

MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION NEWS

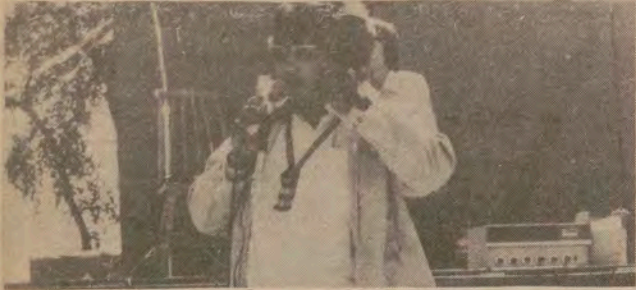
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Metis Days in Winnipegosis A Success



Capable emcee, Sinclair



Ribbon-cutter, Guiboche



M.W.A. Presentations.



4 of the 5 Miss Metis Contestants (l.tor.) Maureen Flett (Miss Metis), Georgina Fleury (runner-up), Sandra Delaronde, Irene Govereau, Missing: Shirley Lafreniere.



Canoe Races

Winnipegosis Beach, on the southwestern shore of Lake Winnipegosis, provided an appropriate setting for the MMF's second annual cultural event entitled **METIS DAYS** on July 12, 13, and 14. Continuous mild, sunny weather and ample camping facilities managed to attract the total estimated 7,500 people whose attendance was the contributing factor towards the success of Metis Days.

Although Metis Days had achieved a swingin' start with the opening of concessions, midway, campgrounds and dance on Friday afternoon and evening, it wasn't until Saturday morning that the cultural event officially got under way. The Opening Ceremony, capably emceed by former Interlake Regional Vice President Murray Sinclair, was broadcasted over Radio Station CKDM (Dauphin) thus enabling the absentees to lend an ear to the significance of the occasion. The ribbon-cutting ceremony and opening remarks by MMF President, Ferdinand Guiboche, inspired the participants in that it pointed out the cultural significance of such an event.

Additionally, the welcoming remarks by Winnipegosis Mayor George Rodrigue provided a feeling of welcome and warmth among those already in attendance. Following such remarks, a series of presentations were made to MMF Executive in attendance by the Metis Women's Association. The Winnipegosis Local, in appreciation of the efforts of the Metis Days Committee, also made presentations to Maureen Lynn and George Brown who were instrumental in organizing and co-ordinating the activities of the three-day cultural event.

The conclusion of the Official Opening gave way to the commencement of the various activities planned, including baseball tournaments, canoe races, bingo games, a horseshoe tournament, tug-o-war, fish-eating, bannock-making and tea-boiling contests. Such attractions consumed the day-time hours of Metis Days while the early evenings were devoted to the popular action-packed attraction of horse and chariot racing.

On Saturday evening, prior to the fiddling and jigging contest and dance, the Miss Metis Pageant took place. Maureen Flett of Winnipegosis won the honour of such a title with Georgina Fleury of the Southwest Region as runner-up. As Miss Metis, Maureen will have the opportunity of representing the MMF at several functions throughout the course of the year, including the forthcoming Folklorama festivities at the Native Club in Winnipeg (see page 16) Other charming contestants in the Pageant included Irene Govereau (Interlake Region), Sandra Delaronde (The Pas Region) and Shirley Lafreniere (Thompson Region). Each were allowed to display their individual talents which provided the basis of their being judged and it would undoubtedly be safe to say that each was a winner in her own way. It should be noted that the outdoor dance platform was an asset in offsetting the kind of "sweat-pouring" that would ordinarily occur within the confines of any indoor dance hall; particularly in mid-July.

During and following the regular nightly dances, the sensitively alert ears of people in attendance could also be attracted to the not-too-distant drum and chants accompanying the traditional pow-wow dance with representatives from the Opasquia Youth Group and from Rossburn participating.

Sunday evening's wrap-up dance was preceded by a talent contest where grass roots talent was evident among the 23 contestants who took part.



One of the many Metis Days Children.



Part of the scenic grounds



Action-packed horse and chariot racing



Keep on Tuggin'.

(Continued on Page 2)



Metis Days



Spectators at one of many baseball games.



Tugging, tugging and more tugging!!



Horseshoe champ and singer Butch Fleury hurling.



Booming Business at the Winnipegosis Local Concession.



One of the Midway Attractions.



Setting up camp



Campsite groovin'



One of the Many Metis Days' Children



The Leon Page Orchestra

A Success

Continued from front page

By the time the dance was over, several tents and trailers had already left the grounds en route to the "reality" from which they had come. Meanwhile, those more fortunate participants who remained had the opportunity of absorbing the accompanying warmth of their campfires or catch up on the sleep they had missed beforehand. When they awoke the following day they could, before leaving, witness the aftermath of any great event: the empty but littered grounds, the clean-up crew busy at work, the dis-assembling of the last tents, or the far-off roars of those participants' motor boats who were fortunate enough to return to the daily solitude that awaited them.

With Metis Days being established as an annual cultural event, the issue still remains as to whether it will have a permanent future location.

Furthermore, although many individuals worked extra hard to co-ordinate and organize Metis Days it should be re-emphasized that the large number of people in attendance was the major contributing factor in making it the success that it really was. So to all the people who attended and to the Town of Winnipegosis, all that can be said is **THANK YOU PEOPLE!!!!!!**



Log-Jousting Competition



Canoe Races



Log-Jousting Competition

The Winners

The MMF News apologizes for being unable to list the winners of ALL events. However, the following is a list of those that were submitted.

BASEBALL MEN'S: 1st MALLARD
2nd Y.O.U.
3rd THOMPSON

WOMEN'S: 1st WINNIPEG ARROWETTES
2nd WINNIPEGOSIS
3rd DUCK BAY

TUG-OF-WAR: THOMPSON
FISH EATING: ROBERT LAVALLÉE
HORSESHOE: BUTCH FLEURY
CHARIOT RACING: THOMPSON
BANNOCK BAKING & TEA BOILING: THE PAS
JIGGING: SONNY CHARTRAND
FIDDLING: ED LYTWYN
TALENT SHOW: REYNOLD CLARKSON
DEBBIE FLAMOND
FRANK DESJARLAIS

The Northern Association of Community Councils

BACKGROUND:

1969 was an important year for many Northern Manitoba communities. It was at that time when communities that came under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Northern Affairs and Community Councils or Committees were established. In 1970, they were given legal status by the Northern Affairs Act.

The creation of these councils and committees gave these communities, for the first time, the legal right to receive monies and make decisions regarding the spending of tax dollars. It also gave Metis people the opportunity to hold office and participate with other members of their community in the government of their communities. This presented a unique opportunity for the people in remote communities. For the first time in the history of northern communities, native people and white people were encouraged to work together to organize, plan and develop their community. They were given the opportunity to prove to Canadian society that it was possible for the two peoples to work side-by-side in harmony, each benefiting from the other's contributions. The incentive was there - the knowledge that by working together the whole community could be improved.

At the first conference of these newly elected councils in June of 1970 discussions were centered around the establishment of a provincial association. The Northern Association of Community Councils was formed by the Mayors and Councillors present at this conference. In all there were 48 representatives from 29 remote communities, including delegates from 11 elected Community Councils.

The first executive was: President: Kip Thompson of Ilfor, Northern Region; Chairman: Doh McEvoy of Wabowden, Eastern Region; Chairman: Bill Bennett of Matheson Island, Western Region; Chairman: Delphis Flamond of Camperville.

One of the major developments in the evolution of N.A.C.C. was the decision by the representatives to establish N.A.C.C. as a legal organization in 1971.

Since the last conference in August of 1973 several communities have elected local committees and have indicated their desire to become part of N.A.C.C. to 37, including 23 community councils and 14 local committees. This represents a threefold increase in elected community councils and committees since the formation meeting in 1970. As can well be expected the demands made on the organization have increased proportionately.

THE 1974 NACC ANNUAL GENERAL CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON AUGUST 13, 14, AND 15 AT THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL IN WINNIPEG.

OBJECTIVES

Community councils have been established to provide local government for the northern communities. This represents an attempt at self-realization by northern people. The councils have offered opportunities for the emotional security of people in communities. This is provided to the community through its participation in a council/committee which provides them with assistance in dealing with governments. Emotional security is also enhanced through the community's participation jointly with other communities in an association where they can share their problems, get recognition for their ability, encouragement for their ideas and support for their proposals to government and other agencies.

It is not sufficient, however, to concentrate on human development and the provision of emotional security. The thing that is lacking is the development of the economy of the communities and the use of all resources for an economic base.

There is a need for the communities to come together to share ideas, put them together, plan, and implement changes which will result in economic development. The performance of the community representatives at the N.A.C.C. conference has proven that the ideas and the talents are available right in the communities.

The important thing is for the people to do it themselves. When governments do things for people an unstable society is created. Welfare is an example of this.

Welfare weakens the development of people and their desire to help themselves. A great deal can be accomplished if people are provided with the opportunity to get together to develop their own skills and knowledge and in turn apply these to the development of their communities.

Communities have a definite role to play in economic development. Government policy must be flexible to allow this to happen. People must not only be given the freedom but also the opportunity to develop their communities.

Communities, through their participation in N.A.C.C., have made many good recommendations to government. If governments continue to remain flexible in their overall policies then changes can result which will benefit people. Opportunities should be provided for communities and government to share the work and responsibility of establishing workable beneficial policies and programs.

To this end N.A.C.C. has been established to carry out and achieve the objectives the communities have

established for the organization:

- A.) To be responsive to communities wishes and responsible to them;
- B.) To promote, encourage and assist the economic development of the northern communities in the Province, and develop programs that will assist the economic development of said communities;
- C.) To assess the economic potential of the said communities;
- D.) To investigate circumstances and situations that may inhibit or retard economic development in the said regions, and making recommendations for the improvement or removal of such circumstances and situations.
- E.) To promote the improvement of services and the physical, social and economic development of all communities which are members of this association.
- F.) To promote and encourage the further development of local self-government.



NACC Acting President Flamond

- G.) To promote the development of skills to plan, develop and manage the harvesting of the natural resources.
- H.) To co-ordinate the planning of communities regionally and provincially.
- I.) to participate with governments in planning the development of the natural resources.
- J.) To provide a united direction in the development of communities.

The development of northern Manitoba in the future depends on the overall policies of the governments involved. Communities must play an important role in this development. If they do not the government programs will fail. People must feel that they are a part of the planning process. The people's response will be understandably half-hearted toward any strictly government imposed program for development. The communities can play a major role in development policies and programs through their elected association: Northern Association of Community Councils.

Just recently, the MMF News had the opportunity of speaking with the current Acting President of NACC, Delphis Flamond. The following are excerpts of the conversation:

MMF NEWS: Could you outline briefly your personal history and background experience leading up to your involvement with NACC?

FLAMOND: To begin with, I'm 41 years old. I was born and raised in Camperville Manitoba where I attended school until I was 14 years old. I had to leave school then because it was common for children of my age to relinquish their classroom desk to younger pupils due to the space shortage. Having done this, I worked as a pulp cutter in the Camperville area and was employed as a laborer on several seasonal construction jobs until 1957 when I moved to Thompson, Manitoba. While there, I worked on and off as a laborer and miner for INCO for 10 years.

In 1967, I returned to Camperville and became locally involved with the MMF, serving as Chairman for a 3-4 year period. In 1969, I was elected to the position of Mayor in Camperville and have held this position since then.

In 1970, the NACC's first Annual General Assembly was organized by John Macdonald who was then the Commissioner of Northern Affairs. At the time, Kip Thompson of Ilford was elected President and I was elected Chairman of the

Western Region. Since the newly-drafted constitution required a Vice-President, I was also elected to that position until April of 1974 when Kip Thompson resigned as President. His resignation necessitated assuming my current position as Acting President of NACC.

MMF NEWS: Why did Mr. Thompson resign?

FLAMOND: Basically because of a personal conflict with the Minister of Northern Affairs which jeopardized his position as President of NACC.

MMF NEWS: With the development of various provincial organizations particularly relating to Native people, a duplication of services tends to become a commonplace occurrence. With this in mind, how would you distinguish the roles of the MMF and NACC?

FLAMOND: The distinction seems very clear-cut to me. The NACC is responsible for the PHYSICAL development of the community. Its capacity is the third level of government which is municipal. Community Councils are legally under the jurisdiction of the Northern Affairs Act.

The MMF, in my mind, is an ethnic organization and I see its role as very important to a community in the social development of its people and itself. For example, 95-99% of the people that NACC deals with are Metis.

MMF NEWS: Do you think the majority of people understand this distinction?

FLAMOND: Unfortunately, they don't. However, it would seem that those people involved in the Councils are in a better position to understand than are the Locals at this time.

MMF NEWS: How do you think this situation can be improved?

FLAMOND: By an improved relationship between the MMF and NACC which I believe is currently developing as a result of the recent change of leadership in both organizations.

MMF NEWS: It is a common criticism that a conflict of interests tends to arise when some "relatives" are involved at the top level of different provincial organizations. Do you have any comments in reaction to this criticism?

