other</u>		
The Flag Shop	\$ <u>90.84</u>	\$ <u>90.84</u>
Minister of Finance	\$ <u>70.00</u>	\$ <u>70.00</u>
Metis Women	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>
Cellular Phone Costs	\$ _____	\$ <u>1,629.29</u>
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COMBINED	\$ <u>16,266.80</u>	\$ <u>43,684.22</u>

Metis Society of Saskatchewan
Notes to Financial Statement
June 30th, 1992
Core Account

1.) Revenues:

Loans Other Misc; Monies borrowed from Claude Petit, (40,000.00 cheque for building of washrooms at Batoche Site, (Provincial Grant), 10,000.00 for Military Training, (Provincial Grant).

Misc. Combined; This is the year to date amounts combined from the April statement, they include; Gerald Morin travel, Jim Durocher travel, Sask. Lotteries, and MNC Metis Women's monies.

2.) Bank Charges:

Other; 1,000.00 was transferred to the Constitution account, 90.00 was shorted on a deposit by the bank.

3.) Payroll:

Bernice Hammersmith; was given partial salary for June after being reinstated.

Lorie Harris; Year to Date figures include monies outstanding previous to April 1st, 1992.

Salaries Admin; Increased slightly as a student was hired.

4.) Administration:

Donations; This amount was donated to the Nortep Graduation.

5.) Travel:

Board Members; Were paid \$ 1,000.00 each for travel expenses on May 13th, 1992, the figures show this month as explained in the May notes.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED; that several Board Members have been paid their monthly travel out of other accounts besides the Core account therefore the figures shown in this statement reflect only the monies issued out of the Core account. Actual travel Y-T-D figures will show in the individual travel files as well as the other statements, (Constitution, General Agreement, Provincial).

Misc Other Combined; Is the miscellaneous travel from the april statement.

6.) BANK BALANCE:

Please note that the Bank Balance is in a credit position ending June 30th, (\$13,162.26), however and outstanding overdraft of \$ 25,000.00 is due and payable to the bank.

Please see the accounts payable listing ending July 31st, 1992.

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF: MAY 1992

BANK BALANCE AS OF: April 30/92 / (10,137.61)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
Revenues Received (See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>20,320.39</u>	\$ <u>50,828.56</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Salaries & Employee Benefits (See Attached Schedule 2A)	\$ <u>48,008.12</u>	\$ <u>85,288.37</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
President	\$ <u>544.45</u>	\$ <u>724.33</u>
Secretary	\$ <u>NIL</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>
Treasurer	\$ <u>738.85</u>	\$ <u>738.85</u>
Other (Boardmembers, etc)	\$ <u>601.03</u>	\$ <u>4,125.41</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSE (See Attached Schedule 2B)	\$ <u>1,884.33</u>	\$ <u>7,088.59</u>
<u>EXPENSES OTHER</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 2C)	\$ <u>19,488.19</u>	\$ <u>27,417.42</u>
<u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>375.17</u>	\$ <u>607.27</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ <u>69,755.81</u>	\$ <u>120,401.59</u>
Bank Balance as at:	\$ <u>(59,573.03)</u>	\$ <u>(59,573.03)</u>

SCHEDULE #1
(Revenues)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: May 1992

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan Incorporated received funds totalling
\$ 20,329.39, arrived as follows:

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
1. Secretary of State	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Prov. Metis Housing Corp.	\$ <u>2,320.39</u>	\$ <u>4,220.39</u>
3. SIMAS	\$ _____	\$ _____
4. Loan Proceeds	\$ <u>8,000.00</u>	\$ <u>10,000.00</u>
5. Loans (Other/Misc.)	\$ <u>10,000.00</u>	\$ <u>10,000.00</u>
6. Misc. (Combined from April Statement)	\$ _____	\$ <u>2,871.28</u>
7. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
8. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
9. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	\$ <u>20,320.39</u>	\$ <u>27,091.67</u>
 <u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
Service Charges	\$ <u>43.25</u>	\$ <u>94.25</u>
O/D Handling Charges	\$ <u>158.77</u>	\$ <u>207.95</u>
O/D Loan Fee Charges	\$ <u>173.15</u>	\$ <u>173.15</u>
Loan Interest Charges	\$ _____	\$ <u>131.92</u>
Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL BANK CHARGES	\$ <u>375.17</u>	\$ <u>607.27</u>

SCHEDULE 2A
(Salaries)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: May 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>WAGES/SALARIES</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ Nil	\$ 2,345.04
Gerald Morin	\$ 2,645.04	\$ 5,290.08
Philip Chartier	\$ 2,645.04	\$ 5,290.08
Total Executive Salaries	\$ 5,290.08	\$12,925.20
ADMINISTRATION SALARIES	\$ 683.45	\$ 2,050.35
BOARDMEMBERS	\$ 23,231.44	\$48,560.62
TOTAL NET SALARIES	\$ 29,204.97	\$63,536.17
Receiver General Remit. Employee's/Employer	\$ 18,028.16	\$18,028.16
Life Insurance Ded.	\$ 774.99	\$ 1,549.98
TOTAL GROSS, WAGES/SALARIES	\$ 48,008.12	\$83,114.31
<u>CONTRACTS/CASUAL WAGES</u>		
Lorie Harris	\$ NIL	\$ 924.00
Irene Fraser	\$ NIL	\$ 1,250.00
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL WAGES PAID, CONTRACTS/ CASUAL WAGES:	\$ _____	\$ 2,174.00
<u>OTHER/MISC.</u>		
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ 48,008.12	\$ 85,288.31

SCHEDULE 2B
(Travel)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: MAY 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ <u>NIL</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>
Gerald Morin	\$ <u>544.45</u>	\$ <u>724.33</u>
Philip Chartier	\$ <u>738.85</u>	\$ <u>738.85</u>
Out of Province	\$ <u>NIL</u>	\$ <u>NIL</u>
TOTAL EXECUTIVE TRAVEL	\$ <u>1,283.30</u>	\$ <u>2,963.18</u>
<u>BOARDMEMBERS</u>		
Guy Bouvier	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Norman Hanson	\$ <u>101.03</u>	\$ <u>1,101.03</u>
Jim Parisien	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Lennard Morin	\$ <u>500.00</u>	\$ <u>500.00</u>
Gary Martin	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>
Martin Aubichon	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Max Morin	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Wilbert Desjarlais	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Robert Mercredi	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Albert Delaire	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Edwin Pelletier	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
Clarence Campeau	\$ <u></u>	\$ <u></u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES BOARDMEMBERS	\$ <u>601.03</u>	\$ <u>2,601.03</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Continued)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Boardmeetings	\$ _____	\$ _____
Area Meetings	\$ _____	\$ _____
Annual Assembly	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Constitution Commission	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>TRAVEL OTHER</u>		
Hotel Meetings/Accomo/Costs	\$ _____	\$ 1,165.64
Misc. Other (Combined from April Statement)	\$ _____	\$ 358.74
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL OTHER TRAVEL	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL COMBINED TRAVEL	\$ 1,884.33	\$ 7,088.59

