



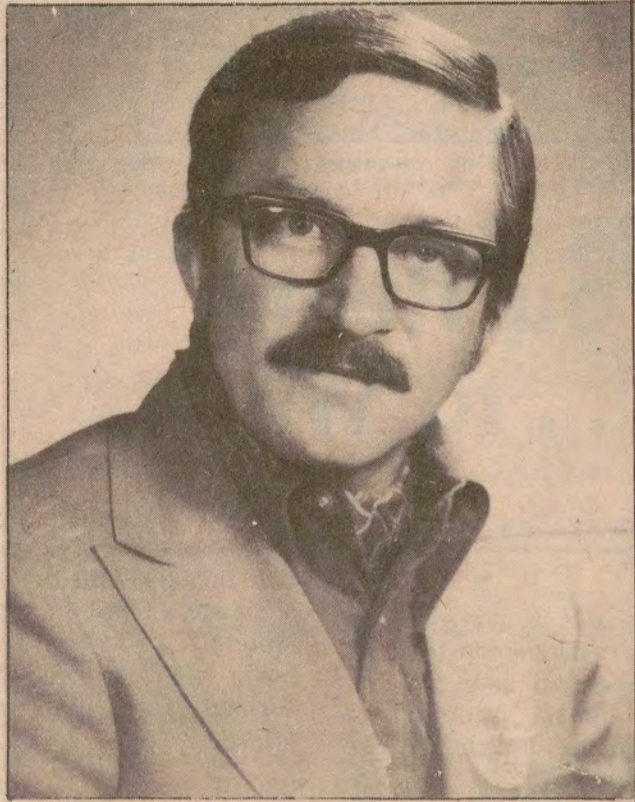
# LE MÉTIS

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Ferdinand Guiboche

## Metis Lands Commission Established

On June 22, 1976, the Prime Minister of Canada announced that Metis and Non-Status People of Canada along with the government, would set a program of mutually acceptable claims research.

Because of this fact, the Manitoba Metis Federation Incorporated, on November 13, 1976, established

the Manitoba Metis Land Research Committee and appointed Mr. Ferdinand A. Guiboche of Camperville Manitoba past president of the Manitoba Metis Federation, Commissioner of the Manitoba Metis Lands Commission.

The Manitoba Metis Federation to date, through the Secretary of State, has completed the following:

1. A detailed study and written report on the statutory land grants set within an historical perspective.
2. A study of selected aboriginal rights of Metis People.
3. Arising out of the statutory land grants study was a detailed search of 6,267 individual grants of land given as promised in the Manitoba Act of 1870. This monumental task required a detailed search of each title to the lot of land granted and involved research in the century-old files of the five land titles offices in the Province. This information has been collated and was subjected to detailed analysis. The research study as funded by the Secretary of State was completed on time, on April 30, 1975. It should be noted that the results of this research were published and are available to Metis and other interested persons, agencies or government departments.

Therefore, the Manitoba Metis Federation submitted a proposal to the Hon. Marc LaLonde, Minister of National Health and Welfare, and minister responsible for aboriginal claims dealing specifically with Metis and Non-Status Indians of Canada. This proposal outlines the directions that the Manitoba Metis Land Commission intends to follow over the next few years.

The objectives of the Commission are to hold hearings throughout Manitoba, to receive written and oral briefs from Metis People to conduct further research and to obtain a consensus of Metis and Non-Status People towards the possible settlement of aboriginal claims.

## Edgar Desjarlais

The Manitoba Metis Federation would like to introduce Edgar Desjarlais, an aspiring young Metis singer, composer and musician from Winnipeg. Edgar who is originally from St. Laurent, Manitoba, where he lived for five years, has been making himself known around Winnipeg these days and the major reason for that is his great talent for writing and performing his own material.

Edgar first became involved with music on an organized level, when he formed a band with his uncle and brother to perform around the St. Laurent area. Since that time his career in music has seen him appear in various concerts, pubs and dances as well as television appearances of the programs Wood Smoke and Sweetgrass and Red Man Playhouse.

When Edgar writes a song, he writes about people and things he knows. Perhaps the best way to describe his music is to say that it is alive; for it tells of the hardships of living but also the joys of being alive.

Edgar Desjarlais feels very strongly about his native ancestry and is convinced of the dire need for a Native Organization to promote the songs and music of the multitude of talented Native musicians and composers, who are forced to live in obscurity because there is no one to promote and guide their careers. Edgar has been in this position and now feels that by involving himself at the promotional level he can create the necessary changes to alleviate this situation.

Edgar's plans for the future include the making of "demo tapes" of his songs, more writing and perhaps even a recording contract. Let us all wish him luck in his future endeavors.

Bernard Carriere

## Community Action Project

Bernard Carriere

Community Action Project is a three year program undertaken by a group of concerned citizens, with the aim of organizing and encouraging people at the community level to take action against the injustices done onto them by the powerful and the rich. Slum housing, lack of safe outdoor recreational areas and discrimination by landlords are some of the injustices which C.A.P. and its block organizations have been fighting to change.

C.A.P. was formed when it became blatantly obvious to the Winnipeg

Indian Council as well as to members of the White community that many people living in Winnipeg "were being shut out of the existing power and decision making areas in the city and in their own community."

Director of the project Ed Laboucane, along with six staff members and a group of dedicated volunteers began the project on a six months trial "budget" basis. This was done specifically to demonstrate the definite need for such an organization as well as to show through concrete action, all that

could be accomplished when people at the community level are organized and made aware of their rights.

C.A.P. is run on donations from various churches throughout Winnipeg as well as a grant from the Secretary of State. Although their budget is small the community Action group have accomplished much.

Mr. Laboucane says "We help people overcome apathy by encouraging them to come forward to stand up for their rights." This is accomplished by intensive door to door contact, from

which people living on certain streets or areas are encouraged to form a Block Organization. These Block Organization bring together community people who share common complaints and who have or are feeling the same injustices. Once these people come together their chance of successfully affecting the changes or action they want are greatly increased.

This, without a doubt, is the focal point of Community Action Project. They Bring People Together.

# Reed's Greed can be Stopped

In March of 1974, Premier William Davis announced in the Ontario Legislature that Reed Paper (Canada) Limited, a subsidiary of a giant British based, multi-national corporation, Reed International Limited, was planning to build a new log processing mill in the Red Lake - Ear Falls area of Northern Ontario. The price for the building of this mill, it was later discovered, was to be the acquisition by Reed Paper (Canada) Limited, of the cutting rights to 16,640,000 acres of virgin timberland, which not so co-incidentally is the homeland and only means of support for some 8,000 Cree-Ojibway people.

When it was discerned, despite attempts by the government of Ontario to maintain secrecy through contradictions and lack of information, that Reed and the Province of Ontario had reached an agreement, the Indian people of Treaty No. 9 asked that they "be fully involved in the negotiations with Reed and in any studies of the social, economic and environmental implications of such a scheme." To this date none of these requests have been followed up by the government. Again only tokenism and promises of future involvement have resulted from the despairing cries of Native people.

On August 12, 1976, the Chiefs of Treaty No. 9 issued the following declaration:

1. Our land is not for sale,
2. the Province of Ontario must immediately stop all negotiations with Reed,
3. the Government must immediately call an inquiry into resource development north of 50 degrees,
4. Our full support for the President and Grand Council in their efforts to protest the land from destruction. With this declaration it has become abundantly clear that the Cree-Ojibway people of Treaty No. 9 reject the implementation of this project and after many years of silence, that they will no longer settle for tokenism but are demanding control in determining their own destiny.