FLAMOND: I can only say that if all the Metis people of Manitoba were to hold back positions on account of their being "related" to other leaders, Native organizations might not exist and a lot of talent would also go to waste.

MMF NEWS: What are some of the major up-and-coming events being planned by NACC?

FLAMOND: We are busy in the planning stages of our forthcoming Annual General Conference which will be held on August 13, 14 and 15 at the Marlborough Hotel in Winnipeg.

For We Knew Not Who We Were

Metis, Metis, Metis How nice it sounds;

A few years back my two sisters and I

Went to work at the same place,

But at different times;

And when it came to the place on the form

Where it says nationality;

We all put something different down;

For we knew not who we were.

Now, I hear my daughter say;

I am a little bit of saulteaux, scotch,

French and cree, but a Metis;

For in Canada, Land of our Birth,

We are known as the Metis.

Are we not lucky?

For a whiteman whether he is Scotch, Irish,

English or German is white.

And an Indian whether he is Saulteaux, Cree,

Ojibaway or Iroquois is Indian.

But, we can be all of these and still be Metis.

For there was a time we knew not who we were.

I am so thankful to the people,

Who have in the past few years, made us stand up

For our rights and have given us an identity

Of our own;

Now, when someone asks me,

What is you nationality?

I proudly with pride say, METIS.

For there was a time I knew not who we were.

M.L. Sinclair

EDITORIAL

Metis Head to Quit

THOMPSON, Man. (Staff) - Ferdinand Guiboche, Manitoba Metis Federation president, said here Wednesday that he plans to resign his post after completing one year in office next March.

Mr. Guiboche said that his main concern in running for office had been the restructuring of the federation which he feels he is accomplishing.

His other major interest is housing and particularly seeing that the gains of the rural native housing program being undertaken by the federal and provincial governments are realized.

The Metis federation president said he likes the program which will give 50,000 homes to people in rural and remote parts of Canada. Six hundred are to be built in Manitoba, 200 each under the responsibility of the federation, the northern association of community councils and the Manitoba government's housing and renewal corporation.

Mr. Guiboche said joint planning has been going on between these three groups and it appears that all 37 communities administered under the provincial northern affairs department will be receiving houses.

Ferdinand Guiboche said that everything is ready to go forward with the housing program as soon as the provincial and federal authorities sign the agreement.

On the question of the restructuring of the federation Mr. Guiboche said that his plan is to have much more of the control placed in the regional and local sections of the organization. He also plans to have the executive board function as a cabinet.

In the case of housing, he said Stan Guiboche, a federation executive member from The Pas, has been selected by the executive to act as "the housing minister."

"We have turned over the entire responsibility for working out the program to him and it is up to him to see that it happens," he said.

Free Press July 25/74

Editor's Note

The headline of the preceding article is obviously misleading because it immediately evokes the impression to the reader that the President of the M.M.F. is planning to resign in the immediate future whereas the details state otherwise.

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.

Manitoba Metis Federation News

Volume 1 Issue 13

July-August 1974

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
R3B 2J2

Publication date of next issue of MMF News will be Friday, September 13, 1974. Therefore, the deadline for receiving articles for that issue will be Friday, September 6, 1974.

Recent Publication



-Mary Jordan
Griffin House
Toronto 1974

Another title in an ever-increasing list of "To Louis From Your Sister Who Loves You - Sara Riel" by Mary Jordan. It certainly aids us "poor folks" who do not translate French without pain. Both English and French are included in this book. There are several historical errors but none as serious as the real wish to link Sister Riel as a mystical-force in Louis' life. There is no doubt they were close at times. The religious fervor of the Metis was certainly part of this bond. Actually I feel Sister Riel has a story of her own to tell, hidden between long lines of speculative prose "Would amnesty come? Sister Riel must have asked Bishop Tache and Joseph Dubuc. Maybe she knew Louis was waiting...Would it ever come? Maybe Sara and Louis knew from the first the answer was NEVER!?? pg. 18 (Caps the Authors).

One of the reasons why this was impossible to know was because Sara did not keep Louis' letters - or to make a guess, might have lost them as we know she lost his picture.

Sister Riel was a Metis Grey Nun. She was a missionary to the Indians at outposts in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. From her letters we can see she considered the Indians uncivilized though willing to be taught about God. Other Sisters considered it amazing that she was a "Metisse." To understand her position a look at Riel's long battle for Metis rights was necessary. But not once does the book show how racist was society in those days. The Indian clearly stood in the shadows while whites openly considered Metis inferior. This is in direct conflict with photos of the time that show well-dressed Metis and facts that many were well-educated. Clearly blood lines made a difference in the Canadian West. Perhaps what irked me most, is that by trying to explain Louis through Sara, it steals all of Sara's thunder. She was put to the physical and mental test by tortuous journeys and long hard winters in loneliness. She was a pioneer in opening the West. Yet at the same time, the book neglects other Riels that Louis showed clear preference by writing a song to Henriette, another sister. This book would make it seem that this emotional tie only stood between Sara and Louis. Also, do not go looking for the Riel home, the author says is in St. Boniface. As far as most scholars agree, the house on River in St. Vital is the only Riel home still standing and was not the original "Grandpere's Mill" homestead. Louis might have been there only a few times.

If you leave out the preposterous supposition on the miraculous, mysterious Riel duo, Sara and Louis, and laugh along with Sara after a rainstorm soaks the Nuns habits, live along with her travels, lament over aprons too short and a lack of mail service, then perhaps this book serves a good purpose in Metis history. Otherwise, it would only incite people of prejudiced natures to further believe that the Metis were strange, wild, mystical creatures incapable of self-government.

-Sherry Theobold

Letters

Dear John,

The June 1974 issue was very interesting for me to read.

It appears you have taken the time to keep your facts fairly accurate, especially on the national Native Council of Canada annual assembly held in Winnipeg, Manitoba end of May, 1974. For a three-day business session, you were able to condense much of the material to make it interesting to read. Many of the newspapers across Canada are inclined to copy and if reporting, indicate detail and more detail until the reader is no longer interested in reading the material. I also note that you have a variety of subjects on women, youth, education, especially on the various universities and the courses they offer to the native students, interviews, announcements of local activities and not last, but foremost in my opinion, the "photo-page" which is evident for one to see and use their own imagination!

The Editorial was noteworthy as effective criticism hopefully keeps us all functioning in a positive manner. Contrast eliminates boredom!

May I take this opportunity to sincerely Thank You, John and Barbara Bruce (assistant editor) for capably accepting the responsibilities with its frustrations in assisting our staff of the Native Council of Canada during our annual assembly to make it a success.

Sincerely,
Gloria George,
Vice President
Native Council of Canada

Dear Sir or Madam:

Could you possibly donate some used clothing to us. We are trying to raise money for the school children here. They have started a "Canoeing Project". If some other organizations could help us could you forward this letter to them.

Thank you.

Agnes Pronteau
Treasurer of "Cormorant School"

What Makes a Good Leader

What makes a good leader -- Be well prepared - know leadership takes work as well as practice. Be group minded--regard yourself as a part of the group. Say "we" instead of "I". Do not try to run the crowd. Instead, be guided by the crowd's wishes.

Like people - be understanding and friendly. Be poised don't let irritations bother you. Have humility, be confident, but not cocky. Do not be afraid to reveal you don't know everything. Be creative - enjoy trying new ideas. Be a hard worker -- don't ask anyone to do something that you would not be willing to do yourself. Be responsible - live up to your word and duties. Be co-operative - know how to work with others and enjoy working with them. Be a fun lover - enjoy life - the simple things as well as the big. Have vision: help the persons in your group to learn and grow through the activities.

Notice

Copies of the minutes of the M.M.F. Board of Directors Meetings are available upon request from your Regional Office.

In order to cut down on printing costs it was decided by the Board that such minutes would be made available upon request by interested and concerned individuals.

Letterheads

If any Locals wish to purchase official M.M.F. Letterheads for correspondence purposes, including the name of their local, please submit details to the following address as soon as possible:

M.M.F. News
301-374 Donald Street
WINNIPEG, Manitoba
R3B 2J2

Metis Face Hardship Without Moose

THE PAS, Man. (Staff) - There will be a lot of hardship for Metis families in northern Manitoba if the mines and resources department doesn't make special provisions and persists in making them take their chance on a moose hunting draw, Manitoba Metis Federation regional vice-president Alfred Head said here Friday.

He cited the case of John Brightnose, chairman of the federation branch on Cormorant, who says he has to have moose meat to feed his family of nine children.

"It's ridiculous when you think of communities like Brochet (north of Lynn Lake) where you have Chipewyan treaty Indians and Metis of Cree descent living side by side," he continued, "The

Chipewyans are free to hunt for the moose they need and the Metis have to hope they're lucky on the draw."

The draw system was introduced this year when a ban was placed on deer hunting. The mines and resource department decided to issue a limit of 10,000 licences which are to be distributed on the basis of a draw. A conservation official said this is up from 7,000 moose hunting licences which were issued last year.

Mr. Head thought that his people will go on hunting, with or without licences.

"So they get into trouble - what choice do they have? They've got to feed their families," he added.

He expressed frustration with the federal and provincial government in delays in signing a housing agreement which would mean construction could start on 600 homes. Under the agreement, the federal government covers 75 per cent of the cost and the province 25 per cent.

The responsibility for the construction has been divided between the federation, the Northern Association of Community Councils and the

Manitoba housing and renewal corporation. Each will build 200 homes.

There have been meetings between the three groups and Mr. Head said in the northwest region the federation will construct homes in Brochet, Cormorant, Cranberry Portage and Wanless.

Mr. Head reported the federation plans to start on the program anyway. A pre-fabricating housing plant in The Pas is prepared to start constructing 25 units in anticipation of the two levels of governments signing of the agreement. Provision has been made to employ a maximum number of Metis people in the plant and outside construction.

A delay by the provincial health and social services department in establishing a detoxification centre The Pas is another of Mr. Head's frustrations.

"The money has been allocated," the Metis leader said, "a director has been employed to get everything ready. Everything is ready but the government can't make up its mind and get things started."

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1974

In my own words

by Justin Larocque as told to Annie Short

I was born in St. John North Dakota. I came to Canada when I was four years old, in 1900. We landed in St. Eustache, we came by wagon.

My grandfather and grandmother, my mother and dad and two sisters, we stayed there one winter then came to Newton siding and wintered there as my mother was expecting a baby and couldn't travel any farther. She gave birth to a baby boy. He died in March, my dad died in April and my Mother died in May all the same year. Us kids were left with our grandparents. In 1905 we moved to Roblin and we wintered there in a little log shack, in the spring we moved to Walkersburn which is now San Clara. In the fall my grandfather took up a homestead in the Boggy Creek region. He built a house and raised us there until we were able to work. I was nine years old when I started trapping and I'm still at it. We did not go to school at all so I don't read or write. My grandparents were very old. I started making a living for us there were no pensions. We dug seneca roots and hunted in summer and trapped all winter to scratch a living.

When I was eleven years old I killed three moose, meat was plentiful, we had fish, rabbit, deer, bear, prairie chicken, partridge, etc. When I was seventeen years old I started to work for farmers or wherever I could get work. As soon as I was eighteen I took up a homestead. I had four oxen to do my breaking with. I was called up that same year and I served in the Army until the war was over in 1919, I was discharged on January 4th, in March I married a girl from San Clara. We have a family of fourteen (thirteen living) we have nine girls and four boys. The first year we lived in a log granery, I put in a floor and a sod roof, we lived there three years then I built a house, where we lived for twenty years. When the family started to grow up I gave the house to my son when he got married and we rented another place where we put in another twenty two years. I'm still trapping, and with our pension we finally got our own home in San Clara. We used to go to dances and really enjoy ourselves although we had no dance hall but house parties galore. I had a hard time all my life but we were very happy. We have a wonderful family. Fifty-five years ago there were only two of us. Today we have twenty-five of a family (one son-in-law got killed in an accident) we have 55 grandchildren and 23 great grandchildren. When the family gets together we have 105 of us. New Years was always the big day of our lives where families got together, there was always a good time with lots of laughter, dancing and singing. Today we wait for a long week-end or Christmas for the family to get together as they are scattered far and wide. There is much laughter in our family which is quite natural among our kind of people. Playing cards is a great pastime and a lot of fun.

I used to have a dog team for trapping but now it is just too much for me, and keeping dogs where we live would be impossible, so now I use a tractor and walk.

I'm very happy about the Metis Federation, I'm glad I was able to live to see it become a reality as I remember hearing about it from my Grandfather, about how he was freighting with my uncle and how the stuff was siezed, etc. So I've heard about the problems of the Metis all my life, but I'm glad and proud to be one. I am not an Indian and I am not a white man but I am what I am and

I'M PROUD OF IT.

Unite - Stop James Bay

The James Bay Project will result in the flooding of 4,000 sq. miles of bushland and will affect drainage basins totalling 174,000 sq. miles. The damage caused by this project will be many times greater than that caused by any other hydro-electric power development.

