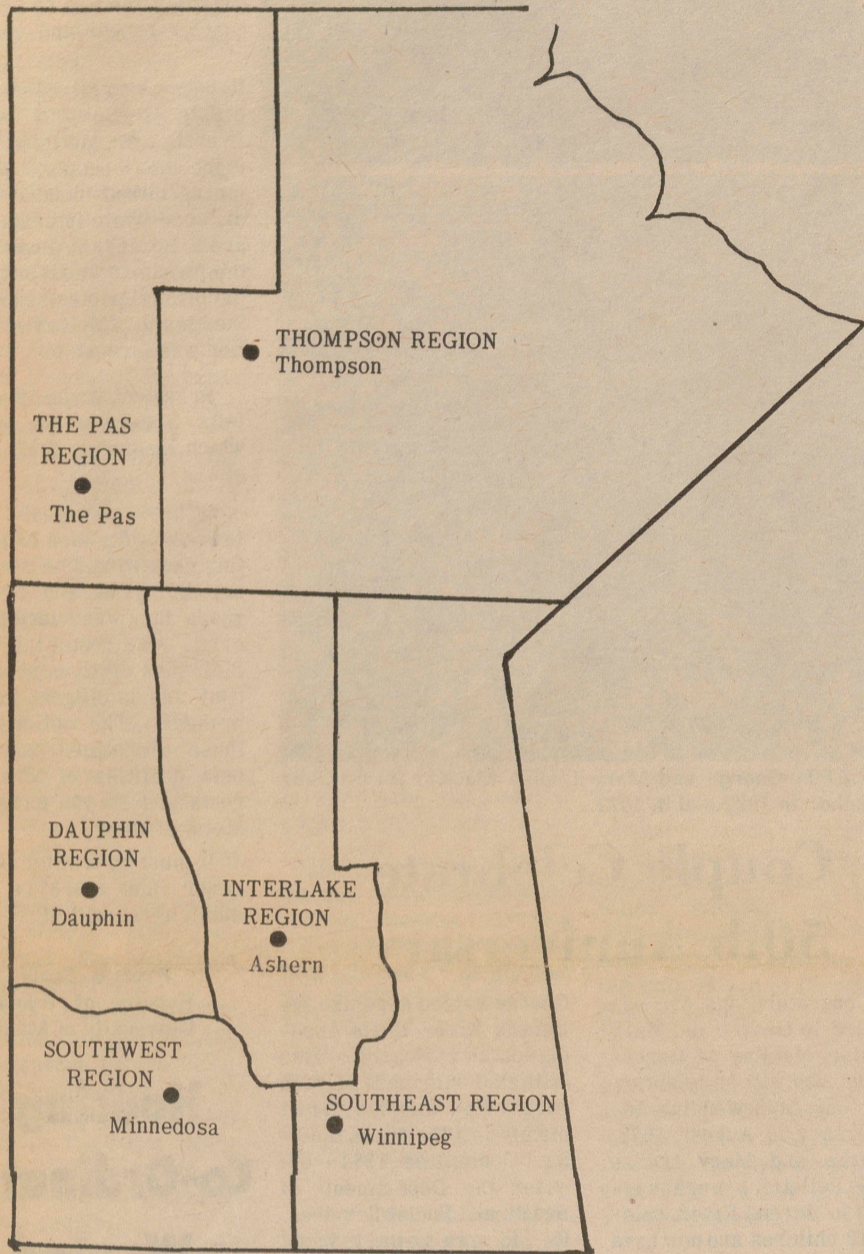


MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION

Published by
MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION
 122 - 388 Donald Street
 Winnipeg, Manitoba

NEWS

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 MANITOBA
 JAN 3 1973
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VOLUME I
NUMBER 2
AUGUST 1972



Manitoba Metis Federation Inc. (1967)

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Directors: Ed Head, Thompson; Sidney MacKay, Wabowden

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CM.H.C. Grants \$13,100 To M.M.F.

The Manitoba Metis Federation has received word that Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Ottawa has given a grant of \$13,100 to the M.M.F. for the purpose of hiring a Housing Co-ordinator and to pay for the office and travel costs. Elsewhere in this paper you will find our advertisement for that position.

Our readers may remember that the M.M.F. set up a Housing Corporation last January to handle the housing programs for the M.M.F. The members of the Executive-Committee are acting as the Board of Directors for the Housing Corporation. It was then planned to hire a General Manager for the Corporation and the M.M.F. applied to C.M.H.C. for \$13,100 for this purpose. Our advertisement refers to a Housing Co-ordinator, but that is just a question of titles - the job is one and the same.

