

MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION

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NEWS

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The Fifth Annual Conference of the Manitoba Metis Federation



Connie Eyolfson, Vice-President of the South-East Region, Opening Prayer

Connie Eyolfson, Vice-President of the Southeast Region, opened the Fifth Annual Conference with the following prayer:

"O Great and Holy Spirit, Bless this Assembly. Grant us wisdom in our deliberations, that we should make sound decisions to benefit the Metis Nation of Manitoba. Hear us O Great Spirit and open the ears of Governments, that they may hear our people cry out for Justice. We ask this in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. AMEN."

Delegates from seventy-five communities attended. There were delegates from as far away as Churchill, Pikwitonei, Flin Flon, Berens River, and other centres nearby, such as St. Lazare, Binscarth, St. Ambroise, and Richer.

President J. Angus Spence, who was on leave of absence, attended the Conference to present the President's Report:

**See President's Report
on page 2**



J. Angus Spence, delivering the President's Report

The President's Report was followed by a question and answer period and the Vice-Presidents' Reports.

On Saturday morning, Don Nelson of Stony Mountain spoke on behalf of the Indian - Metis Brotherhood Organization (I.M.B.O.). As President of this organization, he described the situation of the Native inmates in the penitentiary, stating that Native people suffer from discrimination in the penal institutions as they do "on the street". He went on to say that one of the greatest problems facing the Native inmates is that their communities forget about them when they are locked up in jail. He asked for a commitment from the Assembly to try and get the communities interested in the welfare and rehabilitation of the Indian and Metis inmates (see Resolutions).

He commended Al Chartrand for the role he played in setting up the Native Clan Organization which has been established to help Native inmates. Don also asked for the moral support of all Metis people for our day parole program and other programs and to invite him and other I.M.B.O. leaders to come and speak to the communities. He stated that alcohol and drugs are the downfall of the Native people. "You may be surprised to know," said Don, "that drugs are available to inmates at Stony Mountain Penitentiary."

He concluded by reaffirming the fact that the Native inmates need more communication with the communities.



Ferdinand Guiboche, Chairman

Ferdinand Guiboche, Chairman of the Conference, spoke on behalf of the Manitoba Metis Academy.

The remainder of the Conference was devoted largely to the following Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments:

CHANGES TO THE CONSTITUTION AND CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS Resolution (Saturday)

Moved by Ernie Guilbault that this General Assembly approve the Board of

Directors decision to grant a leave of absence to Mr. J. Angus Spence, and the appointment of Mrs. Connie Eyolfson, as Acting President.

Seconded and Carried.



Some of the delegates at the Conference

Amendments

1. Add to Article IX, paragraph 3, page 9: "and the Board of Directors and the Presidential candidates in an election year."

2. Add to Article VI, paragraph 3A, page 5: "the voting delegates shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer or their proxies."

3. Add to Article VIII, paragraph 2, page 8 "the voting delegates shall be the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer or their proxies."



Don Nelson, President of IMBO

Resolution

Moved by Joe Thomas that: Article VI, paragraph 7, page 6, be amended to read: "the Vice-Presidents shall be responsible and accountable to the President for the administration of their Regions. Government grants and other funds, when available, shall be allocated by the Board of Directors to each Region for the performance of this duty."

Seconded and Carried.

Continued on page 2

The Fifth Annual Conference of the Manitoba Metis Federation

Resolution

Moved by George Fleury that: Article IX, paragraph 3, page 9, be amended to read: The General Conference shall be attended by three delegates from each Local.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Norval Desjarlais that: Article V, paragraph 6, page 4, be amended to read: six weeks instead of six months.
Seconded and Defeated.

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that we add to: Article III, paragraph 2, page 2, the following item, to become item (c): No member shall hold voting rights in more than one Local.
Seconded and Carried.



7.) Murray Sinclair, Vice-President, Interlake Region

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that: Article IV, paragraph 1, page 3, be amended to read: The fee for individual membership shall be one dollar (\$1.00) per fiscal year.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Alfred Head that: Article IV, paragraph 2, page 3, to read: The fee for "Local" membership in the M.M.F. shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) per fiscal year. These fees shall be paid annually to the Regional Offices and all such fees shall be reported to the General Conference.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that Article V, paragraph 1, page 3, be amended to read: This regulation may be changed on the approval of the Regional Committee in consideration of the isolation of the community or for other important reasons. No more than one Local shall be established in any community, unless it is so approved by the Regional Committee.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that Article X, paragraph 1, page 10, be deleted and replaced by the following: A candidate for the Presidency of the Federation must be a member in good standing.
Seconded and Defeated.

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that Article XV, page 12, be amended to read: Associate members and full time employees of the M.M.F. cannot be proxy delegates to any M.M.F. meeting.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Joe Thomas that Article XV, page 12, be further amended to read: Proxy delegates shall not be permitted at any Board of Directors meetings.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Billy Delaronde that the following paragraph be added to Article IX, page 9, to become paragraph 10: No person shall be allowed to assume an elected position for a period of at least one year, from which he has resigned.
Seconded and Defeated.



Billy Delaronde, delegate from the Duck Bay Local

Resolution

Moved by Murray Sinclair that the following be added to Article IX, paragraph 3, page 9: The delegates shall be the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and Secretary-Treasurer of each Local or their proxies.
Seconded and Carried.

Resolution

Moved by Walter Menard that the following be added to Article VIII, page 8, to form paragraph 8: Upon accepting employment status with the M.M.F., a Board member shall be given a leave of absence from his or her Board membership for the period of his or her employment.
Seconded and Defeated.



6.) Walter Menard, Vice-President, Dauphin Region

Conference Resolutions

1. Resolution

Moved by Arsene Spence that this Conference accept the concept of the Man-

itoba Metis Academy and authorize Ferdinand Guiboche to carry out the ground work necessary to the development of the Manitoba Metis Academy.

Seconded and Carried.

2. Resolution

Moved by Don Nelson that whereas we, the M.M.F. recognize, the fact that the Native population in the institution of Stony Mountain is forever increasing. Whereas there are programs which assist in the rehabilitation of an incarcerated person, such as parole, day parole and temporary absence. Therefore, be it resolved that each M.M.F. Local write a letter of commitment to the Director of Stony Mountain Institution, that they are committing their Local in support of the Parole, Day Parole and Absence Program in the area of supervision and guidance of the Programs. It is further requested that the Vice-Presidents of the six Regions of Manitoba personally extend invitations to the Executive of the Indian Manitoba Brotherhood Organization of Stony Mountain to attend Regional meetings to discuss local community involvement of the said Programs as well as Provincial Goals.
Seconded and Carried.

3. Resolution

Moved by Alfred Head that all people getting houses under the Remote Housing Program should pay on a reduced scale.
Seconded and Carried.



9.) Alfred Head, Vice-President, The Pas Region

4. Resolution

Moved by Hubert Sinclair that the M.M.F. support a request for a hospital in Grand Rapids.
Seconded and Carried.

5. Resolution

Moved by Gordon Morrisseau that the M.M.F., contrary to past policy, fully support the IMPACTE Program, because if it does not, there is a strong possibility, that other organization may use this as ammunition to destroy a very useful and successful program such as this, and for the fact that 30 of the 60 students are Metis, and find it to be a good program, that can, and is benefitting Metis people.
Seconded and Defeated.

Note: For Cultural events of Conference, see page 8 9

Continued from front page

President's Report

Mr. J. Angus Spence welcomed the delegates, and proceeded to report the programming of the M.M.F. since 1971. M.M.F. funding was received from both the Provincial Government of Manitoba and the Secretary of State.

In 1971, the M.M.F. asked for the following grants, and the results were as follows:

HOUSING

A. The M.M.F. submitted a Housing Brief to the Manitoba Government and to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corp.

The M.M.F. recommended:

1) Change Remote Housing Program to Manitoba Native Housing Program and have the program available to all Native people throughout the Province of Manitoba.

2) Provide housing grants up to \$9,000 to Metis families who move to urban centres or job centres.

3) Loans for Home Improvements & Home Extension

For those people who want to repair or enlarge their homes, rather than buy a new home, the M.M.F. recommended that loans up to \$5,000 be provided at low interest rates and payments spread out over a period of 10 years. We requested \$19,875,000 for this purpose. The M.M.F. requested a grant of \$472,000 per year to pay the costs of managing and administering these housing programs.