In the Globe and Mail (Aug. 23, 1972) it was stated that few, if any environmental impact studies have been started by either the Federal or Provincial government. Mr. Tremblay, a James Bay Development Corporation official, said that any meaningful studies will not begin until 1974. These studies will take one to two years to complete. Any recommendations will not be available until 1975-76. Work has been going on since 1971.

The 6,000 native people who have lived off the land in the region for hundreds of years will find themselves with their culture and their livelihood destroyed. In 1971 the Quebec government established the James Bay Development Corp. and gave it complete authority over the project area. The James Bay municipality, comprising 133,000 sq. miles, was set up. The directors of the James Bay Dev. Corp. automatically became the council members of the municipality. The people of the region were never consulted.

The government of Canada had and has the power to stop the entire project. A number of Acts apply: the BNA Act, the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, and the Navigable Waters Act. In the House of Commons on Dec. 3, 1973, Mr. J.H. Horner (Crowfoot), a Progressive Conservative member, stated: "This government has the right to move in and disallow if necessary, any provincial legislation which it feels is wrong or detrimental to the well being of Canada and its future. If this house so desired it could have moved in and dealt with the question of James Bay and the lands involved in the area...But it chose not to do so."

Randolph Harding, N.D.P. member from B.C. stated: "The Federal government has clear jurisdiction in several aspects of this project, but it has delayed taking action primarily because of political reasons."

Premier Bourassa of Quebec has argued that the project will benefit Quebec. His arguments are weak at best.

In spite of the experience of Quebec Hydro, the Bechtel Corporation was granted the contract for the James Bay Project. In the Last Post Vol. 4 No. 1, it was stated: Bechtel got the contract partly, the government explained, the facilitate financing of the \$10 billion project.

In relation to the financing of the project Gerard Laprise (Abitibi), a Social Credit member, spoke in the House of Commons on Feb. 16, 1973. Quote: "the Americans are lending money to the province of Quebec for the execution of these projects at a fairly high rate of interest so that there will be no profits from the sale of electricity by the province." On Jan. 8, 1973 Real Caouette argued: "He (Bourassa) went and borrowed 100 million at 9 1/4 per cent for 25 years.....In 25 years from now, Quebec will have paid 233 million in interest alone, then it will still owe 100 million.....The development of James Bay will cost

at least 25 billion to the province of Quebec.

The power from the project will go to the United States. The Honorable Alvin Hamilton (Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain) pointed out on Feb. 7, 1973 that ".....the Quebec National Assembly's Bill 82 of 1972 respecting Hydro-Quebec calls for exportation of power to Consolidated Edison or the New York State Power Authority beginning in June, 1977, for a period of 20 years....."

The need for more power must also be questioned. Demand for power is promoted through advertising by the hydro companies themselves, as well as through the continual promotion of an increasing number of electrical gadgets.

The use of power can be cut back by industry without decreases in production. In an article in the April 29, 1974 Newsweek, it is stated that cut backs of 20-40% in power usage are typical for scores of facilities.

It is known that alternate power sources are available that would be much less damaging to the environment. Solar, wind, tidal and geothermic power hold promise for the future. Of course it is widely suggested that such alternatives are not practical. The fact of the matter is that very little research has been applied to finding ways of harnessing such power.

Finally, of course, we must reassess our values. We must question the kind of progress which is pushed forward merely for the sake of progress.

We consider it essential that the James Bay Project be halted permanently. We need the help of people everywhere; to petition and to protest. We hope that the protest will bring people, not merely signatures together.

For petitions or further information please contact: Sandra Western, 227 Richmond Street, New Westminster, B.C. PHONE: 521-2752.

Interesting Recipe

FRESH BLUEBERRY PIE

Pastry for 9-inch two-crust pie

2 tbsp. all-purpose flour
1/2 cup granulated sugar
1/8 tsp. salt
4 cups fresh blueberries
1 tsp. lemon juice
1 tbsp. butter or margarine

Line 9-inch pie pan with pastry. Mix together flour, sugar and salt. Sprinkle quarter of the mixture on the uncooked bottom crust; add blueberries; add remainder of sugar mixture; sprinkle with lemon juice; dot with margarine or butter. Adjust top crust. Bake in hot oven, 450° for 15 minutes; reduce heat to 350°; continue baking until berries are tender, about 25 minutes longer.

Yield: 6 servings.



WOMEN WOMEN WOMEN



First Meeting of Canadian Native Nurses

A group of Registered Nurses of Canadian Indian and Metis ancestry from various areas across the country met for the first time on June 6th and 7th 1974, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The main purpose for this initial meeting was to find out how many Registered Nurses of Indian and Metis and Inuit ancestry there are in Canada in order that this resource may be useful as a means of improving health services in Indian, Metis and Inuit communities. It was also intended as a means for promoting women of Indian, Metis, and Inuit ancestry in the professional field of nursing during International Women's Year, 1975.

Delegates to this meeting were Marilyn Van Bibber, Whitehorse, Yukon; Rhonda Blood, Standoff, Madeline Stout and Helen Littlechild, Edmonton, Alberta; Irene Desjarlais, Fort Qu'Appelle and Joyce Still, Regina, Saskatchewan; Joycelyn Bruyere, Ann Callahan, Winnipeg and Janet Fontaine, Fort Alexander Reserve, Manitoba; Edith Green, Jean Goodwill and Mary Barkhouse, Ottawa and Elizabeth Jacobs, Cornwall, Ontario; Cecelia Curotte of Caughnawaga, Quebec.

With the co-operation of the Canadian Nurses Association through newsletters in each province, individuals in most provinces were contacted. Those of B.C. and the Maritime provinces were unable to attend although they expressed an interest in the main purpose of the meeting. Several others could not be there due to work schedules and other responsibilities.

The delegates dealt with general topics regarding Indian and Metis communities in order to provide an analysis from the health point of view and to determine their role as professionally trained nurses.

General discussions touched on Nursing education, recruitment, guidance counselling, school drop-out rates and general attitudes towards nursing as a profession. With respect to community-based problems discussions lead to unemployment, job placement, alcohol and drug abuse, cultural conflicts with respect to health matters and the role of women in dealing with these issues. It was generally agreed that there definitely was a role for those in the nursing profession to act as a force in the improvement of these communities and encouraging young Indian and Metis people to seek professional training and upgrade those in the para professional field of nursing.

At an evening program, a brief seminar was held on Indian Nursing Education. Two student nurses, Pauline Steiman and Margaret Favell made a presentation on their experiences and difficulties in obtaining financial assistance and their thoughts on nursing education. Representatives from the Manitoba Metis Federation, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Medical Services, Indian Affairs were present as guests and acted as consultants to questions related to their specific program.

An interim committee was set up to work towards planning a National Conference of Registered Nurses of Canadian Indian, Metis and Inuit ancestry during International Women's Year 1975, for the following purposes:

To develop a registry of nurses of Indian, Metis and Inuit origin through the various communications media: To examine means and ways of implementing educational methods by setting up a consultative mechanism of nurses in various

fields for the betterment of health services to Indian and Metis and Inuit communities.

All those present agreed to assist the following interim committee members:

Yukon	Marilyn Van Bibber
B.C.	Mary Barkhouse (formerly of B.C.)
Alberta	Rhonda Blood & Madeline Stout
Saskatchewan	Irene Desjarlais
Manitoba	Janet Fontaine
Ontario	Elizabeth Jacobs
Quebec	Cecelia Curotte

Acting as consultants to the group will be Edith

Green and Jean Goodwill, who will be working closely with Joycelyn Bruyere, the co-ordinator, to compile the registry and follow up on plans for International Women's Year in 1975.

Co-ordinator:

Mrs. Joycelyn Bruyere, Reg. N.
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood
600-191 Lombard Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0X1
PH- (204) 942-0061

Child Welfare Working Group

Liaison Committee

MEMBERS: Guy Brethour - Chairman
 -Dept. of Indian Affairs & Northern Development
 Rev. Charles Green - Department of Health & Social Development
 Dave Somerville - Manitoba Indian Brotherhood
 Robert Wagner - Department of Health & Welfare

DEFINITION OF PROBLEM:

There are many problems involved in the delivery of Child Welfare Services to the native people in Manitoba. These range from cultural and social orientated problems to ones which basically are founded in legislation. As the problem range is quite varied, the Child Welfare Working Committee has chosen to concentrate on one problem area at this time. As this problem area is without question the most severe of the problem areas in the delivery of Child Welfare Services to the Indian people the Committee felt that this serious problem area should be dealt with first.

Simply, the problem is of one where no legal Child Welfare Services are being extended to the registered Indian population on reserves in Manitoba. Please note that the population affected are only those who are:

- registered Indians
- and are residing on Manitoba reserves

For the most part this group of people in this geographical area are without legal Child Welfare Services. At the present time there are approximately 55 reserves in Manitoba; twelve of these reserves have legal Child Welfare Services through a Federal-Provincial agreement whereby the Children's Aid Societies' deliver Child Welfare Services on behalf of the Provincial government. However, on other reserves in Manitoba there are no legal Child Welfare Services. The Province does extend very limited protection services i.e. apprehension of children who are deemed to be in "life and death situations". "Life and death situations" can naturally be interpreted in many ways and as such, many inconsistencies in services result even in this severely limited service. Different interpretations cause different levels of services on reserves. More importantly, many children in need of protection are not being provided that service. Many children are in need of protection services and yet cannot be termed "life and death" cases.

The Department of Indian Affairs at the present time has 283 children in their care in the Manitoba region, none of whom has the legal protection of children who have been removed from their parents home by provincial authorities.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF CHILD WELFARE:

When it was realized some sixty or seventy years ago that there was a need for Child Welfare Services from the government, the initial services had a narrow protectionist perspective. In other words, the only time government became involved in Child Welfare was when the family situation experienced a serious breakdown and the children required actual physical protection. As time moved on the orientation of Child Services became more prevention orientated as well as developmental in scope whereas today more and more effort is being placed on prevention and developmental programs although a continuum of

services from protection to development exists. It is a major concern of the Province that there is an equitable distribution of services, e.g. Child Welfare Services. An equitable distribution of services must include the remote areas of the province including all the reserves. The Manitoba Child Welfare Act is the legislative vehicle through which this range of services is delivered. The act is applicable to all residents of the Province and does not exclude anybody. The anomaly is, of course, that these services are not being delivered to registered Indians on reserves.

JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAM:

Apparently, the major reason for this anomaly or breakdown in services is, in effect, a jurisdictional problem. By the British North American Act authority to legislate concerning Child Welfare Services became a Provincial responsibility. On the other hand, by the same act services in general to registered Indians were legislated to be a Federal Responsibility. Following upon the BNA Act, the Indian Act stipulated that the Federal Government was responsible for the delivery of services to registered Indian people. **This was consistent with the BNA Act.** The Manitoba Child Welfare Act was and is applicable to all residents in the Province. **This is also consistent with the BNA Act.**

This apparent over-lap in jurisdiction has caused a gap in services whereby no legal child welfare protection services is being delivered to most reserves in Manitoba. To this point in time neither the Province nor the Federal government has demonstrated any initiative in the area of extending legal Child Welfare Services on reserves. It might be mentioned at this time that once registered Indians leave the reserve and are in need of Child Welfare Services these services are delivered by the Province and are charged back to the Department of Indian Affairs.

(Continued on Page 8)

Native Women's Annual Assembly

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS OF THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

August 22-23-24-25, 1974

Thunder Bay, Ontario

Please find enclosed a copy of the AGENDA as set up by the Executive Board of the Native Women's Association of Canada at a meeting July 13-14, 1974.

Official delegates will be paid \$20.00 per day to cover meals and incidentals. The total amount paid for three days will therefore be \$60.00. Accommodations and travel expenses will be paid by N.W.A.C.

Provincial women's organizations are requested to send in lists of names of delegates with addresses and phone numbers (where possible) as soon as possible. This will help speed up air travel reservations.

We thank you for your co-operation.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Edith McLeod
Co-ordinator

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
ROL 0J0

Education

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



Education Director, Al Chartrand.

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

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

NOTE: BURSARY APPLICATIONS WILL BE PROCESSED BY LATE OCTOBER BUT THEY WILL BE ACCEPTED UNTIL ALL MONIES HAVE BEEN EXPENDED.

UNDERGRADUATES

A) Bursary of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan". Students entering university for the first time or after a year or more of absence.

Student Aid Office

Students who are continuing Post Secondary Studies without interruptions:

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

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

C) Social assistance for students from the "Social Allowance Act."

Application may be submitted at the Student Aid Office from the University of your choice.

D) Special Bursary:

Bursaries for Students in Medicine and Dentistry.

Student Aid Office.

Students entering a Manitoba University under the "Mature Student Entry Program".

Students taking as many as three courses are eligible for a maximum of \$125.00 per course.

For physically handicapped students.

POST GRADUATE STUDENTS

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

B) Canadian Government & Student Loans.