This is a big and important job, because probably nothing is more important to the Metis people than good housing.

The M.M.F. has already sent a brief to C.M.H.C. with many proposals to better housing for the Metis people in Manitoba. Elsewhere in this paper you will find a report on the M.M.F. housing proposals.

The provincial Housing Co-ordinator will work out of the M.M.F. Headquarters and we are hoping for a top rate man for this position. Hopefully, that person will have considerable knowledge about the building industry, but the most important part of the job will be in administration. There are a lot of reports and statistics to be sent to the Government and the Housing Co-ordinator must be able to plan and program housing projects.

The successful candidate will be chosen by the Personnel Selection Committee which was set up by the Executive - Committee and consists of the President, the Executive-Director and any two of the Vice-Presidents. We hope to have a report on our new Housing Co-ordinator in the next M.M.F. NEWS.

Committee Set Up To Study Fish In Lake Winnipeg

In our February issue of the M.M.F. newsletter we reported that the Manitoba Government had set up a Committee to study the fishing situation on Lake Winnipeg and to come up with recommendations about the fishing and marketing problems.

The Committee under Freeman Compton has been doing just this for several months. They have visited fishing communities around Lake Winnipeg and have talked to as many fishermen as possible.

From these meetings they have come up with the following general recommendations:

a) Between 21 to 25 fish stations should be established around Lake Winnipeg. Perhaps 26. The number and location will be based on the location of fish stations that exist now, transportation costs, the past production and what facilities exist today.

Of course there is also the social conditions to be considered. This is very important. For example,

the location of the fishing communities.

Different methods of marketing were considered. Cooperatives, private operations and crown corporations were all considered. It seems that the majority favored the Coops. Of course, like everything else, not everybody were in agreement on this matter.

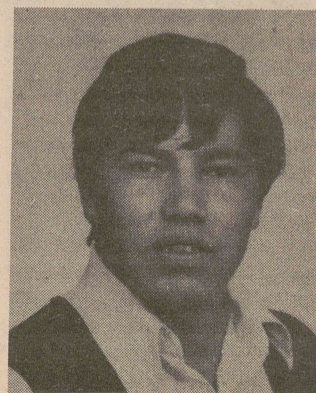
There were many other things to be considered by the Committee and we hope to give you a more complete report later this summer.

Well, what happens now?

The Working Committee who did all the digging will now get a report ready for the Advisory Committee and this Advisory Board will study the report thoroughly and make a final report to the Provincial Government for legislation.

Now, you may not like the final recommendations. If so, at least we hope that you had a chance of telling the Working Committee what your ideas were. And that my friend, is what is meant by "people participation".

Murray Sinclair Elected Vice-President



Murray Sinclair

Murray Sinclair, 21 - year old administrator of the Selkirk Friendship Centre, was elected recently as vice-president of the Interlake region of the Manitoba Metis Federation - the youngest vice-president yet in the history of provincial Metis organization.

Mr. Sinclair has declined the nomination twice previously because he had intended to resume his studies in physical education this fall at the University of Manitoba.

But he said in an interview Monday that his education would have to wait because he's now "more interested in working for my people than in studying."

"In my opinion, the number of people who are supporting me for the work that has to be done indicates that the job can be done," Mr. Sinclair said.

He said the Metis have been left out of the ethnic life of the region and that he intends to help them become full participants in regional community life.

Mr. Sinclair said he would also strive to obtain a voice for the Metis in running the Frontier school division and to provide the kind of leadership that would enable them to take advantage of the "many opportunities" available under government programs, particularly in economic development.

- Free Press -

Housing Report

By Koren Kaminski

Ever since it was organized, the Manitoba Metis Federation has been concerned about the housing situation of the Metis people. It was the hard work of the M.M.F. that helped to create the Remote Housing Program for people in rural areas. We all know that while this program has a lot of good points, it has helped only a small number of people, and there is still a very large number who need improvements in housing as soon as possible.

This spring the M.M.F. decided it was time to ask the Federal Government in Ottawa, through Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation, to put up the money for a housing program.

To show the government how badly this program was needed, the M.M.F. used the information from the Winter Warmth Housing questionnaires. This information showed that most Metis people live in homes that are overcrowded and poorly built, that have no electricity, no running water, and no phone. The M.M.F. believes that no one should have to live under such conditions and that every Canadian has the right to have a warm, comfortable home even if he cannot afford it.

