

MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION

NEWS

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Volume 1 Issue 11

April-May - 1974

Changes Result From Dauphin Regional Meeting

Before the Dauphin Regional Committee meeting of May 11 - 12 could proceed accordingly with its planned agenda, it was necessary to clarify the recognition of two Locals, namely Crane River and Eddystone. Once this had been accomplished, with the recognition of only the former, the delegates in attendance were informed by Vice-President Walter Menard of his resignation, effective June 1, 1974.

In announcing his resignation, Mr. Menard declared his intention to get out of the politics of the MMF. In saying so, he admitted that he was happy to have remained in such a capacity until this time, having been instrumental in helping to bring about the necessary changes within the organization. Commenting on his future plans, he stated that he would be requesting the MMF Board of Directors' permission to allow him to become involved in the future programming and corporate development of the MMF. He proceeded to defend the allegations of mismanagement of Regional funds as outlined in a circular letter written by Dave Stoneman, a former regional Board of Director from the Kinosota-Reedy Creek Local.

Mr. Menard's resignation necessitated the election of a new Vice-President. The two candidates accepting the nomination were Maureen Lynn of Camperville and Billy Delaronde of Dauphin; Ms. Lynn succeeded in gaining a first-ballot victory.

In her campaign speech, Ms. Lynn emphasized the need for community workshops and community development at the Local level. She also pointed out the necessity of improved inter-Regional communication. In foreseeing her future role as Vice-President, she committed herself to concentration on Regional involvement as opposed to being bogged down by serving on various outside Boards. Having been a former MMF Board Member, her Vice-Presidential candidacy also necessitated the election of another Board member. George Brown, past Chairman of the Winnipegosis Local, defeated Nellie Morrisseau from Crane River on a first-ballot victory. Mr. Brown stressed the importance of unity at the Local Level and indicated that his Local had established its own 6-member Board of Directors.

In his address to the delegation, Ferdinand Guiboche noted the need for better communication among the Locals, Regions, and Provincial Head Office. He also commented on the need for an evaluation of the quality and standard of education by the Department of Education, particularly in Northern Manitoba. He pointed out the significant role that could be



Newly-elected Dauphin Regional Vice-President, Maureen Lynn.

assumed at the Local level in terms of education policy in this respect.

He also advised the delegates present to start thinking NOW about who they will support in the upcoming federal election in July, suggesting that they weigh the issues heavily before reaching a decision as to the party of their choice. In closing, he noted that the direction and development of the MMF would have to come from the people, thereby presenting this as a challenge to the Metis people of Manitoba.

The remainder of the agenda was basically devoted to reports and discussions on the following topics: housing, the Human Rights Commission, the Metis Women's Association, and reports by the Board of Directors and Local Chairmen.

Before the conclusion of the two-day meeting, a resolution was unanimously approved regarding Regional support of the Wild Fur Development Fund being put forth by the Manitoba Registered Trappers' Association. It should also be noted that a vote of confidence was carried requesting that Mr. Menard re-consider his resignation. However, upon acknowledging this motion, Mr. Menard indicated that his decision to resign had already been final.

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Thompson - The Pas Joint Conference Northerners Speak Out

A two-day joint Regional meeting in Thompson on May 4 and 5 provided the opportunity for some 85 delegates from The Pas and Thompson regions to express some of their concerns of the Metis people of Northern Manitoba. Such concerns were conveyed loudly and clearly to the guests in attendance, including the Honorable Ron McBryde (Minister of Northern Affairs), Honorable Ben Hanuschak (Minister of Education), officials from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation (C.M.H.C.), the Liquor Control Commission (L.C.C.), and M.M.F. Executive. Consequently it was not surprising that the topics of discussion centred around housing, land rights, education, alcohol, and the diversion of South Indian Lake.

Northern Affairs minister Ron McBryde said the provincial government had welcomed the recently announced federal housing program which will construct

5,000 homes in rural and remote communities over the next five years.

Another welcome federal-provincial undertaking, Mr. McBryde said, is the soon-to-be announced western northland agreement which will extend programs similar to those carried out by the department of regional economic expansion in The Pas special area. He said that while no details have been made public yet there would be a heavy emphasis on road construction. It has been estimated that this program will double the money being spent in northern Manitoba.

Peter Anderson of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, reviewed the various "band-aid" and "winter wonder works" programs undertaken the last few years. He said there has been development in response to organizations such as MMF which kept asking for something more comprehensive.

This year's target for rural-remote housing is 600

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Native Council's Annual Assembly Set For May

The Annual Conference for the Native Council of Canada and its executive is in the planning stages.

The Assembly, which will have about 150 delegates from across Canada, the Yukon and the North West Territories, is set for May 26, 27, 28, and 29th at the North Star Inn in the City of Winnipeg.

At the four-day meeting, one of the highlights will be the re-election of the executive of the Native Council of Canada. The election of the officers will be on the final day of the meeting. The positions up for election are President, Vice-President and Sec. Treasurer.

During the social part of the conference, a National Jigging and fiddling contest will be held. (See ad on page 16).

On Tuesday May 28th the hosting Provincial organization, the MMF, will be in charge of entertaining the National delegates.

The Presidency

SINCE HIS TERM OF OFFICE BEGAN ON APRIL 1, 1974, PRESIDENT FERDINAND GUIBOCHE WAS APPROACHED BY THE MMF NEWS TO COMMENT ON SOME OF HIS IDEAS, VIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS REGARDING THE ALL-IMPORTANT POSITION OF PRESIDENT. THE FOLLOWING IS THE CONVERSATION THAT TRANSPIRED:



Guiboche -- governing accordingly.

MMF NEWS:

What do you consider the role of the President to be?

Guiboche:

The role, as I see it, is the role of co-ordinating and facilitating the movement and thinking of the Metis people of Manitoba. I should also add the role of leadership.

MMF NEWS:

What particularly impressed you about the MMF at the beginning of your term?

Guiboche:

I'm quite pleased with the staff that's here -- a good hard-working bunch prepared to do a lot of

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Presidency

(Continued from Front Page)

work. I'm not too happy with the physical structure of the office eg: location, general setup. I think the Land Grants Research Program is doing good work and that it'll definitely prove to be worthwhile in the long run.

MMF NEWS:

What are the priorities of your administration?

Guiboche:

One of the things I talked about and would have liked to see is to give responsibilities to individuals within the Board of Directors to carry out certain functions -- to look at ways of implementing practical and challenging change and to make maximum use of the talents and abilities we have.

MMF NEWS:

In other words are you delegating your responsibilities on to others?

Guiboche:

No, I merely cannot do all the things that there are to do. It's humanly impossible.

MMF NEWS:

Are you suggesting a Cabinet Structure?

Guiboche:

Yes.

MMF NEWS:

Do you see any loopholes in the present administrative setup of the MMF?

Guiboche:

My mind is opened as far as change is concerned. If the Board and I can be convinced of change, then fine. In other words, my mind should be open to suggestion from any Board member. I have no fixed ideas. I'm prepared to be quite flexible. The point lacking is that some people haven't sold their ideas properly even though their ideas have been good.

MMF NEWS:

When the results of the Presidential election were released, you asked Mr. Spence to serve on an advisory capacity after his term was over. Later you chaired a Board of Directors meeting that suspended him. What has become of this relationship?

Guiboche:

I did approach him, but not on any specific role. It's a shame that talent should be wasted. I have no hangups to people opposing me.

MMF NEWS:

In your campaign speech you mentioned about giving credit to those who contributed in any way

(big or small) to the MMF's development. How does this relate to the Suspension of Mr. Spence and Ms. Eyolfson?

Guiboche:

A lot of people deserve credit for the good things of the organization. No one should be excused, including the position of President.

MMF NEWS:

You mentioned something about Metis Cadets in your campaign speech. Have you approached the Minister of Defence on this matter yet?

Guiboche:

Some of the points in my closing remarks were that I'd like to start looking into these things. But if I have to waste my abilities with internal disputes, I won't be able to carry out my thinking if we don't settle down to a working agreement. If this happens, I'll only stay for 1 year. I still feel the President's term should be for 1 year. It was my intention to introduce such an amendment into the constitution at the Annual Conference but I was involved with other priorities at the time. I'm not prepared to waste my time if I'm not serving any useful purpose. There is a list of things I mentioned that I will be unable to implement unless

the internal situation is improved and settled.

MMF NEWS:

Some people have indicated that Vice-Presidents and the Presidents should not sit on the Board of Directors. What are your comments in this respect?

Guiboche:

Some people aren't selling their ideas because they haven't been putting them across effectively. They must communicate these ideas for discussion in such a manner that people will look at them positively. Their ideas have to be sold to the present Board of Directors and to the members at large.

MMF NEWS:

Could you comment on the internal problems currently faced by the MMF?

Guiboche:

I can only say at this time that I'm governing myself accordingly and I'm confident that our forthcoming Board of Directors meeting on May 25th will provide fruitful results. I don't think our situation is hopeless. We just have to settle down and pull ourselves together and I am asking that this happen.

Northerners Speak Out

(Continued from Front Page)

units. Mr. Anderson said it would take a miracle to achieve and that it would take more than one year or even five years to satisfy the urgent need for housing in the communities represented by the 106 MMF branches.

A variety of units suited in northern communities is being developed, including log houses. Consultation with representatives of the communities and regional construction companies would assure the maximum employment of local people. People of Indian origin will also be taken on the CMHC staff to direct and co-ordinate the program.

Harry Pomfret, MMF provincial housing co-ordinator, said that in the home improvement program this year, the organization had produced a record worth talking about. He reported that, after tightening up administration, \$8,500 extra had been paid to the branches for building materials. He said the administrative cost was 16.4 per cent of the total investment.

"We have proven," he concluded, "that given the opportunity, we can administer the program efficiently and save money."

Rita Guiboche, president of the Metis Women's Association, told Education Minister Ben Hanuschak that each community needs to be examined individually as well as the quality of education in each. She said that in Camperville, where she lives and in most other communities when a child transfers to a large school system, he is moved back about three grades.

As a result of this alleged inequality of education, some parents in Camperville (specifically Ferdinand Guiboche and Marueen Lynn) have withdrawn their children from attendance. Ms. Guiboche also reported on the development, progress and organization of the Metis Women's Association.

Mr. Hanuschak outlined improvements the department has made, such as increasing the number of grades taught in local communities to grades 8 and 10. He said this trend, which gives the students longer contact with their homes, should be expanded. It might eventually be furthered with the introduction of travelling tutors, video lessons and a trimester system in which students would go to larger centres for sciences and other courses requiring laboratories.

The minister said the future of Cranberry Portage Fronteir College where many northern youths have taken their high school training, would have to be rethought. However, he said, the facilities would be used in other ways.

Immediately following his address, Mr. Hanuschak was presented with the following resolution that was unanimously approved by the General Assembly:

We, the Metis people of the Pas and Thompson Regions of the Manitoba Metis Federation are deeply concerned about a most serious issue that pervades every aspect of our everyday life: the problems resulting from the consumption and abuses of alcohol.

We realize that one of the principle means of protecting our children from having to relive a nightmare in their lifetime is an honest and properly directed education program. The fact that the problem exists is most obvious to all of us. The only solution, as we see it, is an effort by the public and private sectors to combat this horror.

With respect to education, we believe that the Department of Education must take the lead in the development of a program that will effectively make our young people aware of the nature of the problems of alcohol consumption and the role they must play to ensure that their lives are not destroyed as a result of alcohol.



Board of Director Stan Guiboche addressing Open Letter to Hanuschak.

Although an education program will not provide a "total solution", we feel that such a program would be an important part of an overall effort to fight the problems concerning us.

We cannot claim to be experts, but we do wish to indicate to you that we are willing to work with you in the development of plans for an education program in the schools that would be incorporated at both the elementary and secondary level.

Perhaps we can meet with you in the near future to discuss the matter more fully. Please consider the seriousness and urgency of our situation and our sincere wish to cooperate with you in the solution of a problem affecting the future of thousands of Native people in Manitoba.

We would like to urgently stress to you the necessity for immediate long-term programs relating to the close relationship between the law and the consumption of alcohol. The information being provided in the schools at present seems to be quite inadequate. We do not need more pilot projects and optional courses! What we do need is an intensive and comprehensive permanent legal education program that will deal with the issues that we face everyday of our life.

Education is a right for all citizens of Canada and we urge your immediate action on a most serious situation.

Please Note:

A similar resolution was passed recently at a conference of the Metis Womens Association in Dauphin.

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Meeting

(Continued from Front Page)

The contents of his resigning letter was as follows:

May, 10th 1974

Mr. Ferdinand Guiboche
President-Mainitoba METIS Federation &
Chairman-Board of Directors
301-374 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Man R3B 2J2

Every man must Captain his own mysterious yorck-boat of life. Due to a strong desire at this time to serve in another capacity, I would ask the Board to accept my resignation as Vice-President, and Board-member of the Manitoba Metis Federation, effective June, 1st 1974.

I am sincerely grateful to the Manitoba Metis Federation for the opportunity it has provided for me to grow and develop and serve Metis people.

I hold in much respect all the members of the Board, past and present, who are above pettiness and who see things as they really are. And I am fully aware of the inclinations of the others that prevent them from doing so.

And lastly, whether we understand it or not at this time, The Manitoba Metis Federation is unfolding as it should.

Sincerely,

Walter Menard
Vice-President

cc
-All M.M.F. Board Members
-All members Duaphin
Regional Committee

ANNOUNCEMENT
DR. HARRY H. HERSHFIELD
ANNOUNCES
the removal of his office to 308 Fort Garry Trust Building, 283 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg
Telephone: 942-7012 (bus.)
582-4995 (res.)

Atkinson Speaks Out



Atkinson

Organization & Awareness

After a series of Regional Committee Meetings (three to be exact), Lorne Atkinson was officially elected Vice-President of the Southwest Region on April 6. At the same time, Steve Lavallee and Jerry Roy were elected as Board of Directors representing the Southwest Region. Recently, the MMF News interviewed Lorne, at which time the following discussion took place:

MMF NEWS:

Could you outline briefly your involvement and experience with the MMF?

Atkinson:

In 1971, I was elected Vice-Chairman of the Ste. Ambroise Local. In 1972, I served as a Board of Director of the Southwest Region. In 1973, I was again the Vice-Chairman of the Ste. Ambroise Local. Outside of that, I've been a trapper, guide, and rancher.

MMF NEWS:

What do you consider your role to be as Vice-President?

Atkinson:

To organize the people and to try to make them aware of their social and economic opportunities and to try and make them aware of their possibilities of helping themselves rather than having other people help them. To do that, I'm spending much time travelling through untapped areas of my Region and at the same time not neglecting the already-existing locals. We're also trying to fit in a new housing program; we're trying to get data on houses needed in our Region, renovation of existing homes, etc.

MMF NEWS:

Have any new locals been formed since your term of office began?

Atkinson:

Yes. Whitewater - 14 approximately (between Deloraine and Boissevain). Gladstone - approximately 17 or 18 members. Kelwood - approximately 17 or 18 members. We've also "rejuvenated" Amaranth and Langruth. I also hope to get into Erickson in the near future and into Southern Manitoba - Miami, Carman, and possibly Virden, Melita, etc. But it all takes time and we're running in a deficit situation and as a result I can't use my Board Members as much as I would like to.