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

D) Aid from "Canada Council" Bursary of

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

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

E) Special Bursaries of "The Manitoba Government Bursary Plan" For professors taking special courses in Orientation, Specialized Education and Library Science.
Student Aid Office.

NURSING

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

B) Canadian Government Student Loans.

C) Program by the Manpower and Immigration applies to all Canadian residents who are a year older than

school age and who have been out of school for a year can apply for the Training Program.

RED RIVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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

B) Canadian Government Student Loans.

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

Upgrading

Trade

Language Courses (for immigrants)

Apprenticeship Training

See the Manpower Center for Information.

NOTE:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Miss Moffitt, Administrator

or

Mr. Al Chartrand, Education Director

Manitoba Metis Federation

301-374 Donald Street

Winnipeg, Manitoba

R3B 2J2

High school Bursary ; What It Means For You

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION HAS GRANTED THE MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION \$5,000.00 WHICH WILL BE ISSUED TO METIS STUDENTS. THESE BURSARIES WILL BE AWARDED IN INSTALMENTS TO STUDENTS WHO APPLY EARLY AND QUALIFY FOR THIS ASSISTANCE.

BURSARIES ARE AWARDED ON THE BASIS ON NEED AND INCENTIVE. IF THE RECIPIENTS DO NOT MAINTAIN A SATISFACTORY OR AVERAGE STANDARD, THEY WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE FOR RECEIVING THE BALANCE OF THEIR BURSARY.

THIS PLAN IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM GRADES 9 TO 12 (EXCLUSIVE).

NOTICE: A BURSARY IS A GRANT OF MONEY GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT. IT IS NOT A LOAN; IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE PAID BACK.

APPLICATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE AT ALL HIGH SCHOOLS AND THE MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION REGIONAL OFFICES.

MAIL YOUR APPLICATION FORMS TO:

MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION

301 - 374 DONALD STREET

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

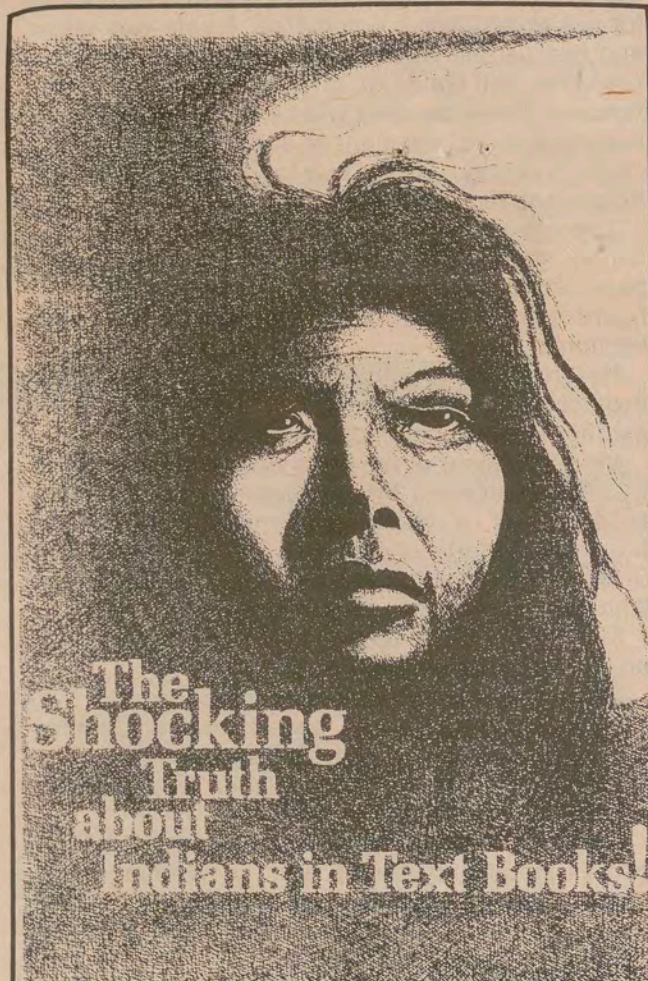
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M.M.F. Awards at Walter Whyte

It was awards night for five lucky Metis students from Walter Whyte School in Grand Marais. The awards were presented by the Southeast Region of the Manitoba Metis Federation. Celia Recksiedler was honored as top student in the Junior High division. Randy Olafson from Victoria Beach took top honours in Intermediate and Dwayne Knott from Grand Marais won in the Primary classification. There were also two special awards. The Memorial award, in memory of Adelaide Thomas was given to Celia Ricksiedler for academic achievement.

Earl "Ike" Smith received the award for the Best Junior Contestant at the National Jigging Contest.

Congratulations to the outstanding students!



On Tuesday, July 30, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood officially released a report on bias in provincial textbooks entitled **THE SHOCKING TRUTH ABOUT INDIANS IN TEXTBOOKS!** The 200- page volume is the final product of two years' intensive research, documenting numerous examples of Indians being portrayed as savages, ignorant heathens, and "children" who need protection. Included in the report are 10 types of bias found in school texts with 175 pages of examples.

Of this interesting and thought-provoking publication, little more can be said than that it is a MUST on the reading list of every individual who has a concerned interest in contemporary Native education. Such persons may obtain further information by writing to the following address:

**Education Liaison Program
Manitoba Indian Brotherhood
807-191 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0X1**

Regional News

Southeast Regional Meeting

On the 17th and 18th of July delegates from the locals of the Southeast Region attended a Regional Meeting at the Balmoral Hotel in Winnipeg.

The two day agenda began on Wednesday morning with a presentation by Mr. Al Chartrand, Director of Education for M.M.F. In his address, Mr. Chartrand emphasized the need of parental involvement in local school boards. He urged Metis parents to run in school trustee elections in order to obtain a greater voice for their children's education.

He also gave a brief explanation of the Bursaries offered through the M.M.F. and the Education Policy that has just been completed.

Mr. Revan Cramer, the guest speaker of the morning, gave an informative talk on the programs and plans of the Winnipeg School Division in regard to Native people and continuing education. He mentioned such projects as R. B. Russel School, David Livingston School. He pointed out that schools up to this time had never really served Native people. He went on to say that if Metis people are to be successful they need a sound economic base, which only comes through full representation in all professions and trades. He wished to see more Metis in the professions as he felt many are being discouraged at an early age and feel that they are only suitable for labour and trade positions.

The afternoon was the scene of an interesting discussion between the local members and Mr. Dave Rempel of the National Parole Board. In his talk, he spoke of Native people and the law and the many problem areas. A few mentioned were 1) lack of preventive measures in isolated areas, inability to obtain information and access to services of lawyers and parole officers especially in northern areas. 2) a general lack of parole supervision 3) people in rural communities are uninformed as to what is happening in regard to inmates and correctional institutions 4) lack of involvement by the people in the community.

Suggestions and solutions were offered by local members for these problem areas. Many felt that more Native people should hold positions in the parole staff and police force. Since many Native inmates originate from centres up north, they also felt detention centres in northern areas would be very useful.

It was also suggested that it would be wise to organize preventative measures restricting the amount of Natives becoming inmates "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" was the main idea.

After the discussion a resolution was passed by the Region stating that the Southeast Region would meet with Parole Officers and the R.C.M.P. to discuss training of Native parole officers and the organization of preventative measures.

Thompson Regional Meeting

The Game & Fish Building
THOMPSON, Manitoba

Friday and Saturday
August 16-17, 1974

All Local Executives (Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary-Treasurers) are urged to attend.

Observers Welcome

THE MANITOBA METIS HOUSING CORPORATION

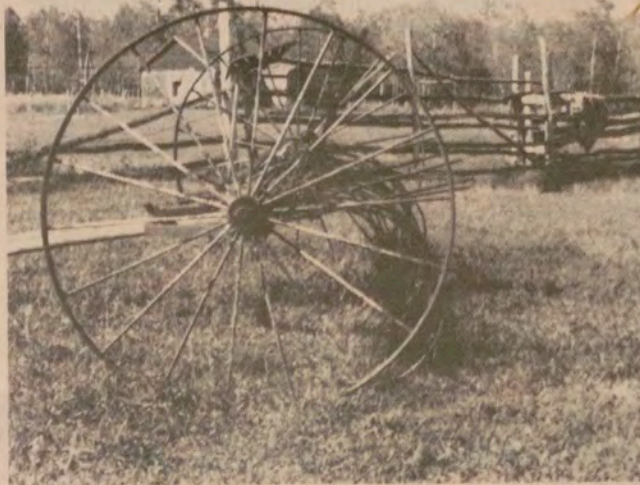
ARE NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS IN WRITING FOR THE FOLLOWING WINNIPEG POSITIONS:

- CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR
- ACCOUNTANT
- Salaries Negotiable

- Inquire further or send applications with resumes to:

THE MANITOBA METIS HOUSING CORPORATION

c/o Mr. Stanley Guiboche
301-374 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba



Grassroots' summer scene

Mr. Chartrand then introduced Mr. Adrian Zecher who is a representative from a group of volunteers fighting the James Bay Project. He explained the situation regarding James Bay and asked for the Region and M.M.F.'s support. He concluded by handing out petition forms and urging us to gather as many signatures as possible.

The second day of the Meeting consisted mostly of regional business.

Chairman, Ms. Eyolfson proposed the idea of forming a finance committee within the Southeast Region. It was received with strong support from the locals and it was decided to open nominations for positions for this committee. A vote was taken and five people were chosen, Mrs. Pilon, Bernice Fontaine, Phil Gauthier, Mrs. Gauthier and Arsene Spence. These persons will be responsible for the authorization of payment of accounts in regard to core funding and Development Funds for Southeast Region.

The President of the M.M.F., Ferdinand Guiboche, was present in the afternoon. He emphasized, that during his term of office he wished to meet as many persons as possible in all the Regions.

He informed the delegates of the M.M.H.C. Project which has just started. There was also an extensive question and answer period.

Vice-President of the Southeast Region, Connie Eyolfson, informed the delegates about a current proposal for a viable wilderness area on the Manitoba-Ontario border east of Lake Winnipeg. She then went on to introduce Marc H. Wermager who is involved with this proposal.

Mr. Wermager gave a brief outline of the goals on the suggested park:

- 1.) to safeguard a true wilderness area.
- 2.) to allow man to experience wilderness without altering the land or its mood.
- 3.) benefit the local residents economically-tourist trade etc.

Changes were made in agreement with both parties (southeast Region and Mr. Wermager) as to trapping and hunting and wild rice. This was done to ensure and to safeguard the way of life of the Native people in the area.

Mr. Walter Menard, Provincial Housing Co-ordinator, spoke on the Manitoba Metis Housing Corporation (M.M.H.C.) Mr. Menard answered questions and also introduced the delegates to other programs such as RRAP, E.R.P., A.H.O.P. and Section 40 housing. He also pointed out that through an organized effort Metis people can achieve housing to suit their needs. Whereas unorganized effort results in chaos.

The remainder of the agenda was devoted to other Regional business.

The Pas Friendship Centre Starts Radio Program

The Pas Friendship Centre would like to invite everyone in the surrounding communities to listen to their new Radio Program, that is broadcasted live from The Pas every Monday and Thursday at 3:00 p.m.

We welcome your comments and would also like to make announcements concerning your communities, so give us a call at 623-6459 or write to The Pas Friendship Centre, Box 2638, The Pas, Manitoba.

INTERLAKE Regional Meeting

A Regional Committee Meeting was held in Ashern on June 29, 1974. The meeting was well attended with twenty out of the twenty two locals present.

The general business was conducted the first part of the day and there were reports from the board members and the chairmen from each local. The following speakers took part in the meeting: Mr. Walter Menard, Provincial Housing Co-ordinator, Mr. Jim Day, Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba, Howard Vaudry, Manitoba Pathfinders, John Burelle, Editor, M.M.F. News and Theodore Govereau, Regional Housing Co-ordinator.

A Miss Metis Contest was held to select our representative for Miss Metis of the M.M.F. which was held at Metis Days at Winnipegosis. Miss Irene Govereau was our representative. Unfortunately she did not win, however, she should be congratulated for the good show she displayed.

There were elections for a board member from the Interlake Region for the Manitoba Metis Housing Corporation. Lloyd Pelletier of Vogar resigned his position as Junior Member of the Board and was elected Board Member.

Our next Regional Meeting will be a two day seminar and meeting in conjunction with Mr. Al Chartrand, M.M.F. education co-ordinator. More details on this will be announced at a later date.

Dauphin Regional Meeting

Friday and Saturday
August 24-25, 1974

Allied Arts Centre
DAUPHIN, Manitoba

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION:

- Education
- Native People and the Law
- Election of a Regional Board of Director

All Local Executives (Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and

Secretary-Treasurers) are urged to attend.