The M.M.F. Brief also recommended many other services. Example:

a) Rent subsidy
b) Co-op housing projects where the communities asked for this.

c) That roads, bridges and communication services be provided to Metis communities.

d) All homes should be equipped with a refrigerator, stove and washing machine. Payment for these items should be part of the mortgage payments on the house.

The M.M.F. also proposed to the Government that we buy a housing factory with money from Special ARDA. We asked Premier Schreyer to give us a contract to build 150 homes a year under the Remote Housing Program at the M.M.F. Housing Factory. This would put a lot of Metis people to work. Our request was refused.

M.M.F. WINTER WORKSHOP PROGRAM FOR THE REPAIR OF HOMES

The M.M.F. received from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation in Ottawa:

\$300,000 for material and \$200,000 for labour from Canada Manpower.

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has praised the M.M.F. for the way it has handled this program. This program is nearly finished now except for the odd repair problem that remains. Also the Housing Co-ordinators must complete their housing reports. Approximately 840 homes have been repaired under this program this past winter. Each Region received \$41,350 for material and \$28,084 for labour. The total of each Region was \$69,434. It is not known at this time if this Housing Repair Program will be continued next year.

Major changes in Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation policies are expected this year. A meeting to discuss the Winter Workshop Housing repair program and to make recommendations for changes in housing policy will be held in Vancouver

A. <u>PROVINCIAL</u>	<u>REQUESTED</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>
CORE Funding	\$ 437,960	\$ 24,500
Communications & Information	48,200	NIL
Recreation & Sports Program	65,500	NIL
Legal Rights Program	58,000	NIL
Education grant to place 150 university & other post-secondary students per year	156,400	10,000
Public Relations & Community Development	48,500	NIL
 B. <u>FEDERAL</u>		
Secretary of State	42,500	42,500

1972

A. <u>PROVINCIAL</u>		
General grant of CORE Funding	128,000	60,000
Education Grant (out of which we had to pay the Education Director's salary and administration)	82,400	28,000
Leadership & Administration Training	21,740	NIL
Thompson Migration Centre	182,450	
Received \$11,000 for Job Placement Officer, and \$2,700 per month for Counselling Services		
"In Search of a Future"	950,000	NIL
Court Communicators	50,000	NIL

B. FEDERAL - Secretary of State

Grant to hire Economic Consultants to assist Metis people in applying for grants under Special ARDA	68,000	NIL
"In Search of a Future"	594,380	264,000

1973

A. <u>PROVINCIAL</u>		
General Grant - CORE Funding	100,000	NIL
Education Grant	76,800	NIL as yet
Job Placement	60,000	NIL
Thompson Migration Project	80,000	NIL
Community Development Program	312,000	NIL

B. FEDERAL - Secretary of State

CORE Funding	599,000	264,000
"In Search of a Future"	950,000	NIL
Communications Program	395,500	NIL
Sports & Recreation	157,800	NIL
Public Relations & Lobbying	24,500	NIL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Special ARDA Program under DREE (Department of Regional Economic Expansion) has failed. This program was set up to give grants to Indian and Metis people so that they may establish themselves in business, farming, fishing and almost any kind of business projects going. The Federal and Provincial Governments were to provide several million dollars to this program.

It failed because the Federal Civil Service set up guidelines which were so restrictive that it became almost impossible for a Native person to get his application approved.

For example, a project must employ three heads of families. This was later changed to three persons but, which farm, or small business can employ three people?

EQUITY

The person applying for a grant must put up 20% of the total amount of the money that was needed for the project. Example: If a Native person needed \$30,000 to get established in some sort of a business, he would have to put up 20% of that amount or \$6,000. How many Native people have that kind of money, and if they have not got it, where can they get it?

A person who applied for a grant must not live in a city of over 25,000 population or in an area or community where there was less than 30% people of Native ancestry. The M.M.F. felt that this was discrimination against those Indian and Metis people who might be in greater need than those who lived in communities where there was 30%.

Continued on page 4

There was also a large number of Native people who were refused grants because they lacked the education or the business experience.



Dauphin Regional Delegates

There were other rules or guidelines which were set up by the Civil Service in Ottawa that made it almost impossible for a Native Person to make use of the Special ARDA Program. The M.M.F. had strongly supported the Special ARDA Program. Our representatives on the Special ARDA Special Committee had the best attendance record of any group for the 18 months that it was in operation.

Because of our frustrations, the Board of Directors passed a Resolution to withdraw the M.M.F. from the Special ARDA Program. This was done last February.

Since then, there has been a meeting held in Regina with other Native organizations to set up an effective economic development program for Native people. No firm decisions were made at that meeting, but another Conference is to be held at Vancouver in early June. This time representatives from the Western Provincial Governments will also attend. You will be advised of our progress through our newspaper the M.M.F. "NEWS".



Interlake Regional Delegates

LAND GRANTS RESEARCH

1. \$80,000 this year from the Secretary of State, and \$80,000 next year. We expect the money before the end of the month. Some staff already are working on the research.

2. Why is the Land Grants Research necessary? In 1971, the Manitoba Act gave 1,400,000 acres to children of half-breed heads of families - most of it disappeared. The idea of the Land Grants Research is to investigate the names of the Metis people who received Land Grants, where these Land Grants were made and what happened to them. This is a two year program.

THE NATIVE CLAN ORGANIZATION

1. It was set up jointly with MIB (Manitoba Indian Brotherhood). It is a program to help Native inmates adjust to

the mainstream of society. A halfway house will be set up on June 15, 1973, in Winnipeg. Later on in other centres. Practically all the work done on this organization was done by Al Chartrand, Education Director of M.M.F. A Director, Secretary and four Liaison Workers, two each working in Stony Mountain and Headingly, have been hired, and they are now operating adjacent to the Southeast Regional Office. A Board of Directors was set up last fall, and consists of the following:

- 2 M.M.F. Representatives
- 2 M.I.B. Representatives
- 1 Indian Affairs Representative
- 1 Social Welfare Representative
- 1 Court Communicator Representative



South East Regional Delegates

NEWSPAPER

The "M.M.F. News" is our Manitoba Metis Federation newspaper, which is published about every six weeks since last September.



Thompson Regional Delegates

Stan Fulham has been the M.M.F. News editor in his spare time at home. It is sent out to all Regional Offices and Chairmen of Locals. If you are not getting your copy, see your local Chairman. Since there is no extra staff to publish the "NEWS", our costs are very low.

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit -
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.



South West Regional Delegates

METIS PRIDE

Last summer several Metis students did a study of Metis history and compiled a lot of documents to be used by the M.M.F. This was a Department of Education project, and was promoted by the M.M.F. A booklet titled "Metis Pride" has been compiled by Mr. Al Chartrand. It is being revised at present, and will be sent out to all people on our mailing list.

Mr. Spence went on to explain his reasons for asking for a leave of absence as President of the M.M.F. He stated that he was seeking the nomination as Progressive Conservative candidate in the Ste. Rose constituency in the next Provincial election.

He felt that he was not getting the M.M.F. involved in partisan politics merely because he as an individual chose to seek political office in the provincial Government ("I'm not asking the Metis people in Manitoba to vote Conservative"). He expressed his gratitude to the Board of Directors of the M.M.F. for granting him a leave of absence as President to run in the Ste. Rose Constituency and he reassured the General Assembly that if he did not get nominated or elected, he would return to the M.M.F. as President, but that he would do so only if he was granted the permission by the General Assembly to do so.

"...I'm not walking out of the Federation. If I have to leave, then you are going to have to force me to leave. That's the decision you are going to have to make..."

Mr. Spence concluded by speaking on his decision to ask for a leave of absence from the M.M.F. to run as a Conservative candidate in the next Provincial Election.



The Pas Regional Delegates

The Manitoba Metis Academy

At the Annual Conference on May 21st, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

That this Conference accept the concept of the Manitoba Metis Academy and authorize Ferdinand Guiboche to carry out the ground work necessary to the development of the Manitoba Metis Academy.

As suggested above, this resolution was the "brain work" of Ferdinand Guiboche of Camperville, whose name is by no means unfamiliar among many Metis people in Manitoba. He is a former Vice-President of the Dauphin Region and is presently a Town Council member of Camperville, and Chairman of the Camperville Educational Research and Planning Committee, being involved in all aspects of community affairs.

