



LE MÉTIS

FEBRUARY 1978

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Sleigh Rides were one of the many attractions at Voyageur Park.

Aboriginal Rights (or lack of) Necessitates Provisional Government



Participants take part in workshop at Cranberry Conference.

On January 28 & 29, 1978 delegates from the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) and the Association of Métis & Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) met at Cranberry Portage, Manitoba. The meeting was initiated by the two groups to study and exchange research on land claims and Aboriginal Rights.

On the Saturday various speakers including MMF President John Morrisseau and AMNSIS President James Sinclair were heard. Concerns were expressed and reasons for history (as it is) were revealed. The two delegations became very aware that they were experiencing the same

frustrations in their negotiations and social situations.

On Sunday January 29, 1978 definite solutions were presented and resolutions were passed to re-establish Riel's Provisional Government. The Métis of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, being the legitimate descendants of the original Métis people have the moral and legal right to seek settlements promised to their forefathers. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 and the Government of Canada in 1870 each made provision for the Rights of the Métis. The two groups being in a mutual position in their efforts to attain settlement for Land Claims and Aboriginal Rights

therefore re-form this Provisional Government. Representing over 200,000 persons in the two provinces, this government is requesting that the Government of Canada provide research resources to complete the research which the commission is presently investigating.

International, British, and Canadian Law provide definite provisions for Aboriginal Peoples. These provisions were never extinguished for the Métis, but rather neglected, eroded and forgotten. The two Métis groups intend to seek unbiased settlement for rights which haven't been honoured for the past one hundred years.

POLAR GAS Development or Disparity

Marjorie Beaucage

Who is Polar Gas?

In July 1969, Panarctic Oils Ltd. (45% federally owned) discovered natural gas on the Sabine Peninsula on Melville Island- the Drake Point Field.

Later, fields were discovered on King Christian Island and Ellef Ringnes Island. The Polar Gas Project was formed in 1972 and presently involves six companies: Trans-Canada Pipelines (project manager), Panarctic Oils, Ontario Energy Corporation, Petro-Canada, Tenneco Oil of Canada and the Pacific Gas Lighting Development Com-

pany. (The latter two companies are owned by the U.S.)

It is interesting to note that the total investment of public funds in the Polar Gas consortium adds up to 41% ownership. Polar Gas, in its application to the National Energy Board states that the "determination of the public interest of Canada with respect to the timing and configuration of natural gas transportation systems is an exceedingly complex matter". This raises serious questions regarding the impartiality of upcoming federal decisions respecting applications by the Project to construct a pipeline.

The government will be in a position to pass judgment on a proposal to which it is party.

The government of Canada has clearly indicated it does not favour any kind of wide-ranging inquiry similar to that conducted by Judge Berger into the proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. And, as was the case in the Churchill River Diversion Project, there is no inquiry planned in Manitoba to examine the Polar Gas Project.

The objective of the Project is the planning and construction of a 2,300-3,000 mile natural gas pipeline (Depending on which feeder line and/or route is

taken), to transport natural gas from the Arctic Islands to southern markets, presumably to the U.S.A. since we have supplies to take us well into the 1990's according to the latest estimates of the Energy Department. The cost of the pipeline is estimated to be between \$11-12 billion. The Polar Gas consortium has already spent \$77 million in exploration and planning, about 85% of that being public funds.

Why then has there been such a lack of public information on the pipeline coming from the

See **Polar Gas** page 6

Métis Appointed To N.W.T. Negotiations

Harold Cook, 28, a Métis of Fort Good Hope, has been named as replacement for Jim Evans as a member of the Negotiating Team for the Métis Association of the N.W.T. Harold was formerly employed with the Department of Economic Development and Tourism of the Territorial Government. Harold has extensive experience in native organizations with the Yukon Native Brotherhood, Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. and as well, the Métis Association. He was also involved in alcohol programs and believes in developing the young people for the future of the N.W.T. Harold has travelled overseas in the past with the Inuvik Ski Team and later spent 2½ years in Sweden. Harold, who also speaks Swedish, gained extensive experience and knowledge from, as he says, "observing Canada from the outside". The brunt of the experience was gained at the World Ecology Conference sponsored by the United Natives in Stockholm. He also audited political science courses at Stockholm University. He's concerned about what happens in the land settlement and says "We can learn from the practical experience of Alaska and James Bay, but so could the Government."



Barney Brown

Winnipegosis man named best conservation officer

Barney Brown, conservation officer in charge of the Winnipegosis district, has been chosen the top conservation officer in Manitoba.

The competition, open to conservation officers in the Dept. of Renewable Resources, is sponsored by the Shikor-Safarie Club International, an organization based in Maryland which sponsors a similar award in each of the 50 states and last year extended it to each of the 10 provinces.

Renewable Resources Minister Ken McMaster made the presentation at the annual dinner of the Dauphin Game and Fish Association.

"In the view of both his superior officers and the community, (Mr. Brown) overcame unique obstacles to attain significant achievement," said Mr. McMaster.

Since Barney first was employed by the department, his performance has been assessed as extraordinary and one of dedication and perseverance, said Mr. McMaster. "Through his métis background and his intimate knowledge of the Indian way of life, the contributions Barney has made in improving the department's image amongst the Indian and

métis people is immeasurable, resulting in more respect among the general public and resource users in their attitude towards wise wildlife management."

Mr. Brown had been a fisherman, rancher and trapper and was first employed by the department in 1959, serving as a fire ranger in the summer and a trapline officer in the winter.

Both he and the department were anxious that he serve in the capacity of conservation officer. However, Mr. Brown lacked the necessary formal education to qualify him for this position.

Of his own volition, Mr. Brown enrolled in correspondence courses and by 1969 had achieved the academic standards required to enroll in the first new careers program offered by the department. He graduated from that training program without difficulty and received his permanent appointment as conservation officer II in 1972 and was stationed in Winnipegosis.

In 1977 Mr. Brown was promoted to the rank of conservation officer III and placed in charge of the Winnipegosis district.

Thompson Métis

The Fourth Annual Métis Winter Festival began Friday night as teams and visitors poured into Thompson from all parts of the province. Many of the visitors enjoyed an evening of bingo at the Thompson Recreational Centre where most of the Festival events were held.