MMF NEWS:

What were some of the outstanding problems you notice when you took office?

Atkinson:

- 1) Lack of information going to the people.
- 2) No thrust to get programs going in the regions.

MMF NEWS:

What were some of the good things you observed?

Atkinson:

I had so much support. I was elected on the 1st ballot - 50% majority over 4 others - George Fleury, Buck Byers, Steve Lavallee, and Jerry Roy.

19 of 20 locals were represented at this meeting.

MMF NEWS:

What is your opinion of having Vice-Presidents as Board Members?

Atkinson:

I don't think Vice-Presidents or the President should sit on the Board of Directors. They should be sitting on the Executive Committee as a pressure group. The Board should be setting policy and amending the constitution for approval by the Annual Assembly.

MMF NEWS:

Do you think this will come about?

Atkinson:

Not until some of the Vice-Presidents start thinking more about the Metis people of Manitoba and less about their own little power struggle.

MMF NEWS:

In other words, not for quite awhile?

Atkinson:

Not necessarily. I think our people are smartening up and they are basically the MMF - not the structure that's operating it. In other words, we're learning from our mistakes. A Vice-President doesn't have to worry about fighting for power if he works for the wishes of the people.

MMF NEWS:

What do you think about regionalism as opposed to provincialism?

Atkinson:

There's such a vast difference among the regions in Manitoba especially between north and south, that programs would work differently (except education). But they need a strong provincial voice to get what they want. But involvement at the local level is most important.

MMF NEWS:

Are you satisfied with the present regional setup?

Atkinson:

I think so, with the exception of a few Southern locals. I think a lot of Locals could benefit from workshops on leadership training and community development. Once a community has a goal and something to work for, it can really get going.

MMF NEWS:

What is your opinion about expulsion and suspension?

Atkinson:

There's no provision in the constitution for suspension unless it's really physically harmful like burning down the Parliament Buildings for not getting funds. I don't think the MMF should worry about expulsion and suspension because sooner or later the people will "look after" those people who step out of line. For example, people could be ostracized by the Board. An organization should be strong enough to stand some criticism and if the people want an investigation it should be launched immediately and the air should be cleared.

MMF NEWS:

Any further final comments?

Atkinson:

I'd ask the people of the Southwest Region to indicate what housing repair they need in their homes AS SOON AS POSSIBLE because our program may be hopefully underway by June. One of the things I strongly urge the President to do is to ensure that all expenditures are covered by receipts signed by authorities other than themselves i.e. this applies to Vice-Presidents, Board of Directors and all employees. If you're running a business, it should be run like a business.

Northerners Speak Out

(Continued from Page 2)

Henry Spence, chairman of the Nelson House flood committee and co-ordinator for the six communities most affected by the Manitoba Hydro development reported that a meeting would take place between the mayors and other leaders of the communities and Manitoba Hydro officials on May 14. He added that federation representation is expected.

Mr. Spence termed "staggering" some of the effects which could result at Nelson House where as much as 4,000 acres of reserve land could be flooded. Hydro has presented a plan to build a protective dam at a cost of \$8 million to \$9 million which could curtail the flooding to 800-acres.

What disturbs Nelson House people, Mr. Spence said, is that they became aware of the situation they face only about two months ago.

The Coffey dam at Notigi Falls about 30 miles north of Nelson House will close off the Rat River on May 6. Nelson House people feel this will affect their area. Hydro officials claim this development will not immediately affect the community to any great extent and if action is taken quickly, the protective dam would be completed in time.

Mr. Spence said that the provincial government offered \$1,000 for legal fees so that the community could prepare its case. He reported a Winnipeg legal firm had refused to take the case because of the restrictive terms of reference the provincial government had laid down. They would mean that a case could be made for compensation but the rightness of the development could not be challenged. Mr. Spence is hopeful that the department of Indian affairs, with which he met Friday, will make money available.

On the subject of fish co-operatives, Thompson MLA Ken Dillen stressed that the price paid by the freshwater fish marketing board to the fisherman was the real problem, not mismanagement and co-operatives.

Commenting on the charges of vote buying that have been made in the legislature Mr. Dillen said that neither he nor any other politician, federal or provincial, of whatever party, could deny that they were engaged in vote buying. "Whenever you introduce a program that you think will help people solve problems," he explained, "you know that if it is successful it will gain confidence and wind up casting votes in your favor."

Mayor Don McIvor of Waboden announced the possibility of his seeking the New Democratic Party nomination in the next federal election. He said he felt that northern Manitoba Metis, like himself, could best represent people involved in fishing and other activities in the north.

Allan Keisler, newly-appointed Education and Research Co-ordinator for the Human Rights Commission (formerly the General Manager of N.C.I.), addressed the delegates in attendance, describing his role and emphasizing the importance of co-operation of the people in assisting him to fulfill his objectives and duties effectively. He also reported on the newly-opened Commission office in The Pas which is under the direction of Mr. Garry Anderson.

In addressing the joint regional delegation, Ferdinand Guiboche stated the importance of dealing with the internal problems of the organization before being able to implement his ideas effectively. In replying to questions concerning the flooding of South Indian Lake, he indicated that the issue was in its final stages of development, suggesting that the only possible alternatives might be a court injunction as in James Bay, or perhaps as a very final resort, blowing up of the dam.

At any rate, he stressed the importance of continued M.M.F. involvement in the issue. He also informed the delegates present of his intention to visit the Northern Locals and indicated commitment of an itinerary for a Northern tour within three months time.

ELECTIONS

The Pas Region elected a new Board of Director to fill a vacancy subsequent to the resignation of Tony Lussier. Since the Regional delegates present expressed a lack of publicity regarding the election, they decided to elect an interim Board Member whose position would continue until the next Regional Meeting, scheduled for sometime after May 25. Hubert Sinclair, of Grand Rapids was elected to this position, successfully defeating two other candidates, John Chartrand and Cliff Langan.



Interim Board of Director Sinclair

In the Thompson Region, the position of Vice President was up for election. Garry Nabess, the incumbent Vice-President reported that he was not prepared to commit himself to a two-year term. Since no other candidates contested the position, however, Garry was given a unanimous vote of confidence until his future plans would be announced in the fall of this year. Garry also reported on activities in his region. He stated that his office was in the process of hiring a new Regional Manager and that future subsidization was being sought for the Migration Centre, reporting that a face-lift and renovation of the building was required.

Social Event

Northern hospitality was provided by the Thompson Local on the evening of May 4 with music provided by "Fiddling Red" and his Orchestra. The versatile music of the band coupled with the vocal arrangements of Nelson Samatte was an enticement to dancers of all ages.

Letters To The Editor

The editor welcomes correspondence on any subject from our readers.

We would gladly receive comments, questions and stories from our readers.

Letters received will not be returned and the editor reserves the right to edit letters for space reasons.

Dear Sir;

I was wondering why some of you people joined the M.M.F. Is it to be part of our nation that has given us a status to be proud of what we are and live with our heads up. OR is it to **get**, not give. Some people joined our Local because they wanted something for free. These people are not true to the Federation.

When we first formed our Local, our Vice-President asked me to get some housing applications filled out and sent in, which I did; not because they were in need, but because I asked them to. There were some that were in need. Most people that sent in applications received something; some expected to get more and better material; but most of them appreciated what they got. I explained that this was an example of what the M.M.F. can do for us. Out of seventy members, 13 sent in housing applications. Materials were received for 10 houses with the others still pending. I think this shows that a lot of the Metis people that didn't want anything but to belong to the M.M.F. and are proud to have a status that they didn't have for a hundred years. The reason that the government has agreed to help us is that finally the Metis people formed the Federation and could go to the government and say: "Look! we are also a race of people." There are over 40,000 registered Metis people as of now. I am proud to be one of these 40,000. I talked to a few people that said they would join providing they got anything they asked for (for free) because they were Metis, and they informed me it was all free. Somewhere they got their wires crossed. The Federation is there to help you to help yourself.

The reason I joined the Federation was because I believe in what it stands for, not for any personal gain, but to get recognition for our people here to be able to belong.

It's pretty near time we all smartened up and tried to make a better tomorrow. Or are we so self-centered that we don't care what happens to the coming generation? What are we leaving for them? We have pride and examples to leave them. Now its up to us to work toward this goal.

Annie Short
Chairman-SanClara Local

Manitoba Metis Federation News

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John P. Burelle - Editor

Barbara A. Bruce - Assistant Editor

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
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Blood Will Be Shed

Dear sir:

The Provincial Government has decided that the Lake Winnipegosis Commercial fishermen starting in 1974 will change to a 4 1/4 inch mesh net size. The present size is a four inch mesh. Many people do not realize that even a 1/16 of an inch can mean success or failure to a fisherman.

The change in mesh size on Lake Winnipegosis involves the livelihood of four to five hundred commercial fishing licence holders and their families.

With the change in mesh size, the approximate loss in the replacement of nets would be between \$250,000 and \$300,000 without any estimate in the loss the fishermen would take catching less fish in the bigger proposed nets.

We had three meetings with Mr. Green, Minister of Natural Mines and Resources, none proving to any degree of success. The last meeting on the 11th of January, 1974, eleven fishermen attended to discuss the change in mesh size with Mr. Green. Ten of the eleven fishermen present did not want the mesh size changed. Mr. Green said he had the authority to change the mesh size and he was going to do it.

If the change in mesh size comes into law, the majority of the fishermen will not have the finances to equip themselves with a new rig of nets; therefore, they will have to turn to welfare for a living.

The future outlook for the fishermen does not look promising at all with the change in mesh size. Even if the fishermen were subsidized for their nets, which is not going to happen, they would still come out on the losing end because they would catch less fish with bigger nets. And, if the fishermen lose, the people lose; they lose one of the best and biggest fishing industries in the Prairie Provinces.

On February 14, 1974 the Winnipegosis Fishermen's Federation voted on the mesh size and they voted 30-2 against 4 1/4 mesh nets.

The reasons the fishermen were against the 4 1/4 were many. Here are a few:

- 1) No other inter-locking lake fishes this size and we will lose our fish before they can grow to our mesh size.
- 2) The shortage of petroleum hinders the ordering of nets.
- 3) The loss of assets will destroy the fishermen.
- 4) There is no compensation program worked out.
- 5) Rules and regulations should be made by the fishermen.



Fishermens' Spokesman Fleming.

The people affected are mostly Metis people who know no other source of income - a people who have allowed others to step on them for too long; this is the last straw. Many of the fishermen are prepared to fish 4 inch nets whether the 4 1/4 mesh comes into effect or not. It's a civil war that should be stopped before it goes any farther or before weapons are brought into the picture. Many of the Lake Winnipegosis Fishermen are through talking to a government that calls them foolish and a bunch of dummies.

Yours truly,

John Fleming

-sec. L. Wpgosis. Fishermens, Fed.
-sec. Winnipegosis Co-op Fisheries

Green, Fishermen A Quarter Inch Apart On Nets

Natural Resources Minister Sidney Green of Manitoba and Lake Winnipegosis fishermen clashed Wednesday over a quarter inch.

The two parties are still a quarter inch apart today. The clash between Mr. Green and a small group of Lake Winnipegosis fishermen occurred at the 16th annual Manitoba Federation of Fishermen conference.

The fishermen are up in arms because the natural resources department is increasing the net size on some areas of the lake to 4 1/4 inches from four inches.

Fishermen claim that the change will affect their catch and thus their livelihood.

Mr. Green maintained he had not personally directed the change in mesh size but that the change resulted from "expertise in our department."

The minister said Lake Winnipegosis does not belong to the fishermen but to the people of Manitoba and the regulations were made "on the basis of what is best for the people of Manitoba."

"I have a responsibility," Mr. Green told the Lake Winnipegosis fishermen, "and I am going to exercise my responsibility."

The fishermen, led by Walter Ginsisky and Clarence Fleming, claimed the natural resources department was giving fishermen no say in the matter.

Mr. Fleming said the biologist for the area hasn't agreed once with fishermen's suggestions. "Do you think this is right?" he asked.

Mr. Green said it was wrong to say fishermen have not been heard. But, he added, "I recognize that there is no harvesting activity in the world where there isn't an argument between those doing the harvesting and the owners of the resource."

Mr. Ginsisky said fishing on Lake Winnipegosis has been "going down, down, down and is still going down." He said the government was supposed to build a fish ladder at the Fairford River Dam which would help the situation but hasn't.

Mr. Green countered that the provincial government has reached a cost-sharing arrangement with the federal government to build the fish ladder.

The fishermen claimed Mr. Green called them "a bunch of dummies" when they attended a meeting with

him last year to discuss the change in mesh size.

"I never said any such thing," Mr. Green said repeatedly.

"You're the only one who has said that fishermen don't know anything," one Lake Winnipegosis fisherman said.

"I have never said that," Mr. Green interjected, and he added, "I would say fishermen know about certain things and biologists know more about other things."

"But no one knows it all," the minister said.

Mr. Ginsisky said a stocking program carried out by the department of natural resources released 14 million pickerel fingerlings into Lake Winnipegosis in 1973, another 40 million in 1972 and 23 million last year.

Fishermen, he said, had caught only 50,000 pounds of pickerel last year. He asked why biologists can't tell where the planted fish are going but can tell fishermen what types of nets to use?

The fishermen asked Mr. Green at least to offer them some compensation for the changeover in net sizes.

by Barry Mullin
Free Press Staff Writer
Apr. 4/74

Dauphin Friendship Centre

We are glad to announce the opening of a new "Friendship Centre" in Dauphin. It will be located at 21-3rd Ave. N.E.

Laverne Morrisseau, former Co-ordinator of the Dauphin Drop-In Centre, is the Executive Director of the Friendship Centre. Her term of office has been effective, since May 1, 1974.

The Friendship Centre received a \$19,600.00 Grant from the Secretary of State, (Native Citizens Group in Ottawa) for administration.

The official opening will be July 1st, 1974.

Land Grants Research Progresses

A year ago, on May 1st 1973, the MMF received a grant from the Department of the Secretary of State to undertake a research program into the land and aboriginal rights of Metis people in the province of Manitoba. The completed study will have three parts.

1. A Documentary Study of the Problems Concerning Land Suffered by the Metis People of Manitoba.
2. Aboriginal Rights of Metis People in Manitoba, and
3. A Detailed Analysis of the Loss of Lands Granted to Metis People in Manitoba.

Volume One of the Study entitled "Statutory Land Rights" was completed in September of 1973. The printed copies of the study were sent to the Secretary of State and a few copies were kept at the Federation for office use.

It is now our pleasure to announce that Volume Two entitled "Aboriginal Rights of the Metis" has been completed and copies will be forwarded to the Secretary of State by the middle of May, and a few copies will also be in the MMF office for consultation.

Volume three will be completed later this year.

In volume two "The Aboriginal Rights", our endeavour has been to prove that the Metis had such a right.

An aboriginal right is by definition what belongs to a country and its inhabitants from the most primitive time known. The Metis inherited this right from their Indian ancestry.