Before his resolution was presented, Ferdinand spoke to the General Assembly about the ideas behind the Manitoba Metis Academy. He stated the reasons why such an Academy should be established; it would promote the cultural aspect of our people and it is our duty to take a good look at the future; our attention must be focused on our youth so that they may gain a sense of cultural pride and identity.

Ferdinand went on to suggest how he felt the Academy would primarily serve Metis youth in Manitoba between the ages of 8 and 18 during the summer months. He feels that physical endurance, knowledge of nature, and cultural development should be important elements within the Academy's curriculum. He also stated that such an idea is not new among other ethnic groups here in Manitoba and that it is about time that the Metis people do likewise. He sees such an Academy as only a beginning since it could serve as a cornerstone for the further development of such institutions on a nationwide basis. The establishment of such an Academy would undoubtedly be beneficial to all Metis people. For example, during the winter months, it could serve as a Conference centre for Metis organizations as well as a general cultural centre.

Ferdinand has already taken preliminary steps toward the establishment of the Academy. He has donated part of his property for the site of the Academy in Camperville and he is assuming the legal costs for its incorporation. He suggested that, in



Ferdinand Guiboche

So Many Areas of Improvement - Photo by K. Y. Young

keeping with our Metis tradition, the building(s) could be constructed out of log and stone.

Furthermore, Ferdinand requested that ALL Metis people in Manitoba make a financial contribution (however small) toward the establishment of a trust fund for the Academy and he expressed the hope that our people would respond to such a request.

So the success or failure of the Manitoba Metis Academy's future depends upon the response and co-operation of the Metis people of Manitoba. Surely, one of the initial advantages toward its success is that it already has the capable and determined co-ordination of Ferdinand Guiboche. But we must also keep in mind that "... in unity there is strength."

Contributions by cheque or money order (payable to the Manitoba Metis Academy Inc.) may be mailed to:
Mr. Ferdinand Guiboche
Box 10
CAMPERVILLE, Manitoba
ROL OGO

Metis Youth — A Future Challenge

The involvement of the young Metis people in sports, recreation, cultural affairs and the M.M.F. has been discussed many times during the past two years.

Of course there is some involvement but it is scattered and not always organized. The Thompson Region has a Youth Program organized on a Regional basis. Some Metis communities have their own baseball or hockey teams, but these are few. In general, the Metis youth are lacking in leadership, and the necessary funds and equipment to establish a coordinated and effective provincial program in sports, recreation and cultural interests.

The Manitoba Metis Academy proposal by Ferdinand Guiboche is a major step in this direction. Also the M.M.F. has asked the Federal government for \$157,000 to set up a sports and recreation program for the Metis people in Manitoba. Another M.M.F. proposal (not yet completed) will establish recreation camps in each Region.

Like the Academy, these camps will teach our Metis kids some of the basic skills such as canoeing, hunting, trapping, and how to live off the land, where such is possible and this is possible in almost all parts of the world. The kids will build their own cabins - no imported pre-fabricated insulated buildings. Sports and recreation will play an important part in these camps. Side trips to scenic and historic spots will provide added interest and of course meetings, discussions and lectures on the history and the role Metis people in Canada will help to build the cultural identity and confidence which is so essential if the young Metis people of today are to row.

The M.M.F. 'NEWS' will keep you posted on what happens in this program for Native youth.

The Pas Regional Office

REQUIRES

Clerk - Typist

SALARY: Negotiable

DUTIES Typing letters, reports, minutes and other material; act as receptionist; filing and other duties as assigned.

QUALIFICATIONS: Basic bookkeeping; should be fluent in both Cree and English. Applicant should be a graduate of a recognized Clerk Typist Course.

Interested persons should apply to:

Mr. Alfred Head
Vice-President
Box 2467
The Pas, Manitoba

Deadline date for applications: June 15, 1973.

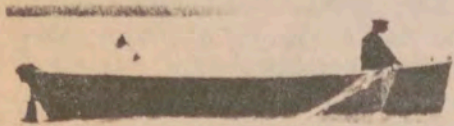


The New Yorker, April 7, 1973

EDITORIAL

Lake Winnipeg Fishing

At the end of the fishing season in 1969, Lake Winnipeg was closed for all fishing due to mercury pollution and hundreds of Indian and Metis fishermen searched for other ways of earning a living. Many ended up on welfare.



When the fishing was re-opened in 1972, the Manitoba Government ruled that only those who held fishing licenses in 1968 and 69 would be eligible for new fishing licenses.

This ruling was a special hardship for the Indian and Metis fishermen who did not have licenses in 1969. Many of the Native people had fished Lake Winnipeg for generations. It was a tradition and a way of life for them that did not require licenses and other bureaucratic regulations from the civil service in Winnipeg. There were no vast fishing fleets or big-time commercial operators - they were just plain, simple fishermen who netted just enough fish to eat and to sell to keep their families going as their fathers had done before them.

Obviously, the Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management has not understood this yet - nor has his civil service.

The Indian and Metis people were not alone in their fight against the Government. The Lake Winnipeg Fishermens' Association presented a brief to Premier Schreyer on the 14th of May, and recommended the following changes.

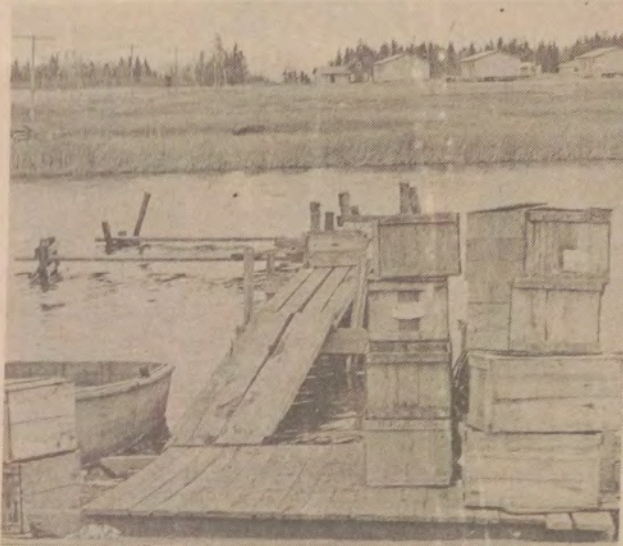
a) That the licensing policy should be more flexible, based on individual circumstances.

b) There should be an increase in the fishing quotas.

c) That the twenty (20) mile limit be revoked in areas where there were traditional fishing rights.

On that day (14th May) Premier Schreyer said he would take up this matter within the Cabinet and an answer would be given in seven days - the 21st of May.

The fishing opened on the 1st of June, still no decision, still no answer.



Some time ago, the Government set up a Fishermen's Advisory Committee, but the Committee never did take the advice of the fishermen and the bureaucratic maze rolls on.



The Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management is to establish an Appeal Board. The fishing has started and still no Board.

As one fisherman stated "This government has no time to answer our Brief, perhaps they are too busy telling us what wonderful things they have done for us". "We are not against licensing, sure we need that, but listen to what we got to say". and then he added in frustration "but this Government isn't listening."

Manitoba Metis Federation News

Stan Fulham - Editor -

Volume 1 June 1973 Issue 7

Hopefully, the MMF News will be published on a monthly basis from hereonin. The MMF News is distributed to all MMF Members and subscriptions from non-members are invited at the yearly rate of \$3.00 and are available at the following address:

Man. Metis Federation News
301 - 374 Donald Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3B 2J2

Letter To the Editor

Dear Sir:

I have written to all NACC members regarding recent developments in the northern communities and I believe that this information will also prove of interest to the members of the M.M.F. My concern is with Community Development and the Information-Communication Program as to its effect on our communities. Community Development under the heading of Recreation Programing has found a new place to attempt its game of social development through conflict.