Early Saturday morning (6:00 a.m. early) Ed Campbell, Chairman of Thompson Local, opened the thirty-two rink bonspiel by throwing the first rock. Good curling was the norm throughout the spiel. Awards were presented Sunday afternoon. The winners of the first event were the Bruce Cook rink of Grand Rapids, second — Joe Cook of Leaf Rapids and third Fred Muskego of Thompson. In the second event, A. Lavallee and his rink of Grand Rapids were first. Second prize went to Larry Crate of Cumberland House and third to Albert Campbell of Grand Rapids.

At 8:00 a.m. Saturday morning, MMF President and Manitoba's Northern Affairs Minister Ken MacMaster opened the hockey tournament for both the Senior and Minor tournaments respectively. Senior teams in attendance were from Winnipeg, Churchill, The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Norway House, Cross Lake, Wabowden and Thompson. In the "A" side, Winnipeg Tobans won over Churchill 11 - 1. In the "B" side, Thompson beat Wabowden 14 - 4.

Junior teams in the tournament were from Winnipeg, Grand Rapids, Cranberry Portage, The Pas, Norway House, Cross Lake, Wabowden and Thompson. In the "A" side, The Pas beat Winnipeg Cubs 9 - 4. In the "B" side, Cross Lake defeated Cranberry Portage in the finals. Individual awards in the Junior event were given to Best Goalie — Paul Folster of Norway House, Best Defenceman — Roger Sicotte of The Pas. The most sportsman-like player was from Cross Lake — Edgar Spence, and the most valuable player from Winnipeg's Lord Selkirk Park Local — Tim Hrabchuk.

In the volleyball tournament, four teams competed: Norway House, Split Lake, Wabowden and Thompson. The Wabowden Cubs won the tournament over the Split Lake Bravettes.

On Saturday evening of the festival, Denim and Lace, a Winnipeg native group, provided the music for the evening. During the dance, the judging of the Festival Queen Contestants was accomplished. The Queen candidates were Maria Beardy, sponsored by the M.I.B. Thompson, Olive Beebe of the Wabowden MMF Local and Louise Campbell of the Thompson MMF Local. The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Sidney McKay. The judges for the Queen competition were Mrs. Juanita Smith of Ottawa, wife of Cecil Smith, MP for Thompson, the Hon. Ken MacMaster, MLA for Thompson, MMF President John Morrisseau of Winnipeg, Mrs. Barbara Bruce-Linneman, Executive Assistant to Mr. Morrisseau, also of Winnipeg, Mayor George Dram of Wabowden, Mayor Don McLean of Thompson and Rozalyn Townsend, Manager of the Thompson Inn.

The Queen contestants were judged on their presentation of themselves, their ability in the arts, their costumes, and their popularity in the community. Miss Louise Campbell was named Thompson MMF Festival Queen for 1978. President Morrisseau placed a beaded headband on her and each contestant received luggage, a charm bracelet and flowers.

The 4th Thompson Métis Winter Festival was a resounding success and Thompson Regional Vice-President Freda Lundmark says it promises to be bigger and better in years to come.

Wabowden Local Talent Show

On Thursday February 23, 1978 the residents of Wabowden were treated to an evening of talent at Wabowden Recreation Centre. The evening was presented to support the Local Queen Candidate and promote the talented people in the area.

The judges for the contest were Myrtle De Muelles and Winston Wuttenee of the Métis Awareness programme and Cliff Richard and Edmond Roy of the M.M.F. Sports and Recreation department.

In the jigging contest, the winners were: 1st — Noel Campbell, 2nd — Minnie Fort-

ney and Able Hall, and 3rd was Darlene Beck.

For the singing talent the number one person is Elsie McLeod, 2nd — Mary Johnson, and 3rd Olive Beebe.

In the music contest first prize was awarded to Ron Cook for his skills with the banjo. Second was Cyril Genaille with guitar and third to Able Hall with his fiddle.

In addition to local talent, Winston Wuttenee, a Canadian recording artist used his guitar, and his vocal talent to entertain the audience.



Thompson Festival Queen Louise Campbell at a display of her artistic talent.



The crowd enjoyed a great weekend of hockey.



Wabowden Cubs win the Thompson Festival Volleyball Tournament. Front Row (L-R) Sonya Bayer, Shellyne Bayer, Malinda Fourre, Back Row (L-R) Lorraine McKay, Pauline Becker, Bonnie Jonasson.

Winter Festival



Communications is vital in making a festival a success.



Tim Hrabchuk of Lord Selkirk Park named most valuable player of the Hockey Tournament.

Be honest with Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Insurance helps people who want to work while they're between jobs. It's a good program for Canada and for you. Let's do our best to make sure it stays that way.

All you have to do is to be honest with us.

Let's put it simply.

The Unemployment Insurance program must not be abused if it is to continue to work well for those who need it. Those who abuse the program only hurt themselves in the end.

Remember, when you cheat on Unemployment Insurance, you're breaking the law. And 85% of the people we charge with breaking the law are convicted.

We try to be fair with you.

Our job at Unemployment Insurance is to pay you all the money you're entitled to. As quickly, courteously and fairly as possible.

But the people who get Unemployment Insurance

benefits have to be fair and honest with us too. So be sure to tell us if you work while you're getting Unemployment Insurance cheques.

And whatever you do, don't claim money that doesn't belong to you.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Department of Manpower and Immigration have become the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. For a time, you'll still see our local offices identified as Unemployment Insurance offices or Canada Manpower Centres. When they're together in one location, they'll be called Canada Employment Centres.

Canada's Unemployment Insurance Program

Working with people who want to work.



Employment and Immigration Canada

Emploi et Immigration Canada

Bud Cullen, Minister

Bud Cullen, Ministre



Ken MacMaster addresses the Queen Candidates at a luncheon given for contestants and judges.

Misconduct:

No running. No walking.
No exercise. No effort.
Penalty—a shorter life.
No argument.



Participation
Fitness is fun.
Try some.

9th & 10th — Pipoon Native Festival — 7 p.m., 119 Sutherland Ave.
 10th — Great Falls Local, Social, St. Louis Centre, St. Boniface, 7 p.m. - 1 a.m., Music — Frank Fontain, (Jig Contest).
 10th — Wpg. Métis Social, 465 Alexander (8 p.m.) Music — "C-Weed".
 17th, 18th & 19th — 7 p.m. — Dauphin Regional Conference at Dauphin.
 18th — Sports & Recreation Workshop, Noon - 4 p.m., 1230 Main St., Wpg.
 25th — Wpg. Wynettes' Spring Social, 239 Selkirk, 8 p.m., "C-Weed".
 31st — Arrowettes' Dance, 239 Selkirk, 8 p.m., Music — "Sonny & Co."