The proposed mill is part and parcel of an agreement

which would see the Reed Company methodically destroy 26,000 square miles of virgin timber land, to supply a plant specifically designated to handle 900 - 11000 tons of pulp per day.

Statistics show that at this rate of consumption the mill, which Reed is pressing so strigently to build, will shut down completely in 30 years for lack of the raw material, wood.

The timber for the plant is to be taken from an area of natural wilderness which is ecologically very fragile. It has been determined that the clearcut method which every pulp and paper company in Ontario, including Reed, uses to harvest lumber, will raise complete havoc in the ecological cycle of the designated cutting area and that even the most stringent attempts to replenish the forest by the planting of new trees will fail because of natural factors specific to this geological area. The only companies who limit their production in any way, are heavily subsidized by the Ontario government.

"That this area is forested at all is a freak of nature. The growing season is short; the soils are poor; the water table is high. The trees are low in height and stunted compared to those seen in the southern part of the province. Tree planting programs will have no effect: black spruce, the predominant species in the area has never been successfully regenerated by either natural or artificial means." (Page 26 Reed Report).

The most tragic aspect of this whole situation is the effect this destruction of forest land will have on the everyday lives of the Cree Ojibway who have, through time, come to

know the land as their home and source of livelihood. Already they have been subjected to great suffering and disease because a subsidiary of the very com-

pany which is presently planning their destruction, has polluted the waters and the fish of the English-Wabigoan River System with deadly mercury. With the loss of the land and the trees the Cree-Ojibway of Treaty No. 9 will also fall prey to the slow death which rapid, unintelligent exploitation and modernization has imposed in too many of their brothers. Let us pray that Reed's Greed can be stopped.

In the past, the Indian used to look forward to visiting his people, the Indian, around the friendly warmth of the campfires to talk about the past and future hunts, but today the Indian, namely Convention Joe, travels from one conference to another conference always ready, willing and able to talk, explain, and persuade with promises, the sincerity of his promises to help bring about overdue changes in Canadian penal institutions where incarcerated are his people wallowing in dehumanization.....because the recommendations made by them and for them lead up to the publication of yet another of many books used as reference books for conferences on Natives and The Law.

OTTAWA - Opposition parties condemned the Liberal government Thursday for policies they said have made native housing a national disgrace.

Native housing and living conditions are far below acceptable standards and are still deteriorating, J. R. Bob Holmes (Lambton-Kent), Conservative Indian Affairs critic, said in the Commons.

He estimated that 4,300 housing units now are needed by status Indian families without shelter on their reserves. This did not in-

# New Year's Biscuits

The Metis Group of Local Homemakers of our district made Makameenas, called by some New Year's Biscuits.

4 cups white flour

4 teaspoons baking powder

1 teaspoon salt 1 cup raisins

1 cup sugar

Mix like biscuit dough, knead well as for bread (yeast). Take 1/2 of the dough and fry it in an iron skillet in at least 4 inches of hot corn oil until done on both sides. Roll out second half of dough bake it at 375 degrees until done (about 12 minutes).

Petersfield Pioneer Club.



There are 156 languages in the world, each of which is spoken by at least one million people.

# Can You Really Afford . . . to Wait?

--Clarence Smith-Cassill-76.

While this is going on so little is happening to show cause as to why the Native inmate should not become pessimistic, where it remains a great difficulty for the Native inmate to remain optimistic.

Action speaks louder than words and action, as I see it, is forcing the Government via briefs, petitions to adopt and impliment into policy recommendations that were made and agreed upon, by all concerned, at past conferences on Natives and The Law.

As this goes to press, word is: Sixty-five percent of the total inmate population in

western Canadian penal institutions are of Native ancestry with the average age, here in Stony Mountain Institution, being 24 and still decreasing. Can you really afford....to wait? ?



# Native Housing Called National Disgrace

include Inuit, Metis and non-status Indians, or status Indians living off reserves.

By 1981, there would be a need for 20,000 units.

The government, he added, uses figures on the high cost of renovating native housing to argue that native people don't look after their homes.

However, 90 per cent of Native houses did not have water, 90 per cent had outdoor toilets and 40 per cent had no facilities for garbage disposal.

"Is it any wonder that after 30 years homes have to be abandoned?"

Wally Firth (NDP-Northwest Territories) agreed with a Conservative motion that said Liberal policies in the urban and rural native housing program are "totally inadequate."

"It is a national disgrace that so many Canadian families are forced to live in such inadequate housing.

"So much of the illness and mental stress among the native people can be attributed to miserable housing."

# M.M.F. Sports and Recreation

## Hockey

Communities with natural ice rinks are anticipating cold weather to begin their hockey season. Although they appreciate the unseasonably mild weather, they can hardly wait to get their blades on the ice.

This hockey season there appears to be increased involvement in the sport. We ask the players, coaches, and parents to ensure that protective equipment is properly worn. Injuries can be prevented by doing so. The protection can save a lot of disappointment of having to miss out on games. Enjoy the game and play like sportsmen.

## Boxing

On Saturday, November 20, Cliff Powder, a successful Metis boxer, will be after this third win of the year. He will be in the ring against Danny Morales of Grand Forks, North Dakota. Cliff has been boxing for many years gaining numerous welterweight titles. The match will take place at the Elmwood High School Gym at 8:00 p.m.

Nov. 20, 1976.

## Square Dancing

'All join hands and away to the left  
Break with the allamand left  
And swing when you meet  
Dos'y do and balance all.....'

Yes, square dancing is reviving its popularity in many communities. New steppers are sharpening their dancing skills; swinging to the left and swinging to the right.

The Deerhorn-Lundar Square Dance Flyers Club has been in progress for 4 weeks now and report significant improvement and good times.

Fisher Bay and Sunny Valley Locals have jointly established their own square dance group and have entitled it the Sunny Bay Square Dancers Club. They get together on Friday evenings.

The Winnipeg Group began their classes on Thursday, November 18. Those who attended had a good time. Any one interested can contact the Sports and Recreation Department at the head office.

All who participate in this form of dancing are expressing their satisfaction. Our department is pleased to be assisting such a successful activity.

## Winter Festival

The third annual Metis Winter Festival will again be taking place in Thompson this year. Our department has already begun preparations with an anxious Thompson Local. The event appears to be bigger and better this year. As more preparations are completed we will be providing more information.

Keep the weekend of January 22 and 23 open for the event.

## Oak Point

The members of the Oak Point local are pleased with the success of their White Elephant Sale on Sunday, November 14. The local members are working to maintain the recreation on that community.

# Delphis Flamond Elected Camperville Mayor

In the Camperville Community election, held October 27th, Delphis Flamond, a 43-year old native of Camperville, was elected Mayor of this community and succeeds former mayor John Bone.



Delphis Flamond.

He also expressed concern over the community's recreation facilities, and stated that he plans to get the skating rink in operation, as well as many other recreation plans to help cut down on vandalism and encourage community participation.

Delphis is married and has 5 children and one grandchild.

Also elected were four councillors - Rita Guiboche, Stanley Pangman, Raymond Richard and Robert Laval-

lee. The Camperville community council now stands with the following people:

Mayor - Delphis Flamond

## Councillors -

- Lena Chartrand, Miles Allarie, Rita Guiboche, Stanley Pangman, Raymond Richard, Robert Lavallee.

Courtesy of Manipogo News



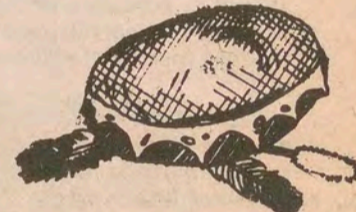
From The Shari Lewis Magic Club

## DIPSY-DOODLE

Announce that you can make a dime jump. Ask an assistant for a dime and an empty bottle. Wet the mouth of the bottle and cover the bottle's mouth with a dime. Hold the bottle with both hands and say magic words. The dime jumps up and down.