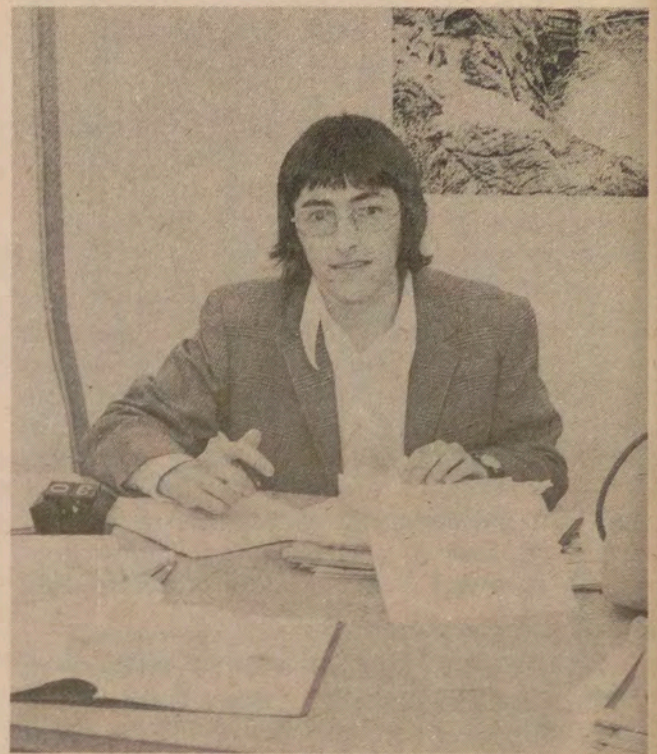
Ilford, a small community of 250 people were given the right to a recreation pro-

gram. Twenty thousand dollars was offered through a special grant sponsored by the federal and provincial governments. You can well imagine the people with-in that community taking the bait and giving their approval to allow two people to come into the village supposedly to work with the children and adults to help bring people together.

It has been denied by members of the old Community Development department that these two are working a CDO program. We know that a member of the CDO staff from Thompson has been working closely with the Ilford couple. Imagine \$20,000.00

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Appointment



JOHN BURELLE

- Newly-appointed Director of Communications and Research
- Photo by K.Y. Young

John Burelle will be taking over the position of Editor of the M.M.F. "News" from Stan Fulham, starting with our next issue.

John is a graduate from the Faculties of Arts and Education (University of Manitoba) and has worked in past youth projects with M.M.F. He is originally from Meadow Portage (Dauphin Region) where he received his early education at Nowell School and Rorketon Collegiate.

The M.M.F. news has no staff and the Editor's role will remain as a part-time job for John as it has been for Stan Fulham. This is in keeping with the policy of the M.M.F. to keep its Headquarters staff to a minimum with its employees expected to overlap their responsibilities into other areas.

John Burelle's responsibility will in fact include a number of jobs. As Director of Communications and Research, he will be the Editor of the M.M.F. "News", M.M.F. Public Relations which will include all press releases to the press, radio and television and information service to the Regional Offices and Locals and he shall also be responsible for administering the Land Grants Research Program.

This is a big job that will require a lot of hard work, enthusiasm, energy, interest, and determination, plus a lot of "plain 'ole common sense."

John Burelle can fill this job admirably. Welcome to our staff, John.

- Stan Fulham.

Introducing Halfbreed

by Maria Campbell (published by McClelland and Stewart, Toronto 157 pp., \$5.95)

Maria Campbell, a 33-year-old Metis woman from Saskatchewan, has recently written a book entitled *Halfbreed*. In it, she relates her own life story - her struggle to survive and to "walk tall and straight". She has written this book for the purpose of increasing the understanding of the Metis people - their hardships and their contributions to the rest of society.



Maria Campbell - Courtesy MacLean's Magazine, May 1973.

What really seems to stand out in the book is the tremendous influence which the author's great-grandmother (her Cheechum) has had on her life and her way of thinking in general. Usually, no matter where she is or what she may be doing throughout the book, her Cheechum's wise

teachings and down-to-earth advice remain a constant reminder within her own mind (eg. "you'll find yourself, and you'll find brothers and sisters").

Since this book is really a first of its kind, it will undoubtedly remain on the reading list of many people - and with good reason. It should prove particularly interesting to Metis people because of the many familiar personal experiences she relates throughout. But it will also provide non-Metis readers with a wealth of information and anecdotes about our customs and traditions - from root-digging and berry-picking expeditions to Metis folklore and superstitions.

She also manages to include many humorous incidents; these provide an ease from the emotional tension which the reader experiences throughout. Furthermore, her style is simple and straightforward. Little if anything, is left to the reader's imagination and from the very first pages, she makes the reader feel as though he were sharing all her personal experiences.

After having read her book, one could agree that the message of Maria Campbell has rung out loud and clear:

"...I've stopped being the idealistically shiny-eyed young woman I once was. I realize that an armed revolution of Native people will never come about; even if such a thing were possible what would we achieve: We would only end up oppressing someone else. I believe that one day, very soon, people will set aside their differences and come together as one. Maybe not because we love one another, but because we will need each other to survive. Then together we will fight our common enemies. Change will come because this time we won't give up."

Editor's Note:

The MMF "NEWS" is pleased to announce that it has been granted permission by both Maria Campbell and her publisher, McClelland and Stewart Limited, to reprint an extract from the book. Please watch our next issue for this reprint.

Letter To Editor

to provide a recreation program in a community. I am sure any one of you would have done the same as Ilford - "send us the workers".

This is a trap that we fall into and must learn to protect ourselves from. Recreation is the issue and community development is the game being played in Ilford today. CDO through conflict.

One way to protect your community from a program that can cause you trouble is to form a strong committee of willing workers and give them the full support of Council. Do not pass off committee work and do not refuse to attend meetings. Your community will become strong through local support. Do not allow anyone to undermine the community by working one faction against the other. If you have a problem or a concern bring it into the open at council meetings. We must learn to work together and learn from our mistakes.

You must remember that the CDO worker can wait for weeks or months or even a year to integrate your community. They have time and money and workers. They can spend seven days a week, each and every day, working towards spreading CDO in your community. The Western Region of NACC have been able to stand off the

imposing of unwanted workers. In some areas in the Eastern Region the CDO worker is still held at arms length. Unfortunately in the north we have had a strong program and have been unable to keep the CDO approach in check.

South Indian Lake, Pikwitonei, Thicket Portage and now Ilford have experienced the program and have suffered because of the conflict between groups within the community.

Picture if you can the Mayor of Pikwitonei, Mrs. Thorne, assaulted after a meeting. Fighting in the community. The Minister of Northern Affairs will deny this is a problem caused by the social worker and yet it has happened.

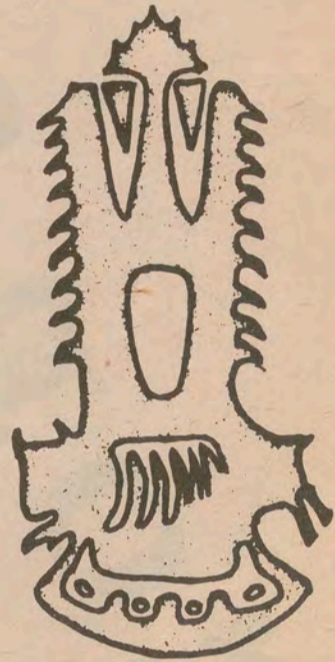
Ilford people are told how and who to vote for by government workers. Remember, a strong Council is needed to hold together a community. Ilford now has a new council and I am sure a strong council. It will be very interesting to watch the results of the CDO workers attempting to intimidate the new mayor.

Months ago the community of Manigotogan was threatened with the hiring of a CDO worker to be placed in that area. The Council of that community is strong and work together and were able to keep control of the situation. I would suggest they

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

look very closely at any new program that may appear all of a sudden with new workers in the community.

We who live in the remote communities are not prudes and I am sure the term Common-Law marriage is not unknown. In some cases we have found the new workers coming into the remote communities are from the south and couples are living together working as civil servants. The long hair and the untrimmed scraggly beards, the dirty jeans and the attitude. If government is truly interested in promoting a new image I would suggest they do a little house cleaning before attempting to tell us how to live and what must be accepted.

We have long asked for the right to screen the workers coming into the areas. Until government will listen to some of our requests we will not be able to operate or function as a legal council with authority, or as people with minds of our own. I believe we have overcome the infant stage and Ministers of the Province will learn to listen to us, but only if we grow strong through a united front.

Kip Thompson
President, Northern Association of Community Councils



Annual Conference



In his opening address to the General Assembly on Friday, May 18th, J. Angus Spence mentioned that the cultural aspect of the Metis people should be included in the Annual Conference. By this time, however, his wish had already begun to be fulfilled because the Conference had a good start and there was much more to follow.