April 1978

7-8-9th — Parkland Native Hockey Tournament — Dauphin, (16 teams). Each guaranteed 2 games. Teams must be sponsored by Métis Local or Indian Band. Trophies & Prize Money.

"A" side 1st — \$800.
 2nd — \$600.
 3rd — \$400.
 4th — \$200.
 "B" side 1st — \$400.
 2nd — \$200.

Entry Fee \$100.00 per Team

For more information and entry forms (before 15/3/78) call or write:

Manitoba Métis Federation
 34 - 1st Street
 Dauphin, Man.
 R7N 1G7 — 638-5328

**The
 Métis Women Assn.
 Wish to Announce
 That Their Draw
 For The 1978
 CHEVETTE
 Is Changed From
 March 31 to
 May 31, 1978
 License # 002153**

Congratulations to Mr. & Mrs. Jim Flemming on the arrival of their daughter Hazel Lee at Winnipegosis Hospital on Sunday, February 19, 1978. Weight at birth — 7 lbs. 12 oz. The proud grandparents are Grace and Walter Menard and Lena and Raymond Flemming.

LORD SELKIRK PARK

MMF Local

4TH ANNUAL JIGGING CONTEST AND SOCIAL EVENING

Will be held at 1230 Main st.

On March 18, 1978

Doors open 7 p.m.

Further info.: Fred at 586 - 4022

or Joan at 1 - 646 - 2268

Dear Reader:

I AM GOING TO WORK WITH THE METIS WOMEN ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA WHEN I GET BIG I AM GOING TO TRY AND I HOPE I DO BECAUSE I AM PROUD TO BE A METIS.

SIGNED DONNA

Editorial

Success is happening among the Metis Nation in Manitoba. No lotteries, just hard work has given a new hope to the Metis. The Manitoba Metis federation has encouraged its membership to band together, as a people. At present we are seeing successful festivals being held. The key to their success is cooperation on the local level.

The Metis can be successful in any project if certain procedures are observed. Too often in the past some ventures failed due to poor planning. Today, this federation has resource persons who can be of valuable assistance in almost any field, be it business, education, or even

festivals. The MMF is established to help the Metis and non-status Indian to get ahead. It has encouraged community projects, and through careful direction they have become beneficial concerns.

The federation will continue to benefit whenever it can, but it also needs input and new persons to help it grow. From within the MMF today, seeds are being planted which will harvest success in the future. It is each members duty to proclaim to family and friends the merits of the federation. In this way our brotherhood will strengthen, and each Metis will benefit from the others experience.

Warning system can save lives

Manitobans were just plain lucky last summer when a tornado, claiming two lives and \$300,000 damage, whiplashed the Carlowrie-Rosa-St. Malo district.

The July 18 disaster was analyzed later as one of the most violent in North America with the central American states' "tornado belt" offering only one or two more severe tornados yearly.

Deaths could have topped 100 persons if the tornado, with its estimated 260-m.p.h. winds, had tracked 38 miles northward into Winnipeg, experts projected.

Officials immediately began talking about an early warning system. For once, the promises have not atrophied in red tape and bureaucratic indecision.

A Manitoba Weather Watch should be operating by May 1. It will provide advance warnings of tornados, blizzards and other weather disturbances.

The watch is a joint project of the Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) and the Atmospheric Environment Office, known commonly as the weather office. The RCMP, Manitoba Hydro, Manitoba Telephone System and several federal and provincial government departments are also involved.

The weather office is to be commended for its continual improvements in regular forecasts, such as the weather advisories. But the watch is required.

— Winnipeg Tribune

The maximum gross vehicle weights allowed on a number of Manitoba highways and provincial roads have been increased, Highways and Public Works Minister Harry Enns has announced.

The limit has been increased on a number of highways to 110,000 pounds as part of a federal-provincial cost-sharing program for strengthening certain designated trunk highways.

Limits have been increased on the following highways:

P.T.H. No. 4, from

the junction with the Trans-Canada Highway to the Saskatchewan boundary.

P.T.H. No. 5, from its junction with P.T.H. No. 4 to the southern boundary of Dauphin.

P.T.H. No. 6, from the junction with the Perimeter Highway to the junction with Provincial Road 391.

P.T.H. No. 10, from the east junction with the Trans-Canada Highway at Brandon to the junction with P.T.H. No. 4 at Minnedosa.

P.T.H. No. 44, from the junction with P.R. 204

to Beausejour.

Provincial Road 391, from the junction with P.T.H. No. 6 to Thompson airport access road, and from Leaf Rapids to Lynn Lake.

P.R. 396, from Lynn Lake to Fox Lake Mine.

The weight limit on the entire length of P.T.H. No. 3 has now been increased from 74,000 pounds to 80,000 pounds, as part of the department's ongoing program to strengthen the majority of the province's highways and provincial roads to carry at least 80,000 pounds.

The Oak Point Local

The Oak Point Local of the M.M.F. Interlake Region, would like to thank all the people who participated in our first Annual Métis Curling Bonspiel. A good crowd was in attendance throughout the 2-day event, Feb. 28-29.

1st event winner was the rink of Kerry Johnson.

2nd event winner was the rink of Jim Rothwell.

We thank all the people who donated prizes, plus all the people who worked hard to make this event a good success. Again many thanks to all.

Jerry Allard

Sheila Allard

Sec.-Treas. Oak Point Local



**Protect Yourself
 Ask for Identification**

When a door-to-door seller comes to your home, ask to see the seller's licence. It must be produced upon request.

For more information, write or call the Manitoba Consumers' Bureau at 307 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg R3C 0V8 or phone 956-2040. Out of Winnipeg callers, dial toll free at 1-800-262-8844.

MANITOBA
 CONSUMERS BUREAU

NEED HELP WITH INCOME TAX RETURNS?

All Personal and Small Business

Call: Mrs. Marcella Vizaugh

at Patricia Beach

1-635-2219

Beaconia P.O. Manitoba R0E 0B0



Le Metis is published monthly by the Manitoba Metis Federation and is available at a cost of \$5.00 per year to members or non-members.

The policy of Le Metis is to encourage members and readers to send in materials. All contributions must be signed to be published or returned. The editor reserves the right to edit articles or letters.

Le Metis is also accepting classified or display advertising. Rates available on request.