Observers Welcome

Child Welfare

(Continued from Page 6)

RECOMMENDED COURSES OF ACTION:

The recommended course of action would be to develop a full legal range of Child Welfare Services for registered Indians on reserves in Manitoba. The following are possible mechanisms through which this goal could be achieved:

- I. Extension of Provincial Services
 - (i) The Province could employ additional staff to provide Child Welfare Services to reserves in a similar manner as other areas of the Province. (Professional teams coming on the reserve from outside the reserve.)
 - (ii) Indigenous workers could be hired by the Province on the reserve. (The service would come from within the reserve.)
 - (iii) Combination of (i) and (ii), (ie. the use of professional workers as well as indigenous workers.)
- II Incorporation of a Native Children's Aid Society
 - (i) The native Children's Aid Society could be developed autonomously with special legislation.
 - (ii) The native Children's Aid Society could be included under the present Child Welfare Act.
- III Extension of authority in the Child Welfare field could be granted to Department of Indian Affairs.
 - (i) This could be accomplished autonomously from the Provincials Child Welfare system under special legislation.
 - (ii) This could be accomplished under the present Child Welfare Act.

Although this problem has been discussed for a good many years it is difficult to understand why no action has been taken. It is one of the most serious problems one could imagine whereby children in need of protection and care are often not granted that service. At times when they are granted that service through the Department of Indian Affairs, the children are still without legal protection.

Housing

THE STATE OF THE SITUATION

- All is well. Housing is developing and unfolding as it ought to.
- The Board Members of the Manitoba Metis Housing Corporation have held their first meeting (July 19).
- offices of the new corporation have been located and are being staff.
- Regional Housing Co-ordinators will be hired this weekend (Aug. 3 - Board Meeting) and will begin a Training Program.
- Meetings and Workshops are being planned for Locals and groups of Locals specifically on the housing situation.
- Preliminary negotiations are taking place with Canada Manpower and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) regarding on-the-job Training and the establishment of Local Metis Companies to deal with the construction, plumbing, heating and electrical phases of house construction.
- Opportunities to get involved are practically unlimited;

- set up and operate construction companies
- get training through these companies in carpentry, plumbing, heating and electricity
- to get involved in non-profit Housing societies
- to serve on Housing Committees and help to make important decisions
- there are opportunities for local Metis people to take housing situations into their own hands and shape things the way they ought to be

THE NATIVE AND RURAL HOUSING PROGRAM

Three parts;

- 1) Building or purchasing of homes (Section 40)
 - for families earning less than \$6,000 per year
- 2) Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP)
 - part grant - up to \$2,500.00
 - part loan - up to \$2,500.00 (\$5,000 maximum in all if house will last 15 yrs)
- 3) Emergency Repair Program (ERP)
 - up to \$1,000 (to make house livable)

Sports and Recreation Program

Recently the M.M.F. received a grant from the Federal Government to establish a sports and recreation development program. A week ago I was hired to direct this program provincially.

This article is for the purpose of informing you of three things.

- (a) guidelines and recommendations of Fed. govt.
- (b) progress to this point.
- (c) objectives of the future.

Of the three the third one should be of most interest to you the people.

Guidelines and recommendations of the Federal Government.

These are vague in the sense that they leave the running of the program to the director hired to do so. However they do specify that the funds are to be used for the following.

1. Salaries of personnel.
2. Travel and subsistence of personnel.
3. Program operation and development.
4. Administrative expenses.

Nowhere do you see an allocation of funds for facility construction, uniforms for competitors, banquets, prizes, entry fees etc. These are to be supplied by local government and clubs as well as different grants given by the provincial government. Therefore do not expect the M.M.F. to give grants of money for Sports and recreation.

Progress to this point - is going as planned. We Manitoba by writing to the Recreation Director. At the time of writing there is no phone installed but one will be in operation shortly. The program is in the first of three stages which I will discuss further in objectives of the future.

Future-Some of the things we would like to see happening at the community level and which we would assist are:

1. Metis communities surveying their recreation programs leadership, facilities, and accessing future needs.
2. Metis communities taking advantage of the resources available from, and offered by

- up to \$2,500 (if house will last 10 years)

There are several ways to put this program into operation in the Communities. One way that is currently getting a lot of attention, is for Four or Five communities to band together to form a non-profit housing society. They would then decide which families are going to get new houses, which families are going to have their houses "RRAPED", which families will have their houses "ERPED", and just exactly who will do the building "RRAPING" and "ERPING".

The bringing together of resources (people, money, materials and expertise) will be the responsibility of the Manitoba Metis Housing Corporation.

Get a hold of the Housing Director for your Region and see to it that your housing concerns are considered and not left neglected. Your housing director has the responsibility of working with the Manitoba Metis Housing Corporation to develop this program to suit your housing needs in a reasonable manner.

Every Metis person who has a housing concern also has a responsibility and a part to play in changing the situation to what it should be.

This is the only Housing Program in existence that I know of that makes it possible for a family earning \$6,000 a year or less to end up owning their own home OUTRIGHT!

I want to say to all you Metis Kings and Queens in your "Metis Castles" wherever they may be and in whatever condition they may be in.....

Those "Castles" can be changed from what they are now, to what you want them to be.....

You do your share -- I'll do mine!

-Walter Menard

Provincial Housing Co-Ordinator

NOTE: On August 1st, 1974, Minister of State for Urban Affairs, Ron Basford, approved a grant of \$215,980.00 to the Manitoba Metis Federation for the development and administration of the Housing Project.

sports and recreation organizations, private and voluntary agencies, and other departments of government.

3. Metis communities developing needed programs.
4. Metis communities establishing recreation commissions or council.
5. Metis communities hiring full-time recreation directors where possible.
6. Creating an awareness of the importance of recreation through local and regional conferences and workshops.

These things, we are aware, will take time and energy. However, we know that if everyone pulls together and co-operates, things will fall into place over a period of time.

The primary purpose for the establishment of this program is to assist and provide the necessary resources to enable Metis communities to promote and diversify recreational opportunities. In other words the overall objective is to help communities help themselves. Therefore in the next few months I will be travelling to each community to discuss recreation and to get to know what you think you need and want. However, it is up to you to program your activities as we are just resources for you to draw information from.

Hoping to see you soon, and in the meantime, if there are any questions concerning recreation on any level, please don't hesitate to call us.

Stan Somerville,
Recreational Director.

Provinces have Indian Names

Manitoba

is the Assiniboine word meaning "lake of the prairies" or "Water of the prairies."

Saskatchewan

is derived from the Cree word "Saskadijwan" - "Running of the thaw".

Cree Medical Dictionary

EDMONTON, Alta. - As the predominant language of north and central Indians from Quebec to northeastern British Columbia is Cree, doctors and nurses often are unable to explain the nature of ailments to their patients.

Anne Anderson, 68, a Metis and former nurse, has written a dictionary which includes the translation of medical terms which ranges from x-rays - as "have you ever been seen through?" - to the womb - "where life begins".

"Have you ever been pricked?" is the Cree definition of vaccination.

To help her, Mrs. Anderson recruited elders who know exactly how to describe certain terms, especially male and female organs and various sicknesses.

Mrs. Anderson manages a language school where she has taught about 450 students. She has also taught Cree at the University of Alberta and Grant MacEwan Community College.

Indian Record July-Aug/74



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Youth

O.F.Y. Project Published

The preparation of the booklet "Six Metis Communities" was an O.F.Y. project which was completed September 1, 1973 by five university students.

The basic objective of the project was to prepare written materials on select Metis communities in Manitoba. The booklet includes an historical and demographic study of the communities.

The published booklet is available on request by contacting Mr. A. Chartrand at 301-374 Donald, Winnipeg, Manitoba or phone 942-2565. The booklets are \$2.00 each.

The M.M.F. NEWS will print excerpts from the booklet in this issue and following issues.

MATHESON ISLAND

A tiny island located in the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg, Matheson Island is found one hundred and forty miles straight north of Winnipeg, Manitoba. At one time, its name was Snake Island, for as the name implies, snakes were to be found there in abundance. The island itself is four miles long and half a mile wide with the community scattered along the south east shore of the island. The strait of water that separates it from the mainland is three quarters of a mile wide. The island's terrain is limestone and clay with muskeg at the south side of the island. The area is also heavily wooded and numerous trails are found throughout.

Because of the location of Matheson Island, for an untold number of years fishing has been carried on off its shores. With such an abundance of rock a lighthouse was built on Black Bear Island (a small piece of land at the north west corner of Matheson Island). Mr. Dan Matheson, one of the first permanent men who settled there in the early part of the twentieth century, became the lighthouse keeper. Settlers gradually came from neighboring spots such as Pine Dock, Bloodvien, Jackhead, and Gull Harbour. Today, there are one hundred twenty-two Metis living on the Island.

The mayor of the little fishing village is Mr. William Bennett. The other councillors are Mr. Wallace Mowat, Mr. Russell Whiteway, Mr. Martin Bruce and Mr. Tom Mowat. The Island has been governed since October 1969 by the mayor and the council under the Manitoba's Northern Affairs Act. It is also a member of the Association of Northern Affairs Community Councils. The mayor and councillors are elected for a two year term.

During the last two years the Provincial Employment Program (PEP) has sponsored Matheson Island for the purpose of building a sawmill. A tractor and mill were purchased for the sum of \$1500.00. The sawmill has been operating

since 1969, and at a nominal cost, supplies the community with lumber for construction on the island. In the past few years, PEP has sponsored the people in building a barge to service the community. They also re-built or greatly improved the docks. By using lumber processed in their sawmill there is not great expense as everything is done for the community's benefit.

Through grants from PEP and the Department of Northern Affairs, the roads are to be gravelled. A gravel truck and grader were purchased from the Department of Northern Affairs and Mr. W. Mowat is in charge of maintaining the roads.

Northern Affairs gives the community of Matheson Island a grant every year. This year, having used part of the money to gravel the road on the Island, the rest has been put toward an almost completed project for transportation to the mainland. The "causeway" is a road being built through marshland from the Island to a smaller island situated one thousand feet off the mainland shore. The remaining distance will be travelled by boat. This will aid the Islanders while at the same time allowing some privacy by preventing cars come to the Island from the mainland. At present, the only means of reaching Matheson Island is by boat.

Six Metis Communities



The Island has built a garage for community use. As there is no garage mechanic, tools bought by the community are available in the garage for their membrs to come and do their own repairing.

With a grant from the Department of Northern Affairs, Matheson Island has built an air strip. Local men worked in this project as another source of employment. With the added funds received, the airstrip is being improved.

In 1961 the Matheson Island Fishing Co-operative was established and is one of the best in Manitoba. The President is Mr. Russell Whiteway. There are three fishing seasons - spring, fall and winter. The fifty-four active members catch pickeral, sauger, white, perch, pike, mullets and tubbibeas.

The men belong to the Fishing Co-operative that is situated on the mainland near the narrows of Lake Winnipeg. Two packing stations are in operation; one at Pine Dock and one at Island View. Six men are employed here during the fishing season - four from Matheson Island and two from Pine dock.

Since 1969 the co-operative has been acting as an agent for the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. Services include packing and grading fish, harvesting ice and selling fishing supplies.

Hard work, self-help and determination have made this venture a success for the people of Matheson Island.

The beginning of formal education is very uncertain and therefore the facts were very difficult to obtain. The school began about 1928 and continued under its own power until 1948. At times the school was open only part of the year due to a scarcity of either money or teachers. In 1945, Special Schools Branch took over the school system and began a new era with Mr. Bruce Sealey as the first teacher. There were forty-two students at the time. Several teachers followed and in 1959, Mr. Abe Bergen was appointed to

teach. He left in 1962 but returned in 1964 and stayed until 1965. During the Special Schools Branch era the expenses were divided between the Branch and Matheson Island residents. On July 8, 1965 the Frontier School Division became responsible for the school and it progressed from there.

Mr. Marshall Effler, Superintendent of School for the Frontier School Division, reported that considerable progress has been made. The teachers ages were improved immensely, a well was dug, a sewage system installed and warmer accommodations were built. Today, there is a two room school with grades ranging from kindergarten to grade nine. They have two teachers who have good rapport with the community. The methods of teaching are not quite-up-to-date, but it seems that under the present teaching system the children are obtaining a reasonably sound education. At present the high school children are sent to Cranberry Portage though the parents would prefer to have a high school in their own community.

Since the sawmill sells only to individuals on the island, most of the families have or are in the process of building new homes and there is no real housing problem. For the lumber, cut and processed, they charge \$25.00 per thousand board feet, which reduces the cost of building considerably. Payment for the construction labor is saved as the men work together and build their own homes. As well as basic construction they do their own wiring and plumbing in the off-season when they are not fishing. Through another PEP grant, Matheson Island expects to have water works in every home by the end of 1973. Most of the houses are built in the usual style with a concrete base and wood siding. The size of the house and number of bedrooms vary according to the size of the family.

Other community organizations include the Women's Sewing Club which has nine members. The Telephone Committee, with president Monty Robinson, perform general maintenance of the telephones and lines which are connected only to the residents of the Island. This system was set up under the initiative of the residents. Communication with Winnipeg involves the use of a two-way radio which is located at the home of Mr. Robinson. By 1975, there is expected to be a new telephone line direct to Winnipeg through the microwave system which will be installed by the Manitoba Telephone System.