The trick, one of many that can be learned from Dixie Magic Tricks Cups for Kids, is to use a cold bottle right from the freezer. Your hands warm the air in the bottle, which makes the dime jump.



# LE MÉTIS

"Le Metis" 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:

## MANITOBA METIS FEDERATION

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Telephone: 942-2565

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The policy of "Le Metis" is to encourage members and readers to send in materials. You must sign your letter if you want it published, and they will not be returned. The Editor reserves the right to edit letters for space reasons.

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Enclosed please find cheque  money order  for \$3.00 made out to the Manitoba Metis Federation Inc.

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## Attention Readers

Le Metis will be starting a monthly column in which we are inviting the Metis Women and Men to send us recipes that they would like to see in a Book of Metis Recipes. Included below are a few instructions and guidelines on how to send us your contributions:

- Try when ever possible to write your recipes in point form.

- Please indicate your name and some of the background of your recipe i.e. (was the recipe handed down to you by your parents or grandparents and where did they get it from).

- The column will also serve to relay the recipes that others have and which could possibly be of use to you i.e. (You will learn many new recipes)

- In order for this column to be of use it is imperative that we get good response to our request for contributions from the community level.

Send Entries to  
Editor  
"Le Metis"  
301-374 Donald  
Wpg., Man.  
R3B 2J2

Delphis is also the president of the Northern Association of Community Councils (NACC) and as such, is on various boards, such as Special ARDA, which he has been a member of since the beginning of ARDA (approximately 7 years.)

In an interview with Delphis, he expressed concern with the unemployment situation in Camperville and stressed that his first and most important obligation would be to get work activity projects going in Camperville.

## Police Youth Relations Project '76



Front row, left to right: Kristy Stoneman, Sgt. John Warnke (R. C. M. P.), The Hon. Howard Pawley, Attorney-General, Max Mulder (Manitoba Police Commission), Tom James (Corrective and Rehabilitative Services), Melodie Doherty; Back row, left to right: Patricia Carter, Kathy Stymeist, Brian Orvis (Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs), Nora Cook, Gail Lavoie, Charles Rodier, Simon Monias, Allan Hnatiuk, Les Hanson, Mike Paluk, Albert Yanofsky, Linda Bishop, Marguerite Lapka, Brian Phillips (Manitoba Police Commission), Patricia Anderson, Brenda Handford, Valerie Michaud.

In the past two issues of On Patrol, the Manitoba Police Commission highlighted its Police Youth Relations Project and now that the project is finished for this year, I offer these final comments.

The seventeen university students, hired in May, were resident in twelve rural Manitoba communities for a period of fifteen weeks. Their primary objective during this time was to plan and coordinate constructive, meaningful activity programs which would provide young people in the communities with alternatives to delinquent activity. The students met this task with enthusiasm and worked diligently throughout the summer using community environments with great imagination to create many successful recreational adventures.

They were not alone in this endeavour, however, for they solicited support and guidance from community leaders and took every opportunity to draw upon the resources of the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services.

The students returned to Winnipeg on August 13, most of them I'm sure, with some sense of satisfaction and brim-full of experiences. Some, too, expressed sentiments about having to leave behind acquaintances and communities to which they had become quite attached.

Although the debriefing session on the last day was probably anticlimactic for most, the students contributed information for project evaluation and provided "food for thought" for ensuing programs.

The final hurrah of the day was a smorgasbord luncheon which was attended by Attorney-General Howard Pawley and other special guests. All present were treated to glimpses of the students' experiences which, for the most part, clearly demonstrated their commitment to the job they had to do and to the communities they served.

Final remarks were offered by Mr. Pawley who commented on the resourcefulness of the students; con-

gratulated them for their sincere efforts and, in closing, acknowledged his continued support of the Police Youth Relations Project.

Although it is difficult to statistically verify the success of the project in terms of creating a dent in the growing numbers of delinquencies, it is evident from information gathered so far that the programs offered by the students had a positive effect in that they at least diverted some young people from activities which might have been detrimental to themselves and to their communities.

The students' work this summer has also demonstrated that there is a need for further development in the area of police/youth and police/community relations.

We can only hope that this project has established credibility with the communities it serves and that it will continue to attract as dedicated a group of students.

— ON PATROL IN MANITOBA

## Wah-sa Gallery

The Wah-sa Gallery is not a new art gallery in Winnipeg. Rather, it is a continuation of an innovative and unique idea initiated by Daphne Odjig and her husband, Chester Beaven.

Daphne and Chester knew that the value and relevance of Canadian Native Indian art. They also recognized few Canadians were aware of this art form because nowhere was there an outlet for this expression. As a result they established Odjig Prints on Donald Street.

In time, however, as many people are aware, Daphne's artistic expression became frustrated by the pressures of a running a business. At the same time, she and Chester didn't want their outlet to disappear.

It hasn't. A few months ago, under new ownership, the art gallery became the Wah-sa Gallery. We are dedicated to maintaining a place for the exhibition and sale of Native Indian and Eskimo art.

If as yet you haven't had a chance to meet us, please accept our invitation to come and visit the gallery. In addition to displaying originals, limited editions and reproductions of Native artists, we will be featuring regular showings of the Native artists. For examples, we have just completed arrangements with Daphne Odjig to have a show of her work, past and present, to be held next March.

Very shortly we are also introducing a leasing program with option to purchase and would invite your inquiries. The portfolio available will include a wide range of internationally known artists as well as specializing in Native art.

In the meantime, we look forward to meeting with you at the Wah-sa Gallery.

Yours,

Janice Cardigan  
Arlene Scherbain  
Gary Scherbain

## "Walk the Road You Choose"

A 52-minute black-and-white videotape on the juvenile justice process, filmed on location in Norway House, Walk The Road You Choose shows what happens to a boy who gets in trouble with the law in a Northern Manitoba community.

The responsibilities of the R.C.M.P., Probation Service, and the Court, are shown in a true-to-life portrayal by the personnel who serve the community. Emphasis is placed on the develop-

ing involvement of the community through the local Probation Aide and Court Communicator. They provide parts of the narration in Cree. The appearance of the boy in Juvenile Court, shown in its entirety, is of particular interest to audiences normally unaware of what happens in closed court, locally supervised probation and restitution, accentuates the mutual responsibility of the members of the community and for the agents of the justice maintaining acceptable behavior.

Produced by personnel Services, Department of Health and Social Development, for the Probation Directorate, Ministry of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services, with the co-operation of the R.C.M.P. and Department of the Attorney-General, Walk The Road You Choose may be previewed or borrowed by contacting Volunteer & Community Programs, Probation Directorate, 172 Doncaster Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8-489 4541 ext. 381. A study guide is provided to ass-

ist those using the videotape as an aid to justice education.



# CMHC Hinders Free Operation: Kinew Official

Kinew Housing Corporation wants to operate without a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation grant but CMHC is hindering that effort, Stan Fulham, Kinew's general manager, said recently.

Mr. Fulham said he met with CMHC president Ray Hessian in Winnipeg two weeks ago. CMHC said it could renew Kinew's operating grant (\$56,000 in 1975) but would provide it under the public housing section of the National Housing Act, he said.

He said he was told Kinew wouldn't get the \$1 million housing loan it applied for unless the grant was accepted and public housing regulations applied to Kinew's operation. Mr. Fulham also said he was told the fund from which the yearly grants came in

## M.M.F. News, Camperville

A donation of \$600. was made by the Camperville Metis Association to the Kindergarden class in Camperville, to be used to buy toys, dolls, educational and many other play things.