Deadline for submission is the 10th of each month.

Marcel McIvor
 Editor.

SEND LETTERS OR CONTRIBUTIONS TO:

The Editor
 Le Metis
 # 300 - 275 Portage Ave.,
 Winnipeg, Man.
 R3B 2B3

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL NEWS

Stony Point Intermediate Hockey News

Although it is late into the Winter Season the boys of the Stony Point Area have managed thru much hard work and perseverance, to build an outdoor rink and with the leadership of Doc Viznaugh entered a tournament on the weekend of February 4 and 5th at Brokenhead Manitoba.

Thru their skating and stick handling they defeated the teams from Tholberg 8-4, Libau 4-2 and the host Club Brokenhead 15-5.

It was a very encouraging weekend for the fellows who had not played an organized game prior to this tournament as a team. The team consisted of Donald Hourie goalie, Thomas Hourie forward, Ian Thomas defence, Clayton Viznaugh forward, Kelly Viznaugh forward, John Folster forward, Timothy Longbottom defence, Roland Monkman forward, Terry Monkman forward, Doc Viznaugh defence, Wayne Viznaugh defence, David Harper defence.

There is a lot more work to be done at our own rink and hopefully this will be completed early this summer to enable the guys to be in a position to enter the existing league in the area next season

"Good Work Boys".

Winnipeg Local

Our heartfelt congratulations go to 9 brave souls: Jim Babiuik, Milton Courchene, Butch Fleury, Gordon Lewandoski, Albert Martin, Guy Mowatt, Phillip Ranville, Gene Richard, Gerold Smith, and Joe St. Laurent. And to their coaches Wally and Norman Ranville, and their general manager Errol Ranville and the many fans for trying to win a tough hockey tournament in The Pas. It has been shown in the past and it has been shown once again that the Metis people are a hearty breed and they will fight with all odds against them.

The Richer Young at Hearts Club sponsored a draw in which the winning prize was a beautiful 1928 car-truck in fine running condition. The lucky winner of this fine automobile was Mr. Tom Campbell, director of Policy and Planning for the Manitoba Metis Federation. Congratulations you lucky guy, Tom!

Within the Southeast Region are located three resource centres:

Powerview Resource Centre
Mgr. Debbie Gus
Ph. no. 367-2704

Serving Powerview and the surrounding communities.

Richer Resource Centre
Mgr. Dora Mae Gauthier
Ph. no. 422-8295

Serving Richer and the surrounding communities.

Lac du Bonnet Resource Centre

Mgr. Joyce Gus
Ph. no. 345-8419

Serving Lac du Bonnet and the surrounding communities.

These resource centres are there for community information purposes and also to help the people utilize and organize some of the programs offered by various government agencies and organizations. These resource centres are there for YOU so make use of them.

Interlake Region News

On February 18 & 19 Ashern Centennial Hall was the setting for a regional workshop on housing and regional committee meeting.

After an overview of the Housing programme in the region was presented, locals reported on the housing situations in their particular area. Needs, problems, were expressed and recommendations were made where the programme could be improved and expanded. During a coffee break participants were able to mingle and meet the provincial representatives from MMF Housing and the CMHC staff. Before lunch presentations were made on Section 40, RRAP and ERP, followed by group sessions each with one or two resource persons. These groups continued in the afternoon. Everyone was able to discuss concerns and problems with the appropriate resource person.

In the evening a dance was held. Clifford Maytwayashing's trio provided the music for the dance.

On Sunday morning the participants assembled to discuss regional business. Fol-

lowing these discussions, guests from the government and MMF headquarters reported on programmes.

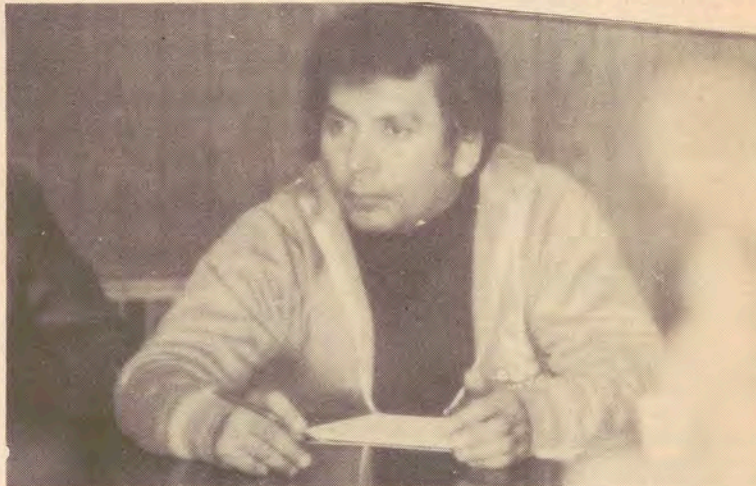
Peter Latimer of the Provincial Department of Health and Social development advised of the programmes available in the Region.

Following this, Cliff Richard of MMF headquarter's Sports and Recreation Department outlined the programmes available from his department.

Larry Dysart of M.M.F. Planning and Policy, made a brief presentation describing the developments in the Economic Development proposal.

President John Morrisseau and his assistant Barbara Bruce-Linnemann were in attendance at the conference. Bernard Wood of the Manitoba Métis Land Commission delivered a talk on Aboriginal Rights and Wally Swain presented an introduction of the Métis Awareness Programme.

The meeting adjourned on Sunday afternoon. The representatives are now more informed on the housing issues and should be able to pass this information on to members of their respective locals.



Lloyd Pelletier -
Housing Development officer for Inter lake Region.

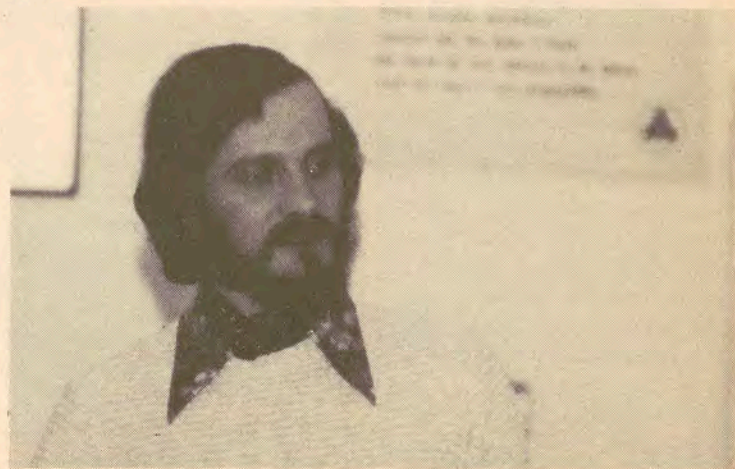
The Deerhorn-Lundar M.M.F. Local is progressing well with their out door hockey and skating rink located 1/2 mile south and 2 1/2 miles east of Deerhorn.