The housing program of the M.M.F. pointed this out to the government, and also said that if the Metis were to use this right, they would need special programs and special assistance. This is what the M.M.F. asked

the government to do:

(1) Provide a loan of five million dollars for the building of new houses and for the buying of older houses that could be leased or sold to individuals in the community. The average cost of each house would be \$10,000. Those people who rent instead of building or buying would pay rent according to their income.

(2) Change the Remote Housing Program to a Rural Remote Housing Program so that people all over the province could buy homes under this program. Now only people north of the 53rd parallel can buy a house under the R.H.P., but since most of the Metis live south of 53, it would make sense to extend the program to include the whole province.

(3) Provide grants of up to \$9000. for people who leave their homes to live in a new town or city because they have a job there. These grants would help a family to buy or build a home in their new location.

(4) Provide loans of up to \$5000. per home for home repairs and additions. Many people do not want to leave the house they are living in now, or will not be able to afford to buy or build a new house. These people would like to be able to make their homes more comfortable, probably by making them larger and warmer for the winter. A low-interest loan that could be paid back slowly over ten years would be the best way to do such repairs and extensions.

The M.M.F. housing proposal also asked for many things that would continue to improve the living conditions of the Metis once their housing situation had been improved. Some of these are: a home maintenance program, an increase in community services and facilities, courses in handling electric stoves, washers, etc., more jobs, on-the-job training program, etc.

Also requested by the M.M.F. was a grant of money to run the complete housing program. Each regional office would be looking after the program in its own region, and this would mean a lot of work. Each region would probably have to hire five or six people to carry out this work. They would hold local meetings and visit people to tell them about the program and find out what they want to do. They would also look after the arrangements of buying houses, finding available land, repaying loans, and anything else connected with the improvement of housing conditions. The Head Office would also employ two or three people to co-ordinate the program and to make sure it was going smoothly.

The M.M.F. housing proposal was sent to Ottawa near the end of June and so far nothing definite has been heard about what the people at C.M.H.C. think about it. We are sure, however, that we will be meeting with officials from C.M.H.C. in the near future to discuss the program. You will be informed of the results of this meeting as soon as possible.

Southeast On Lake Fishing

Connie Eyolfson, Vice-President of the Southeast Region, has submitted a letter to the Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management expressing the concerns of her Region about fishing licensing and quotas.

For example, the Department regulations state that anyone granted a license would be required to fish the nets himself and not have another person fish in his place. There appears to be violations of this regulation says Mrs. Eyolfson.

Also, she expressed concern about men who are employed year round by the Department of Highways being granted a license and allowed to fish. At the same time, an unemployed person without a license was taken to court for catching fish to feed his family of twelve children.

Mrs. Eyolfson reported to the Minister on the following resolution passed by the Executive - Committee of the Manitoba Metis Federation which reads:

"Be it resolved that the

Provincial Government sets up a Committee to study and issue commercial fishing licences and to



Connie Eyolfson

act as a review and appeal board with full consideration of the traditional fishing rights of the applicant and that the Committee should be established of representatives from the following organizations:

Provincial Government, Federation of Fishermen, M.I.B., M.M.F., the Lake Winnipeg Fishermen's Association and to include all other fishermen's organi-

zations who wish to participate as Committee members."

Connie is happy to report that the Provincial Government has called for a meeting to set up such a Board and that the M.M.F. has been invited to sit as a member.

The purpose of this Board would be to study the issue of commercial fishing licences and to set up quotas.

Further developments will be reported in the M.M.F. NEWS next month. Also additional information is available by calling Mrs. Eyolfson at Traverse Bay or the Southeast Regional Office, 942-2672.

Local Traverse Bay Holds Draws

The Traverse Bay Local of the M.M.F. Southeast Region held a draw on July 10, 1972 for a dinette suite and a pole lamp. Winner for the dinette suite was Bernice Fontaine of Great Falls and the pole lamp went to Agnes Courchene, Fort Alexander. Third prize of \$10.00 cash went to Mrs. Settee, Matheson Island.



LEFT: George and Mary Louise MacKay (in circles) together in 1922 and in 1972.

Couple Celebrate 50th Anniversary

Congratulations are extended to George and Mary Louise MacKay of Berens River who will be celebrating their 50th Wedding Anniversary in August, 1972. George and Mary Louise (nee Pelletier) were married in Berens River, raised 12 children and now have 45 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

George and Mary Louise have been and still are very active in their community and in the provincial affairs dealing with Metis.