The Camperville Metis Association also sponsored a Drivers Training Program in Camperville for students. This came to approximately \$203.00.

For the 1977 year we will be planning a 10-year celebration for our community. It is 10 years since the Camperville Metis Association has been organized. More information at a later date, and send your suggestions to your local MMF for this special occasion.

submitted by Maureen Lynn.



almost empty.

Kinew is a non-profit housing corporation. Started in Winnipeg in 1970 it has bought about 120 houses for needy native families here, although no houses have been bought in the past year.

CMHC loaned Kinew money at preferred rates to buy the houses. If the stock could be increased to 250 or 300 houses, rents could replace the operating

grant, he said.

Mr. Fulham said CMHC's aim is to put Kinew on an equal basis with other public housing projects. This would mean a family whose income is more than four and a half times the rent couldn't live there, he said.

Meeting CMHC's requirements would turn the operation into public housing and Kinew into a slum landlord, he charged.

Kinew wants to operate on the same terms as in 1970. The object is to provide a stable family life with the possibility some residents will start making payments to buy the house after five years, he said. Only about 30 per cent of residents are welfare recipients, he said.

Rents have just been increased to an average of \$185 from \$175 a month. Mr. Fulham estimates about

15 per cent of residents could afford mortgage payments. CMHC maintains it doesn't have the documents regarding eventual sale of some of the houses, he said.

Kinew has considered borrowing from private lenders to buy houses at conventional interest rates and could do it if necessary, Mr. Fulham said.

Courtesy of The Free Press

# WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT MANPOWER MOBILITY

Sometimes you have to go to great lengths to get a good job. In a country as big as Canada it's not unusual for some areas to need workers badly while others have no jobs at all.

But if you're unemployed, you can't afford to search around the country for the right job. Here's where Canada Manpower can help.

Through the Canada Manpower Mobility Program, you can receive a grant to move to the nearest area where your skills are in demand, and where you can probably obtain continued employment.

There are six different types of grants available: to explore job opportunities outside your own area—to relocate yourself and your family—to travel

to temporary jobs—to travel to seasonal agriculture jobs—to travel to training courses arranged through your CMC—to travel to obtain Manpower Services not available in your area.

If you wish to apply, register at the nearest Canada Manpower Centre. If there are no jobs available locally, talk to the CMC counsellor about Manpower Mobility. If the counsellor decides that mobility assistance is the answer, you'll receive a grant to meet your needs. But remember: you must apply for mobility assistance before you travel and before you start your new job.

Come and talk it over. At Manpower, we want to get you moving in the right direction.

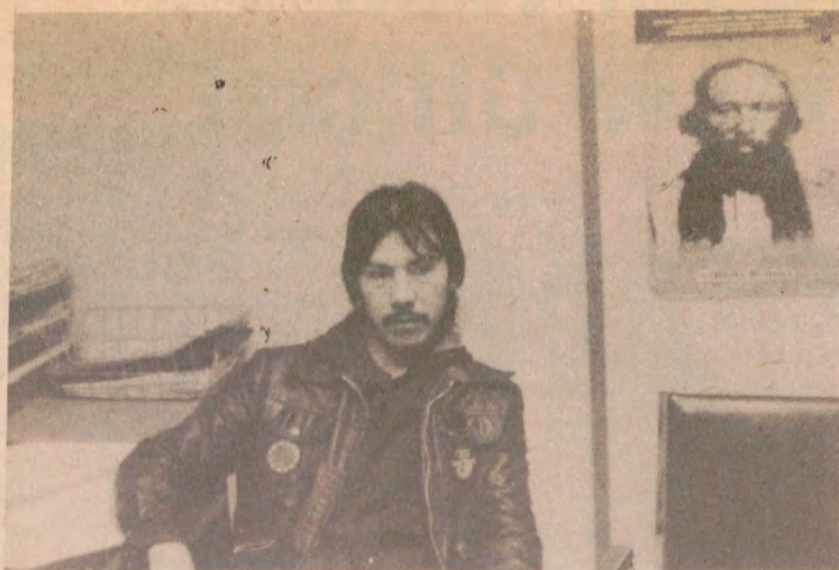
For further information contact nearest manpower office



Manpower  
and Immigration  
Bud Cullen,  
Minister

Main-d'œuvre  
et Immigration  
Bud Cullen,  
Ministre

## Canada Manpower Centres: Let's work together



## Red Man's Shoes — White Man's Shoes

I ain't red nor, am I white  
I've been like this for all of my life.  
People say I'm white inside  
White inside and red outside.

I can't hide the truth from you  
The lie would be all over my face.  
I was raised in a poor country town  
I was part of the Metis race.

But sometimes I find myself  
Wishin' I was in RED MANS' SHOES.  
Then sometimes I find myself  
Wishin' I was in WHITE MANS' SHOES.

So you can see—the problem I face  
It faces me, well it might face you.  
I've always been in the middle of things.  
Bein' red and a little white, too.

I wanna be a friend to you  
Maybe a friend and a brother, too.  
So find a little room within yourself  
To think of me as I think of you.

But I'm not ashamed at all, my friends  
I'm proud to be just what I am.  
Nothin's gonna change the way I feel  
Inside my heart and inside my head.

Copyright 1975

Registered Male Music.

## Let Me Slip Into My Dream

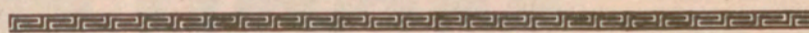
Never will I know  
The feelin' of livin' off the land and hunting buffalo  
The way the Metis did many years ago  
And never will I see a land so strong and free  
And all that you could see for miles  
Was land for all good things to spread and grow.

SO LET ME SLIP INTO MY DREAM  
to see why Riel was hanged  
To keep him quiet and from takin' over this land.  
But after livin' here for years  
Livin' day to day in fear  
Stayin' here forever ain't what I got planned.

Words And Music By  
Edgar Dan Desjarlais

Never will I feel  
The freedom of bein' called upon to fight for what is right  
Not somethin' you can call just another rebellious din  
And never will I hear or even try to get near  
The sound of THUNDERING buffalo  
As the raw prairie wintry months begin to set in. (chorus)

Copyright 1975 Registered Male Music.



## The Deer

A Stately deer stood by the stream,  
I watched him closely like in a dream  
To see him sip at water's edge,  
I did not move, behind a hedge.

How peaceful, contented was he  
To roam at will so gracefully,  
But we humans rush through seasons  
Anxiously, and without reasons.

## True Friendship

Though nine hundred and ninety -nine  
Want from you money or prestige,  
Whatever the World sees in you,  
The thousandth man's a friend indeed  
For love of you and not for greed.

He will walk the last mile with you,  
Stand by you when others are gone,  
Be your friend even when you're sad  
Defend when right, explain when wrong,  
He's one true friend among a throng.