The ice is ready and being put to good use. This Canada Works project has already provided the rink and a building in which skaters can warm up and have a snack or sandwich. Further work to be done will be the electrical work which will provide evening recreation for the community.

This project is only one of many throughout the province where hard work and initiative brings remarkable results to

the social landscape. Each person who has given their time and efforts to the Deerhorn project is to be congratulated.

The Deerhorn-Lundar Local would like to take this opportunity to thank the following people: Eugene Desjarlais, Futros Diamond Drilling, Edward Leicier, Mac Miller, Ken Desjarlais, Carol & Norman Lamoureux for their substantial donations towards the betterment of our community. Without their donations and time spent, this project would not have been a successful venture.



Fred Shore,
Housing Development officer for South-West region.

Southwest MMF Region News

On February 17 and 18, 1978 a two day MMF regional meeting was held at the Agricultural Extension Centre in Brandon. The first day was centered around housing problems and solutions. The MMF Headquarters housing officials were in attendance, as were some CMHC personnel. After hearing messages from these persons, the delegates broke into groups to have discussions and make inquiries whenever necessary.

The second day of the meeting was dedicated to becoming better aware of the function of the Sports and Recreation department. There were also resource persons from the province advising delegates how they might be of assistance to groups wanting to organize and promote sporting events.

In the evening a banquet and dance was held for the participants.

The Grand Valley Local at Brandon has recently started a Whiteware project (plastic plaks, statues, and ornaments). The object of the project is to create some meaningful recreation for members of the local. Should anyone have any suggestions how to merchandise these projects please contact Cliff McKay at Brandon 728-8829, or write him at the Brandon Regional office, 463-8th St. R7A 3X6.

Editor's Note

— Just a suggestion, and I've not consulted Cliff on this, but when there are festivals, Métis days, etc. maybe an invitation could be extended to Cliff and his group to set up a booth to promote their project, or maybe a local group could come to some arrangement whereby they could sell these attractive pieces for the Garden Valley Local — Marcel.

Fire destroyed the home of John Dueck, Peace Garden Local Chairman, and Maggie Pratt of Ninga (Box 14, Boissevain, ROK OEO) on February 13th, 1978. There was no chance to save anything, except themselves. Donations of clothing (men's and women's), furniture, household goods or financial help would be greatly appreciated at this time. Such goods could be sent directly to Boissevain or to the S.W. Regional office, 463-8th Street, Brandon, Man. R7A 3X6. More information can be secured by phoning the Brandon office at 727-0759.



Métis grandmother a great lady

FIFTY DOLLAR BRIDE by Jock Carpenter; Gray Publishing; 160 pages; \$6.95.

Marie Rose Smith, 1861-1960, who was the author's grandmother, was born at Fort Garry into a family who lived the historic life of the Métis—following the buffalo, hunting, making pemmican and trading, with their long lines of slow, creaking Red River carts. Marie Rose, at sixteen, was married to a Scandinavian, Charley Smith. They eventually settled on a ranch, the Jughandle, near Lethbridge, where Marie Rose had seventeen children, helped to run the ranch and was a friend of such notable characters as Lionel Bridges and Kootenai Brown. Her story provides fascinating and authentic insights into pioneer prairie life.



Fifty Dollar Bride

Marie Rose Smith -
A Chronicle
of Métis Life in the
19th Century

Jock Carpenter



If Mrs. Jock Carpenter does little more than enlighten whites of the moving humaneness of, Marie Rose Smith, her Métis grandmother (the \$50 bride) and Métis life in general in this true-life account, she will have accomplished much.

Marie Rose became, at 16, the wife of Scandinavian Charley Smith. Marrying an older man was very much against her wishes. But she learned to love Charley for what he was, a wandering hunter and trader and spree enjoying man who ever treated her gently and kindly. She bore him 17 children during the southern prairie wandering between the Red River Settlement and Pincher Creek, Alberta where the family finally settled down. Many of her children were victims to untimely deaths through disease, accident or World War I (two of her sons died in action on the same day).

Marie Rose outlived her elderly husband (he died in 1914) and died at the ripe age of 99 in 1960.

Mrs. Carpenter of Lethbridge, Alta., chronicles the life of a great lady and the lives of the Métis around the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Her narrative stops in late 1917. It is unfortunate that we are not informed about Marie Rose even in brief summary, in the last 43 years of her life. A reader feels that a grand old Métis just disappeared just when she was coming of age in wisdom. — SGL — Prairie Messenger — 19 Feb. '76.

Centenaire du Métis

7 mars 1878

M. Joseph Beaulieu est nommé traducteur à la cour pendant le présent terme.

14 mars 1878

Ce même M. Beaulieu se noyait en voulant traverser la rivière Rouge sur la glace qui était très mauvaise.

Le contrat de la traverse entre Saint-Boniface et Winnipeg, a été accordé à M. Robert Tait, qui est parti la semaine dernière pour Minneapolis, où il doit faire bâtir un bateau traversier.

28 mars 1878

M. Whitehead doit faire ériger prochainement à Saint-Boniface une boutique pour la construction des chars de chemin-de-fer. Il doit arriver prochainement avec une nouvelle locomotive.

Polar Gas

continued from page 1

consortium? Few specific details of design, routing, construction, have been released preventing informed discussion by northern peoples and by southern residents.

The North.

The Manitoba Indian Pipeline Committee, a committee of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, claims 14 communities could be affected by the prime route, and the alternate interlake route coming straight through Manitoba would affect many more. The communities most affected along the prime route are: Tadoule Lake, Brochet, Lac Biochet, Fox Lake (community in Gillam & one in bush), Shamattawa, York Landing, God's

River, God's Lake, Island Lake (includes Red Sucker, Ste. Theresa Point, Wassagamack, Garden Hill), and Churchill. This committee outrightly rejects the Polar Gas plan and has called for an inquiry.