George helped organize the Berens River Metis Association in 1958 and became affiliated with the M.M.F. in 1967. He was the first member of the Metis Housing Committee (1964 - 67) under the Department of Health and Social Services. He is presently Vice-Chairman of the M.M.F. Berens River Local, Mayor of Berens River, and on the board of directors for the Native Communications Inc. Mary Louise is Secretary of the M.M.F. local in Berens River.

The Metis Leader

Tried, condemned, and hung for treason,
He died, we know for another reason.

This good man, Was he insane?
They took his body on the train,
And by horsedrawn sled to his Mother,
Whose anguished heart, like any other,
Loved her son, what ere his fate,
No race or person did he hate.
Wanting only to live in peace,
To share, to love, and not to cease.
Caring for people of any creed,
Who was this man? Oh, just a 'breed'!

- Marion Eyolfson

This poem was written by Marian Eyolfson, when she was 12 years old and a grade 6 student at Walter Whyte School.

Marian, as can be seen by her poetry, is very proud of her Metis heritage, which goes back to the early 1700's.

The "Metis Pride" Summer Project would appreciate submissions of any poetry, stories, or art which has to do with Metis history. Hopefully, they will be used in the schools. Please address submissions to the Manitoba Metis Federation, 122 - 388 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3B 2J4.

Historical Notes

When the first white men came to this country it was only natural that they would take Indian wives. Their children would be half white and half Indian and were called half-breeds in English. There were French, English, Scotch and German half-breeds. But as time passed, and depending upon the marriages, there came to be half-breeds, quarter breeds, three-quarter breeds and so on.

It became so mixed up that people began to use a French word, Metis, to describe these people. Metis means mixed blood by Indian and White intermarriage. Because it describes the people so well it became the official name used when the Manitoba Metis Federation was formed.

President Angus Spence tells a story of the Metis which describes their origin.

"The strongest and bravest white men came to this country and because of money, guns and trade goods they were very powerful. As a result they had their pick of the most beautiful and intelligent Indian women. The children of these marriages had the best qualities of both parents and so you have the Metis of today."

It must be true for I have never met a Metis who didn't agree with it.

Prof. B. Sealy
Faculty of Education
University of Manitoba

Housing Co-Ordinator Wanted

The Manitoba Metis Federation is inviting applications for the position of Provincial Housing Co-ordinator.

Qualifications:

Male or female and preferably someone who is knowledgeable about Metis housing in Manitoba.

Duties:

To plan and organize housing programs and projects for the Metis people in Manitoba in conjunction with the communities, regional offices, Headquarters and the Federal and Provincial Governments.

To prepare reports and statistics and to handle general correspondence. To travel extensively throughout the Province to study and advise on housing needs.

Salary: \$9,600 per year.

Those interested in the above position are asked to submit an application as early as possible in writing to:

President,
Manitoba Metis Federation,
122-388 Donald Street,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3B 2J4

VIEWPOINT **



N. Desjarlais

more closely with Housing Co-ordinator.

Murray Sinclair - Participation is the key word for having a strong organization. We have to get Government to commit themselves and we have to work together with the people in this Region.

Mr. Wright agrees with Murray and states that we are doing too much squabbling amongst ourselves and nothing is getting done.

Ken Desjarlais - I have been working with you people for a while and I hope to work with you longer if I am elected for a new term.

Motion was passed that the two voting people from Ashern Regional Office could not vote at this election. It seems to me that the people of the Interlake area do not know Parliamentary procedures or their own constitutional rights and voting procedures of the Manitoba Metis Federation.

They have 20 locals in the Interlake Region and 19 were present and voting.

Easterville was the only Local not entered.

Voting was as follows:

- D. Wright - 4;
 - L. Allary - 6;
 - R.J. Sanderson - 7;
 - K. Desjarlais - 10;
 - M. Sinclair - 33;
- New elected Vice-President Murray Sinclair from Selkirk.
- Nominations were then open from the floor for one Board Member.
- Nominees were:
- (1) Ken Desjarlais by Giles Chartrand - 18;
 - (2) Lyrion Lavallee by Murray Sinclair - 8;
 - (3) Ed Sanderson by Willie Dumont - 12.
 - (4) Lou Allary by Allen Chartrand - 11;
 - (5) Gilles Chartrand by Lawrence Chartrand - 4;
 - (6) Harvey Ducharme by R.J. Sanderson - 4.

Elected Board Member is Ken Desjarlais.

What baffles me the most is why only one board member. Does not each Region have 2 Board members on the Executive?