As descendants of Indian mothers, the Metis claimed, and had their claim accepted in custom and statute, as having an aboriginal claim to the land.

A third claim advanced by Metis people has been, and still is, the right to use the natural products of the land. This is an account of how the Metis people acquired aboriginal rights through a style of life developed and established without restraint for more than half a century in a territory larger than most European countries, consisting of what is today the Western Provinces and a portion of the Northern States of the U.S.A.

The consistency of the Metis life style is explained by quoting historical documents and reports of explorers, traders and missionaries. This could be called the social development of the Metis aboriginal right, as well as the legal aspect of such a right through precedence, which is an accepted British law.

Our endeavour has been to describe the life style of the Metis in accordance with the times, and the changes that occurred as the years passed. We also intended to show how the erosion of the life style of Metis people, through laws and regulations had been drafted by persons with a greater knowledge and respect of the soul of the Metis.

After explaining the aboriginal rights of the Metis in regard to hunting, trapping, fishing, collecting wild rice, seneca root, and other natural products of the land, it has been our endeavour to show how the Metis are entitled to those rights as people of Native ancestry, having participated in the Native culture by integration into Indian tribes of the North West of America.

This integration to an established Native system is in opposition to all other systems forced upon nations by conquest. Integration is in fact the only acceptable criterion for people to enter occupied land. To accept other criteria would mean that no people anywhere on earth have aboriginal rights and that occupation by force or trickery is acceptable.

The concept of land for the Natives is quite different to that of the white people. Land for the Natives has a mystical quality; it is a communal ownership that is there for a person's use and for future generations. While the land and its resources are at their disposal, no one has the permission to destroy it by misusing it, thus annihilating its benefits for the future.

Aboriginal title is both a moral concept and a legal right to land.

Legal right to the land could be extinguished (a) by treaty of (b) by conquest in a just war or (c) by a competent legislative body.

(a) Legal right by treaty can only be obtained when the people involved are completely free from all outside inducement or pressure. The "Amerindians" who were capable of signing for their tribes were not free to do so because of the



Researcher Pelletier

pressure put upon them by the whites (eg. pressures such as the supply of guns, etc.)

(b) Legal right by conquest in a just war. This would mean that the "Amerindians" would be the ones who would have tried to subdue the Europeans by conquest, while it is the opposite that occurred.

(c) By a competent legislative body. This body would be composed only of a Council of Natives, therefore eliminating all Europeans.

The Metis nation, unlike the Indians, did not sign treaties with Canada, although they had been living in the country long before its cession to Canada.

The land allotted to Metis children by the Manitoba Act of July 15, 1870 did not constitute a Treaty, but was rather an acknowledgement of the Rights of the Metis nation to the land.

Rights to the land also implies all other rights to natural resources, and aboriginal acquisitions.

The natural resources of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were retained by the Federal Government when these provinces were created. In 1930, through agreements the land and natural resources were transferred to the provinces. They came into force by Imperial legislation and formed part of the Constitution of Canada.

The agreements contain no definition of the term "Indians". Therefore, it can be argued that the Metis, through their Indian ancestry come under this agreement. The argument is indisputable in law.

To recognize aboriginal rights for the Metis will allow them to assume their responsibility to their dependants and shed a whole paternalistic system.

A recognition of aboriginal rights is a matter of justice to the people who occupied a territory before the arrival of the white man. The Metis, a result of the union of Indian and European, are also heirs to aboriginal rights. To insist that these rights be recognized is a matter of justice towards which all Canadians should strive.

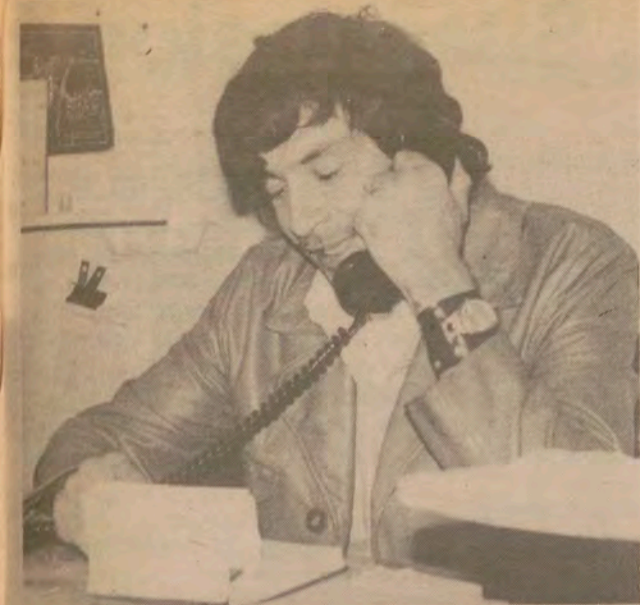
EDITOR REQUIRED

The New Nation requires Editor with experience in the following:

- (1) To establish an independent Native newspaper.
- (2) Must be able to communicate with the Native Community and have knowledge of Native people.

SALARY: Comensurate with experience. Apply in writing giving full particulars to:

Mr. Celestin Guiboche
Program Co-ordinator
Indian/Metis Friendship Centre
590 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1C9



Human Rights Officer Anderson

Human Rights Office Opens

Northern Manitoba has been selected as the first region to have a regional office of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission.

At a special ceremony Thursday at The Pas - headquarters of the new regional office - Attorney General Howard Pawley formally presented the office keys to Garry Anderson. Mr. Anderson who becomes the first Human Rights Officer to be stationed north of the 53rd parallel, will be making extensive field trips to other northern Manitoba points.

Many of our readers may remember Gary, since he was previously employed as Co-ordinator of the Youth Education Counsellors Program at the Thompson Regional Office. Should anyone in the Northern areas have a problem relating to Human Rights, Gary can be contact at the following address:

Room 21 Provincial Building
The Pas, Manitoba
Tel 623-6411
Ext. 270
271

DEPARTMENT HEAD (NATIVE STUDIES)

The University of Manitoba is pleased to announce that it has recently received permission to establish a Department of Native Studies within the Faculty of Arts, and is now seeking applications and nominations for the position of Head of that Department.

It is planned that the Department would offer a major and minor in Native Studies, which programs would include some courses offered by other departments, and eventually a minor in Native Languages. The Head's responsibilities would include teaching courses, administering the Department, and developing programs within it.

It is desirable that candidates for the position have had considerable involvement in the Indian, Metis, or Eskimo cultural heritage of North America, as well as having extensive knowledge of the social, economic, and political situations of Native People in Canadian society.

Rank and salary would be commensurate with qualifications and experience.

The effective date of the appointment would be September 1, 1974, or - if necessary - July 1, 1975.

Deadline for receipt of applications and nominations: May 31, 1974.

Please address all correspondence to the Chairman of the Headship Selection Committee:

D.J. McCarthy, Dean
Faculty of Arts
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Manitoba

INSTRUCTOR

To help plan the groundwork and teach a course in ORAL OJIBWAY. Appointment effective 1 July, 1974. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Apply in writing with resume to:

Professor Walter Currie,
Chairman,
Department of Native Studies,
Trent University,
Peterborough, Ontario.
K9J 7B8

The Controversial Issue Of Suspension

At a M.M.F. Board of Directors Meeting on April 2, 1974, the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Walter Menard that Connie Eyolfson and Angus Spence be suspended from active participation in the Manitoba Metis Federation effective this date (April 2, 1974) pending an investigation and hearing into recent activities declared by this Board to be gravely detrimental to the Manitoba Metis Federation.

Seconded - Art Dame

Motion Carried - (12 to 6 by secret ballot).

This issue became a much-publicized matter in the news media throughout the province. Subsequent to the resolution, Ms. Eyolfson has sought a court order before the Court of Queen's Bench to annul the controversial ruling by the Board.

It should be noted that the Constitution of the M.M.F. does not provide for suspension, but Article XII provides for expulsion, as follows:

If the Board of Directors considers that any officer, affiliated body, or other member has conducted himself/herself in a manner gravely detrimental to the interests or reputation of the Federation, it may, by a resolution for which at least three-quarters of the members of the Board actually present at the meeting shall vote, and remove him/her from office or membership provided that any such officer, or affiliated body, or member is first advised in writing at least fourteen days prior to the meeting of the Board of Directors with a concise statement of grounds for his dismissal and shall be entitled at that meeting to make a statement in explanation and defense of his conduct.

The basic issue seems to have been whether suspension and expulsion mean the same thing, and if they do, did the Board of Directors legally suspend (or expel) these two individuals? By definition, expulsion suggests a permanent dismissal, whereas suspension denotes a temporary dismissal. The latter, as mentioned before, is not provided for or defined in the M.M.F. Constitution. So the basic issue seems to have been whether the Board of Directors can introduce new terms to enforce certain action or must it abide to the terms defined by the Constitution?

The M.M.F. NEWS HAD THE RECENT OPPORTUNITY OF INTERVIEWING THE TWO "VICTIMS" OF SUSPENSION AND THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE:

M.M.F. News:

What was your initial reaction to the resolution regarding your suspension?

Eyolfson:

I'll see you guys in court!

Spence:

I wasn't particularly astounded after what happened during my holidays when some of the Board of Directors attempted to expel me and to forcefully take over the Head Office before my term of office was terminated, but I do consider that action as absolutely ridiculous.

M.M.F. News:

Why?

Spence:

Because I feel I had served the M.M.F. quite well during my four years in office. This was demonstrated at the Annual Conference when the title of Honorary President was bestowed upon me by the General Assembly. Now I am supposedly suspended from the same organization which declared me to be its Honorary President. Furthermore, the terms of the resolution are very vague and I'm curious to find out what we did that was so detrimental. It will be most interesting to find out what comes out of the hearing. It seems rather funny that we have been declared guilty even before there has been an investigation about our "guilt." To date, we still haven't been given any reasons for being suspended. Frankly, I've never taken this suspension seriously because I definitely consider it improper and illegal.

M.M.F. News:

If you haven't been given any reasons for being suspended (other than "gravely detrimental activities") what do you suspect were the reasons for your suspension?

Spence:

There are probably 2 basic reasons: 1.) My appointment of Connie Eyolfson as Acting President during my vacation in March. However, it was within my jurisdiction to appoint Connie Eyolfson



Eyolfson

as Acting President instead of someone else. I chose not to appoint the President-elect (Mr. Guiboche) because of the financial situation of the M.M.F. at the time. It would have meant an extra person on payroll whereas Ms. Eyolfson was already on payroll as Vice-President of the Southeast Region. Furthermore, the Board of Directors set a precedent at a meeting on May 6, 1973 by recognizing Connie Eyolfson as Senior Vice-President and appointing her Acting President during my leave of absence. 2.) As a result of resolutions at a Dauphin Regional Committee meeting in November of 1973 and at the Annual Conference in Rivers, I was authorized to order an investigation of the travel claims of Vice-Presidents. Therefore, I wrote letters to the six Vice-Presidents requesting that their travel claims be presented to their Regional Committees and all but two chose to ignore this request. The two Regions who responded were Interlake and Southeast.

Eyolfson:

They've mentioned a number of things but nothing seems "detrimental" except to some people's egos.

M.M.F. News:

What are your ideas regarding suspension and expulsion?

Spence:

It is a matter of semantics. Suspension suggests a temporary dismissal whereas expulsion suggests a permanent dismissal. Suspension is an unconstitutional action since it is not provided for or defined by our Constitution. Only expulsion is defined in Article XII and a notice of 14 days is required. I have never been specifically told why I've been suspended and no one has given us any clue.

Eyolfson:

The Board used suspension because they knew expulsion wouldn't work: they tried it at a meeting on March 3rd when they attempted to expel Angus at an illegal meeting where there was no quorum. Since they knew expulsion wouldn't work, they had to cool their heels for a month. They didn't provide us with a notice of dismissal (expulsion) because we would have been able to respond. So suspension without reason has prevented us from responding.

M.M.F. News:

What outcome would you like to see arise out of this whole situation?

Eyolfson:

I'd like to see an investigation into travel claims (preferably by the R.C.M.P.) and also other areas of management such as the Housing Repair Program. I'd like to see the M.M.F. being capable of cleaning house and getting rid of its "dead wood"; and when we show the general public that we're capable of doing these things, I feel the M.M.F. would stand head and shoulders above other Native organizations. We don't want any part of mismanagement of funds or anyone "ripping off" the M.M.F.

Spence:

I would like to see the Federation with more involvement and communication at the community

level -- to let them know what's going on. If my requests to set up Regional Financial Committees had been adopted, whereby the Vice-Presidents' expense claims would be available to the Chairmen of all Locals and approved by said Regional Financial Committees, and had my requests to the Vice-Presidents regarding this matter been heeded, this issue would not have arisen. My next question is why were some of the Vice-Presidents so reluctant to submit their travel claims? Did they have something to hide? The people at the Local level should be making the decisions.

M.M.F. News:

What is the exact nature of the legal case at present?

Eyolfson:

We're asking for a court order to annul the Board's resolution which suspended Angus Spence and myself. I am NOT suing the Federation.

M.M.F. News:

If the resolution is annulled through this court order, what would result?

Eyolfson:

We carry on as before. The important point in all this is to show the members at the Local level that the Board of Directors is not necessarily the ultimate authority. Just because the Board passes a resolution isn't necessarily Law.

Spence:

It has given the Board of Directors much negative publicity in the eyes of the public through the media and upon its own request.

M.M.F. News:

What happens if the resolution is not annulled?

Eyolfson:

We simply proceed with an expulsion hearing.

Spence:

We have to be given reasons for our suspension. This requires a hearing before the Board where we would be told why we were suspended.

M.M.F. News:

Do you think your suspension was basically a personal action?

Eyolfson:

Yes. They're simply trying to stop us from talking. If the media is the only way we can get through to the Metis people, they felt that suspension would prevent us from telling the Metis people what's going on. When the Metis people are informed, there could be some changes on the Board.

Spence:

There have already been some Board changes in some Regions (eg. Southwest). I don't think our suspension was personal as much as it was a power struggle among some of our salaried Vice-Presidents who have altogether too much political power over their Board Members. Vice-Presidents should not be on the Board of Directors since they are salaried; this would be in accordance with the recommendations outlined by the Department of the Secretary of State at our last Annual Conference. I made certain recommendations in a letter to the Interlake Region as suggestions which could be applicable to all Regions. Vice-Presidents are in a very comfortable position now since they have control of the bulk of M.M.F. funds.

Editor's Note:

For the benefit of our readers, Mr. Spence has requested that the M.M.F. News publish his "Interlake Letter" which reads as follows:

To: Chairman, Vice Chairman and Sec-Treasurers of Interlake Locals.

In a few days you shall meet to elect another Vice-President for the Interlake Region.

This is an important step and as your President I believe it is my duty to speak out on this matter.

For a long time now, I have been very disappointed in the work that has been done in the Regions by the Vice-Presidents.

I don't wish to be too critical, nor do I want to single out this or that individual for criticism, because in large measure the Vice-Presidents are not entirely responsible for the lack of results and achievements within the Regions. Therefore, I wish to speak generally about this situation.

The main role of a Vice-President is that of an administrator. Why?