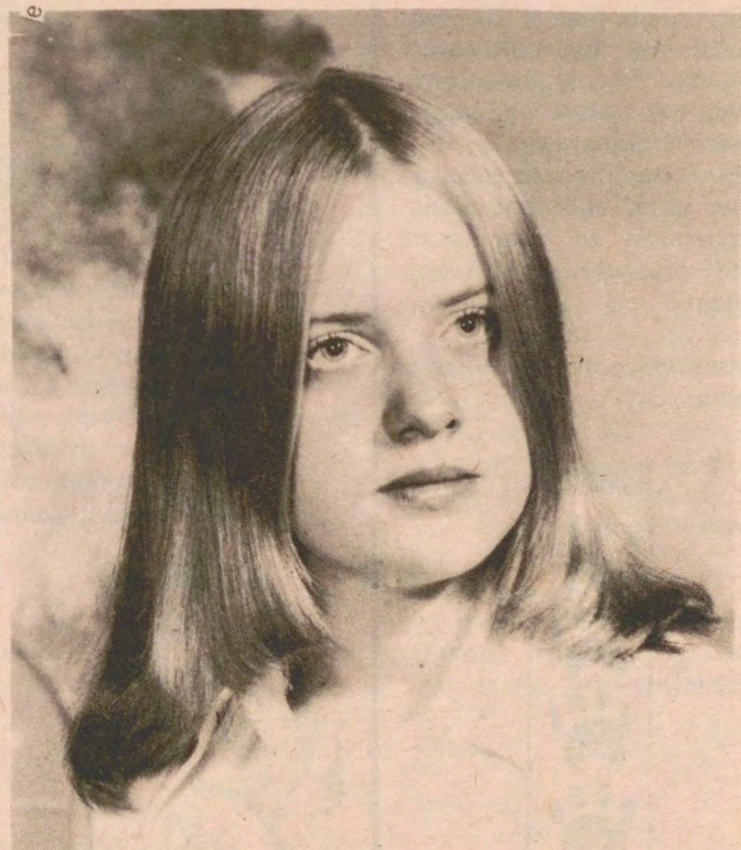
## Freedom

Freedom-we would fight for it,  
Yet it must be free to all,  
To the rich and poor alike,  
Each man who wants to walk tall.

Freedom-it's a gift from God,  
Could we, therefore, deny it,  
To someone who would disagree  
With our pattern of "bullshit" ?

Freedom-it is our blessing  
And the despised black man's curse,  
Do we hoard freedom for us  
And make life for others worse?

What, then, is valued, freedom  
When we say for it we'd die,  
And yet we'd multiply troubles,  
Ponder their discouraged cry!



Rosemary Ann Wiebe

# Rural and Native Housing

## Part I

by Collin Gribbons

Bulletin  
Canadian Association in  
Support of the Native  
Peoples

brief said. "While this condition is not new, it is nonetheless a genuine national emergency and one whose resolution requires the kind of resources and services that are mobilized in the face of other emergencies that crop up from time to time in a more sudden, dramatic fashion.

"We know and governments at all levels know," that without adequate shelter, the Native people profit little from massive federal and provincial expenditures in health, education and other development programs. The expenditures in these latter areas run into hundreds of millions of dollars each decade. They achieve slight success because the basic problem of subhuman housing goes unattended."

In anticipation of problems that would arise later, the NCC made it clear they thought the federal government should assume the full burden for providing housing.

"We first of all believe that the federal government is the only agency that can and should take the initiative," the NCC brief said. "We think that housing for our people is a federal problem, if for no other reason than this; no matter where they live, the Metis and Non-Status Indians are virtually homeless and landless. This condition is not confined to any one territorial or provincial jurisdiction.

It is a nation-wide crisis.

In this sense, to be a Native in Canada is, practically speaking, to be ill-housed, and no one jurisdiction is any better off than another. Second of all, the magnitude of the problem is such that only the resources of the federal government in terms of funds and personnel are adequate to the need. In other submissions to the federal governments, we have argued that the BNA Act vests the federal government with the authority and responsibility to meet the needs of all Native people, including us. But that is not our primary argument to you today. We are making our case on the strictly practical grounds that without direct federal intervention and initiative, nothing very significant can happen."

"The hard fact of the matter is that nearly all of us are in the condition of destitution whose most obvious symptoms is subhuman housing," the NCC

The NCC had several short-term recommendations to make. The Winter Warmth Program, although not a means of solving the housing problem as a whole, should be extended. Experimental programs, such as the funding of non-profit housing corporations at the provincial and territorial level, should be continued. And the Native Housing Group in CMHC should provide professional assistance to the housing organizations; "Something more than money is required; we need the services of specialists such as architects, engineers, accountants and community development officers because we do not have this expertise ourselves. We know the Corporation has it or has access to it and it is this we want to borrow."

But the Native Council saw the problem went much deeper than that, and said as much in their brief:

"Over the long term, the commitment we seek from you is much more dramatic. Based on existing research, both yours and ours, it is apparent that a minimum of 30,000 to 40,000 new housing units are required to meet the present needs of Metis and Non-Status Indian people. We recognize at once that this is a request of unprecedented proportions, particularly because we seek this housing for a group of people who have had little or no priority from provincial and federal housing corporations. We submit however, that the backlog of housing needs for our people has come about precisely because of the failure of governments to include the Metis and Non-Status Indian people in their priorities over the past few decades. We believe it is not unreasonable to seek a commitment from you, the federal authority, to plan this number of new housing units for our people over the next five years.

"We are willing and anxious to play a full part in meeting such a commitment although we know our contribution is limited

by the double handicap of poverty and inexperience. Such a commitment from you would mark a dramatic turn of events and would require the substantial modification of existing programs and policies to achieve. We are suggesting a five-year program in order to spread the costs over a reasonable length of time, but also because our own associations at all levels would require this time span to develop their own capacities to contribute to the success of the program."

The NCC admitted it was not experienced in dealing with the myriad forms of the federal bureaucracy. But it told the government that the Metis and Non-Status Indians knew what they wanted. It was up to the government to get it for them.

"Our intimate knowledge of our own circumstances convinces us that no past delivery system and none presently on the drawing boards can meet the housing needs of our people. In this sense, we are not a "low income group." we are a "no income group." If our fundamental right to be well housed, at a cost we can afford, is ever to be met it can only be done through a combination of outright grants, plus long-term interest-free loans to native organizations at the Provincial, Territorial and local levels. If special federal legislation is required to make this possible, then we think that your administration should seek it. We are aware that this cannot be done overnight and that much planning would be necessary before legislative action could occur. For our part, our organizations are willing and able to work closely and fully with the federal authority to bring this about."

It was six months before the NCC received a reply from the Ministry of Urban Affairs. But when they did, the news was good. Using Section 40 of the National Housing Act, Basford told the NCC, 50,000 new homes would be built under the new Rural and Native Housing Program.

Basford had made promises. But in his promises lay the seeds of future trouble for Rural and Na-

tive housing.

For one thing, Basford did not commit the government to any new legislation to solve the housing problem. The policy, Basford said, "has the broad aim of strengthening the application of the National Housing Act in a way that will bring its most powerful elements to bear on the housing conditions of poor people in rural areas and small centres, with a priority for correcting the worst housing conditions first." So there was nothing in the program specifically designed to meet the needs of Canada's Metis and Non-Status Indians. But there was a commitment to build 50,000 houses for the poorest people in the remote areas of the country. In many cases, these people were the Metis.

Basford also covered his tracks against future bureaucratic bungling. "It may not be possible," he said, to provide 50,000 housing units in five years. "Much will depend on the ability of Native people and others to help in the delivery of the programs and on the co-operation of the Provinces but the Federal Government is ready to play its part in achieving the objectives."

And Basford quashed hopes that the authority and responsibility for providing housing would be centralized in one department or federal agency.

"You have sometimes said that the Federal Government should go it alone in housing for Metis people and that we should have programs which require no provincial input of acquiescence. The simple answer to this is that it is not possible. The Provinces are inescapably involved, and if they were not tied into the housing programs as such, they would be tied in through their own planning departments, their schooling arrangements, their welfare departments, their settlement policy, and their economic development policies. We simply have to work with the Provinces and indeed as one of the elements of the present program, I hope to see the establishment of intergovernmental and interdepartmental commit-

Contd. Page 12

# Inland Commercial Fishermen's Association

Fifty delegates representing virtually every fishing community in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the North-West Territories met in Saskatoon on October 16th and 17th to lay plans for creating an organization representing the area's 6000 plus commercial fishermen.