SCHEDULE 2C
(Other Expenses)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: May 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>CONSULTING FEES</u>		
Clem Chartier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Larry Ellis/Datacom	\$ _____	\$ _____
Miscellaneous	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL CONSULTING FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>LEGAL FEES</u>		
Wardell & Worme	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL LEGAL FEES	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>	\$ <u>4,350.98</u>
<u>ACCOUNTING/AUDIT FEES</u>		
Horachek, Cannam. & Joa	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ACCOUNT/AUDIT FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Office Rent	\$ <u>3,226.05</u>	\$ <u>6,452.10</u>
Telephone/Fax	\$ <u>4,062.60</u>	\$ <u>4,062.60</u>
Power/Water	\$ <u>357.83</u>	\$ <u>357.83</u>
Natural Gas/Sask Energy	\$ <u>108.81</u>	\$ <u>108.81</u>
Office Supplies	\$ <u>3,296.77</u>	\$ <u>3,773.29</u>
Equipment Rental	\$ <u>304.81</u>	\$ <u>304.81</u>
Xerox Quarterly Payments	\$ _____	\$ <u>3,420.47</u>

SCHEDULE 2C
(Continued)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Repairs & Maintenance	\$ 207.05	\$ 613.24
Equipment Purchase	\$ _____	\$ _____
Computer Expense	\$ _____	\$ _____
Petty Cash	\$ _____	\$ _____
Advertising	\$ 612.45	\$ 612.45
Donations	\$ _____	\$ 200.00
Postage/Courier	\$ 1,331.55	\$ 1,331.55
Washroom & Cleaning Supplies	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Society Membership	\$ _____	\$ _____
Office Cleaning	\$ _____	\$ 200.00
Metis Elections Commission	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS	\$ 17,858.90	\$ 25,788.13
<u>Administratinn Other</u>		
(3 Phones) Executives Long Distance Celluar Phones	\$ 1,629.29	\$ 1,629.29
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COMBINED	\$ 19,488.19	\$ 27,417.42

Metis Society of Saskatchewan
Notes to Financial Statement
May 31st, 1992
Core Account

1.) Deposits:

Loans Other Misc; Monies borrowed from Claude Petit
(Due and Payable back to this account).

Misc. Combined; This is the Year to Date amounts combined from the April statement, they include Gerald Morin Travel, Jim Durocher Travel, Sask. Lotteries and the MNC Metis Women's monies.

2.) Payroll:

Bernice Hammersmith; No salary issued as her position is terminated.

Marlene Laliberte Salary; Amount is short by \$683.45. This is because she was paid that amount out of the Constitution Account.

Receiver General Remit; Includes 2 months of payments. (March and April 1992).

3.) Travel:

Board Members were paid \$1,000.00 each for travel expenses on May 13th, 1992, however the figures will not show on this statement, they will show on the June statement as the money was borrowed from housing to pay this travel and it was not reimbursed back to PMHC until June. (Total = 12,000.00).

Misc. Other combined; Is the misc. travel from the april statement year to date, Gloria Lee, Noble Shanks.

3.) Administration:

Most of the administration accounts with the exception of the rent, the figures represent payments on these accounts for a period of 2 to 3 months. Some accounts have been outstanding since February. (This is why the figures seem extremely high).

4.) May 31st, 1992 Bank Balance:

Please note that the bank account is in a deficit position ending May 31st. The Bank is overdrawn by (59,573.03).

Misc Other Combined; Is the miscellaneous travel from the april statement.

6.) **BANK BALANCE:**

Please note that the Bank Balance is in a credit position ending June 30th, (\$13,162.26), however and outstanding overdraft of \$ 25,000.00 is due and payable to the bank.

Please see the accounts payable listing ending July 31st, 1992.

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF: APRIL 1992

BANK BALANCE AS OF: March 31 33,736.89

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
Revenues Received (See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>6,771.28</u>	\$ <u>40,508.17</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Salaries & Employee Benefits (See Attached Schedule 2A)	\$ <u>37,280.19</u>	\$ <u>37,280.19</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
President	\$ <u>179.88</u>	\$ <u>179.88</u>
Secretary	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>
Treasurer	\$ <u>NIL</u>	\$ <u>NIL</u>
Other (Boardmembers, etc)	\$ <u>3,524.38</u>	\$ <u>3,524.38</u>
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSE (See Attached Schedule 2B)	\$ <u>5,204.26</u>	\$ <u>5,204.26</u>
<u>EXPENSES OTHER</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 2C)	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>
<u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
(See Attached Schedule 1)	\$ <u>232.10</u>	\$ <u>232.10</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ <u>50,645.78</u>	\$ <u>50,645.78</u>
Bank Balance as at: April 30th	\$ <u>(10,137.61)</u>	\$ <u>(10,137.61)</u>

SCHEDULE #1
(Revenues)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: APRIL 1992

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan Incorporated received funds totalling
\$ 6,771.28, arrived as follows:

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
1. Secretary of State	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Prov. Metis Housing Corp.	\$ <u>1,900.00</u>	\$ <u>1,900.00</u>
3. SIMAS	\$ _____	\$ _____
4. <u>Loan Proceeds (O/D)</u>	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>
5. <u>J. Durocher</u>	\$ <u>518.70</u>	\$ <u>518.70</u>
6. <u>G. Morin</u>	\$ <u>204.58</u>	\$ <u>204.58</u>
7. <u>Metis National Council</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>
8. <u>Saskatchewan Lotteries</u>	\$ <u>648.00</u>	\$ <u>648.00</u>
9. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED	\$ <u>6,771.28</u>	\$ <u>6,771.28</u>
 <u>BANK CHARGES</u>		
Service Charges	\$ <u>51.00</u>	\$ <u>51.00</u>
O/D Handling Charges	\$ <u>49.18</u>	\$ <u>49.18</u>
O/D Loan Fee Charges	\$ _____	\$ _____
Loan Interest Charges	\$ <u>131.92</u>	\$ <u>131.92</u>
Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL BANK CHARGES	\$ <u>232.10</u>	\$ <u>232.10</u>