- BECAUSE HE MUST PLAN PROGRAMS FOR HIS REGION AND HIS LOCALS
- he must be able to handle business correspondence
- he must understand finance and budgets and to know how to administer the Regional funds

(Continued on Page 7)

Issue Of Suspension

(Continued from Page 6)

- d) he must be able to help the Locals with all their major problems. Very often this requires writing letters and sometimes public speaking. In any case the Vice-President should meet with each one of his Locals and discuss how they can benefit from the LIP and PEP projects. Once the Locals have decided on a project the Vice-President should be able to write up the application to government. That is his responsibility -- he cannot expect the Local to do this. There is no reason why the majority of our Locals cannot have a project.
- 3) the Vice-President must know a good deal about office administration and be prepared to handle an office efficiently.
- f) the Vice-President should be able to carry out a population study of all Metis people within the Regions. The Head Office has asked that this be done.
- g) the Vice-President should be knowledgeable enough that he can meet and talk effectively with senior government officials.
- h) the Vice-President must be able to conduct meetings effectively and know a lot about the rules and orders of meetings.
- i) the Vice-President must know the housing needs of not only the communities, but of all the Metis families in his Region, and he should help families who have special housing problems.
- j) the Vice-President must study the economic and human potential of all the Region to see where it is possible to build up on industry or business or ranching or anything at all for that matter that includes creating jobs and then he should write up these projects or business opportunities for government funding under special ARDA. Incidentally, we expected that Special ARDA will be changed in the near future so that it will become a more meaningful program.

This really means that the Vice-President must be first of all an administrator and a self-starter who can do these things on his own.

The Board of Directors recognized this important work that had to be done and decided to pay the Vice-Presidents \$10,000 a year plus \$600 a month for travel expenses.

This money paid to the Vice-President represents a major slice of the M.M.F. funds, so that we must make good use of it. But is it possible to elect people to do a difficult job like this. Some of our Directors say no -- it is no more practical to do this than to elect our dentists, doctors and engineers.

Locals and individuals are continually reporting and complaining that they never see their Vice-President and he rarely does anything if ever, for them. But in fairness to the Vice-President, perhaps we are asking them to do a job which they are really not trained to do.

When I talked about this in the Southwest Region a couple weeks ago, I said then that the Vice-Presidents were not paid to visit. They should do that on their own time and at their own expense. It is not enough to drop in to the communities and have coffee and have a talk.

There are many things that can and must be done for the Locals as I have pointed out.

In the past the Vice-Presidents did not really understand their role and what they should be doing. The organization stage of the M.M.F. is finished. We have organized 102 Locals and that is about as far as we can go. The community development phase is now finished and we must now get resources and results.

As your President, I am responsible for the administration of the M.M.F. That also means I must get as much mileage out of every dollar that we get.

Looking back at what has happened, I have come to the conclusion that the only way that a really effective job will be done is to have the Board of Directors hire (or appoint is another word) a Regional administrator or Regional Director who will be capable of handling this type of work. That means we should have to advertise for these positions and the Board hopefully would pick the most suitable Metis candidates. There are many capable Metis people in the civil service today who would come to our organization if they were paid a good salary. \$10,000 a year plus \$600 a month travel expense seems like a good salary to me.

Now what would happen to the Vice-Presidents? There have been a number of suggestions. The following have been proposed:

- do away with the Vice-Presidents position and elect three Board of Directors from each Region.
- keep the Vice-President but not on salary, except for \$300 per month allowance. But what would the Vice-President do in this case, is not clear.
- Establish a Regional Council consisting of 5 or 6 members from the Regional Board of Directors and have the Regional Director work with this Council.

There are probably other suggestions and you may have some.

We are at a cross-roads. I believe that it is very important that we resolve this problem.

I am asking the Interlake people to discuss this proposal very sincerely and seriously at their next Regional meeting.

True, the Constitution states that each Region elects a Vice-President, but that does not mean that must be done now, today.

You may choose to hire a Regional Director. In that event, I would ask that this position be advertised right across the province and we would seek out the best man for the job.

On the other hand, you may decide to keep a Vice-President on salary.

That will be your decision, but don't be bullied or rushed into a decision.

The Head Office cannot be the scapegoat forever for the frustrations of the Locals and of the people.

As your President, I ask that you do this for your sake -- I shall respect your decision.

J. Angus Spence



Spence

Eyolfson:

I feel if the Board of Directors deliberately by resolution puts our organization in a deficit situation, we shouldn't expect the government to drop a plum in our hand to cover this deficit. We should work closely with both levels of government but it would be irresponsible for the government to cover the deficit that the Board of Directors deliberately put themselves into.

M.M.F. News:

What are your ideas concerning the President's opinion that there is no need for an investigation?

Eyolfson:

When the President ran unsuccessfully for the Presidency 2 years ago, by his own admission he stayed out of the Federation for two years following that. Meanwhile, Angus Spence and myself were on the scene and involved totally. We are aware of what has been taking place and we're aware of the internal problems of the M.M.F. The President is unaware of a lot of the facts and doesn't even want to hear about them. It's the same situation here as between the Provincial Government and its contract employees.

M.M.F.'S SECOND ANNUAL METIS DAYS

The Metis Days Committee is in the process of planning for Metis Days '74. The second annual cultural event will be held at Winnipegosis Beach on July 12, 13, and 14. The activities being planned for Metis Days will include fiddling and jigging contests, horse racing, and trap shooting competition, and various other attractions. A feature attraction will be the crowning of Miss Metis. Each Region is requested to select a candidate of their choice to enter the Miss Metis Pageant. For further information and details, please contact:

Maureen Lynn
Camperville, Manitoba
R0L 0J0
Telephone: 524-2482

George Brown
Winnipegosis, Manitoba
R0L 2G0
Telephone: 656-4536

Northern Home Economics

Program To Be Offered

OBJECTIVES:

- Provide some form of Home Economics service to all Northern residents. (As is now done in the south).
- By training Northerners as Home Advisors, so as not to make the people living here felt left out of Northern modernization.
- To have, in the first year of operation, 18 para-professional "Home Advisors", to **return to their Home communities** and carry out the Northern Home Economics Program.

ASPECTS OF HOME ECONOMICS PROGRAM:

When talking about Northern Development and Northern Manpower, Home Economics plays a big part. Home Economics is a **Pre-Employment Program**, (working with families who are going to move, in order to take a job). It has 3 aspects to it:

- Men going away to take a job, or training. The idea would be for Home Advisors to work with families before move is made.
- More Women are working today than ever before; some are even working in mines. So that Northern women would be able to handle the changes involved, Home Advisors would help them learn new skills.
- The third aspect is most probably the most important. It deals with the children of the community. Hopefully, the Home Advisor will be able to help teach children to stand on their own two feet so that they will not be as dependant on a counsellor when it comes time to look for a job.

For the first time, there will be money for about 15 to 18 communities. Hopefully, if more money is available, the program will be expanded in 1975.

METHOD:

18 persons will be trained by New Carreers over 2 years. After training they will be hired by Northern Manpower Corps.

Pay:

- Bursary schedule for 6 mos.
- After 6 mos. 75% of \$8,100.00/year.
- After 12 mos. 80% of \$8,100.00/year.
- After 18 mos. 85% of \$8,100.00/year.

TRAINING RESPONSIBILITY:

- N.M.C. will manage program, work assignment and checking up on trainees' work.
- New Carreers** will deliver the courses. This training will include studies at The Pas, Flin, Flon, Thompson for short periods.

If possible, on-site training will be provided in smaller communities. As trainees become more skilled, they will take on more responsibility in the second half of the two years. This education will include:

- Orientation** - introduction to the course.
- Helping relationship** - Learning ability to communicate, establishing relationships, use tape recorder and V.T.R. equipment.
- Home Management** - Learn all aspects of good home management.
- Nutrition** - Planning adequate daily food intake, ways to teach nutrition.
- Food Preparation** - Cooking, food preservation, gardening, buying.
- Money managing.**
- Community Development** - How a community changes, and what resources are available to a community.
- Teaching techniques** - How to set up and teach groups of children and adults so that it will be interesting to the student.
- Child development** - Care and discipline of children, teaching them about what's going on around them, day care for working mothers.

TIMING AND LENGTH OF PROJECT:

The first training course will start June 10th so that meetings, and selection of trainees all have to be done before then. The training lasts for two years and after that the home advisor will work for the Northern Manpower Corps.

For further information regarding this new program, please contact:

Ms. Connie Pringle
Box 2698
The Pas, Manitoba
Tel: 623-6411
Extension 219

NEW LOCALS

The MMF News wishes to welcome four new locals that have been recently organized in the Southwest Region:

- Gladstone: Chairman George Roulette
- Langruth: Chairman, Ed Kubb
- Kelwood (Burrows Trail): Chairman, Doug Henton
- Whitewater: Chairman, Frank Goodon



Metis & Non-Status

A Metis and Non-Status Women's Conference in Dauphin, Manitoba on April 26-27 provided the opportunity for some 64 women from across Manitoba to express their views regarding their role in contemporary society and provided access to information on various agencies ranging from alcoholism and drug abuse to education, family planning and the law. Another informative aspect of the Conference was out-of-province representation; Bertha Clarke, President of the Nation Native Women's Association and of the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society and Nora Thibodeau of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association presented an insight into Native Women's Organizations in their respective provinces.

Hosted by the Manitoba Métis Women's Association whose President is Rita Guiboche from Camperville, this was the first occasion whereby Native women in Manitoba convened to discuss organization as a priority. Ms. Guiboche reported that the objective of the Conference was to emphasize the need for organization and, judging by the results, she felt that a lot had been achieved, considering that this was the first time such a Conference had been held.



M.W.A. President Rita Guiboche.

Speaking on the background of the Association, Ms. Guiboche noted that it had been established since April of 1972 but that it had been basically regional in scope, with Locals formed in communities within the Dauphin Region. New Locals have also recently been organized in Thompson, Ste. Lazare, and Winnipeg. Since its inception, she stated that the Association has drawn up the following list of objectives:

1. To organize Metis women in each community where Metis women exist.
2. To look into ways of raising funds to promote programs that will assist Metis women in the fields of child-care, health education, adult education, and welfare.

At present, the Association has no operation funds as such except for financial support from its Locals which conduct such fund-raising activities as bingos, raffles, record hops, rummage sales, cribbage tournaments, etc.

The Association has also been involved in working towards improving liaison and communication with the various social agencies (eg. the Department of Health and Social Development).

Recently, the Association received a grant of \$19,972 through the Provincial Head Office of the M.M.F. from the National Department of Health and Welfare to administer a Family Planning Project jointly with the Dauphin Regional Office of the M.M.F. This project will serve the three Metis communities of Camperville, Duck Bay, and Spur. Under the direction of Leona Chartrand of Camperville, the Project is presently under way with its project members having recently completed an orientation workshop in Winnipeg.

3. To look into ways of having Metis people on school boards and having Metis counsellors at each school attended by Metis children.

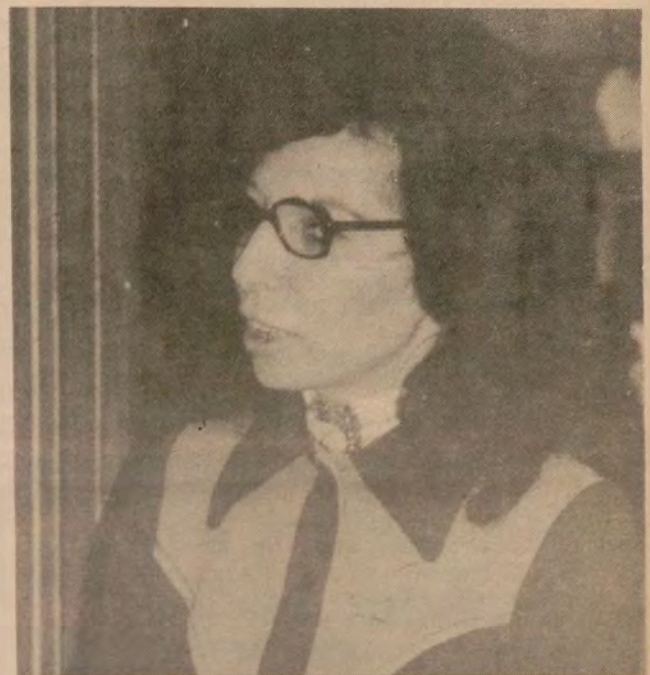
In 1973, the Camperville Local of the Association conducted an education service funded by the Local Initiatives Program. This program was entitled MESS (Metis Education School Service) and it employed 13 women whose function was to participate with the teachers and students to promote better parental-teacher involvement. The women worked as "school aides", providing individual help as well as group involvement and they assisted the teachers in putting across necessary concepts in school work if needed.

4. To make us aware of the potential for leadership of our Metis women of Manitoba.
5. To develop a greater understanding of our governmental structure at both Federal and Provincial level.
6. To help people understand their problems about alcohol and drugs. Also to counsel alcoholics.
7. To counsel and help unwed mothers.
8. To develop workshops - Eg. sewing clubs, native crafts, cooking classes, laundering, home repairs, first aid, etc.
9. To compile a list of available audio-visual aides or agencies where these materials are available.
10. To look into ways of finding a place to keep Metis children by Metis people instead of having them adopted into other parts of the country.

As guest speaker, Bertha Clarke spoke on the organization of Native women in Alberta as well as her involvement at the National level. She mentioned that Native women in her province operated on a different basis than Manitoba since her organization represented both Status and Non-status (and Metis) women. It is to be noted that in Manitoba, status women have organized separately as the Manitoba Indian Women's Association. In discussing the role of her organization Ms. Clarke emphasized that its members work "as Native Mothers, interested in the home situation." Focussing on such aspects as foster care, housing youth involvement and fund-raising community projects, her organization has expanded with a membership of approximately 600 in 20 Chapters throughout Alberta, obviously establishing a leading example of the Native Women's Movement in Canada today. She went on to describe her involvement at the National level. In July of 1973, the National Native Women's Association was formed with the election of an executive (consisting of 7 members) in January of 1974. Additionally, a National Conference is scheduled for August 23, 24 and 25 of this year in Thunder Bay with representation from the 10 provinces. Priorities of discussion will be adoption of a Constitution and By-laws and executive elections. Ms. Clarke pointed out that the role of the National Native Women's Association will be to work closely with the two National Native Organizations, the National Indian Brotherhood (N.I.B.) and the Native Council of Canada (N.C.C.) rather than to adopt an outright political stand. She also stated that, as Native women have sat back for too long, "the more we can co-operate as Native people, the more we can get together as a united force to work together. We have to get our Native people involved at all levels." Ms. Clarke also informed the delegates about the declaration of 1975 as International Women's year, and emphasized the importance of effective participation for its planning by Native women as opposed to total planning by civil servants. She suggested involvement at the provincial level, informing the delegates that funds would be made available for a variety of special projects.