By Thursday evening, many delegates had already arrived and the Reception Centre of Oo-za-we-kwun gave way to joke contests where such comedy talents as Buck Buyers (McAuley), Art Dame (Ste. Rose), Sydney McKay (Thompson), and Ken Desjarlais (Lundar) were displayed. There was

also an impressive demonstration of moose calling by John Campbell of Moose Lake.

Early Friday afternoon, a slide presentation was shown on the history of the Metis people (produced by the "Metis Pride" Summer Project of 1972).

By Friday evening, after a hectic day of speeches and debates, it was dance time. Music was provided by such musicians as the George Fleury orchestra and Walter Menard.

Saturday evening marked the cultural highlight of the Conference. Following the banquet, another dance was held where a wide variety of talent was provided; George

Cultural

Events



Fleury's orchestra was held over, along with a long line of other entertainers, including singing guitarists Winston Menard (Camperville), Billy Delaronde (Duck Bay), Ralph Sahys (Leaf Rapids), and Violet Price (Moosehorn).

Such entertainment also provided many other people to demonstrate their dancing skills, from square dancing (capably called by John Desjarlais) to the Red River Jig or "free-style" dancing. Among the notable jiggers was Lawrence Houle (Bacon Ridge), who managed to play the violin at the same time.

By early Sunday morning, the Conference

was drawing to an end for another year. For those delegates who were last to leave Oo-za-we-Kwun, there was a sudden feeling of emptiness about the grounds - so different from what it had been during the previous three days.

- John Burelle

Editor's Note - The Editor apologizes for being unable to include every entertainer's name in this article, but the reader should keep in mind that many other entertainers contributed to the cultural goings-on of the Conference.

Multicultural Council of Canada Appoints Metis Representative

On Monday, June 4, 1973, Ferdinand Guiboche of Camperville, Manitoba, was notified by the Minister of State, Hon. Stanley Haidasz, that he had been appointed as a member of the newly-formed Multicultural Council of Canada. This Council is a part of the Government's multicultural program "... to foster awareness of and pride in the cultural diversity that exists among our people". It is aimed at helping to provide "...a climate in which young people can grow with a better understanding of and pride in their ethnic origins -- a climate in which all ethno-cultural groups can develop". The main function of the Council will be to provide a source of consultation to the Minister of State on matters pertaining to the implementation of the Government's policy. What this really means is that Ferdinand and the Council's other 99 members will advise the Minister of State on how all the different cultures or ethnic groups in Canada can understand one another better even though we have different ways of acting, thinking and feeling.

Ferdinand is among the 11 members appointed from Manitoba (including Julius Koteles, National Chairman of the Council). The other Manitobans appointed are:

- Robert Painchaud, St. Boniface. History professor, University of Winnipeg. Vice-president, St. Boniface Historical Society.

- Dr. Wilfred B. Albi, Winnipeg, family physician. Active in several Italian organizations.

- Melvin Fenson, Winnipeg, lawyer-journalist. Former constitutional chairman, Canadian Ethnic Press Federation. Was editor of the Jewish Post and of the English section, Israelite Press.

- Dr. Peter Kondra, Winnipeg, agriculturist, university professor. President, Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Member of Manitoba Multicultural Advisory Board.

- Joseph Marek, Winnipeg, lawyer. President, Canadian Polish Congress, Manitoba division.

- Patrick Newbound, Winnipeg, chartered accountant. Executive committee member, Folk Arts Council of Manitoba.

- Dr. Ernest Schluderman, Winnipeg, medical doctor. Patron of the arts, active in many cultural societies.

- Dr. P.H.T. Thorlakson, Winnipeg, Chancellor, the University of Winnipeg. Former chairman of the editorial board, Logberg-Heimskringla, Icelandic weekly newspaper.

- Dr. Roy H. Vogt, Winnipeg, economics professor. President, University of Manitoba faculty association. Ordained minister, Mennonite church. President and editor, Mennonite Mirror.

The Council will be holding a national conference this fall. This conference will serve as a useful forum for the Government and the general public to hear the views of different cultures, who are trying to understand one another better. Future national conferences will be held every two years in different cities across Canada. Such an appointment as this will be of great benefit to the Metis people across Canada since Ferdinand will, without a doubt, represent our people capably.

Notice To All Chairmen of Locals

The Editor has received several complaints because all paying members are not receiving the M.M.F. "News" regularly, if at all. Since it is our wish that this matter be cleared up as soon as possible, we are requesting that each Local Chairman of the M.M.F. mail us a list of ALL Executives and paying members within their Locals. These lists should be mailed as soon as possible to:

John P. Burelle
Manitoba Metis Federation
301 - 374 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2J2

Also, a survey conducted by the M.M.F. "News" indicated that the Locals felt there was not enough Regional and community news appearing in our newspaper. Therefore, we also ask that the Locals appoint a reporter to report on Local activities to the M.M.F. "News".

When Canada Built the Strongest Men in the World



Louis Cyr was said to be at weight-lifting peak while appearing in England (above) in 1892. Then 29 years old, he wears diamond-studded world's champion Police Gazette belt.

Not so long ago, Canada was noted as a land of giants and Samsons ... that is before modern machinery and the "Women's Lib" movement when men were men and women were proud of it.

We no longer hear about these Samsons of the past. It's too bad really, because the story of these strong men tells us so much of the way people lived and how human values have changed from generation to generation.

Today 38 - 24 - 36 would probably indicate the vital statistics of some Hollywood star. Eighty years ago, it probably referred to Louis Cyr's lifting record. In an age of strong men, Louis Cyr was a giant. He was known as "the strongest man in the world".

How strong was Louis Cyr?

It is sometimes difficult to separate fact from fiction after all these years, but there is enough well documented evidence to prove that Louis was indeed a phenomenal person.

Louis Cyr was born in St. Cyprien, Quebec, on October 11, 1863, one of 17 children. In terms of strength, his father was an "ordinary" farmer but his mother was classed "abnormally" strong, 267 pounds and standing six feet one.

Physically, he was a veritable picture of might at his peak. Five feet, 10 1/2 inches tall, he weighed up to 365 pounds, measured 59 1/2 inches around the chest, 47 around the waist, 33 around the thigh, 28 around the calf, 22 1/2 around biceps and 19 1/2 around the forearm.

Cyr's display of strength in his early years led to a contract with Barnum and Bailey Circus, where he was billed as "the world's strongest man", and where most of his great display of strength were witnessed.

Later, he travelled to Europe. On the night of January 19, 1892, at the Royal Aquarium Theatre, he appeared before 5,000 people that included the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). The Londoners

just couldn't believe their eyes, when he invited a number of them, totalling 3,635 pounds on stage and lifted all, at once. They stood on a platform supported by two trestles; Cyr crouched under the platform, set his huge shoulders firmly underneath and lifted an unbelievable 3,635 pounds.

Cyr also awed the audience by shouldering a barrel of cement weighing 314 pounds, without using the help of his knees. He made a one-finger lift of 553 pounds. He held a weight of 104 pounds out with one hand, level with shoulder, for several seconds before returning it to the shoulder.

R.A.K. Fox, who sponsored Cyr's tour of England placed ads in the English newspapers offering \$5,000.00 as a direct challenge to Eugene Sandow, the great British champion, "or to any other man in the world". Nobody won the money.

At a private luncheon for nobility and sports celebrities, the Marquess of Queensberry, son of the author of modern boxing rules, suggested that Cyr's arms be hitched to one of his driving horses. If Cyr could hold the horses to a standstill, he was welcome to take one of the prize horses back to Canada. Cyr gladly took up the challenge and as a result he drove his horse around Montreal for many years.

Next to lifting, Cyr enjoyed eating contests most. In the window of an old restaurant in downtown Montreal, he devoured a suckling pig in 20 minutes. He felt that a good dinner should include at least six pounds of meat --- "there lies strength"

Cyr's wife sometimes appeared in his act. His daughter Emiliana, once startled the audience by lifting 450 pounds. She was sent away to a convent, lest she stay in the show world.

Was Cyr really the strongest man in the world? Perhaps, say some people who have studied this subject! There were many strong men in that day.

For example, Edouard Beaupre, left Saskatchewan when he grew too big for his job on the ranch - they couldn't find a horse big enough to hold him. Later in public shows, one of Beaupre's favorite tricks was to sling a six hundred pound horse around his neck and then, unbelievable as it may be, he would shin up a pole. He died in 1904 while being exhibited as a freak at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Angus McAskill who was seven foot, nine, was called the Cape Breton Giant. He died in 1863 at the age of thirty eight, before the strong man public shows really took place. On one public occasion, McAskill lifted a twenty-one-hundred pound anchor to amuse his friends.