I stand to be corrected on this statement. If both board members resigned to run for other positions such as Vice-President; then there should be 2 new board of Directors on the executive, unless they were re-elected to run as a board of director and succeeded on getting in on a winning ballot. But as I see it, one board member ran for Vice-President and after being defeated remained as the only Board of Director on the executive.

I think the Interlake Region should take a close look at their election and ask themselves on how they let this slip through their fingers even the new elected Vice-President!

Norval Desjarlais,
Director, South East Region.

Patient Air Transportation Program Announced

Mr. Garld Malin advises the Manitoba Metis Federation that the Northern Affairs Commissioner, Ron McBryde, has announced a Patient Air Transportation Program for residents of Northern Manitoba.

Mr. Malin advises that the program started July 1st, 1972. The program service includes:

- Air transportation for patients being transported from any hospital in northern Manitoba to any other hospital in the province.
- Air transportation for persons requiring medical care that is not available in their isolated community (communities which are not connected to a larger centre by road). Grand Rapids and Easterville are included in this program.
- Return air transportation for one escort who may be a doctor, nurse, pa-

rent or other authorized person.

- Overnight accommodation and reasonable travel expenses for the escort.

The Program will be managed in this manner:

- Transportation of a patient from an isolated community may be authorized by a nurse when there is no doctor.
- Transportation from one hospital to another must be authorized by a doctor.

- In case of an emergency a responsible community person can make arrangements for transportation by telephone or radio.

- When notified of an emergency, Manitoba Government Air Services will make flight arrangements.

For the purposes of the Patient Air Transportation Program, northern Mani-

toba is defined as: the area of the province north of the 53rd parallel from the Saskatchewan boundary to Lake Winnipeg and north of the 51st parallel from Lake Winnipeg to the Ontario boundary.

The Program is to help northern residents who do not have help for such services under other Federal and Provincial Government programs. Persons who enjoy such services now are provincial government employees and their dependants, persons qualifying for Social Allowances, persons covered by Workmen's Compensation, Treaty Indians and Eskimos, employees and dependants transported in an employer's aircraft, and persons transported in their own or in a family-owned aircraft.

The Pas Regional News

During the past month in The Pas Region, we have been summing up the Winter Workshop Program and trying to do any last minute material ordering needed. We do still have a small sum of money left for material. Due to the difficulty with transportation to the remote areas, we have been concentrating on local (we mean homes which are accessible by road and in need of repair.) To date, we have repaired 92 homes.

We have been gathering information requested by the Remote Housing Board to assess this in speeding up the process of getting homes to these Northern communities. We are not getting as prompt a reply as we would like. At our last regional committee meeting, we had two members of the Remote Housing Board with us: Mr. Ted Loche, chairman of the Remote Housing Board and Mr. Ernie Gros, employee of Remote Housing. They were here to answer some of our questions the people

had concerning housing. It is our number 1 priority.

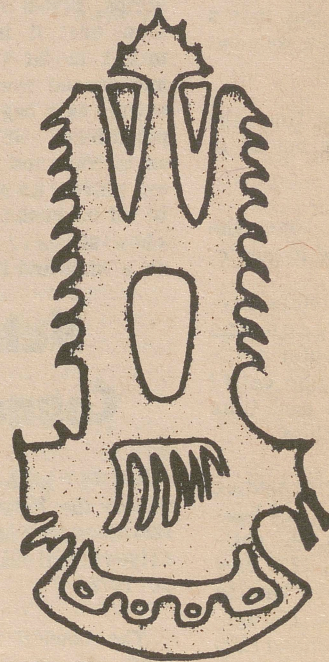
Mr. Alfred Head, Vice President and Eugene Larocque, Housing Co-ordinator of the region attended a meeting in the community of Moose Lake, concerning the 10 homes to be built there. These people were very much uneasy since they had been promised these homes last spring and haven't had any answer or commitment since. We had a lengthy meeting and found the people are very unsatisfied with the Remote Housing Program. They relied on these promises to be rea-

listic this summer. Their families aren't getting any smaller and the housing problem is getting bigger.

Our Vice President, Alfred Head, is doing his utmost to get information on the flooding of South Indian Lake. He is very much concerned with what the after effects may be that the people of South Indian Lake will have to undertake. Also, our next Regional Conference is to be held at South Indian Lake. He also visited this community on July 26, and 27, 1972. The whole of the community was involved in fishing.

BURSARIES FOR METIS STUDENTS

Are you interested in teaching?
Do you need financial help to take teacher education?