The new organization, to be known as the Inland Commercial Fishermen's Association, will hold its official Founding Convention during the spring breakup in 1977. One of the primary objectives will be to increase net returns to commercial fishermen and increase the standard of living for people in fishing communities.

Speaking at a banquet attended by delegates on Saturday evening, Department of Northern Saskatchewan Minister Ted Bowerman heartily approved the move taken by the fishermen. While strongly supporting the concept of orderly marketing he made it clear that the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation could not, by itself, solve the problems faced by fishermen. Similar sentiments were echoed the following day by FFMC president Bill Park.

As a former fisherman himself, Mr. Bowerman vividly recounted his own experiences in attempting to make a living in harsh

working conditions while being manipulated by private fish dealers. He encouraged fishermen to become involved in all aspects of the industry and to consider the need to create jobs related to fishing in their own communities.

Ken Dillan, MLA for Thompson and Legislative Assistant to Premier Schreyer, also gave strong support to the creation of the organization. Mr. Dillan stated, "Personally, I welcome this move and I wish to emphasize that in my opinion - this is a landmark decision that may in the future, be seen as the turning point for communities in our Northern areas."

Referring to the exploitation of fishermen, Mr. Dillan continued, "I submit that the central reason for undertaking this task is that you people, and the people you represent, know there is something drastically wrong when you have to work your butts off in cold, wet working conditions to produce a product that's so expensive many people cannot buy it while you go broke producing it. In other words, somebody else is getting the benefit of your labor. You're being exploited and you know it! But most important - you are organizing with your fellow freshwater fishermen from all

over this tremendous region to fight back!"

Citing statistics showing that many Northern fishing communities had average, annual per capita incomes of about \$300, Mr. Dillan compared this shameful condition to the waste and opulence in other sectors of society.

Resource people attending the meeting from native organizations in all 3 provinces were - the United Fishermen's and Allied Workers Union from B.C.,

Canada Manpower, DREE, Internal Revenue, UIC, Environment Canada, and the FFMC. In addition, there was official representation from the Federal government, the governments of the 3 prairie provinces and the NWT government.

The following people were elected to serve on the Board of Directors until the founding Convention:

(Please note that this is only the people from Manitoba - a complete list of

the Board of Directors is available from the Mani-pogo Information Centre):  
Mr. Ray Fleming,  
Winnipegosis, Manitoba

Chief Pascal Bighetty,  
Pukatawagon, Manitoba

Mr. Eddy Isfeld,  
Sandy Hook, Manitoba

PRESIDENT  
Mr. Jesse Chatfield  
Cochin, Saskatchewan

VICE PRESIDENT  
Mr. Kip Thompson,  
Ilford, Manitoba.

## A Special Recipe

### Step 1

Take your largest community; put in one hall. Add three principles (equal amount of justice, joy and fidelity). Mix well so that the three principles are well absorbed by each one in the halls.

Add for every square dance member, one thought each of the following ingredients: encouragement, tolerance, restraints, patience, sincerity, interest, friendship and kindness.

Note: you may vary the ingredients depending on your tastes. Although I find this recipe should have all of them.

Mix thoroughly and let stand while you proceed with step 2.

### Step 2

In a separate container put in one obligation. With much care and concentration review each segment until it is fully absorbed (Square Dance calls). Then add to the first mixture and blend thoroughly. Lastly add sizeable portion of well matured ingredients of joy, harmony, deeds, happiness and toe tapping services.

Fold gently by joining hands so these ingredients are not damaged. Pour into a well set up square dance hall. Set the clock for two hours.

When the clock denotes the time is finished. You will notice every segment is on their way home with a pounding ticker and rushing streams.

Now you have completed the recipe and have finished products of the true Manitoba Metis Sports and Recreation.

Sincerely in good times,

Ken Desjarlais  
Sports & Recreation  
Consultant.

### ATTENTION

Mr. August Delorme is working with 30 children. These children are in need of clothing, shoes, boots, etc. Ages range from a few months to 16 years of age. Beds and mattresses needed also. Any assistance would be appreciated.

Telephone: 942-0434.



## Smile

One time two men Bill and Joe were taking psychiatric treatments. One day as they were walking out of the Doctor's office, Bill asked Joe, "Did you see the two skeletons hanging in that office?" Joe replied, "Yes I did." Bill to Joe, "Did you hear what one skeleton said to the other, Joe? No, I didn't." Bill, it said if we had the guts we'd walk out of here."

Ken Desjarlais  
Sports and Recreation  
Consultant.

## Thicket Portage 'Kistigan'

Kistigan is a project that is sponsored by L.E.A.P. The first summer's harvest indicates a successful project. In his display, George Ponask (manager of Kistigan) had cucumbers that were close to a foot long. He displayed the wide variety of vegetables that can be grown in northern Manitoba. Mr. Ponask grew most of his vegetables in fifty foot plastic greenhouses. Studies show that he might be able to get two crops a year. Potatoes and hardy vegetables he grows outside.

The market feasibility study also showed to his favor. The study indicates that he would have no problem selling his produce. By 1978-79 Mr. Ponask plans to have fourteen acres of land with crops.

Kistigan is a Cree word meaning "a garden". Kistigan Project is a fine example of what a government program like L.E.A.P. can do when they work together with the local people. Who knows maybe one day the north will be selling fresh vegetables to the south.

½ cup wild rice  
¼ tsp. salt  
2 cups boiling water  
½ cup halved candied or maraschino cherries  
½ cup brown sugar  
½ cup coarsely chopped dates  
½ cup coarsely chopped nuts (pecans)

## Baked Wild Rice Pudding

Follow the "quick soak" method to prepare the wild rice for cooking. Cook rice in salted, boiling water until tender. Drain if necessary. Cool. Mix in all ingredients. Serve topped with sweetened whipped cream. Make early in day to allow flavours to develop. Make 3½ cups or 4 to 6 servings.

# Soldier Now Forgotten Man

# English - Wabigoon Park Ruled Out

"What's over is over," says Tommy Prince, one of Canada's most decorated war heroes, once a favorite of newsmen and a leading spokesman for Manitoba's Indians.

He looks around his room with its slick yellow walls and the suitcase where he keeps all his worldly goods. Tommy apologizes for the mess - there is none - and says that he will be at the Cenotaph tomorrow, somewhere in the crowd. He won't march in the parade, though - his legs, damaged in Italy and again in Korea, aren't good enough for that.

on how their own lives could be improved.

Tommy, who was born in a tent to a family with 11 children, says that things have changed for today's Indian people.

"There are brand new houses where I grew up in Scantebury. They have farms and power machinery and several hundred heads of cattle.

"And the young people can go to college now."

Tommy doesn't talk about what he might have been if he had been born later. He gets up at 6 a.m. and goes to his job as a casual laborer. One day he loads cigarettes, the next he loads flour.

But he misses the busy, active life he led in the army.

He seldom eats at the Salvation Army, because he gets up too early and comes home too late. Besides, Tommy Prince likes to be left alone.

In a hotel, he says, you get to know your neighbors too well. They come in for drinks. "Here I can get a good rest."

He says that he is proud of his service to his country, but when he goes to the Cenotaph tomorrow he won't wear the poppy that he has bought to help the war amputees who make them.

"Life goes on," he says, simply. (courtesy of the Tribune)



Sgt. Tommy Prince, 1952

Tommy Prince, quiet, dignified, his face scarred by shrapnel, has few regrets.

"I always wanted to be a lawyer," says the 61-year-old Salteau, "but I only got my Grade 8. I was a little over 13 and I had to quit school - not enough money. We were poor and the Department of Indian Affairs didn't want to put out the money in those days."