Both giants are a proud part of the history of their provinces. Beaupre's mummified body is still on display at the University of Montreal and an enormous

shoe and clothes worn by McAskill are enshrined in a Halifax museum.

Victor DeLamarre was the last of the widely renowned musclemen. Born at Herbertville, Quebec in 1888, he soon became famous for his strength. In early life, he was a lumberjack, but he quit this work to join the Montreal police, which at first refused him on the grounds that he was too small - he was five foot eight and weighed only 154 pounds.

Yet his strength was so great that on tour from Vancouver to Halifax and in the United States, he found it difficult to think up adequate tests of strength for himself.



Cyr with wife (she weighed 120) and daughter Emiliana, who were in act. Emiliana's strength could have led to a stage career but she was sent to convent.

On one occasion, he bent over and a ramp weighing 1200 pounds was placed against his chest. A limousine loaded with people, drove up the ramp, stopped for a few seconds, then drive down the other side. Fantastic - yes indeed. But that wasn't all. DeLamarre then strapped the vehicle to his back and climbed a high ladder. It weighed 2,260 pounds. Is it any wonder that DeLamarre's admirers considered him the 'strongest man in the world'. He, of all Quebec's professional strong men, lived long enough to enjoy some retirement; he was sixty-seven when he died in 1955.

The strong-man cult, which really began in Europe never really spread to English-speaking Canadians - they appeared to have scorned public displays of muscles, but the temperament of the French Canadians produced the exhibitionism of the strong-man circus.

Continued on page 15



At party for sports celebrities on estate of Marquess of Queensburg, Cyr was challenged by Marquess to hold two driving horses (as hitched here) to standstill.

The Marquess said if Cyr won he could take either horse to Canada. Cyr drove his prize with pride for 10 years on Montreal streets.

Metis As Salt Miners



Bruce Sealey

- Photo By K. Y. Young

The earliest known mining in Manitoba was the extraction of salt from salt springs situated between the present towns of Winnipegosis and Camperville. Men who had

quit working for the Hudson's Bay Co. and married Indian women set up a salt plant. We know that such men and their Metis sons were operating the salt works as early as 1798. Recent studies have shown that the salt water in this area contains 6% salt.

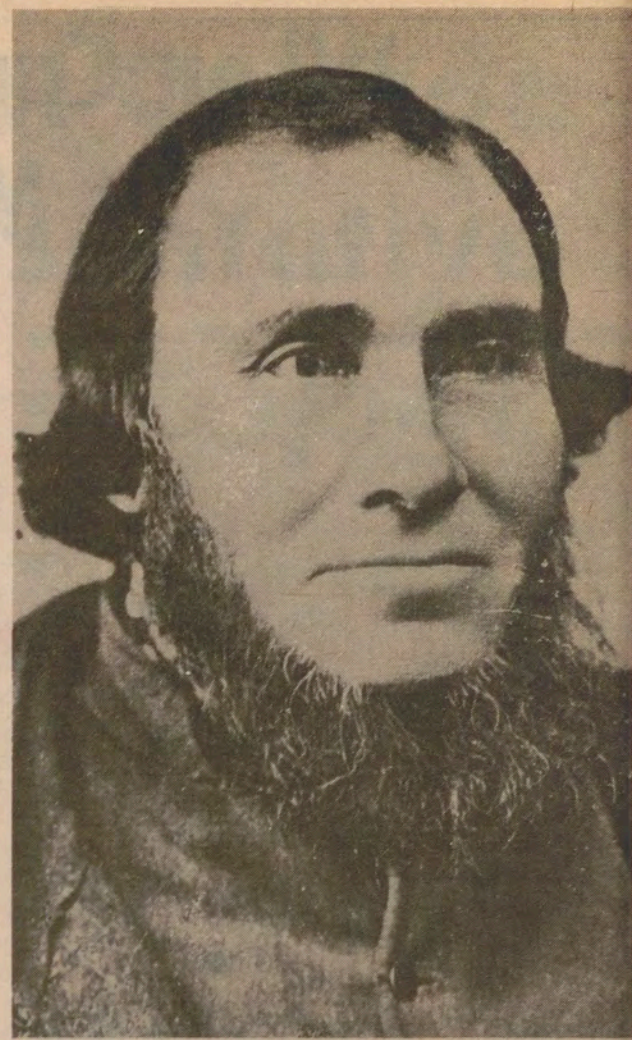
The Metis got the salt from the water by putting it in kettles, pans and troughs which they heated to speed up evaporation.

The salt was transported to small settlements and trading posts throughout Western Canada. It is recorded that prior to 1874 more than 1000 bushels were shipped each year from the main salt works at Monkman's Springs. Another major source of salt was on Flett's Island, close to Winnipegosis. Mr. M. McCally, a retired farmer and freighter living in Winnipegosis, remembers seeing unused iron evaporating troughs scattered around the island. A search would likely uncover remains still there.

Once a railroad was built to Western Canada, the cheaper salt from Ontario caused the salt springs operation to close.

In 1894, a company, the Northern Salt Works, tried to revive the industry but closed after two years. Local people, however, continued to supply their own needs by evaporating salt water in their homes. Within living memory some families in Camperville took water from the salt lake (La Saline) beside the town and boiled the waters on their stoves to get a supply of salt.

Perhaps a LIP, STEP or OFY project



should be set up to thoroughly research this bit of history. A final product of such a project might be the reconstruction of an early salt plant. An interesting part of Metis history would come alive for all the people in Manitoba.

Historical Notes:



Bring Spring At Monkman's Salt Springs - Lake Winnipegosis
1889 - Courtesy J. B. Tyrrell Collection.

Provincial Archives

Trapper Education

WOLF

The fur trade deals in wolves. Coyotes are called wolves and wolves are called timber wolves. Scientifically coyotes are called *Canis latrans*; the wolf is *Canis lupus*. Coyotes are found in most parts of Manitoba but are rare in the far north. Timber wolves like forested areas best, with most living in the north. The timber wolf is much bigger than the coyote, growing to five feet long, more than two feet high and sometimes weighing more than one hundred and fifty pounds. The coyote, on the other hand, is only about four feet long, twenty inches high and weighs to fifty pounds.

Both these animals are very shy and smart. The timber wolf most times stays well away from man but the coyote stays closer in to human settlements. The big timber wolf travels the forest trails and northern eskers. In February, during mating season, they travel on frozen lakes. They eat any kind of meat or fish but seem to like bigger animals best possibly because they mean more food.

The coyote feeds on small animals, birds, or garbage piles. In late winter, they sometimes kill deer. Coyotes travel everywhere in search of food and can often be tracked along the edges of meadows and lake shores or creeks. In farming areas they travel the fence rows and like to lay on haystacks or straw piles.

No. 5 double-spring traps are best for timber wolves but No. 2 or 3 will hold coyotes. Traps should be fastened to a very heavy drag or to a post. Snares with locks take many wolves and this wire should be about nineteen strand cable to hold the biggest animals.

Remember! The snare is legal in registered trapline areas only.

When snares are used lures are not necessary as such sets are made "blind". In trapping the set-up is entirely different and baits and scents are generally used.

To make a good coyote lure collect the urine, gall, and anal glands of a freshly killed coyote. These may be collected from road kills or anywhere they are available. The anal glands look like pieces of blue fat and are found on each side of the vent. It is easiest to cut off the entire vent and use it. Put these parts, together with urine and gall, into a glass jar. To every three ounces of the mixture add one ounce of glycerine to give body and to reduce evaporation, also add one grain of corrosive sublimate to prevent spoiling. Let this stand a week or so before using. Corrosive sublimate can be ordered from the neighbourhood druggist who may not have it on hand at the time but can get it for you. Timber wolf lure can be made in the same way as coyote lure but by using parts from the timber wolf.

At times coyotes and wolves become wise to this gland lure for some reason and it is better to have more than one type of lure. A very good lure can be made by grinding the flesh of carp, suckers, or other oily fish and placing this in a tin to rot. Sit it out in the hot sun where it can 'work' faster. Do not cover with a lid but cover with a cloth to keep flies from laying eggs in it. This lure should be made a month or more before trapping begins.