Guest Speaker Bertha Clarke



Saskatchewan Delegate Nora Thibodeau

Nora Thibodeau, speaking on the organization of Native Women in Saskatchewan, outlined its active involvement in the setting up of counselling and referral centres, day care and women's centres, and children's homes, working with inmates and youth and conducting leadership workshops throughout the province. A significant achievement will be the opening of a Halfway House for Native girls in Saskatoon on May 15. In discussing its objectives, she pointed out that it was aimed at "advancing the interests of Native women and to promote their interests through collective action." Organized since November of 1971, the Saskatchewan Native Women's Group has established Locals in 6 Saskatchewan communities. Among its priorities of concern are housing and foster care, having played an instrumental role in achieving equal remuneration for foster parents who are relatives of foster children.



Julia May emphasizing individuality, understanding, confidence, and trust.

The Conference agenda also included a roster of civil servants, and social agencies, each informing the delegates on the various programs and services that their respective agencies had to offer. These included programs on Home Economics in Northern Manitoba, sources of funding from the Department of the Secretary of State, Education, the Native Alcoholism Council, the Winnipeg Council for Self-Help Groups, the Department of Health and Social Development (Family Planning and Alcohol and Drug Programs). Grace Ross, a Board Member of the Metis Women's Association and Treasurer of the National Native Women's Group, presented an address on Native education. Through her experiences as a student, she outlined the difficulties encountered by Non-Status Native people in education.

Julia May, a Native counsellor at McKay Residential School in Dauphin and originally from the Pine Creek Reserve outlined some of her observations that have arose through her ex-

Women Express Concerns



perience with Native children. She spoke about the many problems encountered by Native students such as regular absenteeism, bad school experiences, punctuality, language, self-concept, adaptation, etc. She went on to emphasize that these problems stemmed from the home situation where more parental encouragement is required. She advised that each child should be allowed to develop his own individuality and that parents should take the time to understand and talk to their children, providing a source of confidence and trust. She concluded on a positive note, stating that more and more Native children are graduating from high school.



Lawyer Lynn Cook discussing Native Women and the Law

A particularly informative aspect of the Conference occurred on the Saturday morning's agenda when Lynn Cook, a young lawyer from The PAS, SPOKE ON "Native Women and the Law." Relating her professional experience in the north, she stated that it provided her exposure to only the negative aspects of Native people. She commented on the abominable housing conditions, education standards, and detention facilities of the north. Quoting statistics from a survey conducted on Native People and the Law, she reported that out of 289 criminal cases involving Native people, alcohol was the sole contributing factor, adding that Native people by nature are not violent. Ms. Cook proceeded with an explanation of the various relevant aspects of the law as they apply to women; Human Rights The Married Women's Property Act, the Law of Property Act, The Marriage Act, The Divorce Act of Canada, Custody, Wives and Children's Maintenance Act, Wills, Small Claims Court, and Legal Aid. An ensuing question-and-answer period provided the opportunity for delegates to obtain some free legal information.

The remainder of the Conference was devoted to a series of workshops, out of which some constructive resolutions arose. Workshops were conducted in the 4 subject areas of Family Planning, Education, Alcohol, and the Law. Some of the resulting resolutions that arose out of these workshops that were unanimously carried were:

- * Be it resolved that the Director of Education of the Manitoba Metis Federation and the Director of Pathfinders Program approach and request the Department of Manpower to make seats available at Assiniboine Community College for Metis students for the Social Counselling Course.
- * Be it resolved that funds be sought for education workshops for Metis people at the Local level.
- * Be it resolved that steps be taken to employ regional counsellors for Metis youth at all educational levels.
- * Whereas information regarding family planning and sex education is not available in our communities; and that the increasing numbers of child neglect cases; as well as the shyness of Native people in talking to white doctors.

Be it resolved that the M.L.A.'s as well as the Minister of Health and Social Development be approached for assistance in developing sex

education programs in each community and that the instructors be Native people.

- * Be it resolved that the Metis Women's Association put pressure on the Department of Education to implement legal education as part of the school curriculum at all levels.
- * Be it resolved that we support self-help groups in their endeavour that city welfare does not claim family allowance as an income.
- * Whereas a legal aid programme is going to be established in Dauphin

Be it resolved that a representative from this Region on the Manitoba Metis Federation Local Board or Manitoba Metis Women's Association be on the Citizens Advisory Committee for Legal Aid.

- * Whereas the problem seems to be the abuse of alcohol and solvents and other drugs, there is:
 - alcoholism and violent crimes due to alcoholism
 - child neglect due to heavy drinking and creates severe problems in most Native communities

Be it resolved that:

- 1.) There should be community workers to do follow-up and support the recovering alcoholic.
- 2.) Arrangements and transportation should be provided quickly for the persons who want to help themselves.
- 3.) The general public - meaning adults and school children in school - should be educated in alcoholism.
- 4.) Counsellors and other professional people should be educated on alcoholism.
- 5.) Detoxication and alcoholism programs include special consideration for Native people.
- 6.) Present government policy encourage Native staff on Native programs.

The social highlight of the Conference was a banquet and dance on Friday evening. President of the Manitoba Metis Federation, Ferdinand Guiboche, as guest speaker at the banquet, offered encouraging advice to the Metis Women's Association, while pointing out that it would initially be confronted with many obstacles and

growing pains and that examples would have to be taken from other organizations. He emphasized the necessity of local support at the community level and the importance of cultural identity. The banquet was followed by an enjoyable evening of dancing with music capably provided by the Leo Page Orchestra.

Judging from the exchange of information and ideas and the resolutions put forth, it would appear that the Metis and Non-status Native women of Manitoba have established a precedent in their organization. Their Conference, although perhaps somewhat lacking in more provincial representation, has provided the ground work for its immediate priorities. Included among its future plans is a Constitutional Conference and election of new officers in the fall of '74.



Conference Delegates participating in Education Workshop

Winnipeg Centre Project

The Winnipeg Centre Project is a teacher-education program that was formulated to give low-income inner-city residents the opportunity to become teachers. The project was designed by Brandon University and the Planning and Research Branch of the Manitoba government's Department of Colleges and Universities Affairs in co-operation with the Winnipeg School Division No. 1.

The residents of the core area, or inner-city, of Winnipeg include new immigrants, Canadian Indian and Metis families, welfare recipients, and many of the working poor. By involving inner-city residents as teacher-trainees, and eventually as fully certified teachers, a better awareness and understanding of the children's values of these residents would be achieved.

Students are selected on the basis of desire and apparent potential and allowed admittance on the basis of Mature Student Entry. The Manitoba Government pays monthly allowance to all students, as well as all costs directly related to their education such as tuition and books.

A series of general objectives was established by the planners of the Winnipeg Center Project. The following is only a few of their objectives:

- 1) To develop a teacher-education program that could take into account the special needs of all interested parties - students, teachers, and parents - within the inner-city of Winnipeg.
- 2) Trainees concentrate on gaining necessary skills to deal with these needs.
- 3) Trainees would also be chosen from the inner-city itself.
- 4) Winnipeg Center Project students are allowed three years to accomplish their 60 credit hours instead of the normal two years.
- 5) To allow the students to pursue academic studies relevant to their background experience as well as preparing them for the specific concerns they will have as teachers in the inner-city.
- 6) The trainees could be of assistance in forming a link between the school and the in-

ner-city community.

The project has been in operation since September 1972. Most of the students were parents and knowledge gained from their experience with their own children often proved a useful starting point in class discussion. The trainees also student teach each year of their program to gain experience. It is hoped that the trainees might provide some assistance to the classroom teacher, besides the normal help that a student might give.

The Winnipeg Center Project represents an attempt to come to terms with problems within the inner-city that revolve around education. Its main thrust is to concentrate upon practical solutions to these problems. It has been designed to work with community people around community concerns. It is hoped that valuable lessons are to be learned.

For further information please contact:

Ms. Maria Wacyk
Winnipeg Center Project
 c/o Aberdeen School
 450 Flora Avenue
 WINNIPEG, Manitoba
 R2W 2R8

APPLICATION DEADLINE MAY 27, 1974.

METIS WOMEN'S CREST CONTEST

The Metis Women's Association is accepting submissions for a design of a crest to be used as an emblem for their organization. A prize will be awarded to the best crest design. Please submit designs to:

Ms. Rita Guiboche, President
Metis Women's Association
 P.O. Box 10
 Camperville, Manitoba
 R0L 0J0

Following Article is an excerpt from a book entitled "Hey Are you Metis?", prepared by the information Metis Project in the Dauphin Region.

Who Are The Metis?

"Who are the 'metis'?
Where did they come from?
Are they a 'forgotten race'?
What is their future?

These questions are often asked and they can be answered, but first we must turn back to the very beginning. If the metis people today, question their identity, their culture and their future, they must first understand their past and how they originated. Canada is still a young country and the metis people, in a sense, are fortunate in that they are a relatively new race of people as compared to other peoples of the world. Through understanding their past history, metis people who at the present may feel discriminated against or see themselves as a forgotten race of people will be able to reconstruct the metis culture, regain their pride and find a meaningful future if they so desire.

It all started in the 17th century with the arrival of the first white settlers from Europe. This was the beginning of the metis people; the mating and mixing of blood between the white man the 'Indian' of Canada. Marriage between the white man and the native people occurred mainly in what is now western Canada. Here, the white man found an untold wealth of land and furs with which to make him rich, but without the assistance of the Indian people they would have perished in the wilderness. They quickly learned that in order to be successful in the fur trade, it could not be done without their involvement.

Marriage, whether it be legal or common-law, to an Indian squaw was a valuable "in" with the Indians who had great amounts of furs to trade. Having a squaw for a wife not only gave protection when the Indians were on the warpath, but she was also a good provider. She gathered food, prepared it, tanned hides, made clothing, pitched tents and repaired canoes besides keeping her husband warm at night. The European was not only unaccustomed in doing that sort of thing but was reluctant to do so.

Voyageurs and buffalo hunters were not the only ones who formed marital alliances with Indian women. It was well known to everyone that the men who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company were very much encouraged and at times forced, into a mixed marriage for the purpose of bettering the fur trade and also to learn the Indian languages.

A mixed marriage was just as important for the Indian. It not only gave prestige to the Indian family, having a daughter married to a white man, but it, too, was an "in" to the white man's source of goods. Here, also, marriage was encouraged and even pushed on daughters by their Indian fathers for these purposes.

The population of mixed Euro-Indians around the fur trading posts began to grow considerably and a new race of people was born. Most remained metis' by marrying among themselves, but not because they felt that they were set apart from other people because of the nationality. At that time the Metis did not think of themselves as having a national identity. It was not until they felt a threat to their existence that they began to see themselves as a group, for in the beginning, the metis lived in harmony with the white settlers of Lord Selkirk's Colony. They did not dislike the new settlers. They, in fact, gave food and shelter to the people to keep them from perishing during the first hard winters.

It was the North West Company who turned the metis people against the settlers. The North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company were bitter rivals over the fur trade and it was a fight to the bitter end. The North West Company, however, did not want the settlers interfering in any way and a plan was set to drive them out. This plan was to enlist the help of the metis, by playing on their emotions. It was easy to arouse the sensitive emotional metis, hinting of racial discrimination hinting the white people from the settlement felt they were superior to the metis'. They were told that because they were direct descendants of the Indians, they were the real owners of the land and the settlers had come to take it away from them. This brought fear to the metis and one of the things they feared the most was the loss of their freedom to live wherever they pleased. Up until this time the metis was able to move and live anywhere in the land; it was their way of life to share everything. They, in fact, lived by feast or famine. If hunting was good, everyone was well fed. If food was scarce, everyone went hungry. Who were these strangers portioning out land for themselves to keep permanently? Who were these strangers that told them they should not run the buffalo or make pemmican for exporting, or for that matter, strip bark from the trees to make roofs for their houses?

It was easy to stir up the metis and make them into a para-military force. Led and encouraged by a one Duncan Cameron, the metis began to harass the settlers night and day, demanding that they be compensated for the land that the white man had taken from them. It was Cameron who planted the seed in their minds; it was not their own.

The game of politics played by the North West Company using the metis people to further their own gain was won. The metis now hated the newcomers and wanted to drive them out of their land. The settlers, in turn, feared, began to hate the metis. Discrimination between the metis and the white man was born, all for the greed of man. One wonders what course history would have taken had there been no greed over land or furs in the beginning. Who was right and who was wrong? History is made and cannot be undone, but one can learn from it, if it is understood.

Today, many metis people claim they are a 'forgotten race', caught between the two societies, accepted neither by the Indian nor by the white. The Indian people accuse the metis people of denying their Indian descent and of living the white man's way. The white society simply regard all metis as 'Indians'.

What is their future? People who are of mixed blood, Indian and white, will have to decide whether or not they want to stand up and be counted among the races of the world, proud of their heritage and try to keep their culture from disappearing forever. Canada maintains many cultural backgrounds. The time has come for the 'metis culture' to awaken and realize their special place in Canadian society.

Let us not slip into non-existence. Let us be a proud people, aware of our peculiar status; strong and united, with one goal, one cause. Let us become known and remembered!"

Co-ordinator
 Information Metis Project



Cst. Lionel Morin is from Cumberland House, Sask. just west of The Pas, Man. He is one of several members of native origin serving as a regular uniformed member of the R.C.M. Police. After training in Regina, Sask., Cst. Morin was posted to the Province of British Columbia. He is shown on duty at Sub-Division Headquarters.

A Metis from North Eastern Saskatchewan, a member of the R.C.M.P., that's me, Lionel Franklin Morin.

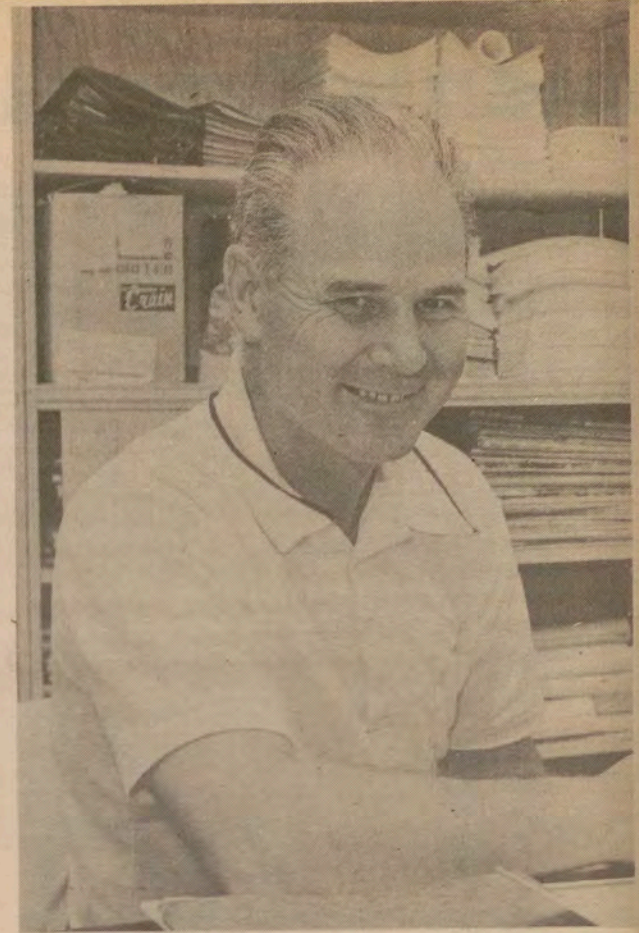
On the 19th July 1971 at Prince Albert Saskatchewan I became a member of this organization where one finds companionship from fellow members who are complete strangers and where teamwork is evident on a Canada wide basis. As a native there are no problems becoming a part of this team as long as you have the necessary motivation, which I must add, is required by each and every member.