SCHEDULE 2A
(Salaries)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: APRIL 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>WAGES/SALARIES</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ <u>2,345.04</u>	\$ <u>2,345.04</u>
Gerald Morin	\$ <u>2,645.04</u>	\$ <u>2,645.04</u>
Philip Chartier	\$ <u>2,645.04</u>	\$ <u>2,645.04</u>
Total Executive Salaries	\$ <u>7,635.12</u>	\$ <u>7,635.12</u>
ADMINISTRATION SALARIES	\$ <u>1,366.90</u>	\$ <u>1,366.90</u>
BOARDMEMBERS	\$ <u>25,329.18</u>	\$ <u>25,329.18</u>
TOTAL NET SALARIES	\$ <u>34,331.20</u>	\$ <u>34,331.20</u>
Receiver General Remit Employee's/Employer	\$ _____	\$ _____
Life Insurance Ded.	\$ <u>774.99</u>	\$ <u>774.99</u>
TOTAL GROSS, WAGES/SALARIES	\$ <u>35,106.19</u>	\$ <u>35,106.19</u>
<u>CONTRACTS/CASUAL WAGES</u>		
Lorie Harris	\$ <u>924.00</u>	\$ <u>924.00</u>
Irene Fraser	\$ <u>1,250.00</u>	\$ <u>1,250.00</u>
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL WAGES PAID, CONTRACTS/ CASUAL WAGES	\$ <u>2,174.00</u>	\$ <u>2,174.00</u>
<u>OTHER/MISC.</u>		
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ <u>37,280.19</u>	\$ <u>37,280.19</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Travel)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: APRIL 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Bernice Hammersmith	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>	\$ <u>1,500.00</u>
Gerald Morin	\$ <u>179.88</u>	\$ <u>179.88</u>
Philip Chartier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Out of Province	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL EXECUTIVE TRAVEL	\$ <u>1,679.88</u>	\$ <u>1,679.88</u>
<u>BOARDMEMBERS</u>		
Guy Bouvier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Norman Hanson	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>
Jim Parisien	\$ _____	\$ _____
Lennard Morin	\$ _____	\$ _____
Gary Martin	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>	\$ <u>1,000.00</u>
Martin Aubichon	\$ _____	\$ _____
Max Morin	\$ _____	\$ _____
Wilbert Desjarlais	\$ _____	\$ _____
Robert Mercredi	\$ _____	\$ _____
Albert Delaire	\$ _____	\$ _____
Edwin Pelletier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Clarence Campeau	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENSES BOARDMEMBERS	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>	\$ <u>2,000.00</u>

SCHEDULE 2B
(Continued)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>TRAVEL</u>		
Boardmeetings	\$ _____	\$ _____
Area Meetings	\$ _____	\$ _____
Annual Assembly	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Constitution Commission	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>TRAVEL OTHER</u>		
Hotel Meeting/Accomo Misc.	\$ 1,165.64	\$ 1,165.64
Gloria Lee	\$ 58.74	\$ 58.74
Veronica ? Re: Noble Shanks	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
TOTAL OTHER TRAVEL	\$ 1,524.38	\$ 1,524.38
TOTAL COMBINED TRAVEL	\$ 5,204.26	\$ 5,204.26

SCHEDULE 2C
(Other Expenses)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF: APRIL 1992

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>CONSULTING FEES</u>		
Clem Chartier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Larry Ellis/Datacom	\$ _____	\$ _____
Miscellaneous	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL CONSULTING FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>LEGAL FEES</u>		
Wardell & Worme	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL LEGAL FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>ACCOUNTING/AUDIT FEES</u>		
Horachek, Cannam & Joa	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ACCOUNT/AUDIT FEES	\$ _____	\$ _____
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Office Rent	\$ 3,226.05	\$ 3,226.05
Telephone/Fax	\$ _____	\$ _____
Power/Water	\$ _____	\$ _____
Natural Gas/Sask Energy	\$ _____	\$ _____
Office Supplies	\$ 476.52	\$ 476.52
Equipment Rental	\$ _____	\$ _____
Xerox Quarterly Payments	\$ 3,420.47	\$ 3,420.47

SCHEDULE 2C
(Continued)

	<u>MONTHLY TOTALS</u>	<u>YEAR TO DATE</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION FEES</u>		
Repairs & Maintenance	\$ <u>406.19</u>	\$ <u>406.19</u>
Equipment Purchase	\$ _____	\$ _____
Computer Expense	\$ _____	\$ _____
Petty Cash	\$ _____	\$ _____
Advertising	\$ _____	\$ _____
Donations	\$ <u>200.00</u>	\$ <u>200.00</u>
Postage/Courier	\$ _____	\$ _____
Washroom & Cleaning Supplies	\$ _____	\$ _____
Metis Society Membership	\$ _____	\$ _____
Office Cleaning	\$ <u>200.00</u>	\$ <u>200.00</u>
Metis Elections Commission	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COSTS	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>
<u>Administratinn Other</u>		
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____	\$ _____
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION COMBINED	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>	\$ <u>7,929.23</u>

Metis Society of Saskatchewan
Notes to Financial Statement
April 30th, 1992
Core Account

1.) Deposits:

Jim Durocher and Gerald Morin; Deposits are reimbursements for travel expenses to attend meetings.

Metis National Council; Deposit is for the Saskatchewan Metis Women's group.

Saskatchewan Lotteries; ?????????????? Refunds from last years Batoche Days.

2.) Payroll:

Bernice Hammersmith; \$ 300.00 deducted for payment towards leather jacket.

Life Insurance; Premiums are paid for the 3 Executive and Marlene Laliberte.

3.) Administration:

Repairs and Maintenance; A combination of office locks being re-keyed and painting of offices.

Donations; This donation was given to Roy Fosseneuve.