Another coyote lure is two pounds of rotted horse meat (or wild game meat),

twenty drops Tonquin musk (Asiatic), and enough glycerine to make a paste.

Coyote and Wolf Set

Probably the best set is the scent post set. In making this set you find a spot where the passing coyote or wolf urinates. This they do in much the same manner as a dog by scratching and sniffing about around a small bush, weed, or stump. At a set like this where both coyote and wolf may visit it would be wise to use a trap, large enough to hold a wolf, fastened to a good sized drag or deeply set anchor peg. Only clean, descended traps should be used. Traps can be descended by boiling them in water containing some log chips. Two or three set traps should be buried near the scent post where the animal's foot would normally fall when it uses the urinating post. Great care should be used in leaving no human scent near the set. Most wolfers have mitts and shoes which they wear while making these sets. These mitts and shoes are never taken into the camp but left hanging outside. A few drops of urine lure on mitts and shoe soles will further aid in removing human scent. Sprinkle a few drops around the set but remember that a little lure is better than a whole lot. Remember too, that drags should be buried and traps covered with thin plastic or tissue and no dirt left under the pan before they are buried. Leave the surroundings as natural appearing as possible. Use the point of a stick about the size of a coyote or wolf paw to make a few marks around the scent post so the smooth set does not arouse suspicion.

Dead game animals or farm animals are good trap set locations. Sooner or later coyotes or wolves will visit here to feed.

By using one trap which has not been descended and two or three traps which have been cleaned, catches are sometimes made.

Place the uncleaned trap near the spot where wolves or coyotes have begun to feed. Conceal it carefully. The wolf or coyote will immediately detect the scent of this trap and will be careful to avoid it by walking around it or by digging it up and into the open. The trick then is to place several clean traps back a few feet from the unclean trap where the animals will travel when avoiding the unclean trap.

Wolves and coyotes are sometimes attracted to the smell of burnt or scorched meat. A good bait set can sometimes be made by using a fresh carcass for bait.

Find a place where the wolves or coyotes pass. Make up a set using trap and the fresh carcass. Make this set up in such a way that the animal will pass over a trap to reach the bait.

When the set is made up cover the whole thing with some grass and light brush and set the whole works on fire. Let it burn right down to ashes and leave it as it is when the fire goes out, but just be sure you haven't used big sticks which may make enough heat to hurt the temper of the traps.

In country where there are deer, or other big game it often pays to take part of one of these animals — say a front quarter — bury it and leave only the very top sticking out of the snow or earth. Tear open the skin and let the hair and patches of skin blow around. Bury cleaned traps in the usual manner and in the vicinity of the main bait where you figure the wolf or coyote might pass. Drop a tuft of the skin or hair over each trap. This bait set sometimes makes good catches. This is actually best made where you find a dead animal.

Wolves and coyotes are prime during the coldest winter months but with the first signs of warm weather, soon begin to shed.

These animals should be pelted 'cased' which means slitting the skin across the rump and skinning it down over the head. The tail bone should be taken out and the leather carefully cleaned of all fat and meat. Place the pelt on a stretcher fur-in and leave it there until almost dry, then take it off and turn it fur-out. Put it back on the stretcher and let it dry. When dry take it from the stretcher and brush it out until it is clean and neat. Market these pelts fur-out.

Wolf and coyote fur is used mostly as trim on cloth coats and jackets but at times when fashion favours, hats and jackets may be made from these furs.

Pelt Sizes

- XL — 42 inches and over
- L — 36 inches and over
- S — under 36 inches.

- Bob Burns



Published by Province of Manitoba

Department of Mines and Natural Resources

Hon. Sidney Green, Q.C.
Minister

W. Winston Mair,
Deputy Minister

1971



"Excuse me, madam, but I have reason to suspect..."

Courtesy Punch magazine

Reflections on the Camperville Incident



... For Their Future We Must Fight

A group of students from Camperville who were being bussed 35 miles to schools in Winnipegosis (for grades 7 to 12) felt action should be taken concerning what they felt was outright discrimination from some people in the Collegiate and the town. They drew up a list of grievances and presented it to the Principal of the Collegiate.

As a result of past experiences, the students believed that no consideration would be given their grievances unless aggressive action was taken. They determined not to attend classes until assurances were given them that their list of grievances would be considered.

The Principal of Winnipegosis subsequently suspended 22 students for refusing to attend classes. In addition, the School Board expelled one student, Carol Lafreniere, who was allegedly the leader of the students.

A large number of Camperville parents met on March 17 and requested that the Principal and teaching staff of Winnipegosis meet with the people of Camperville. As this was not done, the majority of Camperville students withdrew from school.

By March 29th, two officials of the Department of Education investigated the situation but gave no report to the Camperville people.

On April 2, the Camperville parents established a community-oriented school which was run by a number of ladies in the Community - the Metis Educational School Services (MESS), a LIP-supported program. The school operated as such until May 4, when the Minister of Education, Ben Hanuschak, sent in two qualified teachers, Rosalie Golab and Eugene Pirie, to operate the school. However, at present, the MESS program is still involved in the operation of the school and the Education Committee remains in charge of discipline within the school.

The school is situated in the Pine-Creek Camperville Community Centre. It consists of two classrooms. The enrollment as of May 10 was 37, and it included some students who were previously attending Winnipegosis Elementary School (grades 7 and 8).

In addition to the regular curriculum, students are taught Saulteux and Cree by the MESS staff. A school newspaper is also under way and there is a session on confluent Education scheduled for early June.

It should be noted that the Camperville residents were not influenced by outside sources in their decision to establish a community-oriented school, even though several offers for assistance had been made.

WINNIPEGOSIS ATTITUDES

Many residents of Winnipegosis argue that Camperville has used discrimination as an excuse for establishing its own high school. There is also a popular belief that the Camperville students, in their allegations, have confused discrimination with discipline and that the majority of them were "swayed" by one or two student leaders.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT IN CAMPERVILLE

The spirit permeating the community of Camperville is unique. There is a general feeling of co-operation and determination since the people are striving for a common goal:

"... we are Metis people who have a unique culture and wish our children to gain a deeper knowledge of it through their studies."

"... we realize now that education is the key to our search for equality and that the only resource we fully own are our children."

"They (our children) are our future. For their future we must fight for we have nowhere left to retreat."

COMMENT

It should be kept in mind that there exists a traditional "gang rivalry" between Winnipegosis and Camperville. Since Camperville is the largest out-of-town representation in the Winnipegosis Collegiate, minority group feelings have developed over the past few years. Furthermore, Camperville has earned a reputation of being inno-



The School is Situated in The Pine-Creek - Camperville Community Centre

vative and aggressive: its residents are very much aware of and justifiably sensitive about their rights.

There also exists a communication barrier between Winnipegosis and Camperville. Following the suspension of the students, there was no direct confrontation between school authorities from Winnipegosis and the Camperville residents, despite attempts from both sides.

THE FUTURE

In a letter to the School Committee in early April, Ben Hanuschak made four stipulations:

Continued on page 15



Helen Guiboche, Maureen Richard, and Kieron Guiboche: 3 Camperville High School Students as Observers at The Annual Conference



The Only Resource We Fully Own

- Photos by K. Y. Young

Bursary Money Available

Anyone who wants to take trades courses or go to University can get financial assistance through the Manitoba Metis Federation - Prince of Wales - Princess Anne Bursary fund. If you are interested, ask your Local Chairman to get you the necessary application forms from your regional office. This bursary is available to all Metis people.

Anyone taking courses in Mineral Science Technology, Mechanical, Civil or Surveying Technology Courses are eligible for a bursary called "The Sherritt Gordon Mines Bursary" in addition to the above which applies to colleges in Manitoba. Sherritt would like to receive applications from suitable candidates for the Mineral Sciences Course at Keewatin College at the Pas, and The Frontier College at Cranberry Portage. As part of this bursary, Sherritt would be willing to help pay the cost of upgrading the educational standard of graduates from The Frontier College to obtain entrance to Keewatin College.

We also have a "Hudson Bay" Bursary for University students.

HIGH SCHOOL

A) Manitoba Government Bursary Plan. (\$100 - \$1,000)
Student Aid Office
1181 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

B) Social Assistance for Students by the "Social Allowance Act". All persons needing this financial aid should have looked into all other possibilities for financial assistance re: Bursaries - Loans.

Department of Health and Social Development Student Aid,
1181 Portage Avenue.