Plans for a new gymnasium are underway this year with the financing coming from the Frontier School Division and the School Committee. The Committee, headed by Mr. B. Bennett, will supplement the necessary lumber material by manufacturing it through their local sawmill.

Matheson Island presently has its own hydro plant. By the fall of 1974 they plan to direct the hydro from Riverton, Manitoba, a town seventy-five miles south.

Matheson Island belongs to the Interlake Region of the Manitoba Metis Federation and there can be little doubt that the activities of the Local have done much to further the progress of the community's development.

Directory of Native Organizations

This is an OFY project which has been funded by the Secretary of State Department (Ottawa). The basic objective of this project was to compile information from different Native Organizations which have something to offer in the way of....

- recreation
- food
- clothing
- emergency assistance -- (Finance)
- shelter

This material in the form of a booklet will be distributed to all Head Offices of Indian Reserves and Metis communities in Manitoba.

NOTE: If you wish to give this booklet to the people on your Reservation, who are planning to come to Winnipeg for a short or long period of time, we suggest that you fell free to make copies of this booklet and get it through to the people.

Permission to republish the booklet of THE DIRECTORY OF NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS is granted by the members of this project.

North Main Drop-In Centre

at 952 MAIN
tel. 589-2813

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YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR ABILITY IN ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, OR SCIENCE.

YOU CAN TAKE COURSES IN TYPING, SEWING, CROCHETTING, GUITARY, OR OTHER ARTS AND CRAFTS.

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Bank of Montreal Youth Project

PROJECT PURPOSE

To assist socially, economically and educationally disadvantaged youth to qualify for meaningful employment.

Our project is for young people who are no longer in school and who did not go far enough with their formal education to acquire the basic reading, interpersonal, clerical and computational skills that they need to be considered for office jobs even at the lowest entry level.

PUPIL SPECIFICATIONS

- single or married
- male or female
- age 18 - 23
- a school drop-out, with less than Grade 11 level of education (minimum of Grade 7)
- normal verbal intelligence
- no deep-seated psychiatric problems
- no "special" physical handicaps
- presently unemployed (or underemployed)
- no previous, satisfactory long-term work record
- has some motivation
- is not seriously alienated
- has no serious criminal record
- applicants are unable to meet normal employment standards of business

N.B. These criteria are generally applied but an individual's circumstances may result in slight deviations.

CURRICULUM

Four chief program emphases are identified as being necessary to the employability of our trainees:

- Mathematics
- Communications
- Human Relations
- Typing/Office Machines/Office Practice

Having identified the major program areas, the following curriculum was developed:

COMPUTATIVE SKILLS

The computative skills necessary for entry level positions have been identified by randomly surveying the functions performed in a variety of positions which have been identified as being initially suitable for our students. The survey demonstrated that a knowledge of basic arithmetic (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers, fractions; percentages; ratios; and units of measure) is sufficient to equip our students to function in most line and staff entry level positions open previously to high school graduates. The survey also showed that applied arithmetic or business arithmetic involving the ability to calculate interest, service charges, balancing figures, a working knowledge of business forms as arithmetic vehicles (cheques, drafts, ledgers), and a knowledge of basic accounting principles are skills which will greatly facilitate entry of our students into a desirable work stream.

COMMUNICATIONS SKILLS

The communications skill level towards which our students must work is less easily defined than the comparable level in computational skills. The difficulty in obtaining a rigorous definition of a suitable communications skills level results from both the nature of effective communication which is defined by an individual's ability to encode and decode messages and analyze and respond to feedback: and the ambiguity of the breakdown in communications functions to be performed in entry level positions as cited in the various job specifications perused.

- identify central point in written and oral communications,
- analyze written and oral communications in terms of the value of its source and purpose, the channel through which it flows and the needs of the receiver,
- formulate alternative solutions in responding to purposive communications,
- prepares oral and written messages in differing communication roles,
- prepare oral and written messages for different receivers,
- analyze and interpret roles in varying communication environments (small group, large group, dyads, institutions, home, print, video, etc.)
- channel messages through various interpersonal and print forms,
- interpret and respond to communications feedback.

HUMAN RELATIONS

Firstly, the Human Relations program has developed out of a need evidenced in the

business community for employees who are aware of the dimensions of co-operations, motivation and good working attitudes. Secondly, and as important, the program is designed to aid trainees to come to a better understanding of themselves and of their social milieu.

The chief resources employed to develop skills in this subject area are the project staff and the members of each group. Personnel from various businesses; agencies and institutions in the Winnipeg area will be used as occasional "visiting experts".

TYPING AND MACHINE OPERATION

A program of typing training has been developed and is available as an integral part of our program for both male and female participants who want it.

Opportunities are also presented to enable development of a basic knowledge of other office

machines.

MINI-STAGE - A Short-Term Training Experience

Three intervals, each of three weeks duration, during the 32 week session, students will experience on the job training which will:

- serve as an introduction to the business community,
- provide a sense of accomplishment in performing some of the entry level functions,
- provide participants with opportunities to use the skills and test the attitudes they are developing in their training,
- identify appropriate areas for improvement in current skills and/or attitudes,
- expose trainees to a variety of business experiences which may help them make a wiser choice re: permanent placement

Training Pilots for the North

Training of native pilots for northern Manitoba is now in full swing at Dauphin's municipal airport. Dauphin Air Service owner Wim Aberson said this Monday.

Five pilot-trainees are practicing in the air, with up to five more expected to arrive soon.

Sponsored by the provincial department of northern affairs, in conjunction with the federal government, the purpose of the program is to train native persons from the north to fly as commercial pilots. Hopefully, this will eventually reduce a high turnover of pilots in the north, who go there to build up their flying time and then return to cities in the south.

Most of those enrolled are around 20 years old; some have no previous experience with aircraft.

With three qualified instructors and four aircraft, Dauphin Air Service hopes to have some of these students qualifying for a private pilot's licence (requiring 40 hours flying time) before the end of August. Most of the future pilots should finish this first step in training by September.

Further practice here awaits them as they build up the experience needed to begin the second level. From Dauphin, they then will go to the Point West School of Aviation in Winnipeg to receive advanced training and, finally, their commercial licences.

Mr. Aberson said the training day begins at 6

a.m. for himself and instructors Pat Aberson and Clare Maynard.

The training starts with dawn and continues, at intervals, until dark. Because of the special program, the native students are being pushed to learn flying skills as quickly as possible. They take two to three hours of practice in the air on good days. They also take daily training in a classroom, known as "ground school."

Mr. Aberson said the only other government sponsored civilian pilot training program of which he knows is that for air cadets. He feels, because of the shortage of skilled bush pilots and the costs of flying time and lessons needed to reach commercial levels, that Manpower or some other agency should be considering government sponsored training on a larger scale.

In addition to this group of native students, Mr. Aberson also is responsible for training about 50 people from this area who have enrolled for flying lessons. Since purchasing the air service from Ken Wark on May 1, Mr. Aberson has added the two full time instructors and two more aircraft.

And flying is catching on with girls, too, he states. About seven women, from ages 16 to more than 40 are counted among the student pilots.

The Dauphin Herald
July 10/74

Announcement

Mr. Ferdinand Guboche
President
Manitoba Metis Federation

Dear Mr. Guboche:

The Faculty of Education, Brandon University has recently completed negotiations with the Department of Colleges and University Affairs, Province of Manitoba to undertake and administer a Northern Teacher Education Project in various off-campus locations north of the 53rd parallel.

At this time, we are engaged in a search for qualified administrative and teaching staff. In this, we are seeking your assistance. The nomination of suitable candidates to be approached would be appreciated. Perhaps, also, you may wish to designate someone upon whom we could call for advice in our search and selection.

Yours sincerely,
Ralph R. Pippert
Dean, Faculty of Education

FILMS - ST. LAURENT MANITOBA
ST. LAURENT SPEAKS
MAINSTREET MANITOBA - ST. LAURENT (ONE OF A SERIES OF SIX FILMS OF VARIOUS TOWNS)

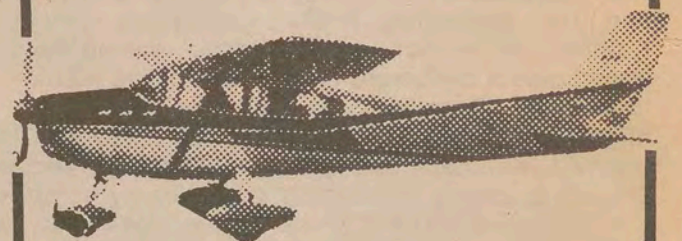
- film about community development
- the film goes into industry, housing, training, etc.

Both of these films were made by DREE (ARDA) and can be obtained from:

Department of Agriculture
Publications Dept.
946-7801
713 Norquay Building (Corner York and Kennedy)
on loan for extended periods.

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Historical Notes

Wolseley Expeditionary Force of 1870

After the negotiations between the Provisional Government under Louis Riel and the Canadian Government of John A. MacDonald that resulted in most of the land and language rights of the Metis being assured in the Manitoba Act, a small army was sent to the Red River area to provide for a peaceful transfer.

This military force was under the command of Sir Garnet Wolseley and consisted of two parts; Regular soldiers and Militia. There were 373 men of the 60th Rifles (Regular) and two battalions of Militia numbering 382 and 389 men respectively. In addition there were small detachments from the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps and Army Hospital Corps plus, of course, hundreds of civilians used to assist in transportation.

The Canadian Government has avowed the peacefulness of Wolseley's mission, but after three months marching through the wilderness, the cry of the soldiers was for the lynching of Riel. Riel was forewarned of the hostility of the troops, however, and when they arrived, there was only an empty fort to greet the invading soldiers. Louis Riel had fled to St. Vital where he was kept well-hidden by relatives.

As he departed Riel said,

No matter what happens now, the rights of the Metis are assured by the Manitoba Act; that is what I wanted - my mission is finished.

The most profound change after the arrival of Wolseley and his troops was the social humiliation and persecution of the Metis. The victorious Canadians were openly contemptuous of anyone "papist" or "French" or a "breed". As all Metis had at least one of these disadvantages and all suffered from being visible members of a defeated and despised group, the new province of Manitoba was a hot bed of animosity. As an area that was being inundated with Canadians who brought new life styles and power structures, the "Red River People", Metis and white, suffered. But none suffered as much as the half-breeds and particularly the French half-breeds. The major cause of their suffering was the Canadian soldiers.

The soldiers, released from the tension of an expected battle and a long, hard trip to the Red River, broke loose. The town was filled with drunken soldiers bent on revenge and no person of native ancestry was safe on the streets. Women especially were insulted and maltreated. By setting up a strong body of military police Colonel Wolseley was able to gain reasonable control over the soldiers but in the absence of martial law the army leaders had no control over the citizens and the disbanded Militia. Canadians, anti-Catholic, anti-French, and anti-Metis, roamed the streets and a deliberate persecution of the Metis took place. Canadians wanted revenge for the murder of Thomas Scott and their animosity was naturally directed towards the half-breeds. The English speaking half-breeds were largely apart from Winnipeg on their farms north of the village at the Forks so the brunt of the persecution was borne by those in the villages of Fort Garry, St. Boniface and St. Vital. Lieutenant Governor Archibald in a Confidential letter to Sir John A. MacDonald wrote,

Unfortunately, there is a frightful spirit of bigotry among a small but noisy section of our people. The main body of the people have no such feeling - they would only be too happy to return to the original state of good neighbourhood with each other; but it is otherwise with the people I speak of, who really talk and seem to feel as if the French half-breeds should be wiped off the face of the globe.

The "small but noisy section of our people" referred to the Canadians.

Threats, brawls, beatings and even death was the daily fare of the persecuted Metis. Francois Guilemette, the man who had had the unpleasant task of firing the shot that put an end to Thomas Scott, was killed by unidentified persons. Thomas Spence, who had been editor of the New Nation newspaper, was beaten savagely. Father Kavanaugh barely escaped assassination for daring to speak out and denounce the persecution carried on by the Canadians. James Tanner was killed when the horses he was driving were frightened and ran away when unknown persons hurled objects at them. Andre Nault was beaten and left for dead. Bob O'Lone was killed by Canadians in a brawl. Louis Riel, of course,



Col. G.J. Wolseley - Courtesy Manitoba Provincial Archives

was constantly sought but was kept carefully hidden and guarded by the Metis.

It was a particularly vicious incident that forced the Metis to make a decision about their future. On September 13, Elzear Goulet, a member of the court martial that condemned Thomas Scott, was walking on the muddy roads of Winnipeg when he

was recognized and pointed out to some soldiers. They, joined by several citizens, tried to capture him. Goulet ran to the river and attempted to swim across it to seek safety in St. Boniface. The pursuers threw rocks at him until one struck its mark and the unfortunate man sank beneath the waters. The body was recovered the next day and buried. Subsequently an investigation was undertaken by two magistrates who managed to fix responsibility upon the murderers. As in all the other cases the authorities considered it not wise to proceed with prosecution of the criminals for fear of creating still greater unrest.