Concerned about poor housing, education and a lack of agriculture on the reserves, Tommy became a spokesman for Manitoba Indians between his two stints of active service.

He travelled back and forth among Winnipeg, Ottawa and reserves throughout the Province, seeking the opinions of the people

Today the place that Tommy Prince calls home is a six-foot by eight-foot room furnished with a sagging bed, a wooden chair, a four-drawer chest and two tiny shreds of carpet that lie neatly on the floor.

A steam radiator hisses day and night. Since the Salvation Army has put up the storm windows at its hostel, the room is so hot that you have to open the door to breathe.

Tommy Prince is a forgotten man.

Tommy, who was decorated 10 times for his 11 years of service in the Second World War and Korea, isn't bitter about the fact that people today don't pay much attention to the sacrifice made by veterans like himself during the war. But, he adds, "to tell you the truth, I don't believe they think about it at all."

In Italy, Tommy, a sergeant slipped alone into no man's land and under cover of darkness ran a telephone line to a farmhouse a mile behind enemy lines. When the line was cut, he went out in broad daylight, carrying a hoe and disguised as an Italian peasant.

Inching towards the damaged line, he pretended to hoe the ground as German troops looked on. He stooped quickly splicing the line and taping it, then went back inside and relayed a report that led to the bombing of German tanks and artillery.

For that he won the Military Medal. For his service in France he won a U.S. Silver Star.

Tommy doesn't have his medals any more. He lost them in a house fire along with a pile of newspaper clippings and magazine articles.

Today, someone occasionally does a story on him or honors him at a Remembrance Day service. He keeps the news releases in a white paper envelope at work. "They're all I've got now," he says.

OTTAWA - The Hon. Warren Allmand, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, recently announced that meetings with Indian bands and the Province of Ontario concerning the possible establishment of a National Park in Northwestern Ontario have been discontinued.

Mr. Allmand said "after extensive consideration, the Indian bands of the White-dog and Grassy Narrows Reserves have concluded that the establishment of a National Park in the English-Wabigoon river area would not solve their immediate social and economic problems".

The joint study of the proposal by a work group involving the Province, Parks Canada and representatives of the Indian bands began in July.

Hon. Judd Buchanan, then Minister, said at that

time, that he would not recommend a national Park unless he was convinced after the study that any area proposed is worthy of preservation as a National Park and would make a suitable addition to our National Park system.

Mr. Allmand said that in view of Parks Canada's findings that the immediate area of the English and Wabigoon rivers does not contain adequate National Park values, and in the absence of support from the Indian Bands, he would not recommend the establishment of a National Park in the English-Wabigoon river area.

Having made a decision on the National Park proposal Mr. Allmand said he regards the social and economic problems of the area as urgent and he will seek a meeting soon with Ontario ministers and the Indians to discuss solutions.

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**LE METIS**

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**Ferdinand Guiboche and log building**

## Manitoba Metis Academy

The Manitoba Metis Academy in Camperville, conceived in 1973 by Ferdinand Guiboche, is moving slowly along, and Mr. Guiboche expects it to take a decade to complete.

"The academy is alive and well on paper," said Mr. Guiboche.

The Academy will be a private school where Metis children will learn the aspects of their heritage and history, incorporated into the existing public school curriculum. Unlike the Indians, the Metis have never had their own schools and the public schools teach "practically nothing" about their history, according to Mr. Guiboche.

"There are great gaps in the history of Manitoba as taught in the schools," he said. "They don't talk of the Metis contributions at all. We want to ensure that our children will get a true and factual knowledge of Metis history."

The project is taking so long, he said, because the Metis in Manitoba are very structured and resist change.

"The Academy is quite a revolutionary idea, which is one reason why it will take so long," Mr. Guiboche said.

The plan now is to take the existing school curriculum and change it gradually, so that a child coming from a public school would continue with his or her

studies. As the Academy progresses, the many elements of the Metis heritage would be introduced.

"We feel a greater knowledge of our past will enhance our individual development," he said.

Another reason for the slow progress is that education and culture are not top priorities to many of Manitoba's Metis. They are more concerned with housing, aboriginal rights and land, said Mr. Guiboche.

"We don't have the involvement right now that we could have," he said, "just a few people interested in the future of the Metis children."

Money is another obstacle to be overcome -- the Academy doesn't have any. Neither the federal nor the provincial government is willing to finance the school. If the Academy is going to make it, it must be financed largely by donations and by the Metis people. Mr. Guiboche would like to see the Metis pay about half the cost anyway, just as a matter of principle. The Academy has received donations from Metis all over the Province, but this money has been set aside to be used only for the actual construction of the buildings

"If the governments would take a good hard look at the Metis Academy I think they'd be glad to fund it but not control it", he said. "We are not going to be controlled by the government."

Mr. Guiboche thinks many Canadians may be unaware that the Metis are not included in the federal government's native policy programs such as housing, alcohol and drug abuse and culture.

"The government has given great sums of money to the Indians, but not to the Metis," he said.

In spite of the problems, the project is progressing. Stan Rhoda, a student in environmental studies at the University of Manitoba is writing his thesis on the Manitoba Metis Academy and it will serve as the plan for the project.

The buildings will be built of stackwall, logs and cement, and piles of fire-killed jack pine logs lie waiting on the property donated by Mr. Guiboche for the Academy.

The Academy is incorporated and has been issued a federal charitable tax exemption number.

The next step will probably be a stackwall construction on Metis Island to be used as a research center for three or four years.

"We're going to concentrate on doing our own research", said Mr. Guiboche. "Our heritage is so new to us that we're just finding it out."

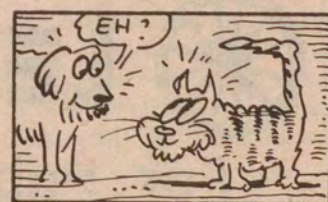
The Academy's original concept has been used in different forms around Manitoba. Camp Neechewam has been set up on Lake Winnipeg for Indian and Metis juvenile offenders.

"That's reacting to a crisis situation" he said. "The Academy is a deeper, long-range plan."

One of the Academy's major problems is that it is not understood well enough, according to Mr. Guiboche and the project is now coasting until more interest is generated.

"There's a lot of work to be done and it's not going to be done overnight", he said. "But as long as the concept is there, I think some good will come of it."

(Courtesy Dauphin Herald)



A dog hears twice as well as a human.

## Churchill Diversion Flow

Prompted by the severe drought conditions affecting Winnipeg River flows and the level of Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba Hydro has decided to increase the flow of Churchill River Diversion by 5,000 cfs (cubic feet per second). The increase is required to help run the Kettle Generating Station on the Nelson River and help supply Manitoba's firm electrical requirements.

The present diverted flow of the Churchill River Diversion is 10,000 cubic feet per second. The increase will bring the flow to 15,000 cfs which is half the flow permitted under the licence. The increased flow will raise water levels at both Nelson House and Thompson.

The drought conditions in Southern Manitoba have also prompted other changes in Manitoba Hydro's regular pattern of operation. Hydro's coal-burning generating stations at Brandon and Selkirk, normally used for meeting peak demands, will be used until April to supply a basic block of power. Hydro is also buying large amounts of energy from the United States over the single existing tie-line, and additional U.S. imports are anticipated over the second interconnection scheduled for service in November.

The first effect of the 5,000 cfs increase through the Notigi Control Station will be an increase in water elevation at Nelson House raising it to 790.5 feet above sea level from its present 788.1 elevation. The historic natural high level at Nelson House is 793. After some weeks the effect will also be felt at Thompson where the water level will reach 609 from its present 606.3 elevation. The natural level at Thompson has been as high as 610.6 feet above sea level.