UNDERGRADUATES

A) Bursary of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan".

Students entering university for the first time or after a year or more of absence.
Student Aid Office

Students who are continuing Post Secondary Studies without interruptions:

"Awards Registrar" from the university of Manitoba where courses are being followed.

B) Canadian Government Students Loans Maximum \$1,000 for an academic year, \$500 per semester, \$5,000 for duration of studies.
Student Aid Office.

C) Social assistance for students from the "Social Allowance Act".
Application may be submitted at the Student Aid Office from the University of your choice.

D) Special Bursary:
Bursaries for Students in Medicine and Dentistry.
Student Aid Office.

Students entering a Manitoba University under the "Mature Student Entry Program". Students taking as many as three courses are eligible for a maximum of \$125.00 per course.

For physically handicapped students.

POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

A) Bursaries of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan".

B) Canadian Government & Student Loans.

C) Bursary for attending the Laval University. Apply to S.F.M.

D) Aid from "Canada Council" Bursary of - Ph. D.

- Travail Libre?
- Research
- Voyages (etc.)

Not that there weren't any strong English-speaking men. 'Klondike Mike' Mahoney is said to have carried a piano up the Chilkoot Pass from Skagway, Alaska into the Yukon during the gold rush of the 1890's, so girls at the prospectors' honkey-tonk could have music to dance by.

And I am sure that the Women's Lib would have been proud of Marie Louise Cloutier. She was five-foot ten, weighed one hundred and eighty-five pounds. When she turned professional strongwoman, she would begin by lifting five hundred pounds with one hand and next lift a barrel of cement weighing 315 pounds on her shoulders, strap a platform bearing 2500 pounds onto her back and then straddle-legged, raise 1000 pounds in weights from the floor to knee height.

There were many others. Hector Decarie was considered by many to be Cyr's equal. Horace Barre and Jas Montferrand were equally famous.

A few miles outside St. Jean Deschailous near Quebec City, stands a huge stone known locally as the Rock of Mailhot. It seems that about one hundred and thirty years ago, a local man by the name of Mailhot rolled it there from the village. No man would try that today. He'd blast it first, feed it to a giant stone crusher and then haul it away in a Mack truck.

I relate these stories to our readers, because there were also a great number of strong men among the Metis. Indian wrestling, wrist-twisting and weight lifting was a favorite pastime amongst the Metis, many of whom led rugged lives as the oarsmen on the York boats or paddling massive canoes loaded with furs down the Red or Assiniboine Rivers. Feats of strength were not commercialized 'circus shows' as they were in eastern Canada and very few cases were actually recorded, as the Metis were not a writing people and most of these stories have been passed down from father to son.

I can recall as a young boy, watching in awe as ole Antoine Desjarlais (he was probably in his 40's then) swagger into town near the Saskatchewan border. He wasn't a tall man, he was round as a barrel and had massive arms and legs and he was as strong as an ox. In his younger days when he wasn't cleaning out the saloons in Moosemin, Saskatchewan, he could easily lift a full grown cow or horse. One day in a fit of rage, he struck a horse between the eyes with his fist and knocked it unconscious.

Antoine's son, John, now lives in Brandon. He isn't interested in throwing full grown animals around. He just wants to carry out his duties as a Board Director of the M.M.F. as peacefully and quietly as possible.

Ole Antoine passed away some time ago, and with him passed away the age of strong men, because man no longer needed physical strength to survive. Some of our readers may disagree. If you do, I am sure our readers would appreciate your reports about some modern day Antoine. Challengers from our neighboring provinces are especially welcome.

Write to: Arts Council of Canada
Humans & Social Science Dept.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5V8

E) Special Bursaries of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan" For professors taking special courses in

Orientation, Specialized Education and Library Science.
Student Aid Office.

NURSING

A) Bursaries of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan".

B) Canadian Government Student Loans.

RED RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

A) Bursaries of the "Manitoba Government Bursary Plan".

B) Canadian Government Student Loans.

C) Program by the Manpower and Immigration applies to all Canadian residents who are a year older than school age and who have been out of school for a year can apply for the Training Program.

Upgrading
Trade

Language Courses (for immigrants)
Apprenticeship Training

See the Manpower Center for Information.

Reflections on the Camperville Incident

Continued from page 14

The charges of racism and discrimination made by the Camperville community may be serious and should be substantiated. In order to do this, time is needed for an investigation. I suggest that such an investigation may be warranted and that you pursue the needs for such an investigation with the appropriate authorities. I would direct you to the Attorney-General's Department and the Human Rights Commission.

1. To negotiate with Winnipegosis Collegiate OR 2. That during the next three months the major intent of a position paper put forward by the Camperville community be implemented in the following way:

The three communities -- Camperville, Duck Bay and Pine Creek will co-operate to demonstrate that they can become a school district under the following conditions:

(a) the three communities, Camperville, Duck Bay and Pine Creek must work together to prepare a proposal for one high school for their students;

(b) that each community have three representatives and that any decision must have a majority of each community's delegates;

(c) that no promise can be made on the construction of a school at this time;

(d) if at July 15th, 1973, no proposal has been forwarded acceptable to me, then the children go back to Winnipegosis Collegiate beginning next school term.



Carol Lafreniere
... Allegedly The Leader

If No. 2 is accepted, then I will offer Duck Mountain School Division a special grant for two teachers and other appropriate expenses for the balance of the school year for which Camperville can apply. Sincerely, yours, Ben Hanuschak, Dauphin Herald, April 11, 1973.

So the basic problem that the school is confronted with is its future existence. It will obviously depend upon the co-operation of the three communities within the ensuing three months.

J. Burelle

RODEO

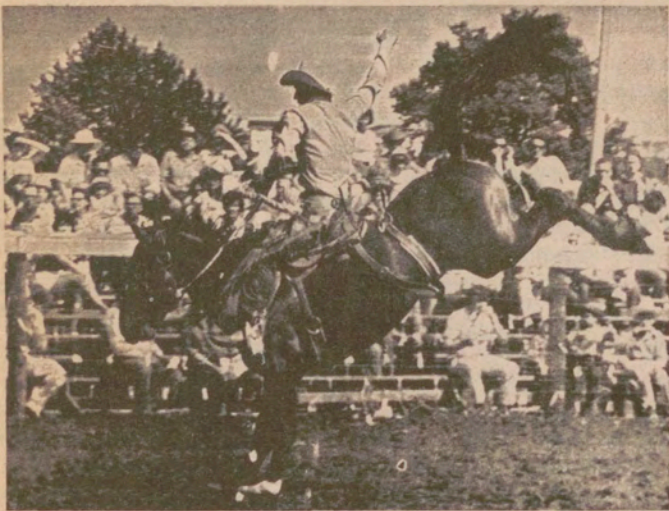
JUNE 23 - 24

ST. LAZARE, MANITOBA

(Old Ft. Ellice Site)

STARTING - 2:00 p.m.

SADDLE BRONC RIDING

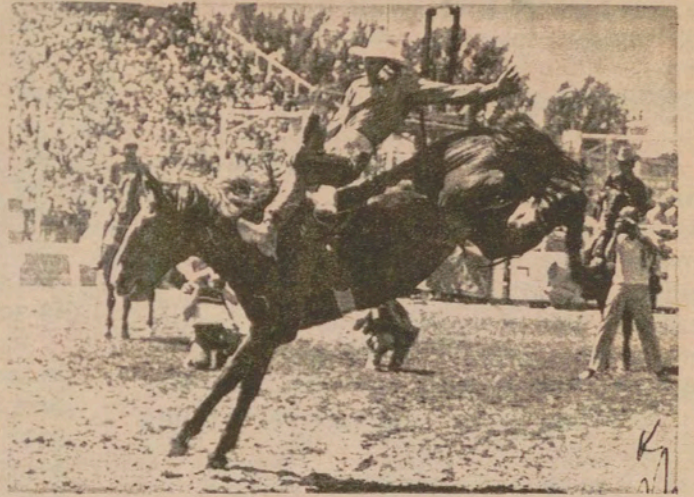


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BULL RIDING



BARE BACK RIDING



CALF ROPING

Bull Fighter & Clown - C.C.A. Approved Rodeo

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ENTRIES - Ph. 683-2250 ENTRIES close 6 p.m. THURS. 21.

Admission = Adults : \$1.50

Children : .50