4.) Please keep in mind that the Year to Date figures include the closing bank balance as of March 31st, 1992,(the fiscal year ending period for the MSS). This figure will show in the revenue received year to date column.

5.) Audit:

The audit was completed by Horachek, Cannam & Joa on June 30th, 1992. The statements should be issued by the 15th of August. This will cover the period from April 1st, 1991 to March 31st, 1992.

6.) April 30th, 1992 Bank Balance:

Please note that the bank account is in a deficit position ending April 30th. The Bank is overdrawn by (10,137.61).

**METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE LISTING
AUGUST 20TH, 1992**

Batoche Account (Contract for Bathrooms)	\$ 30,000.00
Claude Petit (Contract for Military Training)	10,000.00
Provincial Funds (Tri-lateral Process???)	40,000.00
Saskatoon Inn	104.00
Park Town Hotel	2,992.09
Courtyard Inn	83.36
Northgate Motel	197.80
Inn on the Lake (This invoice is O/S due to the fact rooms were booked and never cancelled)	569.03
Colonial Square Motel (This invoice is O/S as a meeting room was never cancelled)	52.45
Colonial Square Motel (Other)	146.83
Cantel Cellular (Bernice)	136.53
Cantel Cellular (Gerald)	23.57
Cantel Cellular (Philip)	167.36
Sask Tel Cellular (Bernice)	404.15
Sask Tel Cellular (Gerald)	843.28
Sask Tel Office Phones (CUTOFF WAS AUG 19)	7,855.64
Holiday Inn (Is This Paid??)	4,954.95
Western Business Machines	176.55
Pitney Bowes	962.72
Xerox Canada	577.25
Xerox Canada (Note Only: Quarterly payment of 3420.47 was taken out of bank account July 31st. Next payment Due October 31st, 1992, same amount)	

Budget Moving	548.75
Apex Graphics	700.36
Native Network News	118.64
Purolator Courier	103.49
Supreme Office Products	1,889.85
Northland Stationers	1,396.82
Zipper Courier	218.50
Rose Bowl Flower Shop	99.96
Blossom Boutique Florists	65.00
The Flower Basket	117.59
Star Phoenix	157.87
Sanitary Supplies	70.67
Mc Quarrie Coffee Supplies	195.93
Postage by Phone (Optional)	500.00
Country Inns	682.85
Horachek, Cannam & Joa	7,490.00
K.C. Business Consulting (This Should be Paid)	1,800.00
Commcorp	310.94
Grand & Toy	28.58
P. Lawson Travel (This account goes back to March. It should be paid as you have charging privileges due to me and they have been calling)	5,726.94
La Ronge Aviation	1,477.07
Hub City Display	18.19
Kelly Temporary Service (Lorna)	215.07
Mr. Zip	59.86
Dollar Rent a Car (Gerald)	257.77

RECEIVER GENERAL REMIT PENALTIES	3,553.15
Receiver General Remit (July)	18,246.95
Net Payroll ending August 31st	15,855.24
Morley Norton	2,500.00
Travel Owed Board Members (July & Aug)	15,897.34
Provincial Metis Housing Corporation (Approx)	9,000.00
Rent Due August 1st (219 Robin Crescent)	??????
Rent Due September 1st (219 Robin Crescent)	??????
Rent Due September 1st (1249 8th Street E) (This amount will be the difference between the monies paid by the Lung Association and the actual rent, which is 3,226.05 per mth.	??????
Lorie Harris (Not figured out yet)	??????
Clem Chartier	??????
Murray Hamilton	??????
Utilities for the Month of August (Not Received as of August 24)	??????
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYABLE DUE	189,550.94

(This figure does not include the above ??????)



Saskatchewan



Saskatchewan
Indian and
Metis Affairs
Secretariat

Saskatchewan Place
1870 Albert Street
Regina, Canada
S4P 3V7

July 28, 1992

Mr. Claude Rocan
Senior Advisor
Aboriginal Affairs
Federal-Province Relations Office
90 Sparks Street
Royal Bank Building
Room 717
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

Dear Mr. Rocan

Further to my previous letter of July 27, 1992 regarding provincial funding support to the Métis Society of Saskatchewan for Métis self-government tripartite negotiations. The total amount of provincial funding support of approximately \$424,000 is broken down as follows:

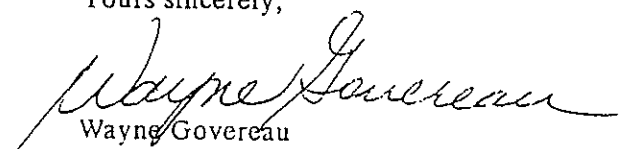
Negotiation Process	\$185,000
Enumeration	80,000
Métis Women	40,000
Family and Justice	89,000
Employment Development	<u>30,000</u>
	\$424,000

Funding for the Métis proposal on Northern Métis has not been confirmed as of yet. There is a potential for an additional \$45,000 to support this item. Employment Development is a new item in which we have had some preliminary discussions with the Métis Society relating to employment equity.

I am also providing you with a copy of the hand-written note from Mr. Clark to Mr. Mitchell regarding joint discussion on Métis enumeration.

I trust that this additional information is of assistance. Please feel free to call if you require further clarification.

Yours sincerely,


Wayne Gouverneau
Senior Policy Analyst
Métis Policy Development

cc: Murray Hamilton, Métis Society of Saskatchewan

**METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL AGREEMENT
JULY 31, 1992**

ASSETS

Current Assets

Bank of Nova Scotia	4.90
Accounts Receivable	<u>16,294.20</u>

Total Current Assets 16,294.20

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	1,090.98
UIC Payable	0.00
CPP Payable	0.00
Income Tax Payable	0.00

Receiver General Payable 0.00

Total Liabilities 1,090.98

EQUITY

Equity

Accum. Surplus Dec 31/91	0.00
Current Surplus or Deficit	15,203.22

Total Equity 15,203.22

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY 15,203.22

METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
INCOME STATEMENT & EXPENSE
GENERAL AGREEMENT
JANUARY 1,1992 TO JULY 31ST, 1992