Applications are accepted at any detachment, at no cost, and the members will assist you with the application as well as offer further information in general terms. Many procedures are followed by the Force prior to accepting new members, these being very time consuming. Upon acceptance and engagement you are sent to Regina, Saskatchewan for basic training, here to become a member of a troop consisting of 32 new members all with the idea of successfully completing the training program.

Upon graduation you are posted to police duties and here, as a native you may find yourself, with a slight advantage in so far as contacting and dealing with the general native population. This mostly pertains to the lack of language barriers as you can converse with them in their own language.

Common sense and good judgment are the main ingredients required to make a success as a Police Officer.

Any person interested in further information regarding a career within the R.C.M. Police is invited to contact their local Detachment.



Sealey

Sealey Vice-Chairman Of Police Commission

Attorney General Howard Pauley has announced the appointment of Professor Bruce Sealey, of the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Education as vice-chairman of the Manitoba Police Commission. He succeeds Max Mulder, who resigned earlier to take up the position of executive director of the commission.

Professor Sealey received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in history from the University of Manitoba in 1963. Four years later he obtained his Bachelor of Education degree from the same university, and, in 1971, his Master of Education degree.

Professor Sealey spent five years as a teacher with the Indian Affairs Branch and Special Schools Branch of the Manitoba Department of Education at Matheson Island, York Factory, Shamattawa, and Pukatawagan and 12 years as teacher, vice principal and principal with the St. Vital School Division Number 6.

Between 1966 and 1969 he served as consultant for the curriculum branch of the Manitoba Department of Education, specializing in history and cross cultural education.

He became an associate professor at the University of Manitoba in 1970.

Since 1971, Professor Sealey has served as education consultant with the Manitoba Metis Federation and has written a number of books and articles. Among his books are **Indians Without Tipis** (with V.J. Kirkness) published by Wm. Clare (Manitoba) Ltd. in 1973 and **The Metis** now in preparation with A.S. Lussier.

WINNIPEGOSIS OUTDOOR SOCIAL

WHERE? Winnipegosis Beach

WHEN? Sunday May 26th

Events: Canoe Rally
 Bingo
 Barbecue
 Ball games
 Children's Races
 Refreshments

Games of Chance

No Admission to the Gate

EVERYONE WELCOME

Sponsored by the Winnipegosis Metis Federation Local and the Winnipegosis Chamber of Commerce.

Historical Notes

- Bruce Sealey

Jerry Potts, born about 1840, was the son of a clerk of the American Fur Trade Company that operated throughout the western United States. His mother was Namo-pisi a member of the Blood Indians. When his parents were killed in Jerry's first year, the orphan was raised by two opposite types of persons. For the first five years Jerry was with Alexander Harvey, one of the most vicious bad men of the Upper Missouri. When his murders became too repulsive even for the frontier he abandoned Jerry and fled the country one jump ahead of vigilante groups. The abandoned boy was adopted by Andrew Dawson, a gentle trader of the area. From him Jerry learned English, several Indian languages, the fur trade and allied skills for the frontier as well as becoming literate. As a young man in his teens Potts rejoined his mother's people and drifted around the western United States and Rupert's Land where his reputation as a great drinker of whiskey was equal to a rapidly growing fame as an Indian warrior. The Blackfoot honored him as one of the greatest warriors of their tribes. One time, captured by seven members of the Crow Indians, he was taken to their camp. Knowing the Crow language, but not letting his captors become aware of it, Jerry overheard them planning to shoot him in the back. At the warning click of the rifle Potts threw himself from his saddle, grabbed a gun and shot four of his captors before they could either attack him or flee. Jerry kindly let the remaining three escape his deadly aim.

On occasion he fought numbers of Sioux warriors and always escaped by doing the unexpected. When chased by two hundred Sioux the intrepid Potts and his two companions stopped, turned their horses and charged the Sioux. So surprised were the Indians that they forgot to shoot and Potts and his companions rode through their lines unarmed.

George Starr, another Metis, was a great friend of Jerry. After a bout of heavy drinking Jerry and George would put on a performance for spectators. They trimmed each others moustaches - by shooting their revolvers at each other from a distance of seventy-five feet. The Indians believed that they had supernatural powers but Potts credited it to good shooting.

Potts had a number of wives, often at the same time, and always maintained that a man needed several women but that if fighting was to be avoided a man should marry sisters. Certainly his most successful marriage was that involving the two daughters of a Peigan chief.

From 1868 to 1874 Potts worked for the whiskey pedlars who were trading with the Indians. It was during this period that he participated in one of the famous battles that occurred between the Blackfoot and the allied Cree and Assiniboines.

On October 24, 1870, a group of eight hundred Cree and Assiniboine crept up on a Blood Camp at the Belly River in Alberta and attacked late in the evening. The Bloods, although losing a few men in the initial burst of firing, put up a good defense. Sending for help during the darkness to a nearby camp of Peigans of whose presence the Cree and Assiniboines were unaware, the Bloods dug themselves in and waited out the night. When the battle began again in the morning the hard pressed Bloods were reinforced by the Peigans who had with them Jerry Potts and George Starr.

The Cree and Assiniboines retreated to escape the blistering fire of the repeating rifles the reinforcements possessed. Retreating across the prairies the Cree and Assiniboines made a last stand in a coulee on the edge of the Oldman River near the present city of Lethbridge. Potts, being placed in charge, so placed some sharpshooters on a nearby hill that the enemy could not withstand the barrage. At the right psychological moment Potts lead a cavalry charge and the demoralized Cree and Assiniboines fled. In attempting to cross the Oldman River the battle came to resemble the butchery of a buffalo hunt. Potts later remarked in an interview, twenty years later, with the Lethbridge News, that "You could shoot with your eyes shut and kill a Cree."

Of those who successfully crossed the river, safety still escaped them for the Blackfoot followed and continued shooting. The final count was forty Peigans and Bloods dead and over three hundred Cree and Assiniboine killed with countless wounded.

It was battles like this, coupled with the demoralizing traffic in liquor that brought about the government's determination to establish law and order in the West and the subsequent formation of the Royal North West Mounted Police. Perhaps Jerry Potts had become sickened by the senseless slaughter for in 1874, at age thirty-seven, he eagerly accepted a job as scout and interpreter for the Royal North West Mounted



Jerry Potts

Courtesy of Glenbow - Alberta Institute

Police. As their Chief scout he led them to their first great exploits in the West. His first task was, to guide them on an attack of the whiskey traders at Fort Whoop-Up.

"He won the confidence of all ranks the first day out and when morning came he rode boldly in front of the advance guard. It was noon when the party reached Milk River and found him sitting near a fat buffalo cow which he had killed and dressed for the use of the force. To those new to such life he appeared to know everything."

It was Potts who was assigned to travel from tribe to tribe explaining why the Mounted Police were in the country and it was he who brought all the major chiefs to meet Colonel McLeod. It was Potts who instructed McLeod in Indian etiquette so that pipe-smoking, praying, sitting around a camp fire and shaking hands were done correctly and with a dignity that indicated to the Indians that the Mounted Police were men who respected the Indian and his culture. It was Potts who led Police detachments to safety when they were caught out on the prairies during howling blizzards. It was Potts who interpreted for the Canadian Government when treaty eight was negotiated. It was also Potts, a man of few words, who was Colonel McLeod's interpreter. Once a group of starving Indians came to McLeod and the chief spoke at length and with fervent eloquence. The practical Jerry interpreted the long speech by turning to McLeod and saying, "He wants grub." When several important chiefs came to McLeod bearing gifts, which they presented only after an hour of speeches, Potts summed up the entire speech for McLeod by the brief interpretation, "Dey damn glad you're here." Jerry did not indulge in idle conversation. Once when leading a detachment of Mounties through the rolling foothills of Alberta, the weary greenhorns from the East wondered if the hills would ever end. The sargeant in charge rode up to Potts who was guiding them and asked hopefully, "What do you think is over the next hill?" Jerry glanced at him rather disdainfully and said, "Another hill," and spurred his horse away from the sargeant and

such frivolous conversation.

It was also Potts, still a heavy drinker, who guided the police to a whiskey trader, helped to arrest him and then rode in the cart containing the impounded whiskey while on the long trip back to fort McLeod. Upon arrival the embarrassed Mounties had to release the prisoners for they discovered the cart held an unconscious Jerry, who had drunk all the evidence. His virtues outnumbered his sins, however, and Colonel Steele wrote:

"He was the man who had trained the best scouts in the force and, in the earlier days when the prairie was a trackless waste, there were few trips or expeditions of importance that were not guided by him or the men he had taught in the craft of the plains. As scout and guide I have never met his equal; had none in either the Northwest or the States to the south.....Pott's influence with the Blackfoot tribes was such that his presence on many occasions prevented bloodshed."

At Jerry Potts' death in 1896 he was buried with full military honors by the Royal North West Mounted Police. Only in the histories and stories of the Mounted Police has this Metis been suitably honoured. Most Canadian people, including the Metis, unfortunately have never heard of him.

York Boat Days August 7-10, 1974

On the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August a special event will occur in the community of Norway House. It will be the first annual "York Boat Days".

Significance of this cultural event being named "York Boat Days" is historical; Norway House was one of the posts that the "Voyageur" brought and received freight goods in the early 19th century.

The purpose of the Norway House York Boat Days is to provide the community with recreational activities; to create a general awareness of the historic, social, economic and political significance of Norway House as a community of Manitoba; to attract and publicize Norway House as a significant tourist region; etc.

Some of the events that might be taking place are: yorke boat race; canoe and skill races and track and field events. One of the major attractions will be the crowning of Miss York Boat.

Furthermore, many people will be invited to the event, including the Premier and Cabinet Members, Lt. Governor of Manitoba and all regional Native communities.

The above is a very brief outline of what the committee is in the process of planning for what should be an enjoyable four days.

The MMF News will keep its readers informed to current developments regarding this event.

For further information regarding York Boat Days, please contact:

Mr. Ken Albert
Box 218
Norway House, Manitoba
RoB 1B0
Tel: 359-6202
359-6596
359-6693

A.I.M.E. CONFERENCE JUNE 3-4

The Association for Indian-Metis Education's Second Annual Conference will be held in Winnipeg at the Balmoral Hotel on June 3 and 4. The theme of the two-day Conference is the Development of Native Education in Manitoba. Guest speakers will include representatives from provincial Native Organizations, the Departments of Indian Affairs and Education, and the Manitoba Teachers' Society.

Delegates will also have the opportunity of attending a series of informative seminars and panel discussions dealing with specific topics of Native education in Manitoba.

For further information and registration details, please contact:

Ms. Doris Burns
c/o The Manitoba Teachers' Society
191 Harcourt Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3J 3H2

Native Housing Policy Address

Delivered By The Hon. Ron Basford

March 7, 1974

First let me welcome you to this meeting and thank you for responding on such a short notice to my invitation to come and talk about the housing policy.

We have come to the end of almost three years of consultations between the Native Council of Canada, the Provincial Associations and Metis and Non-Status Indians, the Provincial Governments, several Federal Departments and the Federal Cabinet.

During that time the bad housing conditions of your people have become better known. This has led all parties involved in those consultations to a more realistic appraisal of the solutions possible, some of which I will be presenting to you today.

First, let me recall your own conclusions presented to me in a brief read in this very room on September 12th. In it, you asked for improvements in the Winter Warmth Program. You requested the CMHC continue to fund non-profit corporations now operating in urban areas. You asked that staff be added to the Native Housing Group and that a training program be established to generate a talent bank of Native people through the provision of managerial and skill courses and through the hiring by CMHC of Native people who would serve as understudies. You also sought a commitment that CMHC would finance the construction or acquisition of a minimum of 30,000 to 40,000 new housing units over a five-year period and that those houses be made available to your people at a price they could afford.

You offered to help CMHC in providing these units and asked that some professional personnel be loaned to your Organizations to help them manage housing projects. Lastly, you expressed your belief that without direct Federal intervention and initiative, nothing very significant would happen.

Your brief pointed clearly to the fact that the National Housing Act has not been effectively applied to the housing problems of the many people in Canada who live in rural areas and remote communities. You have suffered in particular from this weakness because a very high proportion of your people live in such areas, and are not eligible for the benefits accorded to Status Indians through the Department of Indian Affairs. The policy that I am putting before you has the broad aim of strengthening the application of the National Housing Act in a way that will bring its most powerful elements to bear on the housing conditions of poor people in rural areas and small centres, with a priority for correcting the worst housing conditions first.

You will find most of the requests which you made in your brief reflected in the policy proposals which I will place before you.

Objectives of Policy

1.) The broad intent of the Government's proposal are twofold: the construction or acquisition of up to 50,000 dwellings over the next 5 years for people in rural areas and small communities who cannot afford decent accommodation. It may not be possible to provide as many units as this. Much will depend on the ability of Native people and others to help in the delivery of the programs and on the cooperation of the Provinces, but the Federal Government is ready to play its part in achieving the objectives.

2.) The extension of the NHA Residential Rehabilitation Program beyond the large centres, so that as far as possible, the necessary improvements in housing conditions can be effected through the repair of existing units.

Building and Acquisition of Housing

In order to build or acquire dwellings and get them into the hands of those in greatest need, at a price they can afford, the Federal Government will provide 75% of the capital cost of housing projects and share in operating losses on the same basis. The Provincial Governments will provide the other 25%. Units built through this partnership financing arrangement will be available for private ownership on a purchase-to-income basis with monthly payments based upon the schedule of rental fees approved for public housing.

In the past, the Federal/Provincial partnership has been used largely for the provision of subsidized rental housing in larger cities with the construction work being awarded to the lowest bidder. In rural and small community situations, we do not believe that rental housing offers the

best solution in most cases. And where self-help participation on the part of the people who are to occupy housing is desirable, the normal practice of giving the construction work to the lowest bidder is not suitable. Therefore, we look to an adaptation of the partnership arrangement in which the housing will be sold to the occupants and in which the partnership will be able to deal with the Native Associations and community groups as primary participants in the planning and construction or acquisition of the housing. The Federal/Provincial partnership thus has three great strengths: ability to provide the necessary depth of subsidy; flexibility in the disposition of housing between rental and owner occupancy; and wide possibilities for participation by Native Associations in the delivery of the programs.

I am not suggesting that other programs under the NHA will not be available in rural areas and small centres. They will.

Assisted Home Ownership loans and grants will apply and will be useful where the applicants have sufficient income to meet the payments required.

Non-Profit Housing and Coop Housing with the 10% capital grants and 100% loans will also be available where the depth of aid they offer is sufficient to meet the need.