A group of Metis held a secret meeting in St. Norbert to discuss the situation. After much discussion a petition was drawn up to be sent to the President of the United States. President Grant was asked to intercede with the Queen on behalf of the persecuted Metis. O'Donoghue, Riel's lieutenant, wanted to ask the United States to invade and take over the Northwest. Riel, supported by the majority, felt that justice could be gained by remaining within Canada and working through the political system. A decision which the Metis of today still abide by.

This was the historical background and sad results which prompted President Ferdinand Guiboche to protest the re-enactment in 1974 of Wolseley's 1870 expedition.

Bruce Sealey

Education System Key Factor in Juvenile Delinquency: Katz

The education system was indicted Tuesday night as being a key factor in causing juvenile delinquency.

Lambasting the system at the annual meeting of Sir Hugh John Macdonald Memorial Hostel was Dr. Philip Katz, clinical director of youth services at the Health Sciences Centre.

"It has become increasingly evident that the relationship of our children and the educational system is responsible for a good part of the drug scene that has been in evidence over the last few years, and it is also a key factor in causing juvenile delinquency," he told about 70 people in the auditorium of the Great-West Life Building.

"Both drug abuse and juvenile delinquency have as one of their major causes what is called the 'alienation syndrome' and it is in the creation of this syndrome that the educational system is implicated."

Two basic aspects of the alienation syndrome, he said, are, firstly, the feeling of alienation from one's self and, secondly, the feeling that one has been alienated from society.

Under the first aspect, "the youngster is detached from his own feelings and is unaware of them," Dr. Katz explained.

"The effect of this detachment...is that he is unable to form close personal relationships with others and feels depressed, blah, confused and disorganized within himself.

"The heightened perceptions, the emotional highs, the intensity of the drug experiences are very appealing to this type of youngster. It helps him to escape from the blurred, depressed world in which he lives."

Under the second aspect of feeling that he has been alienated from society and that "it has no place for him...he sees no justification for obeying society's laws and tends to head off in a delinquent direction."

Dr. Katz noted that a child spends about 1,100 hours yearly in school for about 12 years.

"To split off those 1,100 hours a year and pretend they don't exist and have no significance on the development of a child's personality is patently absurd.

"Yet I have frequently been on panels where educationists say that they are there only to be school teachers, not social workers, not psychologists, not psychiatrists, not parents.

"That is totally unrealistic. You cannot split a child into a book-learning component and an emotional component. It is because we have all been doing that that we are now facing such a major problem with alienated youth."

Paraphrasing an educational authority, Dr. Katz said that "what alienates is, in effect, the school's

philosophy that what is important is appearance, not substance.

"It doesn't matter what you're like as a human being - you've got to put on a good show. The teachers are forced by the system to operate at a very superficial level, judging each incident in which a child is involved by his behavior, not by what caused his behavior, not by what goes on inside him.

"The essential message that the children get from the school system can be put this way, 'We don't care what kind of louse you are, we don't care what kind of selfish, rotten, human being you may be, put down on paper what we want to see and we will graduate you, magna cum laude.'

"What does that tell a child about to live his life? What does that say to a delinquent child? What does it say to a child when he gets in trouble in school and the schools says to him, 'We don't care what you feel inside, we don't care if you're hurting or depressed, or if you've been maltreated, do what you are supposed to do.'

"Everywhere the emphasis is on a suppression of emotions. The children are given no help with developing their own self-awareness. The pressure is on getting along.

"...The schools are not oriented towards helping youngster understand his reactions to an experience, rather the...schools' judgment is applied to his reactions, and the lesson he is taught is that what counts is not why he is but what he appears to be.

"His self-image becomes blurred and fudged. It is hard for him to know who he is. This makes it very difficult for him to commit himself to close relationships.

"...It can be readily seen how a system which for over 10,000 hours emphasizes appearances over substance can lead to the alienation of many of our youth."

More than half of society's children can't make it in the present educational system because it is geared to the academic and not the vocation, technical and creative areas in which their abilities lie, he said.

"...What our schools really teach the majority of our children is that they are failures, that they cannot make it in our society."

Given such evidence, Dr. Katz deplored the fact that Winnipeg has only two technical-vocational schools.

New officers elected by the hostel are, present, Rev. J.T.L. (Tom) James; vice-presidents, G.B. Davidson and Harry Kreel; treasurer, A.F. McDiar-mid and secretary D.H. Mackie.

by Wally Dennison
Free Press Staff Writer

Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba

Introduction:

Alcohol is a very serious problem with the native population with the increasing number of accidental deaths, homicides and suicides, committals to penal and correctional institutions and incrimine generally; also the number of native people on welfare roles frequently having a direct relationship to alcohol has a negative effect upon 99% of the native population in Manitoba.

The need is admittedly not being met by other programs and service organizations. Many of the approximately 54,000 native people in Winnipeg need some kind and degree of assistance with alcohol and alcohol related problems.

Background:

In November of 1971, a meeting of concerned citizens was held in the Winnipeg Native Club. It was decided that in order to combat the rising incidence of problem drinking among Native people in Manitoba that a board be formed. From this body of individuals, the idea of the Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba was conceived.

As the organization progressed, a special act in the Manitoba Provincial Legislature, under Bill 74, July, 1972 made the Council a legal entity recognized by the Province.

After operating under L.I.P. grants for approximately 18 months the Native alcoholism Council (N.A.C.) received funding from the Province of Manitoba in December 1973 to continue its work in the area of prevention and rehabilitation of alcoholism of Native people in the Province of Manitoba.

Present Services:

At the present time the following services are being offered:

- A. Two workers on each of four Reserves providing an educational program on alcohol and alcoholism. Counselling and referral services are also provided. These services are supported by Medical services of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. The Native Alcoholism Council has received assurance that the Federal Government will accept further responsibility for these services on Reserves.
 - B. Four people going into penal and correctional institutions providing alcohol education programs with some follow through into a continuing rehabilitation program after release. This program is being financed by Non-Medical Use of Drugs, Health and Welfare, Canada.
 - C. Counselling and alcohol educational service to native people in the Winnipeg area, in their own home environment. Eight people have been involved to date. Formerly these services were financed by the Local Initiatives Program which terminated November 30, 1973; at which time the Department of Health and Social Services of The Provincial Government took over until March 31, 1974. The present eight counsellors contacted a total of 1,849 new and old cases, during 1973. Added to this are 924 contacts with other agencies regarding referrals and information. Also during 1973 the N.A.C. workers had 360 educational group meetings involving 6,655 native persons.
 - D. Supportive training program through the Department of Education in their, New Careers Program, to develop people with counselling and educational skills in order to expand the program.
 - E. Halfway House -- Pritchard House, for native people with alcohol problems who have clearly indicated a sincere desire to rehabilitate themselves. This is a 14 bed facility, originally supported on a month to month basis, through a \$3.00 per diem rate from the City of Winnipeg Welfare Department. It terminated December 1, 1973 and at that time the Department of Health and Social Services got involved to the end of March, 1974. Furthermore, from September 10, 1973 through to March 31, 1974 the total number of people (native) that have been to Pritchard House was 157. The number of days spent in Pritchard House was 2,589 by the above-mentioned persons. Total number of meals served during this period was 7,821.
- The following is an estimate of the people going through Pritchard House from August 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974.

- People that are still drinking - 42%
- People that slightly improved - 14%
- People that are doing better - 19%
- People that obtained sobriety - 25%

As these statistics suggest, there is an enormous amount of work to be done amongst the Native population. Hopefully, these percentages will improve, as our program develops at Pritchard House.

It has already been demonstrated that native people themselves reach other native people more effectively, at least partly because native people will not entrust themselves to non-Indian institutions and to programs controlled by non-Indians.

This determination to initiate Indian self-help programs particularly in this problem area, is justified mainly because:

1. The need is well established and unarguable and that very little is being done with this major social problem.
2. Potential savings of wasted lives, in correctional institutions, hospitals and other institutions, welfare and other services, in addition to economic productivity is phenomenal.

For information: Phone 947-1805 Winnipeg, 727-4368 Brandon or write Native Alcoholism Council of Manitoba 203-865 1/2 Main Street Winnipeg and Brandon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, Brandon.

Programs For Native Offenders

At the present time the Provincial Government is attempting to improve on facilities and programs for native offenders in institutions. Both juvenile and adult programs are being considered as well as related problems, i.e., alcohol, drugs and need for family services.

The emphasis will also be on preventative programs from a community level. We hope through your participation that we can submit a substantial report on alternatives to existing facilities and direction for establishing community programs for the native. We would appreciate any suggestions or submissions on your part, and hope you will welcome us if we are able to contact your Local directly.

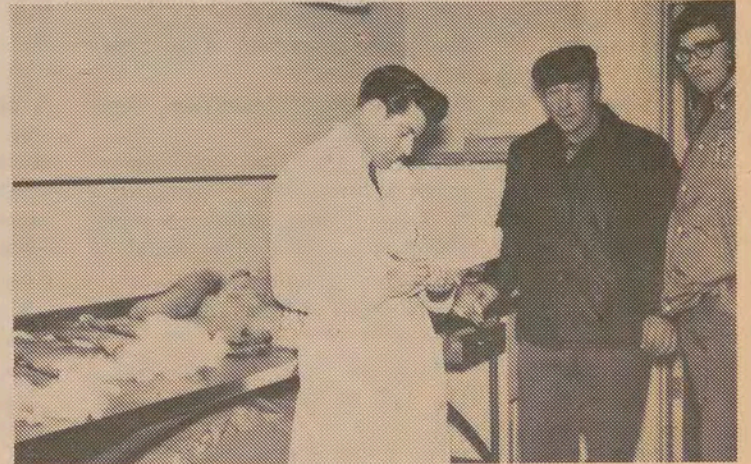
We can be reached at the following centres by mail, or telephone:

Sharon Charles: 8982 Hudson Street, Vancouver 14, B.C., 263-5440.

Valerie London: 301-2552 Vancouver Street Victoria, B.C., 383-3120.

the Bay
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Service in
Manitoba



Raw fur buying, 235 Princess St., Winnipeg

We'll buy your Raw Furs in Winnipeg or Churchill, or at 29 places in between.

We'll sell you Clothing — Foods — Household Goods from Pinawa — Lac du Bonnet — Pine Falls in the south to Churchill in the north.



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In the Bush, shop with us for all your daily needs at Brochet, Pukatawagan, South Indian Lake, Split Lake, Nelson House, Cross Lake, Rossville, Norway House, Poplar River, Berens River, Little Grand Rapids, Shamattawa, Oxford House, God's Narrows, Red Sucker Lake, Island Lake, Waasago-mach, St. Theresa Point.



Men's Wear, Lynn Lake

We'll outfit you for prospecting or mining at Wabowden — Thompson — Lynn Lake — Snow Lake.

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God's Narrows

Hudson's Bay Company

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1870

Northern Flood Committee

A Northern Flood Committee has been established in Northern Manitoba to oppose Manitoba Hydro plans for the Churchill-Nelson River Diversion and Lake Winnipeg Regulation Project. The Committee is composed of Chiefs and Mayors from the Northern Manitoba communities of Nelson House, Cross Lake, Norway House, Split Lake, York Landing, Ilford, South Indian Lake, and Fox Lake.

The communities have known for some time now, that they would be affected by either the diversion or the regulation project. However, despite the fact that there are 68 reports prepared by Lake Winnipeg-Churchill and Nelson Rivers Impact Study, these communities did not know just what the results on their community would be since Manitoba Hydro has made public only 6 of the 68 reports.

What triggered the formation of the Northern Flood Committee was a meeting held on the Nelson House Reservation between representatives from Nelson House, Cross Lake, Norway House, Split Lake, York Landing, Ilford, South Indian Lake, and Fox Lake on one hand, and Manitoba Hydro officials as well as representatives from the Provincial Government on the other. The representatives from these communities were asked what they wanted in terms of compensation for damages resulting from the diversion and regulation projects.

As soon as this proposal was forwarded, the representatives from the Northern communities saw right away, that there was a great deal more involved than just compensation. The Government people were asked to leave immediately, so that these Northern communities could decide what to do before the group became divided.

As soon as the Government officials left, the group decided that:

1. First of all, they would act as a group in any future negotiations with either the Provincial Government of Manitoba Hydro;
2. Special consideration be given to Nelson House, which will be the most drastically affected, (water level will be 30.5' higher after the diversion);
3. Time be taken for the representatives to return to their community to inform them of developments and to set the reaction of the people;
4. In two weeks time another meeting be held between all parties concerned;
5. A Band Council Resolution be prepared by each Band represented at the meeting, in which the Bands named the Northern Flood Committee as their agent in all matters having to do with the adverse affects of the two Projects. Agreement on all four proposals was obtained by all Parties concerned including Government officials.

One of the results of this initial meeting was that Henry Spence was hired by the Provincial Government to be the Coordinator. His job, at this time was made difficult for several reasons. Probably most difficult was the fact that the Government which had hired him, was the same Government that was committed to the Project that would flood out Nelson House and affect the other communities.