On January 28 at 6:30 a.m. a twin otter aircraft carrying 19 church men and one woman left for Island Lake to hear what native people were saying about development. This inter-church group is part of a larger group that meets annually at Gimli to reflect on various aspects of ministry with Native people.

"We have come here because of our concern about the Polar Gas Proposal. We wish to support a call for an inquiry before the decision is made about the pipeline and the implications it holds for our society", began Bill Blaikie, chairman of the Inter-Church Coalition on Resource Development in Manitoba.

One by one, the people responded in Cree, with Publius Fiddler serving as interpreter. Very little was known about the pipeline, but there was a sense that it was not good if the life of northern communities would be changed. Rev. Stan McKay invited the 75 people who had come to join in the struggle for a new way of life. "You as a people have particular strengths in this struggle and can teach us how to live without all the things we have come to see as necessary".

The South.

Part II of the Inter-church Conference on the Polar Gas

Pipeline Proposal for people in the South was held at the Indian-Metis Friendship Center, Winnipeg on February 3 & 4, 1978. Addressing the gathering of about 80 people on Friday night, Hugh McCallum of Project North affirmed that Canadians have been too often the victims of false prophecy. They have been sold a bill of goods about energy, and false promises of jobs and economic growth continue to mislead us. "Volume II of the Berger Report has the blueprint for Northern development", he stated; "The government could adopt these terms of reference for positive development rather than continue its policies of colonialism and racism". But, as Mr. McCallum noted, this volume has not been taken very seriously, "It hit the press with the impact of a ripe banana." In concluding, Mr. McCallum suggested that we needed to work together with Native Northerners to develop a new society.

Bill Blaikie spoke to Sin, Judgment and Repentance as he addressed the question of development from a biblical stance. The sin is based on our economic idolatry where we have refused to accept our creaturely status; "We want one last fling before we give up our 'more' habit — with the hope that a technological super-duper save-all will come in time so we don't have to change." He further challenged the churches to 'hear our own Good News' and to be a mediator of reality; a place where reality is faced up to, not a place

to hide from it.

Saturday morning was scheduled as a time to 'hear the oppressed'. The Inuit of Baker Lake who were to come were represented by Hugh McCallum since they were in the midst of strategy planning sessions in Rankin Inlet. "If the Keewatin area people do not get a land claim settlement, they will have no opportunity to retain the traditional values, culture and language of their ancestors." reported Mr. McCallum.

Individuals from Island Lake then expressed their concern about what would happen to their life, their children, their land. As they spoke, elements of division in the community were revealed. Communication problems between chief, council, churches, native organizations, all served to fragment the people rather than bring them together.

Chief Moses Okemow from God's River addressed the meeting rather forcibly. He expressed his frustration as chairman of the Manitoba Indian Pipeline Committee, of

not having the resources to get organized or to establish communication in the communities around this issue. For time, the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood did not support the Committee or provide information to its own people. He also resented the church going up to Island Lake and creating division; "Lay off. Support our efforts, yes, but don't do it for us. We want to change our own history." Furthermore there seemed to be enough work in the South, in terms of explaining and examining the own lifestyle. Working together when both groups have some understanding and trust of each other would make more sense.

The tension and discomfort of being challenged thus provided a framework for the afternoon discussions on the growing of creation, the cry of the oppressed and the search for the repentant. Using the Scriptures as a starting point, the participants sought to discover who they were and what they stood for. The search continues, the dialogue waits.

Métis Awareness Tentative Itinerary

DATE (1978)

Mon., March 6 - Fri.,
March 10

Mon., March 13
Wed., March 15
Thurs., March 16
Mon., March 20
Tues., March 21
Wed., March 22

SCHOOL

Brandon Native Awareness Week —
Crocus Plains Regional Secondary
School
Waterhen
Wanipigow/Bissett
Beaconia & Stoney Point
Powerview School & Local
Lac du Bonnet School & Local
Richer School & Local

THREE SHORT STORIES

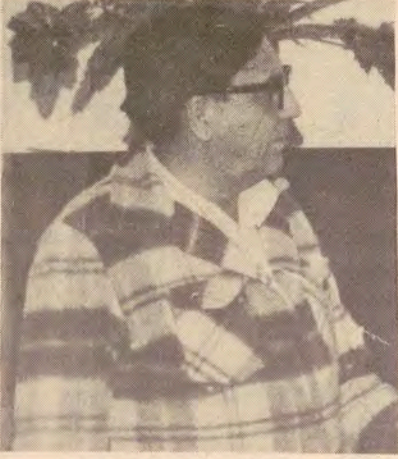


BY MURDO SCRIBE

About the Author

Born and raised on the reserve at Norway House, Manitoba, Murdo Scribe received his early education there at Jack River Roman Catholic Day School and Rossville Residential School. After dropping out during the sixth grade in 1936, he began working with his father who was seasonally employed in his community, cutting, hauling, and delivering wood, haying, fishing, and trapping.

During World War II, Murdo joined The Canadian Army and served overseas in the United Kingdom and Western Europe.



Murdo Scribe

Upon receiving his discharge, he returned to a more peaceful life of fishing, trapping, and construction work in Norway House. Shortly afterwards, Murdo married Mary Ryder from Carry-The-Kettle Reserve in Saskatchewan.

In 1954, he joined the Casual Maintenance Staff at Norway House Hospital. After training as a steam Engineer, Murdo was promoted to shift engineer, a position he held until 1971 when he moved his family to Portage la Prairie to take a similar job at the Indian Student Residence. When the Residence closed in

1975, Murdo was appointed coordinator of the Traditional Individualized Education Program (T.I.E.) with The Native Education Branch of the Manitoba Department of Education. The T.I.E. Program is designed to pair Native students with experienced registered trappers who pass on trapping and survival skills on an individualized basis. Murdo has also put together a mobile display unit which depicts various aspects of Northern Native life; it is aimed at providing supplementary visual teaching aids to schools.

It was during his employment with the Native Education Branch that Murdo developed the idea of writing stories based on his own experiences, and more particularly, those of the elders he has known over the years in his home community. Norway House, an important freighting centre during the York boat era, is rich in history. Prompted by his concern that the unique personalities and events would soon be forgotten, Murdo decided to record his stories. It is his hope that they will instill a sense of pride among today's generation toward the contributions of their forefathers.

Canoe Freighting in the North

In the 1930's, the method of hauling goods to and from the settlements and villages in the North country was by canoe. I remember sitting by the river bank, in front of our home, watching the two-man crews hauling freight up and down the Jack River in Norway House.