WRITE
THE DEAN - FACULTY OF EDUCATION
THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3T 2N2

How To Kill An Organization

1. Don't come to meetings. Always arrange to have another pressing engagement on meeting night.
2. If you attend a meeting, find fault with the Officers, members, and organization's policy.
3. Never accept an Of-

fice, because it is easier to criticize than to do things but always get sore if you are not appointed.

4. If asked by the Chairman to give your opinion on some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say, after the meeting tell

everyone how things ought to be done.

5. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the organization is run by a clique.

Seasons, Limits Given For Birds

The seasons and bag limits for ducks and geese remain essentially the same as last year, with one change in the boundaries of the migratory bird zones established last year, Mines, Resources and Environmental Management Minister Sidney Green has announced.

During the 1972 season hunters may take eight ducks a day with 16 in possession. Five mallards may be taken each day with a possession limit of 10. Not more than one canvas back or redhead is to be included in the daily bag with two in possession. The other two birds in the daily

limit must be of a species other than mallard, redhead or canvasback.

Starting October 11 two additional scaup or golden-eye may be taken each day with a possession limit of four additional birds.

The southern limit of migratory bird zone one, in the northern part of the province, has been altered to include the entire Manitoba coastline of Hudson Bay. In this zone the season will run from September 1 to October 28; in zone two, north of the 53rd parallel, from September 11 to December 2; in zone three, north of P.T.H. No. 5, through the Lake Manitoba

Narrows, south of Riverton and along the Wanipagow River, from September 18 to December 2; and in zone four, all the area south of zone three to the Manitoba-United States boundary, from September 25 to December 2.

The season for geese is the same as that for ducks.

Hunters may take five geese daily with a possession limit of ten, the same as last year.

To hunt waterfowl, a hunter requires a Manitoba game bird licence, a Manitoba wildlife certificate and a Canada Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.

The Metis And The Buffalo

At one time there were about sixty million buffalo on the prairies of Canada and the United States. Indians had always hunted them with bows and arrows; by running them over cliffs and by driving them into corrals. From the meat was made pemmican while the bones made tools and the skins were used for tents and clothes.

With the growth of the Metis people with their horses, guns and Red River Carts, the way of hunting buffalo changed. To the Metis it became a business. They killed the buffalo and made millions of pounds of pemmican for sale to the fur trading companies who used it as food at the forts and while travelling around the country.

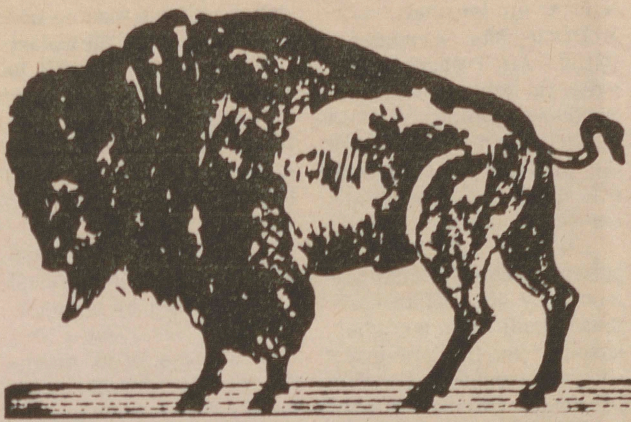
The Metis made buffalo hunting a business and organized hunts in a business like way. They hunted twice a year - early summer and late fall. I will describe one year's hunt for you.

In June of 1840 the Metis of Manitoba left their villages and met at a point south of Winnipeg. When everyone was there they elected a leader called a "governor" and a council of ten "captains". Each captain chose ten "soldiers". The people were divided into ten groups with a captain and soldiers in charge of each group. They all decided on the rules of the hunt and what would happen if the rules were broken. The rules in 1840 were:

1. No hunting on Sunday.
2. Everyone in camp stayed together. You couldn't stay behind or go ahead of the main group.
3. No shooting buffalo before the governor said you could.
4. Every captain and his soldiers to take turns guarding the camp.
5. The first time anyone broke the law the man's saddle and bridle was cut up in public.
6. The second time, the man's coat was cut up in public.
7. The third time, the man was whipped in public.
8. If anyone stole anything, the person was brought to the center of the camp and his name called three times and each time he was called a thief.

In the 1840 spring hunting camp there were 620 hunters, 650 women, 360 children, 1210 carts, 1225 cart horses and a herd of hunting horses, 740 guns, 150 gallons of gun powder and 1300 pounds of lead balls for bullets. Any way you look at it, this was the biggest business in Western Canada.