Let me summarize therefore, by saying that while we see the Section 40 partnership arrangement as the most flexible and effective means of providing housing, we have no intention to be confined to it. I should say here that I have already informed my Provincial counterparts of the Federal Government's initiative in this regard and that in the ensuing few weeks, as rapidly as is possible, I intend to arrange meetings with the Province to arrive at specific agreements and targets for effecting our objectives.

You have sometimes said that the Federal Government should go it alone in housing for Metis people and that we should have programs which require no Provincial input or acquiescence. The simple answer to this is that it is not possible. The Provinces are inescapably involved, and if they were not tied into the housing programs as such, they would be tied in through their own planning departments, their schooling arrangements, their welfare departments, their settlement policy, and their economic development policies. We simply have to work with the Provinces and indeed as one of the elements of the present program, I hope to see the formal establishment of intergovernmental and interdepartmental committees in each Province so that our housing efforts can work in a complementary way with other Federal and Provincial programs in which you are vitally concerned.

Rural Rehabilitation

The housing problems of a large number of people can be met through the upgrading and rehabilitation of the dwelling they already occupy. Your Provincial Associations have had some degree of success in delivering the Emergency Repair Program over the past three years. At best, however, this Program has been experimental and developmental.

Last year's amendments to the National Housing Act included the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program which provides for Federal loans up to \$5,000 per unit for bringing housing up to an acceptable standard, with \$2,500 of this loan forgivable on an income-tested basis. The application of this program to rural Canada, and to smaller communities, requires area designation by the Federal Government, and Provincial assent to this designation. As a very crucial element in the policy that the Federal Government is putting forward today, I am proposing the extension of this Program beyond the main urban centres, subject to the forthcoming discussions with the Province to which I have already alluded.

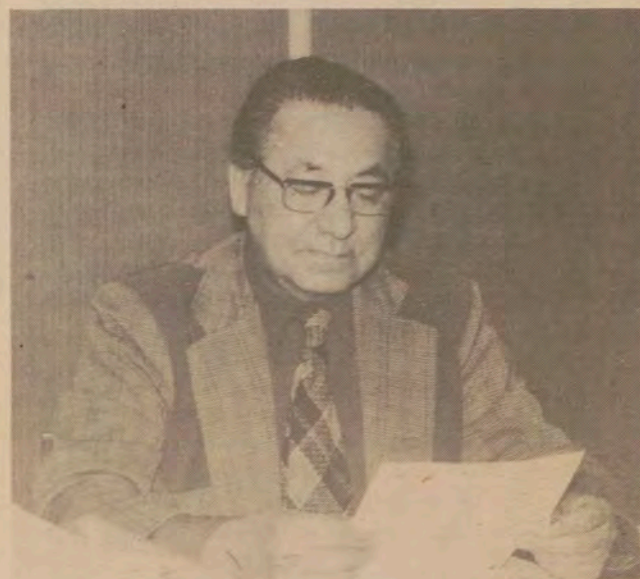
The legislation requires that the residential rehabilitation loans and grants be confined to areas where either the Province or the Municipality is administering "occupancy and maintenance" standards satisfactory to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This means that the Corporation, in cooperation with the Provinces, will have to develop standards for the areas in question. We will have to be quite realistic about this. The object is to improve present conditions up to reasonable standards, not to require standards that are unreasonable for

the local circumstances. On the other hand, it will be important to prevent perpetuation of the dangerously low standards of accommodation to which so many of your people are in fact subjected.

It will not be possible to fix up all the bad housing to a satisfactory standard in the first year. And because of this, it will be necessary to continue with stop gap measures that are similar to the Emergency Repair operations that you yourselves have described as band aid measures. This means that for very poor housing, where full rehabilitation is not justified, but where people will be occupying the housing nonetheless for perhaps a further three years, Emergency Repairs to a very minimum standard will be necessary. In cases where the dwellings are in a condition and a location which promise a useful life expectancy of 15 years or so, full rehabilitation to a much higher standard will be called for.

(Continued on Page 13)

Appointment To Board Of Governors



Cuthand

Rev. Adam Cuthand, first President of the MMF (1968 to 1970) and presently Co-ordinator of aboriginal land claims research, was on April 25th, appointed to the Board of Governors at the University of Manitoba. His term of office will be effective until May 31, 1976.

We congratulate and wish him the best on his new position.

The Laroque Clinch Trap

Just to let everyone know what is happening with the Laroque Clinch Trap, I would like to take this opportunity to bring you up to date with what I'm doing.

1. I am a trapper myself and know the importance of producing a trap that will do two things.

- a) for the trapper the trap that is designed to catch the sylest smartest fur-bearing animal that we as trappers have to out-smart.
- b) for the trappers and public a trap that will catch fur-bearing animals in the most humane way possible. This means killing the animal instantly after taking the bait.

Tests to date have showed the trap to be most humane.

Before I can start producing these traps, I need feedback from you the trappers on what you think the trap will do, what types of animals will it catch or any other comments.

A limited amount of traps will be available to trappers wanting to test their effectiveness.

If you the trappers would like to try one of these traps, would you please leave your name and address with me. I will do my best to send you one.

Walter Laroque,
Birch River, Manitoba

Native Housing Policy

(Continued from Page 12)

Training and Program Support to Native Groups

You have often said to us that programs conceived for the general public often fail to benefit your communities.

The things I have spoken about thus far are for Native people, but they are not only for Native people. To be fair to you, I do not recall that you have ever asked us to withhold from other people in like circumstances the remedies that you have seen to be necessary for your own people. But, I would like to mention briefly some steps that we will take which have a special application to the Metis and Non-Status Indians:

1) First there are program support and organizational funds which we have made in the past to enable you to develop a housing expertise at the Provincial Association level. We have spent \$3 Million over the past four years for this purpose. We will have to continue this kind of program. The main reason is that we will not be able to reach our objectives unless you are able to increase your own capability to assist us in the delivery of the programs proposed.

On this point, however, I have to say that we are going to become much more interested in program delivery than we have in the past. The scale of program support and organizational funding for Provincial Associations will be more closely related to the delivery of the programs. They will also be subject to more detailed and comprehensive agreements than we have required in the past. We are concerned here about two points. One is that we want our own support funds to be applied to housing programs and we will therefore be seeking ways to ensure that they are not used for other activities in which the Provincial Metis and Non-Status Indian Associations are properly involved. On the other hand, we want to be sure that the housing activities in which you do become engaged do not use up funds that you obtain from other sources for other purposes.

2) Another thing we want to do, again as your brief suggests, is to employ Native people in the field offices of CMHC. We will begin immediately to recruit and train Native people who will spend perhaps a year in CMHC offices learning various aspects of management, such as appraisal, mortgage lending, construction, inspection, property management and so on. Some of these people, after their training period, will no doubt want to stay on in the Corporation but others I would expect will be employed with Native Housing Associations and will strengthen these groups with their new knowledge and expertise. I visualize perhaps, as many as 15 Native people being employed at any time in this manner by CMHC.

3) As a complement to this, there is the possibility of lending CMHC personnel to your Provincial Native Housing Groups. Your brief suggested this. I agree with the principle but it will require careful planning so that our own services are not weakened. I would hope that at least one staff person per Province can be made available for this purpose.

4) CMHC has had a Native Group at Head Office since 1970. Until now, this Group has devoted most of its time to research and policy development. As suggested in your brief, time has come to strengthen it with additional staff and give it a program management and support role. In the Regional and Branch offices, there will be program officers whose special concern will be to help the NHA programs work for the benefit of Native and rural people.

5) My last point has to do with training. The management of housing projects and the improvement of community life are just as important as house construction. Training in the construction trades is usually available through Manpower. CMHC will concentrate on training for the other activities.

I do not see why, for example, the entire group of housing coordinators, or building supervisors, or site developers, could not spend up to a month, if need be, in residence together at some selected location and learn

the main factors that can help to make their work succeed. Training sessions could also be organized on purely Regional and Local levels to help families understand such things as mortgage commitments, property taxes, home maintenance, and what not.

Interesting Recipes

Deer Meat Stew

To prepare stew for six:
2 lbs. of cubed meat
2 carrots (cut in pieces)
1 cup of cubed turnips
1/2 cup (sliced) onion

Into a heavy skillet add 1/4 cup of lard or bacon drippings. Roll cubed meat in a 1/4 cup of flour and fry quickly in hot droppings. Add other vegetables and 2 cups of water with 3/4 tsp. of salt. Let cook slowly for 1 1/2 hours. If a thicker stew is needed thicken with a bit more flour. Serve with mashed potatoes, and bannock buns.

MOOSE POT ROAST IN BARBECUE SAUCE

4 lbs. moosemeat
1 c. tomato sauce
3 tsp. salt
2 tsp. chili powder
1/2 c. vinegar
1/4 tsp. pepper
1/4 tsp. paprika

Brown meat thoroughly on all sides in heavy kettle or Dutch oven. Mix thoroughly the tomato sauce, vinegar, and other ingredients. Pour over browned meat. Cover and simmer gently over low heat, until tender, about three hours. Turn meat several times during cooking and add a little water if necessary to keep meat from sticking. Makes 6-8 servings.

(Recipe by Mrs. Mona Nickle and reprinted from 1972 Wabowden ACW Recipe Book.)

RABBIT SUPREME

2 big Rabbits, minus ribs
1/2 lb. lard
few grains of Garlic Powder
Salt & Pepper
1 small pkg. of Spanish Minute Rice
Flour or Shake & Bake

Cut the rabbit meat into chunks, leave bones in. Boil meat for 15 minutes.

Bread the meat and sprinkle your Garlic powder, salt and pepper into your flour or Shake & Bake. Fry meat in shallow pan in lard for 1/2 hour over low heat.

Prepare your Spanish minute rice and add it to your cooked meat, mix well together.

Yields 6 servings.

Recipe by John Noo-Ta-Ge-Wan

INDIAN MOOSE CASSEROLE

Prepare 2 large round Moose steaks. Place them in greased roasting pan. Broil for 15 minutes. Add a little water, then place a layer of sliced Spanish Onions over the steaks. Place back in oven until onions are cooked. Take pan out again and pour 2 quarts of Plain cooked Macaroni over the meat and onions. Sprinkle chili Powder over the Macaroni.

Add a few sprinkles of Paprika. Bake in 550 Degrees over for ten minutes. Make sure you are generous with fat and water to ensure tender juicy meat.

Feeds 5 hungry trappers.

Recipe by Joe Ki-tim-ma-gish.

Bayline Weekly, Nov. 12, 1973

Matheson Island Co-op Achievements

Co-operative Development Minister Sam Uskiw has reported the Matheson Island Marketing Co-op Ltd. was the most successful co-op in Northern Manitoba supervised by his department in 1973.

Matheson Island symbolizes the economic growth, strength and operational efficiency we hope to achieve in all of the northern co-ops through the efforts of the local population and for their mutual benefit he said.

Since its incorporation in 1962 to August 1973, the co-op has recorded a total sales of \$911,329 for fish and pulpwood (since discontinued) and \$76,935 in supplies. In addition, net savings totalled \$96,230 and \$41,333 in patronage dividends was paid out -- \$35,000 in the past two years alone.

The co-operative has proven its efficiency in that it has managed to pack fish at a cost substantially lower than the seven cent per pound agents fee paid it by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

"As a cooperative, these savings are passed back to the members and so, as a result," said Mr. Uskiw, "the active 54 members will be receiving an additional four cents per pound for the 742,357 pounds of fish sold to the corporation. That works out to about \$550 per active member of a grand total of \$30,100. This is in addition to the \$333,12 paid by the corporation for the 1973 catch up to August 1973."

Since last August 31, the co-operative has produced 353,117 pounds of fish, realizing a saving of four cents per pound for packing. This means that the active members will receive a total of \$14,217 in additional savings.

The co-operative's assets, consisting of two packing stations and a commissary, has continued to climb, rising from \$53,329 on August 31 1973 to \$67,335 only three months later.

The co-operative, located 140 miles north of Winnipeg near the Lake Winnipeg Narrows, was initially involved in pulpwood harvesting but discontinued this line after three years. It has since been strictly involved as a fish packing station and in 1969 became an agent for the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

Its operation involves the packing and grading of fish, ice harvesting and the sale of fishing supplies through its commissary, which sold \$19,632 worth of goods last year.

Mushers To Star In Austrian Film Of White Fang

Three Manitoba mushers from The Pas are now on their way to Austria for three months on location filming for a movie based on Jack London's book, White Fang.

The movie, also named White Fang, is being produced by Oceania Film Company of Rome, Italy and will star Franco Nero and Verna Lisi. It will be produced in fourteen different languages and shown around the world during 1975.

The men - Bert Travis, Bruce Paulin and Bob McPhail, all from The Pas - were asked to travel to Austria for the filming during the recent Trappers' Festival at The pas.

Two camera men from Italy were in The Pas during the Trappers' Festival to film the World Championship Dog Sled Derby for inclusion in the movie. The two, Aristotle Massacessi and Adolpho Troiani, spent a week in The Pas and remarked on the warm northern hospitality they received in Manitoba.

The three mushers have received leave of absence from the companies they work for in order to star in the movie. Bert Travis works for the Liquor Control Commission, Bob McPhail for Churchill Forest Industries and Bruce Paulin for Canadian National Railways. Mr. Travis will also bring his family with him for the three month stay in Austria - his wife Donna and two children, Tracey, age 7, and Michelle, age 6.

The three men also are taking their special racing sled and 35 sled dogs, mainly huskies, with them on their journey. The dogs will remain in Austria following the filming and be sold to private owners. Huskies are a rarity in western Europe and the demand for this breed there is great.

Impacte

The IMPACTE Project at Brandon University is currently recruiting students for the fall 1974 term. IMPACTE stands for Indian and Metis Project for Careers Through Teacher Education, and through this project students study two and one-half to three years to obtain teacher certification for the Province of Manitoba.

IMPACTE began in 1971 with a major purpose of training Indian and Metis students to teach in elementary schools. Impacte graduates are now teaching in Manitoba schools.

RECRUITMENT MEANS that Project IMPACTE is looking for students who will be interested in entering the program in August of 1974.

HOW MANY? IMPACTE is looking for a total of 40 students (25 treaty and 15 non-treaty).

WHO IS IMPACTE INTERESTED IN? Since IMPACTE is a teacher-training program, we are most interested in people who want to become teachers.

Because IMPACTE is a training program for Indian and Metis students who want a career in the teaching profession, we are most interested in people who are aware and interested in the trends in native education in Manitoba. This means that we would be happy to receive applications from people who are interested in things like Indian control of Indian education, and adapting curriculum to the needs of native students.

IMPACTE seeks to provide an educational opportunity for those people who might not otherwise have a chance to gain an education.

IS A CERTAIN EDUCATION STANDING NECESSARY? Although we look at the educational level of people who apply for IMPACTE, it is **NOT NECESSARY** to have a particular grade standing to enter IMPACTE. The most important requirement is an interest in becoming a teacher, and the ability to become one...and this is not measured by a grade standing.

HOW CAN A PERSON AFFORD TO ENTER IMPACTE? IMPACTE Students receive an allowance while they are engaged in the program. This allowance is comparable to Manpower Training Allowances.