It was a sight to see. One man would be sitting in the stern using a paddle to steer the canoe. After every third or fourth dip he would swing his paddle over his head using a slide twist as he brought it out of the water, depending on which direction he wanted to go. The man rowing was sitting near the bow and as they went they left a six inch wave behind them. Their canoes were loaded to the gunwales, approximately six to seven inches above the waterline.

Their cargo was a variety of dry goods consisting of salt pork, flour, sugar, tea, lard, canned or dried milk, dried fruit, dry goods bales, hardware, and ammunition. The salt pork was in burlap bags while the flour and sugar came in hundred pound cotton bags. Lard, tea, and milk were in sixty pound bundles. Canned and dried fruits and meats were in thirty to forty-five pound boxes. Hardware and clothes were in wooden boxes while cloth and blankets were in bales. Each bundle did not exceed one hundred pounds as they had to be maneuvered over the rough terrain on shore lines and the necessary portages.

Every pound of freight was carried over the portages on the backs of the men. A tump line was used to carry this load. This line was a twenty-one foot long piece of leather, the centre of which was a headband. This tump line held one to three hundred pounds or more on each man's back, depending on the man's strength. The canoe load of cargo was divided evenly among the men.

When a man takes up his load, the weight of the load will rest on his back and head. Two more bags are added, one across his shoulders and the other on top of the first. The top-most bag rests on the back of his head and on the bag placed across his shoulder. This gives him more strength on his neck and balances the weight evenly.

At a walk or a trot, the man then covers one-third of the portage trail. Putting down this



CANOE FREIGHTING IN THE NORTH

load, he walks back for his second load. This time he stops to rest where he left his first load and then continues on to about two thirds of the way. On his third trip he rests each time he reaches his loads, and will continue on to the end of the portage. He will then have a shorter distance to walk picking up his previous loads to complete one of many portages he goes through. Usually the canoe and camping gear are the first to be portaged.

To portage a canoe, a man ties two oars or paddles onto the centre thwart, shafts facing the next thwart to form a yoke. A tump line is used, leaving enough line from the headband to form a loop to go over the carrier's forehead. When the oars or paddles are secured on the thwarts, the canoe is turned over and leaned against the fork of a tree branch or on a boulder, high enough for the carrier to get under. Then the head band is adjusted to fit comfortably over his forehead. It is important that the canoe be positioned correctly before the portage begins. If the carrier does not have a proper hold to guide the canoe, he could easily damage or puncture it. The gusts of wind have a tendency to lift or push the canoe sideways or to the ground.

Around 1927 outboard motors began to appear in these beautiful quiet rivers. The space in the canoe where the man sat rowing was not needed anymore. There was room for more freight. Ten-gallon drums and five to ten gallon gasoline cans were now added to the load that had to be portaged. Four men could easily handle three loaded canoes, two manning the first and one in each of the others which were towed. In the first

canoe, one man would sit in the bow to watch for rocks, boulders, floating trees or stumps and to direct the other man operating the outboard motor to deeper channels along the rivers or lakes. The other two men would steer the towing canoes with their paddles to keep on course with the lead canoe. Because the men no longer had to row, they had more time to rest between portages.

The second outboard motor to be used on these rivers was a 1½ Johnson Sea Horse. It had power to tow one loaded canoe, plus its own load. It had the same speed as a two-man crew traveling with paddles or oars. The third motor to come out was a Johnson Sea Horse, 2½ h.p. It had twin cylinders on each side of the crankcase, with a one-and-one-half gallon

tank sitting on top of the cylinders behind the flywheel. Some motors had short or long shafts with three blade propellers. They were simple to operate and easy to take apart to clean the gas line and carburetor. A few of these motors are still in good running condition after over thirty years of operation. In fact, in the fall of 1976, I took some pictures of one that is in good shape and still running. These motors were very popular in the 1930's.

As the motors became more powerful, the distances between portages seemed shorter and portage trails longer. I used to see men from Island Lake coming to Norway House with two canoes tied side by side. There were three or four canoes turned over on top of these.

The longest portage on the Island Lake canoe route was Bonask Portage. There are four portages and three small swampy lakes to cover; the total distance was approximately three miles. It used to take six to seven days to reach Island Lake from Norway House, even with motor boats.

I was told by my uncle, Richard Saunders, and by other men who walked these portages, that the worst time to cross these portages was on hot days in July, especially if they were carrying salt pork. There wasn't a dry spot on the rocks. The perspiration from their bodies dripped on the rocks. The grease and salt from the salt pork dripped down their

backs and was very uncomfortable.

There were times when 45 loaded canoes and other empty ones returning from Island Lake would be lined up to pass through this portage. For several days, from early morning till late in the evening, the portage was a scene of bustling activity since it took roughly sixteen hours for one canoe to get through. Only a few canoes made it in one day.

When the tractor trains began to appear in the north, the men cut out roads crossing or following parts of the portage trails to join the isolated communities. This speeded up the freighting process.

With the appearance of Beachcraft, Canso, and Norseman aircrafts (the flying canoe) over the skies, the canoe freighting began to disappear. The time when men once sweated it out to supply the communities with goods was coming to an end and many men in the north lost their livelihood.

Now the trappers are the only people who are still backpacking their supplies and carrying their canoes over portages as they go to their trap lines each fall and return home in the spring. But, even this type of trappers' transportation is slowly being taken over by the service aircrafts and small snowmobiles.

I want to express my appreciation to my uncle, Richard Saunders, now deceased, who showed me how to portage a canoe and backpack. While I was with him he taught me how to live in the wilderness and on the trapline. Without him and other men, I would not be able to write this short story.

I also want to thank the men who had the experience of canoe freighting in their younger years, for the information they gave me. They are as follows:

- Adam Okemow — Gods Narrows, Gods Lake
- Samuel Muskego — Norway House
- John James Queskekapow — Norway House
- William Scribe — Norway House
- Donald McIvor (retired) — Camp Trader, Store Clerk, Norway House
- Moyer Flett — St. Theresa Point, Island Lake
- Alfred McDougall — Garden Hill, Island Lake.