When the scouts found a buffalo herd the women set up camp and the men on horseback sneaked up on the herd. The governor rode ahead and no one fired



a gun or ran the horses until he gave the signal. Then they charged and, of course, the buffalo stampeded. The Metis had to ride into the stampeding herd, pick out fat cows and shoot them.

The bulls were too tough to eat. As they rode into the wild herd they loaded their guns. The old muzzle loaders were loaded from the top of the barrel so both hands were needed. This meant the horse was guided with the rider's knees.

While in this mix-up you poured gun powder into the barrel from a powder horn (a scraped out buffalo horn which hung on a string around your neck). Then a round lead ball was spit into the gun barrel (These balls were carried in the mouth and the spit made the ball stick to the gun powder.) A buffalo was shot and then the procedure was repeated. By the time three or four buffalo had been shot, the rider would be near the front of the thundering herd.

He then turned around and rode against the herd. This was called a "free run" and the buffalo shot on a "free run" were the property of widows in camp. The first day of the 1840 hunt 1620 buffalo were killed. It was very dangerous and each year some men were killed in the hunt.

The women went out to the dead buffalo, skinned them, cut the meat into strips, dried it in the sun, then beat it into shreds, mixed in fat and berries, and poured everything into buffalo skin bags. This was pemmican. It dried hard as a rock and would keep for years. An axe was used to cut off hunks. You could chew slices of it or cook it in a stew and it was nutri-

tious and tasted good. Each bag weighed about 100 pounds and was equal to about 400 pounds of fresh meat.

When enough pemmican had been made to fill each cart (800 - 1000 pounds per cart) the Metis returned home. Some pemmican they saved for food but most of it was sold to the fur traders. The hides were tanned and used at home with any extras being sold as furs.

After getting home the people would weed the gardens, fence, put up hay for the winter, harvest the grain crops and get ready for the fall hunt.

What happened to all the buffalo? Several things. White hunters in the United States killed them by the millions just to sell the tongues and hides. Trains used to run special hunting trips. People shot the buffalo from the moving train and left them to rot.

This was allowed because the country was having trouble with the Indians and the United States government felt that they could starve them into defeat. As the herds moved south each winter, this slaughter meant fewer to come north in the summer.

When the buffalo were killed off the Metis lost their main way of making a living. All that was left was the land and it was important the Metis keep the land they had. In the last fight of the Metis under Riel, in 1885, it was the land they were fighting for. But that is another story.

Prof. Sealy
Faculty of Education
University of Man.

Native Alcoholism Council Incorporated

Bill 74 - an Act to Incorporate the Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba received Royal Assent in July 20, 1972.

The Council will implement an educational program for native people in Metis communities and on reservations. The purpose of the program is to help prevent alcoholism by providing information and counselling on the symptoms of alcoholism and misuse of alcohol.

The rehabilitation of al-

coholics will be carried out in cooperation with the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba and Alcoholics Anonymous. The Council will inform the alcoholic of services available through government agencies and provide a follow-up program for all alcoholics.

The Native Alcoholism Council is presently located at: 147 James Avenue, 947-1805.

MAKE SURE THE ONLY RED
IN THE SKY... IS THE SUNSET
PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Thompson Regional News Near Rear

1. Thompson Student Power: On June 28, 1972 we submitted a proposal entitled "Thompson's Student Power" to the provincial government to create summer employment for some 60 odd students in and around the Thompson area. The City of Thompson, the Thompson Public Recreation Commission, the Thompson Golf Course and the Department of Tourism and Recreation Parks Branch, advised us they could create 60 odd jobs if the labour costs for these jobs could be provided by the provincial government funding.

However, due to the lateness of the submission, all the availability of funds under the provincial and federal government programs for youth summer employment had been used up. The proposal, nonetheless, was well received by the provincial government and we were advised to submit it this fall for next year's student summer employment programs. We hope this type of program will be continued on a year-to-year basis starting the summer of 1973.

2. Walk-a-thon and dance: On August 12, 1972 the Thompson region of the Manitoba Metis Federation will be sponsoring a walk-a-thon from the Thompson City Hall to Paint Lake. Also the walk-a-thon dance will be held on August 18 from 8:00 to 1:30 at the Thompson Royal Canadian Legion Hall. The walk-a-thon to Paint Lake will include such personalities as Ben Thompson and all the staff of the Thompson Regional office, and such celebrities as Mel Armstrong of the Health & Social Services, Ken Dillon of Northern Manpower Corps, Sydney McKay of Native Communications, Chuck Liesham of Inco, plus other willing participants from Indian Affairs, Northern Affairs, Canada Manpower, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Thompson City Council, United Steelworkers.