REVENUE

Revenue

Canada Mortgage & Housing	37,500.00
Revenue Other	<u>3,455.15</u>

Total Revenue	40,955.15
----------------------	------------------

EXPENSE

Expenses

Categories

1.1 Tripartite Management Committee Meetings	5,789.66
1.2 R.N.H. Input, 3 year Plan	0.00
2.1 R.N.H. Information Strategy, New Program	6,809.48
3.1 Native Involvement, Initiatives or Action, Property Management, Training Program Delivery, etc.	0.00
4.1 Promotional Strategy, Researching Targets	3,043.00
4.2 Promotional Materials	0.00
5.1 Metis Worker Housing Trainee Interviews, Notes, etc.	0.00
5.2 Monitoring Activities	500.00
Bank Charges	40.22
Miscellaneous (Re:See Receivables)	17,644.20
P.M.H.C. (??)	<u>7,123.69</u>

TOTAL EXPENDITURES	40,950.25
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE LISTING

Monies Owed From MSS Core Account

Ending March 31st, 1992

Albert Delaire (Board Travel)	500.00
Robert Mercredi (Board Travel B.M.)	767.82
Wilbert Desjarlais (Salary)	1,548.87
The Cave (Promo)	387.29
J & E Sporting Goods (Donation)	1,000.00
Mary Lee (Leather Coats)	<u>1,500.00</u>
TOTAL	5,703.98

Monies Owed From MSS Core Account

April 1, 1992 to July 31, 1992

Gerald Morin (Constitution Travel)	1,500.00
(Core Travel)	2,500.00
Colonial Square Motel	638.59
Noble Shanks (Board Travel)	500.00
Martin Aubichon (Area Meetings)	1,500.00
Norman Hanson (Board Travel)	2,001.63
Gloria Lee (Ramb Loan)	1,500.00
B. Hammersmith (O.O.P. Travel)	600.00
Jim Parisien (Board Travel)	1,000.00
Murray Hamilton (Provincial)	<u>200.00</u>
TOTAL	11,940.22
TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONIES DUE FROM MSS CORE ACCOUNT:	17,644.20
LESS TRANSFERS FROM CORE:	<u>1,350.00</u>
TOTAL	16,294.20



**METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
BALANCE SHEET CONSTITUTION
JULY 31, 1992
"UNAUDITED"**

ASSETS

Current Assets

Bank of Montreal Current	10,005.83
Bank of Montreal Savings	0.00
Accounts Receivable	<u>19,031.92</u>

Total Current Assets **29,037.75**

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	????
UIC Payable	0.00
CPP Payable	0.00
Income Tax Payable	0.00

Receiver General Payable **0.00**

Total Liabilities **0.00**

EQUITY

Equity

Accum. Surplus Mar 31/92	41,234.31
Current Surplus or Deficit	(31,228.48)

Total Equity **10,005.83**

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY **29,037.75**

**METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
INCOME STATEMENT & EXPENSE CONSTITUTION
APRIL 1, 1992 TO JULY 31, 1992**

REVENUE

Revenue

Funding Secretary of State	40,000.00
Interest & Misc Revenue	0.00
Revenue Other	<u>0.00</u>

Total Revenue **40,000.00**

EXPENSE

Expenses

Administration

Office Supplies	3,385.69
Office Equipment (Purchase/Rental)	0.00
Postage & Courier	0.00
Office Phones/Fax/Cellulars	0.00
Bank Charges	52.75
Accommodations/Meetings	3,865.57
Miscellaneous	<u>0.00</u>

Total Administration **7,304.01**

Program Salaries Staff

Program Salaries	0.00
Other	<u>21,386.67</u>

Total Program Salaries **21,386.67**

Consultants

Consultant Fees	6,529.50
Consultant Travel	812.28
Consultant Other	<u>2,075.00</u>

Total Consultants **9,416.78**

Travel

Travel Executive	9,685.00
Travel Staff	0.00
Travel Other	<u>1,043.12</u>

Total Travel **10,728.12**

**METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN
INCOME & EXPENSE STATEMENT CONTINUED
APRIL 1, 1992 TO JULY 31, 1992
CONSTITUTION**

Metis Women Organizations

Meeting Rooms & Accommodations	0.00
Travel Costs	3,360.98
Program Salaries	0.00
Professional Fees	<u>0.00</u>

Total Women Organizations **3,360.98**

Other

Monies owed from Core (See Accounts Rec. List)	19,031.92
---	-----------

Total Other **19,031.92**

TOTAL EXPENSES **71,228.48**

INCOME **(31,228.48)**

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Monies Owed From Core & Provincial Accounts Back to the
Constitution Account:

Board Member Travel (Core)	3,000.00
Executive Travel (Bernice) (Core)	1,000.00
Executive Travel (Gerald)	500.00
RAMB Meeting (Philip)	615.42
Heine Enterprises (Provincial)	7,145.99
Murray Hamilton (Provincial)	1,038.50
Elections Commission (Core)	4,248.56
Staff Salaries (Marlene)	683.45
Canoe Lake (?)	400.00
Berkly Jodoin (?)	200.00
Rita Billow (?)	<u>200.00</u>
TOTAL AMOUNT	19,031.92

PURPOSE OF THE SUBMISSION

The purpose of this submission is to report findings and support from the community to assist the Metis Society to conduct community consultations which will address the following:

a) The origins, status, cultural and traditional role of the Metis people of Canada, including the history of relations between Metis people, the Canadian Government and Canadian society as a whole.

b) The recognition and affirmation of Metis self-government, Metis rights, content and a strategy for progressive

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

c) A clear basis for Metis people, including the process of self-determination.

d) The historical interpretation and application, and potential future scope of s. 35(2) of The Constitution Act, 1982 and the responsibilities of the Canadian Government.

Submission to The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

e) The special circumstances of Metis people who live in the North.

f) The position and role of Metis Elders.

To carry out this comprehensive mandate will require extensive research, community consultation and participation. As well, it will require the development of both traditional and new and innovative processes for dealing with the self-determination and development issues important to Aboriginal peoples. Our membership believes that the background research and the development of creative solutions to their development needs must be carried out and must be formulated from a Metis perspective. Solutions to current problems resulting from the lack of self-determination and development opportunities must grow out of the historical, cultural, social and experiences of our people. Further, our membership believes that the most effective vehicle for carrying out these tasks is the representative provincial association which speaks for our people on the broad range of issues encompassed by the Royal Commission mandate.