Secondly, there were no funds at all which made things very difficult to coordinate activities between 8 widely scattered communities throughout Northern Manitoba.

At this time, Manitoba Hydro was going to send a team of surveyors through the Nelson House Reservation in preparation for a mitigation structure which would, according to Hydro, lessen the effects of the diversion. Chief Rodney Spence and six Councillors were not prepared to let this happen before they had more information so they quickly passed a Band Council Resolution prohibiting Manitoba Hydro employees from trespassing.

Two weeks later, as agreed, another meeting was held in Thompson with the Committee, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood Executive, and supposedly the original parties of the Provincial Government, plus Manitoba Hydro representatives. Although Manitoba Hydro representatives did not make their appearance, for reasons known only to themselves, the meeting was held anyway with the representatives in attendance. The course of the meeting, the NDP, MLA, who represents the area affected by the diversion, launched an attack against the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood as well as stating that the action



taken by the people of Nelson House in refusing Manitoba Hydro entry to the Reserve was childish.

Considering the fact that the information given to the Nelson House people, who will be affected, has, been a drop in the bucket compared to the mass of information Hydro has. This statement by the MLA, who is supposed to be representing Nelson House in the Legislature is nothing short of incredible.

As a result of this meeting a firmer stand against Government has been taken. The communities are determined that they will not be divided nor will they permit the diversion and project to proceed without putting either the Provincial Government or Manitoba Hydro through a hard fought battle.

Shortly after this meeting in Thompson, there were two important developments:

1. Premier Schreyer wanted to meet with the representatives of the communities;
2. The Federal Government provided \$67,500.00 for Committee work and hiring of Consultants.

The meeting with Premier Schreyer was postponed until the representatives could form a proper Committee. To this end, another meeting was held in Thompson on June 7, 1974 at which time the Northern Flood Committee was set up with a Constitution, as Executive, and a Chairman.

In addition, Henry Spence was appointed as Chairman of the Northern Flood Committee, an office was opened at Thompson as well as one in Winnipeg.

The Northern Flood Committee, after taking a look at the situation, has decided to restrict itself to the question whether a Provincial Government acting through one of its corporations-Manitoba Hydro, has the authority to take Reserve lands through flooding. This issue involves Indian lands, treaty rights, and other basic constitutional questions which have implications for Indian people and Indian-lands across Canada, as well as in the Province of Manitoba.

The stand the Northern Flood Committee takes is that:

1. There must be full disclosure, by the Provincial Government, all information as to the consequences of the Churchill-Nelson River Diversion and Lake Winnipeg Regulation Project for the 8 communities affected.
2. It must hire lawyers, technical experts in the areas of hydrology, hydro power, economic, ecology, water supply, wildlife management, to examine this information, if and when it is released.
3. The Committee wants to be an independent Committee under the umbrella of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, so that there will be minimal interference with its work. There have been attempts already on the part of both the Provincial and Federal levels to interfere with this.

There have been recent developments which are furthering our course. First is the hiring of a Law Firm in Winnipeg to advise us on what course of action to take. Secondly, a meeting was held in Cross Lake, Manitoba between the Northern Flood Committee and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Chretien on June 25, 1974, at which time he gave his full support to the Northern Flood Committee in its efforts to get the information that Manitoba Hydro has been sitting on, as well as a commitment regarding funding.

Finally, there will be a Workshop in Winnipeg

on June 3 & 4, 1974, at which time the Northern Flood Committee will meet with its legal council, local technical experts, as well as delegates from the Saskatchewan Federation of Indians, National Indian Brotherhood, Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, Manitoba Metis Federation, James O'Reilly, Chief Legal Council to the James Bay Crees, as well as several other lawyers familiar with Indian lands, treaty rights, and land claims. As further developments occur we will be keeping you aware of them.

The job facing the Committee is difficult since funds are limited, the communities are scattered, and information on the two Projects impossible to get.

We would ask that if anyone can help us in any way possible to please contact the Committee. The issue we are fighting is whether a Provincial Government acting through one of its own corporations-Manitoba Hydro, can take away Indian Reserve lands. If a Provincial Government can take Indian lands away in Manitoba, the same thing can and will happen in other parts of Canada. The Committee is doing its part to keep this from happening. **Do your part by contacting the Northern Flood Committee office in Thompson, Manitoba at Box 580, phone number-204-778-8324, or in Winnipeg at 6th floor, 191 Lombard Avenue, phone number 204-942-0061.**



Employment

The M.M.F. Thompson Regional Office requires a **Relocation Co-ordinator**. Interested applicants may receive particulars by contacting:

**MMF Thompson Region
122 Hemlock Crescent
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0R6
Tel: 778-6401**

A **Secretary** is required by the MMF Thompson Regional Office. Duties are to include typing, filing, and other related office duties.

The ability to speak Cree would be a definite asset.

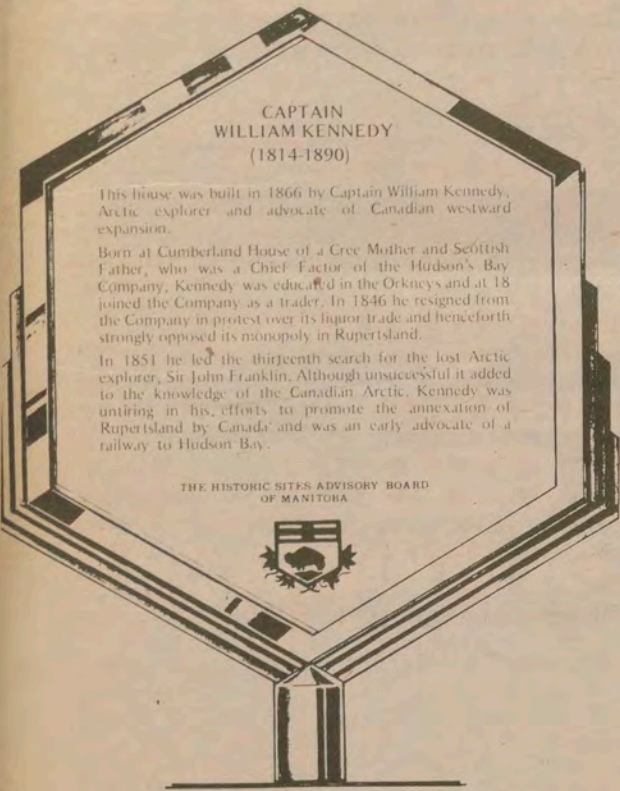
Salary Negotiable.

Interested applicants May apply to:

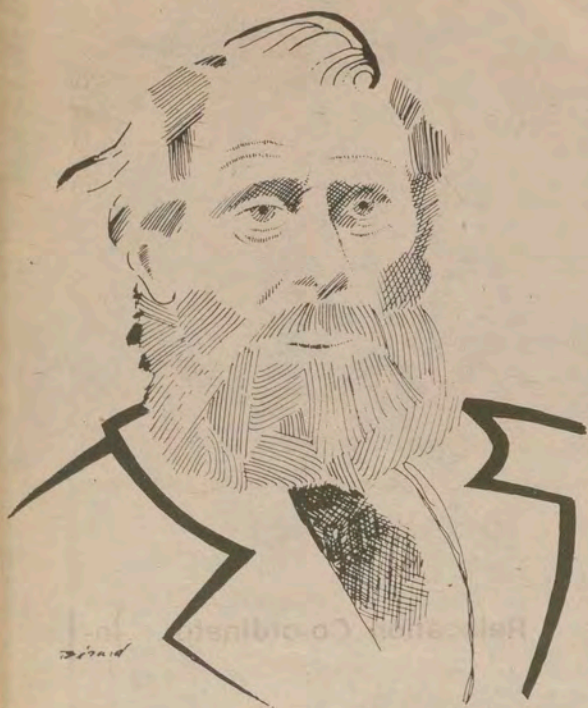
**MMF. Thompson Region
122 Hemlock Crescent
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0R6
Tel: 778-6401**

In Commemoration of Captain Kennedy

On Saturday, July 20th, the Historic Sites Advisory Board of Manitoba unveiled a plaque honoring Captain William Kennedy. The plaque outlines Kennedy's career.



Another historical fact pertaining to Captain Kennedy is that on 1869 he co-operated with Donald Gunn in bringing about the annexation of Rupert's Land to Canada; however he sided with the Metis in stopping McDougall from entering the Red River Colony because "McDougall was a partial Governor and a man whose antecedents and character he had no faith -- The Red River colonists were fully competent to manage their own affairs."



CAPTAIN WILLIAM KENNEDY

Captain Kennedy was not only an explorer but also a writer and lecturer and an advocate of an expanded Canada.

Among the invited guests attending the ceremony were Hon. Sydney Green, Q.C.; and Emile Pelletier representing the Manitoba Metis Federation.

Southwest Regional Meeting

Friday and Saturday
August 16 - 17

Brandon Agricultural Extension Centre
BRANDON, Manitoba

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: Regional Matters
Housing
Etc.

All Local Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, and Secretary-Treasurers are urged to attend. Observers Welcome!!

Human Rights

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission will periodically provide material for the MMF News on the types of problems people have with respect to discrimination and how they can be dealt with.

In the meantime, if any person has a question or complaint that he or she would like to consider, please do not hesitate to write or call the Manitoba Human Rights Commission at 942-8521 in Winnipeg or 623-6411, Ext. 270 or 271, in The Pas. You may also, if you wish, contact your local chairman or regional vice-president with such problems. These can then be passed directly to the Human Rights Commission.

Remember, if you actively work towards protecting your rights, your rights, in turn, will protect you.

In the next issue of the MMF News, a more detailed explanation of the new Human Rights Act will be presented.

On August 13, 1970, Manitoba became the first Province in Canada to establish a Commission concerned specifically with the protection and extension of human rights. Since that time, the experience gained in the administration of the Act prompted the Provincial government to prepare a new bill to be presented to the legislature. This experience, coupled with the resolutions approved by the Manitoba New Democratic Party at its 12th annual convention (1973), resulted in a new Act which resolved many of the problems of providing adequate human rights protection to the citizens of Manitoba.

The commitment of the Government of Manitoba to protect and advance the human rights of all citizens of Manitoba has been exemplified by two major changes in the Human Rights Act.

The first change involves a revision and expansion of the kinds of prohibited discrimination and a consistent general description of classes under each prohibition.

The second major change involves the removal of the inquiry function from the Manitoba Human Rights Commission and its transfer to a board of adjudication appointed by the Attorney General.

Specifically, the Act extends, in some areas, prohibition of discrimination based on a person's political beliefs, source of income, age, sex, and marital status. In addition, the Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, nationality, religion, colour, ethnic or national origin.

- ALLAN E. KIESLER

Back to Batoche

AUGUST 23, 24, 25, 1974
Batoche, Saskatchewan

Events will include:
-fastball
-boxing
-karate
children's track & field.

For further information & entries please contact:
Mr. Bruce Flamont
Metis Society of Saskatchewan
4 - 1846 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G9
Telephone: 1-306-525-6721

Announcement

Dear Mr. Guiboche:

L'Union Nationale Metisse wish to express their congratulations to the Manitoba Metis Federation, on the way you presented your objections, and succeeded to bring to a stop the said commemorative march of the soldiers from Fort Hope to Lower Fort Garry.

Rest assured that our Union is 100% in your support in all your undertaking.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Ida Carriere
Secretary
L'Union Nationale Metisse
Saint-Joseph de Manitoba



One of the many scenes during the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood's annual cultural event entitled "Indian Days" which was held this year on Sturgeon Road in Winnipeg during the weekend of August 3-5.

Employment Opportunities

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

A challenging opportunity exists as the senior administrator in a new organization whose objective is to maximize the social benefit to the Native People in the context of imminent economic development in the Burns Lake Area of British Columbia.

THE POSITION:

Reporting to all-Native Board of Directors, to be responsible for programs in community development, housing, training, employment and other functions of human resource development.

THE CANDIDATE:

Should have strong capabilities in administration and community and human resource development; experience with government programs regarding housing, training and employment and some experience in working with Native People.

THE LOCATION

Burns Lake, B.C.

THE SALARY:

Salary and benefits are attractive.

Apply in writing to our business counsel:

S.G.N. PRESELY LTD.
110-1915 Beach Avenue,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6G 1Z2

GENERAL MANAGER

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY

We offer a challenging opportunity as the senior administrator of a new and exciting program involving the economic self-determination of Native People.

THE POSITION:

Reporting directly to a dynamic, all-Native Board of Directors, to evaluate, recommend, and monitor local self-help projects; to manage an Economic Development Fund provided for that purpose; to provide essential liaison between the Native People and other sources of public funding; and, to manage the day-to-day operations of the Corporation.

THE CANDIDATE:

Should have strong capabilities in finance, administration and communications; experience with small business ventures and with government incentive programs; and, some experience in working with Native People.

THE LOCATION:

Burns Lake, B.C.

THE SALARY:

Salary and benefits are attractive.

Apply in writing to our business counsel:

S.G.N. PRESLEY LTD.
110-1915 BEACH AVENUE,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
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