Booby prizes will be given out at the walk-a-thon dance for:

1. the longest distance walked in the shortest time;
2. the longest distance walked in the longest time;
3. the shortest distance walked in the longest time; and
4. the biggest, most swollen and blistered feet.

All willing participants are invited to attend and participate in these celebrations. The proceeds from these events will go to sponsoring a one-week trip to Winnipeg for students from grades 7, 8, and 9 residing in the outlying communities around Thompson. We hope to send these students to Winnipeg in the latter part of August.

3. Nelson House: On a recent visit to Nelson House, by such individuals as Mr. Ben Thompson, Don Howden and Sars Nagle of Northern Affairs, and also Sydney McKay of Native Communications, various land areas were looked at

for the proposed remote housing units. At a meeting

which was held at 1:00 with the local Metis people, Mr. Nelson Linklater, chief of the reserve, Mr. Bernard Linklater, band manager of the band office, the Metis people decided on a site of land adjacent to the reserve boundary line along the new highway which is under construction. They felt their needs regarding land availability, water, transportation, hydro, telephone, etc. could be best met by locating on this site. The suggestion was made that a co-op, grocery store and coffee shop be built on this site to provide for the families that would be located here. The people decided that this suggestion plus others would be made into a proposal that would be submitted through the communities Economic Development fund, which would help meet the needs of this newly-created community. At the meeting the following people were elected to a Housing Committee to act for the Metis people; Mr. Sam Dysart as chairman, Mr. Alec Kobliski as vice-chairman, and Miss Lorna Tait as secretary, and also Mr. George Spence, Mr. Elija Swanson,

and Mr. Ronnie Dysart. We were advised by Northern Affairs land would be surveyed for this proposed site by the end of the summer.

4. God's Lake Narrows: In May of this year, we applied to the Frontier School Division on behalf of the School Committee at God's Lake Narrows for the land and building of the old school property to be turned over to the community for use as a meeting hall and recreation center when the old schools closed down. On July 18, we were advised by Mr. Inskip, secretary treasurer of the Frontier School Division that the land and building would be turned over to the Northern Affairs to be disposed of with the stipulation that part of the land and the old building would be again turned over to the community. We were recently advised by Northern Affairs that survey work would be started this summer for a new subdivision at God's Lake Narrows. This will mean that there will be surveyed property would be available for remote housing units for this area when we receive approval for their construction. Don Howden.

Dauphin Region

For those who will be reading about the Dauphin Region of the Manitoba Metis Federation for the first time, this short article will explain who we are, where we are, and how we are organizationally set up.

Walter Menard - Vice-President & Regional Manager.

Art Dame - Regional Manager.

Leon Gumboche - Regional Director.

Pat Yakimishen - Regional Secretary.

We have Metis Locals in 22 communities who have their own Elected Officers.

The chairman and secretary of each local, the two Regional Directors, and the Vice-President (47 people in all) make up the Regional Committee, this is the governing body of the Region.

We have just set up a "Planning & Priorities Committee" for the region. Maureen Lynn of Camperville is to be the Chairman of that committee.

These Locals and Committees meet as their needs arise to transact their affairs to discuss issues affecting their lives, to decide on courses of action, to make recommendations, to set priorities on their desires and actions, and to govern the Manitoba Metis Federation in the Dauphin Region.

So there is a continued flow of information from the Metis People in their communities to their lo-

cal, to the Regional Office in Dauphin, to Headquarters in Winnipeg. There is also a flow of information from the Winnipeg Office to the Dauphin Regional Office to the Chairman of each local. In this manner a two-way communication has been established.

The Manitoba Metis Federation in the Dauphin Region have always recommended that the Metis People should not try to segregate themselves apart from the rest of society. We feel they should become an active working part of the society they live in, while maintaining their separate identity. Certainly we want to improve the conditions under which our people must live, and have a strong voice in bringing about changes.

It is to this end that the Manitoba Metis Federation in the Dauphin Region lends its efforts and support.

- Walter Menard.

Something Humorous

Some men start right in the rut, while others head the through. All men may be born equal, but they don't stay that way long. There's many a man with a gallant air goes galloping to the fray, but the valuable man is the man who's there when the smoke has cleared away.

Today I know who I am, tomorrow I don't know what I'll be, but thank God I'm not what I used to be.