August 1992

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Submission to The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

August 1992

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

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August 1992

PURPOSE OF THE SUBMISSION

The purpose of this submission is to request funding support from the commission to assist the Metis Society to conduct community consultations which will address the following:

- a) The origins, status, cultural and traditional role of the Metis people of Canada, including the history of relations between Metis people, The Canadian Government and Canadian society as a whole;
- b) The recognition and affirmation of Metis self-government, its origin, content and a strategy for progressive implementation;
- c) A land base for Metis people, including the process of resolving claims;
- d) The historical interpretation and application, and potential future scope of s.91(24) of The Constitution Act, 1867 and the responsibilities of the Canadian Government;
- e) The constitutional and legal position of the Metis;
- f) The special circumstances of Metis people who live in the North;
- g) The position and role of Metis Elders.

To carry out this comprehensive mandate will require extensive research, community consultation and participation. As well, it will require the development of both traditional and new and innovative proposals for dealing with the self-determination and development issues important to Aboriginal peoples. Our membership believes that the background research and the development of creative solutions to their development needs must be carried out and must be formulated from a Metis perspective. Solutions to current problems resulting from the lack of self-determination and of development opportunities must grow out of the historical/cultural roots and experiences of our people. Further, our membership believes that the most effective vehicle for carrying out these tasks is the representative provincial association which speaks for our people on the broad range of issues encompassed by the Royal Commission mandate.

- a) Metis culture and identify
- b) Metis self-determination and self-government
- c) A Metis land base
- d) Interpretation and future scope of s.91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867
- e) The constitutional and legal position of the Metis
- f) The special circumstance of Northern Metis people
- g) The position and role of Metis Elders

As material is prepared for community consultations, relevant materials will be shared with the Royal Commission. This will give the Commission an opportunity to familiarize its members with the background information and with the detailed options to be considered during the consultation process. This will also provide an opportunity for Commission members to share some of their ideas and options to be included as part of the discussions during the consultation phase.

Community-based Royal Commission hearings will be much more effective during the latter part of this phase. These hearings should be held in communities with high concentrations of Metis people, so that the commission may view first hand the social and economic conditions under which our people live. To assist in organizing the community consultation process including helping local people prepare their presentations to the commission, the Metis Society will hire a Community facilitator for each area during phase II. More specifically, the role of the Community Facilitators will be as follows:

- a) Organize local meetings to interpret the mandate of the Royal Commission to local people.
- b) To assist local people to prepare their presentations to the Commission.
- c) Plan and carry out organizational work required for Royal Commission hearings in their area.
- d) To interpret the role of the Metis Society and its proposed community consultation process.
- e) To organize the area information meetings both at the beginning and toward the end of the consultation process.

The process will culminate with a provincial conference of delegates from our Locals, or what can be viewed as a Metis Constituent Assembly which will work on modifying, refining, and editing proposals. The plan is to adopt these as the official position on land and self-government issues of our provincial membership for consideration by the Royal Commission.

Phase III - Preparation of Detailed Presentations

Once the Metis people have determined what they mean by the right to land and self-government and how these rights will be implemented at the local level, it will be the task of the coordinator, legal experts, consultants to formulate these ideas into both the broad general concepts for possible entrenchment in the Constitution and into detailed sector proposals for implementation at various levels within the Province. These proposals must deal with the issues of staff resources, financial resources, and capital infrastructure, in addition to organizational and program considerations. Also, the broad proposals for constitutional reform must be adequately supported by legal implications of the proposals.

The comprehensive proposal would then be presented to the Royal Commission along with such other additional verbal elaboration as may be necessary. The Commission would be asked to study the proposals and to react to them at future meetings between the society members and commission members. This may result in further refinements and modifications to M.S.S.. These proposals would then be finalized for inclusion as part of the overall report and recommendations of the Royal Commission.

FOCUS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

We have in a general way outlined the subject areas on which our research efforts will focus. The following is a more detailed description of the issues which will be examined and prepared for the eventual presentation to the Royal Commission.

A. Metis History

The two resistances at Red River in 1870 and Batoche in 1885 are the only events in the history of the Metis which are well known, and these are most often told in an inaccurate manner. A mythology of the Metis as a restive and rebellious people without a unique culture has emerged. The objective of our research into Metis history/culture/identity will be as follows:

- 1) To establish the origins of the Metis people and how they came to be a separate Aboriginal unique people.

- 2) To describe the role the Metis played in the historical development of Canada.
- 3) To research in detail Section 91(24) of the B.N.A. Act and its potential application to the Metis people.
- 4) To examine the impact of the opening of the Northwest and agricultural settlement on the Metis economic, social, and political role and how this development affected Metis cultural values. In particular, how did this impact the traditional Metis lifestyle.
- 5) To document who were recognized historically as the Metis people and to identify and demarcate the traditional Metis Homeland.
- 6) To trace the role of the Metis through the period of early settlement to the end of World War II and the economic, social, and cultural changes that resulted.
- 7) To document and examine the reemergence of Metis people during the 1950's through the 1970's.
- 8) To summarize and document some of the recent developments in the Metis community with specific reference to political, economic, and educational initiatives of Metis people.

B. Metis Lands

The establishment of a Metis Land Base is key to the settlement of outstanding Metis grievances with the Federal Government. The rationale and creditability of the Royal Commission will certainly be questioned if the land issue is not addressed. Furthermore, if the Royal Commission is to ultimately table recommendations regarding the Metis it is imperative that equitable resources be made available to the Metis, to conduct their own research. The purpose of such research is to prepare detailed presentations for the Royal Commission and our own communities. It is also necessary to initiate a process of disseminating information (ie script info) already acquired. Research on Metis land usage must also take place concurrently with the development of models of self government currently being designed through tripartite agreements in several provinces. Based on the premise that a land base is a key factor in resolving the constitutional differences between the Metis and the Canadian state, the following land issues must be examined;

- 1) The basis in early law for the claims of Aboriginal people to land.

THE METIS SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Submission to The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples

August 1992

PURPOSE OF THE SUBMISSION

The purpose of this submission is to request funding support from the commission to assist the Metis Society to conduct community consultations which will address the following:

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To carry out this comprehensive mandate will require extensive research, community consultation and participation. As well, it will require the development of both traditional and new and innovative proposals for dealing with the self-determination and development issues important to Aboriginal peoples. Our membership believes that the background research and the development of creative solutions to their development needs must be carried out and must be formulated from a Metis perspective. Solutions to current problems resulting from the lack of self-determination and of development opportunities must grow out of the historical/cultural roots and experiences of our people. Further, our membership believes that the most effective vehicle for carrying out these tasks is the representative provincial association which speaks for our people on the broad range of issues encompassed by the Royal Commission mandate.