HOW ARE STUDENTS SELECTED FOR IMPACTE? First, students complete and send to the IMPACTE program an application. The next step is a review of the applications, and a personal interview. This interview is carried out by IMPACTE staff, students, with the involvement of local people. Final selection takes place by the end of June...when the people who have applied and gone through the interview are selected by a panel...again made up of IMPACTE staff, students, and representatives from native organizations.

SUPPORT SERVICES When a person is selected for the IMPACTE program, he/she can expect the help of support services. These services include such things as study skill building, counselling services (to help in the selection of courses, etc.)

HOW LONG IS THE PROGRAM? IMPACTE is a 2 1/2 to 3 year teaching training program that leads to full teacher certification for this time. When a student is accepted for IMPACTE he can expect that the program will continue financing him for 3 years, provided that he maintains a satisfactory program of involvement.

WHERE WILL I BE? IMPACTE has off-campus centres, as well as an on-campus program. The on-campus program means that most of your studies will be carried out at Brandon University, and there you will do your practice-teaching in Brandon. In the off-campus centres, instructors come out to the off-campus centre to teach the courses you need, and in many cases you do your practice teaching in your own local community.

WHO DO I CONTACT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS? If you have questions about the IMPACTE program, and if you are interested in applying and have to have some more information, you can call or write to Mrs. Carol King, Co-ordinator, Project IMPACTE, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, R7A 6A9. The phone number is 728-9520, extension 217 and 219. We hope to hear from you!

WHEN SHOULD APPLICATION BE IN? Applications should be in the IMPACTE office by the 15th of May. This means you should mail your applications not later than May 10th.

WHEN WILL I HEAR IF I HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED TO THE IMPACTE PROGRAM? It is

hoped that the final selection will be made around the 15th of June...and that you should hear not later than June 30th.

Further information and application forms can be obtained by writing to Project Impacte, Faculty of Education, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba.

In My Own Words

By Kenny Laliberte, San Clara Local
(As told to Annie Short)

We left St. Eustache 64 years ago by wagon and a team of horses. It took us nine days to reach Duck Mountain.

There were very few roads anywhere except around Dauphin where there were a few grades; it was mostly trails. We crossed railroad tracks where there were no crossings.

My Dad, my brother and I came out and Dad took up a homestead and built a shack. My mother and the rest of the family came later by train with our few belongings and a few head of cattle and oxen. The first summer we lived in our shack we picked berries, made hay and cut wood to sell for flour. I was only thirteen years old. We got up before daylight and worked until dark. We hauled our wood 14 miles to town with oxen. It was a hard struggle to make twenty-eight miles in a day with no roads and the oxen were up to their bellies in mud.

I feel that we made a better living than a lot of the less fortunate ones. In summer we picked berries and dug seneca roots. We ate rabbits and prairie chickens and trapped in the winter which brought in a few dollars to help feed the family. By the time we felt that we were getting on our feet, the Depression hit us, so we were back where we started, just keeping body and soul alive. We built a house but could not afford to buy tar paper for the roof so we just put boards and lived that way one winter.

There were very few people around. I remember one fellow got married and invited everyone for miles around; it made just a little house full of people. We didn't have much schooling as the older ones had to go to work to help support the family. In 1912 we started to build roads which took many years as there was nothing but mud and water and the oxen were very slow. People started to come in and take up homestead. Each farmer managed to get between 7 and 10 acres to enable them to improve on their land.

I started to get on my feet and bought a farm from my grandfather, which took a long time to pay for it, as the depression hit again. There were no tools and machinery to work with, but we survived, and in time things got better.

Today we are on pensions so most of our worries are over but we still refer to the good old days. It wasn't a dog eat dog existence; it was a neighbour help so I think it was the good old days.

Native Youth

Information about youth programs across Canada

This section is devoted to native youth and is mainly an information write-up concerning different projects that a youth person can participate in. The concern for such an information write-up came because many of our native youth just did not know such programmes, etc. existed, especially projects on a national or international level. Hopefully, through all the different native newspapers across Canada, I can succeed in informing a vast majority of our native youth of such opportunities, such as staging and participating in recreational and cultural events, individual student (group) exchanges to other countries to see other cultures; student exchanges within Canada; volunteer work within your own area or posting overseas in an underdeveloped country.

1. If you're interested in participating in a youth project or want to get involved in setting one up; firstly, contact your local native organization (band or settlement council, chairman, youth worker, etc.) and see if they have a program or project planned, or are in contact or co-operation with other community services such as recreation, cultural, etc.

2. Federal Government - Secretary of State - "Native Citizens" sponsor native youth projects and activities. Grants of money are available for Native Youth projects who fit the following criteria:

1. Participation in the projects must be open to youth of native ancestry within the area or region served by the project or activity whether they are status Indian, non-status Indian, Metis or Eskimo.

2. Assurance must be given that the project planning involve both status and non-status groups.

3. The funds are for projects and activities and not for the purpose of the establishment of permanent offices and staff etc.

4. The department is to be supplied with a report on the project or activity for which funds have been provided.

After reading the above, you're still probably wondering what kinds of projects, so I'll give you a few examples of projects that were funded last year.

Native Law Students of Canada - Funded for a conference held March 15, 16 & 17/74 in London, Ontario. Purpose was to assemble together native law students from across Canada to discuss and encourage continued legal research and participation in legal areas affecting native people and to organize a native law student association of Canada. Various seminars were held, involving speakers for James Bay, legal council for National Indian Brotherhood, Deans of law schools from across Canada, etc.

Youth Opportunities Unlimited (Manitoba) - This organization has a membership of approximately 200 native youth and provides recreation and social opportunities. This project involved the Y.O.U. basketball team to attend the "Blood Reserve Classic" Basketball Tournament in Alberta on February 30/74. The group, a provincial basketball championship team, wanted to spread a lasting impression of the kind of people (sportsmanship) and basketball a native team can display.

Ottawa Nation House - Formed by a group of Indian and Inuit youth in Ottawa who have identified the need to have a meeting place because the number of out-of-town high school students justifies the maintenance of such a drop-in centre. It also sponsors such programs as arts and crafts, sports, social and cultural activities.

Bullhead Singers & Dancers Youth Club (Alberta) - The purpose of the organization is to preserve and maintain Indian Culture by providing entertainment to other tribes in Canada by staging folk pageants and dances. The group consisted of 55 young Indians from 6-18 years of age, who travelled to various reserves in the summer of 1973.

These are only a few examples of what other native youths are doing across Canada. Because of the area this paper will cover, I cannot put all the addresses down, so contact your nearest Secretary of State office (in person, letter, phone) for more information on their "Native Youth Program".

3. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development have funding for certain projects but for status Indians only. Contact the nearest D.I.A.N.D. office for more information.

4. Secretary of State - "Travel and Exchange Programme". This program is for individual youths who are Canadian citizens. There are two types: 1 Contact

(Continued on Page 15)

Raffle

The Turtle Mountain Local of the Southwest Region is holding a raffle to raise money to send two children from each Local in their Region to a one-week summer camp at Turtle Mountain. The draw will be held on July 1st and the prizes are as follows:

1. 3-piece luggage set
2. Portable record-player
3. Hand-made lamp

If anyone is interested in contributing or assisting the Turtle Mountain Local in such a worthwhile fund-raising effort, tickets may be obtained by writing to the following address:

Ms. Celia Klassen
P.O. Box 6,
Deloraine, Manitoba
R0M 0M0

TUMBLEWEEDS



4-3
J.K. RAW

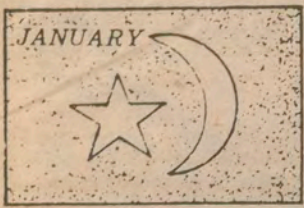
Sun. Mon. Tue. Wed. Thu. Fri. Sat.

Cree Calendar

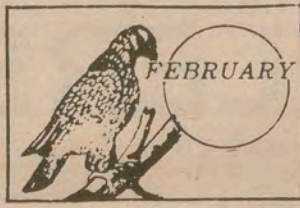


When counting the dates on Cree Calendar use pin or needle to point out each following day. The symbol (X) is counted as Sunday.

Other Symbols: (☼) Xmas. (☉) New Year. (†) Easter



Cold month.



Eagle month.



Goose month.



Frog month.



Nesting month.



Hatching month.



Moulting month.



Flying month.



Mating Season month.



Freeze up month.



Frost month.



Drifting Snow month.

Courtesy "The Native People", JAN. '74

Native Youth

(Continued from Page 14)

Canada - a travel program within Canada for youths between 18 and 23 years and which lasts 3 weeks (starts any time between June 22 and August 1). Spend a week in either Vancouver, Calgary, Montreal or Halifax and meet youth from overseas and other parts of Canada. The cost for the three week program is \$100.00 and the rest is paid by Secretary of State such as travel costs, meals, lodging, etc. Again contact the local or nearest Secretary of state office for more information right away since the deadline for this summer is April 15th. 2 Contact Programs Abroad - this program is for a slightly older group (21-26) to participate in an exchange program in a foreign country, such as Poland, Spain, Mexico, France, Japan, China, etc. The programme is open to all Canadian youth and is for three week, anytime between May 15 and September 1/74. Again contact S.O.S. for eligibility and the deadline is April 15/74 to apply.

This same Department also has funding for group exchanges in other regions of Canada and to foreign countries.

5. "Canada World Youth" - Do you want to take a break from school!!! for about 8 months, and work in an underdeveloped country. Well this is it and its open for youth between 16 and 30 years old. Write the address below and they'll send you all the information and application forms. Address CANADA WORLD YOUTH, 1750 rue St-Denis, Montreal 129, Quebec, Canada.

6. "Student Community Service Program" - A program for mainly university and college students and open to all Canadians, but only volunteer organizations may apply. So how does a student get involved? Two ways. Students may either approach voluntary organizations in their communities with suggestions for projects which the organization might undertake, or they may apply directly to those organizations whose projects have already been accepted, that is have been given money to do a project. Lists of approved projects will be available at Secretary of State Regional Offices (phone book).

"Opportunities for Youth Program" - Funded by the Federal government, Secretary of State for projects either in social services, recreation, culture, environmental, research, information and other miscellaneous. Last year they funded 4,350 projects involving more than 36,000 young Canadians across Canada. Again for more information contact your local Secretary of State office for regional information and application forms.

"The Young Voyageurs" - A joint provincial and federal government granting project for high school students who are Canadian. The age is 15-17 and gives young people a chance to see other parts of Canada and who have had a limited travelling experience. They travel in groups of 20 (ten boys and ten girls) and the program is year round but most travel exchanges are planned for July and August. Again contact your local Secretary of State office:

Canadian Grain Commission Building
303 Main St.
Winnipeg, Man.
Tel: 985-3601
-DEL ANAQUOD

DEL ANAQUOD is program worker for the "Native Youth Program" with Native Citizens, Secretary of State (Ottawa). It was written as an individual concern, to let all native youth and native organizations aware of such programs, which they probably never heard of before for youth.

Native Studies Highlight Culture's Value

By RON KUSTRA
Universities Reporter

Formal recognition of Canada's natives will be further realized this fall at the University of Manitoba when it institutes a department of native studies.

The department, in the arts faculty, will permit students to pursue either a major or minor program exploring the culture, contributions, and problems of native persons.

The new courses "will make Indian people aware that their culture is just as valuable and viable" as that of white society, Bruce Montour, president of the University of Manitoba Indian, Metis, and Eskimo Students' Association, said Tuesday.

The department should also encourage more native persons to enrol in the university, Mr. Montour said.

He referred to an objective of the association: "It is paramount that higher education begins to produce Indian and Metis graduates not only with the intellectual skills, but also with a deeper knowledge of and commitment to their people and their community."

The native studies department follows months of research and work by the association, other

native organizations, and some professors.

Last May, the university senate approved establishment of the department, but it was only about a month ago that the Universities Grants Commission sanctioned its operation.

A university ad hoc committee on native studies says objectives of the program are:

- % To give native students a better knowledge of their own cultural heritage;
- A greater awareness of the full dimensions of their contemporary situation;
- To give to non-native students a knowledge of a non-western cultural system that will promote understanding and respect.

History professor Dr. F.G. Stambrook who chaired the committee, sees the department creating "a greater awareness of ... the culture, contributions and problems of the native peoples" and helping overcome "divisiveness among ethnic groups."

Native students, as well as representatives from the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood and the Manitoba Metis Federation, have been asked to join the committee to select a department head.

The head won't be named until at least May. The exact direction and course composition isn't yet known.

But six full courses and five half-courses are being suggested for 1974-75, although unavailability of qualified professors may delay some of them.

Among the proposed courses are Introductory and Intermediate Cree; The Structure of the Cree Language; Modernization and the Native Peoples; The Native Identity; Cree Creative Writing; and Native Societies and the Political Process.

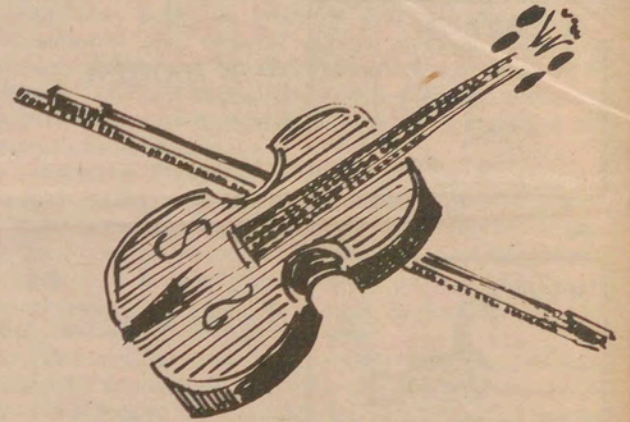
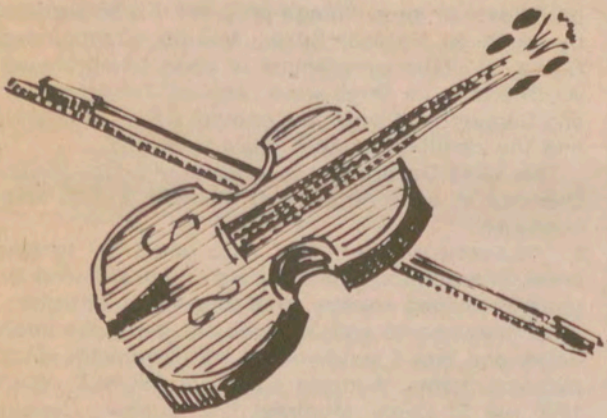
About 10 other courses from departments such as anthropology, history, sociology and the school of art will supplement those being offered through the department.

Projected enrolment in the native studies program by 1975-76 is 20 students taking a major, and 25, a minor.

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CALLING ALL FIDDLERS AND JIGGERS!!!



The Native Council of Canada will be sponsoring its First National Fiddling and Jigging Contest to be held at 8:00 p.m. on Monday, May 27 during its Third Annual Assembly in the Galaxy Room of the Northstar Inn in Winnipeg, Manitoba. All M.M.F. Regions are requested to encourage their best fiddlers and jiggers to come forward. The prize that will be awarded to the best fiddler and jigger will be two (2) return tickets each to Mexico via C.P. Air.