Although the increase in water levels at Nelson House and Thompson will have little immediate effect, Hydro's concern is in the effect of the ice cover in late winter. The formation of fragile ice at that time may affect water levels.

The Churchill River Diversion works went into partial operation on June 2, 1976, with the opening of the channel connecting Southern Indian Lake with the Rat River.

# Local Employment Assistance Program

## OBJECTIVES

L.E.A.P. is a Canada Manpower program designed to provide funds to be disbursed primarily as wages for projects that promise to create worthwhile employment opportunities for those people who would probably remain unemployed despite normal labor market activity.

Participation in a L.E.A.P. project will give employees an opportunity to increase their skills in adapting to future employment opportunities through their involvement in the development, management and evaluation of new work experiences. Some will learn or update vocational skills; others will acquire skills to cope with new or changing day-to-day situations. All employment shall be geared to the future continuing self-sufficiency of the projects' participants.

L.E.A.P. projects should also contribute to the betterment of the community within which they are located.

## PROCEDURES

L.E.A.P. projects are developed in consultation with Job Creation Officers. Staff of the Job Creation branch are assisted in this work by special programs regional staff, counselling specialists and special programs counsellors.

Proposals for the development of L.E.A.P. projects may originate from non-profit organizations, community or citizen groups, voluntary agencies or individuals. Although they may not act as sponsors, provincial officials will be encouraged to participate in the development of L.E.A.P. projects.

Projects may be funded for up to three years. A limited number of projects (approximately 100) will be undertaken in 1973-74.

There is also provision for funding of a limited period of not more than six months for research or development of a project when necessary. Continuing funding is not guaranteed. At the termination of this developmental phase,

an assessment will be undertaken to determine the future of the project.

## CRITERIA

Projects must create worthwhile employment for those people who are not likely to be employed through normal labour market activity.

Projects should contribute to the betterment of the community.

Projects must be developed in consultation with Canada Manpower Job Creation Officers.

Revenue may be generated. All monies earned must be applied to project costs as approved by the Job Creation Branch of Canada Manpower. If a project is producing sufficient revenue to cover all costs (wages and overhead), L.E.A.P. funding will cease.

Projects must be labour-intensive. Overhead costs may not exceed 25 per cent of the gross wages and employee benefits.

Special costs such as expert supervision, direction training or counselling may be included, but should not constitute more than an additional 20 per cent of the basic budget.

Wage costs will be determined by local "going rates".

Funding will not cover any costs which the federal government now shares, or is required to

share, with another level of government.

Project sponsors must comply with all applicable municipal, provincial and federal regulations relating to permits minimum wage laws, safety precautions, collective agreements, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, etc.

Recently, the Public Service Commission in Ottawa announced that native Winnipegger Mrs. Jean W. Edmonds, will become Director-General in Manitoba for the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion, effective Jan. 2.

Mrs. Edmonds will be succeeding J. D. Collinson, who moves to Saskatoon at the end of the year to become assistant Deputy Minister in charge of DREE's Prairie Region.

A graduate in economics of the University of Manitoba, Mrs. Edmonds was a staff writer for the Financial Post in Toronto and subsequently western editor based in Winnipeg. In 1984 she joined the federal public service as regional economist for the Prairie region of Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation.

Applicants must have reached the age of majority in the province in which the project is to be located and must have demonstrated capacity to control and manage funds.

Projects may receive a contribution of not more than \$200,000 annually. Projects that require lesser amounts will be given preference.

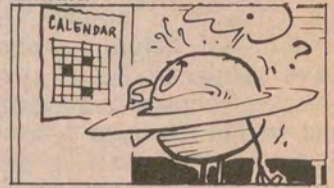
## Jean Edmonds to Head DREE for Manitoba

When the Department of Manpower and Immigration was formed in 1966 she became its director of technical services (manpower) for the Prairie Region and two years later was appointed Director-General of Manpower and Immigration's Prairie Region - becoming the first woman to reach the rank of senior executive in the public service.

After serving in that ca-

## FACTS & FIGURES

The slowest typewriter in the world belongs to the New York City newspaper *China Post* with its 5,850 Chinese characters. The fastest a typist can work on it is 11 words per minute!



The planet Saturn has a day longer than its year! That's because it takes the planet 243 days to turn completely on its axis and 224 days to rotate around the sun.

\* \* \*

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# SUPPORT



## LE METIS

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# Natives and the Law

In the day's of the Mayas, under the Chief Inca, the laws were few; penalties severe; crimes rare. This statement of fact can be attributed to the rule of the law, as there were no double standard practice of law. The administrators seldom betrayed the trust of the citizens; a practice no government before or since have enjoyed with such prestige. I choose to bring this fact to lite because I firmly believe that man is the product of his environment; instead of environment being the product of man.

There is strong evidence that today's native people are the reflection of European man's influence; namely want. Now with this thought in mind the native person abandoned all his belief's and desires to survive in a manner different than that of his predecessors, the Mayas. He turned to offences related to crime to satisfy his wants for material goods, where as in the past this thought never entered his mind, due to his living off the land.

How many people are ruled by there thought, I do not know. But I know that once man is influenced to think a thought, he inevitably becomes obsessed with this implanted thought and often times acts it out, as is the case of today's Native (person) those involved with crime related offences against the white man's law, which would

not necessarily be criminal offences in his own culture.

This fact further supports my claim that man is the product of his environment. Yea the so called whites, of the European Continent, curse the lot, for imposing their influence (want, want, want) on my people. Even I, myself, am guilty of purchasing this commodity, want.

This is one of the reasons that I am presently housed in an intergrate stock yard ... Stony Mountain Institution. But the main reason for my being here is the fact that I, choose fool heartedly to take the course of least resistance, mainly breaking the law for material want.

Still I have enough common sense to realize the fact that crime was and is, and always will be with us as long as man continues to bear with him his inner need to flourish.

Society has led us to believe that we Canadian's live in an affluent society, yet Canada's penal system is ten years behind that of the U.S.A. in the field of penal reforms and further added to this, Canada ranks fourty-third or worse on the list of International Penal Reform. Both society and the political side of society should work as unit to bring about and implement much needed changes which have been reported by many reforms and commis-

sions. For within the walls of Canada's prison's, men of hidden talents function from day to day as do some pensioners living on their last leg of life-marking time. A great deal of these people are of Native ancestry, about 50% or more in Stony Mountain Institution alone.

I know and you know the reason for this, because the judges told us so. Was it not they who said rehabilitation is a myth, a joke, because the futile ritual of punishment, imprisonment, is still a failure. I know this to be true, yet they search for no alternatives, because whenever a Native offender appears before them for sentencing they often times say; Now come see, come saw, come gone I have no other alternative but to impose a sentence on you in the hopes that it will act as a deterrent to you and others like you.

Come see, come saw, come gone serves out his time, returns to the community with a desire to survive. But survival for him, comes through the avenue of least resistance because the Canadian Penal System often fails to equip him with the necessary tools; integrity and pride. Thus he finds himself in court again, competing in a losing race which everybody, his family, society, and he himself looses.

He becomes aware that his failure rate is a higher percentage than his white counterpart who may have a similar background, but through "grace" will not be scared by the failure rate, that he the Native experiences.

The question is, what is the first step needed to come to a workable solution to this problem of the Native offender.....

Clarence Smith-Cassill-76

## Rural and Native Housing

From Page 7

tees in each Province so that our housing efforts can work in a complementary way with other Federal and Provincial programs in which you are vitally concerned."

Thus it was that, in 1974, the Rural and Native Housing branch of CMHC got its start.

To be continued in next issue.

NOW ON SALE

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