- a) Metis culture and identify
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- e) To organize the area information meetings both at the beginning and toward the end of the consultation process.

- f) To organize the local forums and workshops and share information being assembled by the Metis Society as it becomes available.
- g) To facilitate the planning process at the community level to ensure that local people clearly identify their goals and objectives and how these can be realized through the constitutional process.

More detail on the role of facilitators is outlined in Phase II below.

Phase II - The Community Consultation Phase

During Phase II, the Community Facilitators will meet with all Metis Society Locals in the province to share with local people the background information prepared on the land and self-government issues, on Metis culture, and on the historical role of the Metis in Canada. Summarized position papers regarding Metis lands and various elements of Metis self-government will be shared. These initial workshops will have a twofold purpose.

Firstly, they will assist Metis people to become more familiar with what is meant by self-government and the activities and programs which could make up self-government. This will include options for discussion and consideration by local people.

The consultations will attempt to establish a framework and a process by which local people can consider these issues as they relate to themselves. In addition, local people will be encouraged to formulate a plan and/or proposals for self-governing initiatives both in their own communities and collectively with other communities on a regional and provincial basis.

A second round of local workshops will be held to get feedback of local ideas and proposals regarding both the issue of Metis lands and on self-government proposals. When this round of local workshops is completed, it will be the task of the research staff to prepare comprehensive proposals for a land settlement and for self-government initiatives.

The needs of the Metis people will vary from sparsely populated rural areas where the Metis are a distinct minority, to northern communities where the population is primarily Aboriginal, to urban areas with larger Aboriginal populations. Therefore, we anticipate that a number of approaches to self-governing initiatives will be necessary to meet these varying local needs and circumstances. Also, some activities can best be carried out at a regional level and others at a provincial level. Therefore, ideas for all three levels of self-governing initiatives will be solicited. The research staff will prepare detailed plans for the options most commonly agreed upon for further study and discussion by our membership.

The process will culminate with a provincial conference of delegates from our Locals, or what can be viewed as a Metis Constituent Assembly which will work on modifying, refining, and editing proposals. The plan is to adopt these as the official position on land and self-government issues of our provincial membership for consideration by the Royal Commission.

Phase III - Preparation of Detailed Presentations

Once the Metis people have determined what they mean by the right to land and self-government and how these rights will be implemented at the local level, it will be the task of the coordinator, legal experts, consultants to formulate these ideas into both the broad general concepts for possible entrenchment in the Constitution and into detailed sector proposals for implementation at various levels within the Province. These proposals must deal with the issues of staff resources, financial resources, and capital infrastructure, in addition to organizational and program considerations. Also, the broad proposals for constitutional reform must be adequately supported by legal implications of the proposals.

The comprehensive proposal would then be presented to the Royal Commission along with such other additional verbal elaboration as may be necessary. The Commission would be asked to study the proposals and to react to them at future meetings between the society members and commission members. This may result in further refinements and modifications to M.S.S.. These proposals would then be finalized for inclusion as part of the overall report and recommendations of the Royal Commission.

FOCUS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

We have in a general way outlined the subject areas on which our research efforts will focus. The following is a more detailed description of the issues which will be examined and prepared for the eventual presentation to the Royal Commission.

A. Metis History

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- 6) To trace the role of the Metis through the period of early settlement to the end of World War II and the economic, social, and cultural changes that resulted.
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B. Metis Lands

The establishment of a Metis Land Base is key to the settlement of outstanding Metis grievances with the Federal Government. The rationale and creditability of the Royal Commission will certainly be questioned if the land issue is not addressed. Furthermore, if the Royal Commission is to ultimately table recommendations regarding the Metis it is imperative that equitable resources be made available to the Metis, to conduct their own research. The purpose of such research is to prepare detailed presentations for the Royal Commission and our own communities. It is also necessary to initiate a process of disseminating information (ie script info) already acquired. Research on Metis land usage must also take place concurrently with the development of models of self government currently being designed through tripartite agreements in several provinces. Based on the premise that a land base is a key factor in resolving the constitutional differences between the Metis and the Canadian state, the following land issues must be examined;

- 1) The basis in early law for the claims of Aboriginal people to land.

- 2) The development of British legal doctrines regarding the land rights of Aboriginal peoples and their application in North America.
- 3) The early practices in the Canadian Colonies of setting land aside for Aboriginal peoples.
- 4) The practices of land usage and land claims during the early fur trade.
- 5) The land grants of the Hudson's Bay Company: Their legal basis, their purpose and their recognition in British law.
- 6) The land grant provisions of the Manitoba Act relating to occupied lands.
- 7) The land grant provisions regarding land for people without land and the implementation of these provisions.
- 8) The land grant provisions in The Dominion Lands Act and their implementation.
- 9) The acquisition of Aboriginal lands by speculators, professionals, politicians and financial institutions during the settlement of the Northwest and the policies and objectives behind land grab.
- 10) The application of the 1930 "Natural Resource Transfer Agreement", which is a constitutional document to the Metis people.
- 11) The outlawing of Metis way of life as it relates to resource use such as hunting, fishing, and trapping from 1870 to present day.
- 12) The modern-day right of Metis people to land. The moral, legal, and economic arguments favouring a modern-day land settlement.

C. Metis Self-Government

Metis self-determination of self-government has been the second tenet of a proposed constitutional amendment sought by the Metis. Therefore, a major focus of the research and development efforts of the Society will be to explore both the historical basis; for; the claim and to examine options for how such a right could be practised. The following matters will be the subject of this aspect of the research task:

- 1) How did the Metis people traditionally govern themselves.

- 2) The relationship of Metis self-determination to the fur trading companies which claimed legal jurisdiction and which imposed British law in as far as the fur trade was concerned.
- 3) Conflict between the fur trading companies and the Metis over the regulation of the fur trade.
- 4) The emergence of government systems in the Red River and the Metis role in these government systems and their jurisdiction over land.
- 5) Other formalized laws and government systems of the Metis.
- 6) Informal government systems and the customs and conventions which upheld these.
- 7) The impact of the annexation of the Northwest to Canada and the application of Canadian laws on Metis self-determination.
- 8) The current status of Metis self-determination.
- 9) A study of self-governing systems of Aboriginal peoples in the U.S. and New Zealand and their potential application to Canada.
- 10) Self-governing institutions vs self-government - implications and application.
- 11) Optional models for self-government.
- 12) A plan of action for the exercise of greater self-determination for the Metis.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Salaries

Coordinator 36,000

Community facilitators
(12 x 24,000 x 6 mos) 172,800

Secretarial 20,000

Travel

(coord. 500 x 12 mos) 6,000

(facs. 500 x 6 mos x 12) 36,000

270,800

Employee Benefits 30,000

Legal/Consulting 10,000

Administration Costs 72,000
(rental, telephone equipment)
1,000 x 6 months x 12 areas

The Metis Society will provide
office space for coordination.

Total \$382,800

TOTAL AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION \$191,400

***Other funding sources will provide the remainder
of project dollars.



MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 9, 1992
TO: All Area Directors
FROM: Noble Shanks
RE: Developments in Justice

I would like to take this opportunity to brief all of you on the recent developments in the area of Justice.

As you may be aware we received a grant from the Federal Department of Justice to conduct on going consultations on Justice in the Metis Communities in Saskatchewan. With this money we hired two field workers, a secretary and myself.

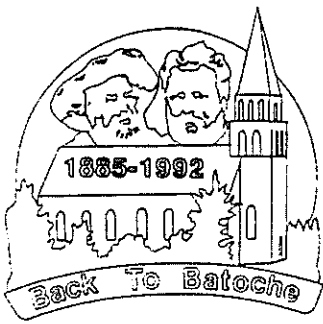
We had originally planned to conduct a workshop throughout the province but, we discovered that was biting off more than we could chew. Dennis McLeod worked in the north and Dallas Kratcher was to work in the south. Dennis did very good work and was able to contact almost all of the major communities in the north. Dallas had a little bit of difficulty getting out to all of the locals in the south and concentrated most of her efforts on the East and South East side.

The feedback we received from the north has allowed us to formulate a Mediation Division Proposal for Northern Metis Communities. We combined this proposal with a proposal for further consultations in the south. This proposal which is for \$300,000.00 has gone to the Province and we are awaiting a reply.

We also managed to get \$45,000.00 from SIMAS and 34,000.00 from Social Services for the establishment of a new affiliate to be called Metis Family and Community Justice Services of Saskatchewan Inc. We have already signed a contract for the \$34,000.00 and will be signing the one for the other \$45,000.00 shortly.

Beyond this we are still pursuing our efforts in participation with the Court Worker Feasibility Study. We are a little behind schedule but this should be completed by the end of October.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.



BACK TO BATOCHÉ COMMITTEE

#223 - 510 Cynthia Street, Saskatoon, SK S7L 7K7
 Phone: (306) 975-0840 or (306) 241-0458 (Cellular)

BACK TO BATOCHÉ '92

Bingo	\$4,257.25	
Prize - Judge's Payout	\$17,353.29	
Concessions	\$19,991.83	
Wages	\$9,120.00	
Promotions - Media	\$4,614.73	
Equipment Rental	\$14,660.42	
Maintenance (Parts & Service)	\$12,509.41	
Administrative	\$6,681.63	
Beer Gardens	\$5,198.00	
		SUB-TOTAL
		<u>\$94,386.56</u>
Casual Labour		
Grounds Casual Labour	\$5,188.00	
Concessions Casual Labour	\$3,537.50	
Bingo Casual Labour	\$1,805.00	
Beer Gardens Casual Labour	\$1,010.00	
Security	\$2,272.13	
		SUB-TOTAL
		<u>\$13,812.63</u>
		TOTAL
		<u>\$108,199.19</u>
REVENUE		
Secretary of State	\$30,000.00	
Government of Saskatchewan	\$ 9,900.00	
Sask Native Recreation	\$28,414.23	
Government of Canada	\$ 19.00	
Donations Gate	\$ 4,850.00	
Beer Gardens	\$ 2,587.00	
SN Economic Development Corp.	\$ 5,000.00	
M.S.S. SASK SPORT	\$10,000.00	
Concessions	\$22,289.32	
		TOTAL
		<u>\$113,149.55</u>



BACK TO BATOCHÉ COMMITTEE

#223 - 510 Cynthia Street, Saskatoon, SK S7L 7K7
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SASK NATIVE RECREATION CORP.
BACK TO BATOCHÉ DAYS "92"
REPORT

S.N.R. was set up by the M.S.S. to oversee the Planning Activities and the Implementations of those activities, for Back to Batoche Days.

The Opening Ceremonies for the event took place at 6:00 P.M. on July 24, 1992. Speakers from Metis and Provincial Government. The Ceremonies were highlighted with the arrival of the Premier. The evening began with the entertainment package. For the event which included nightly dances, cultural competitions like Jigging, Fiddling, and Square Dancing, Amateur Talent Competitions. Back to Batoche Days also featured Sporting Events like Slowpitch Tournament, Horseshoes, Tug-o-war, Boxing, and Chuckwagon and Chariot Races. Children's Activities. Commemorative Service at the Mass Grave Site at the Batoche Cemetery. Each year at Batoche, we gather on Sunday morning and form a procession to march down to the Mass Grave Site and pay our respects to our Heroes who are buried there and reflect on the real reason we come "Back to Batoche" each year-to-rekindle the energy required to carry on the struggles and aspirations of the people who fought and died for our culture and our people.

The Batoche Committee, feel that Back to Batoche Days - 1992 was a success. We did not expect 8 to 10,000 people from all over Canada and the United States. We had good representation from Western Canada and The Territories as well as people from Ontario, Quebec, Montana, New York, and California. We emphasize again that our "Back to Batoche Days" should be viewed as a Major Commemorative Cultural Event of National Significance as was shown to be the case this year. We have our plans to establish the First Metis Cultural Centre on our land at Batoche. We can create a much better awareness and understanding of Metis Culture and Nationhood among all Canadians. We feel that this year's Back To Batoche Days went a long way to illustrate that the Metis Nation did not go away after 1885. But are very much alive in 1992 and are a dynamic cultural group striving for cultural and constitutional recognition.

Claude Petit