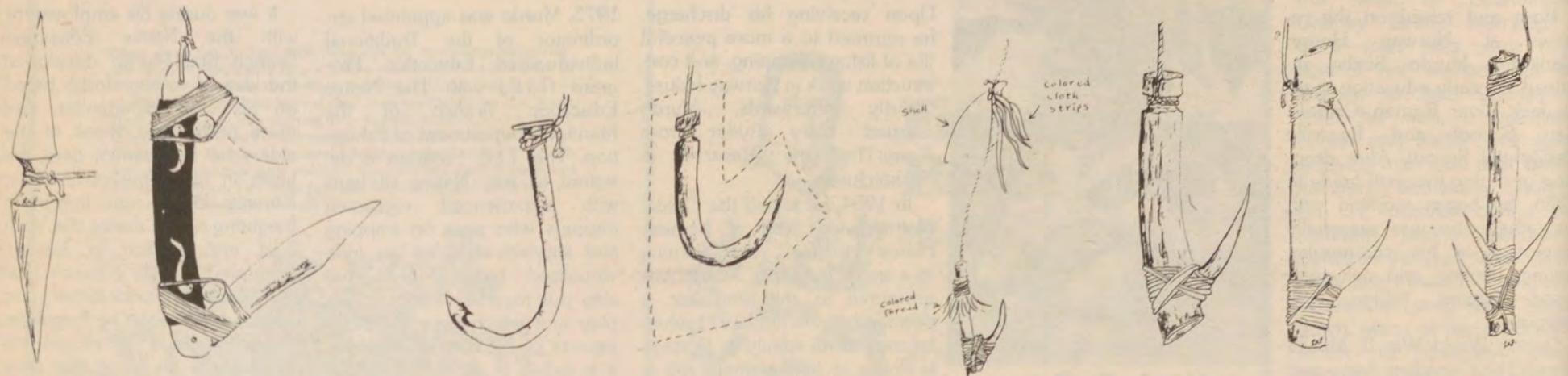
To be continued.....



CANOE FREIGHTING IN THE NORTH



FOOD



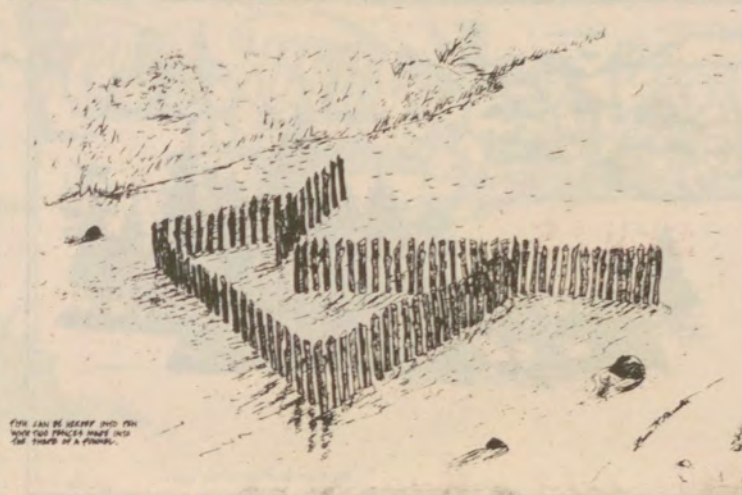
The stress of survival will take a person into the realm of food-gathering. Depending upon the length of your stay, food

quality and quantity increase in importance each additional day. Food can be obtained in various ways. The main concern

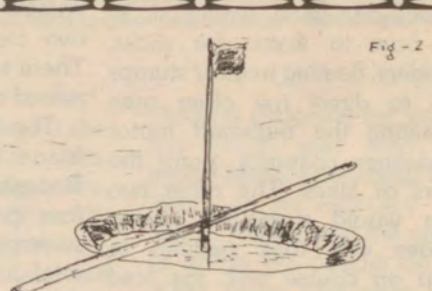
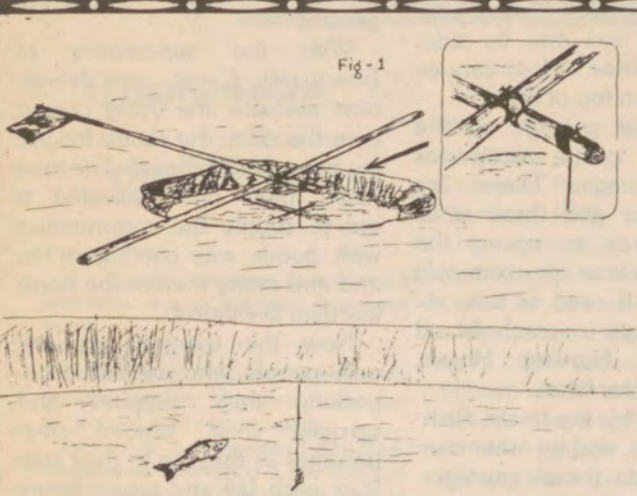
is that you survive. Freshly-caught fish, as long as they're sufficiently fat and not overcooked, will sustain you in top

health for an unlimited period of time. If you have no hooks, improvise with wire, nails, or pins, or carve them out of bone

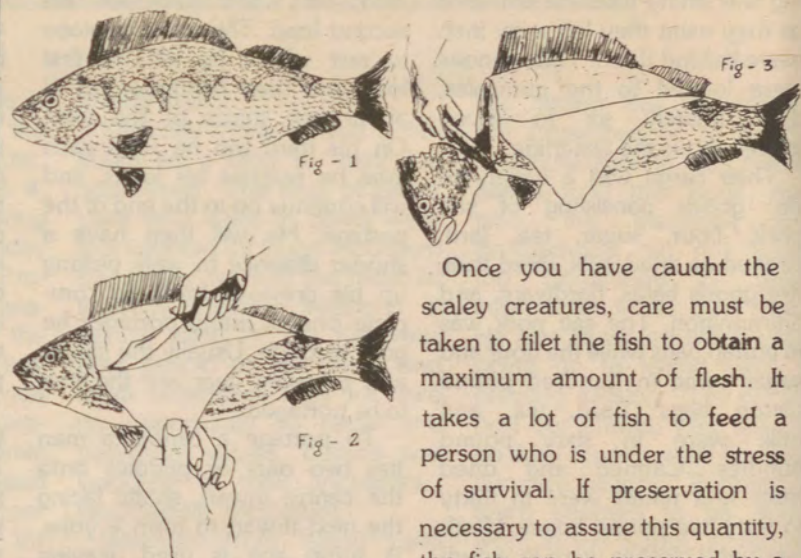
or hard wood. A number of primitive but deadly types can be fashioned.



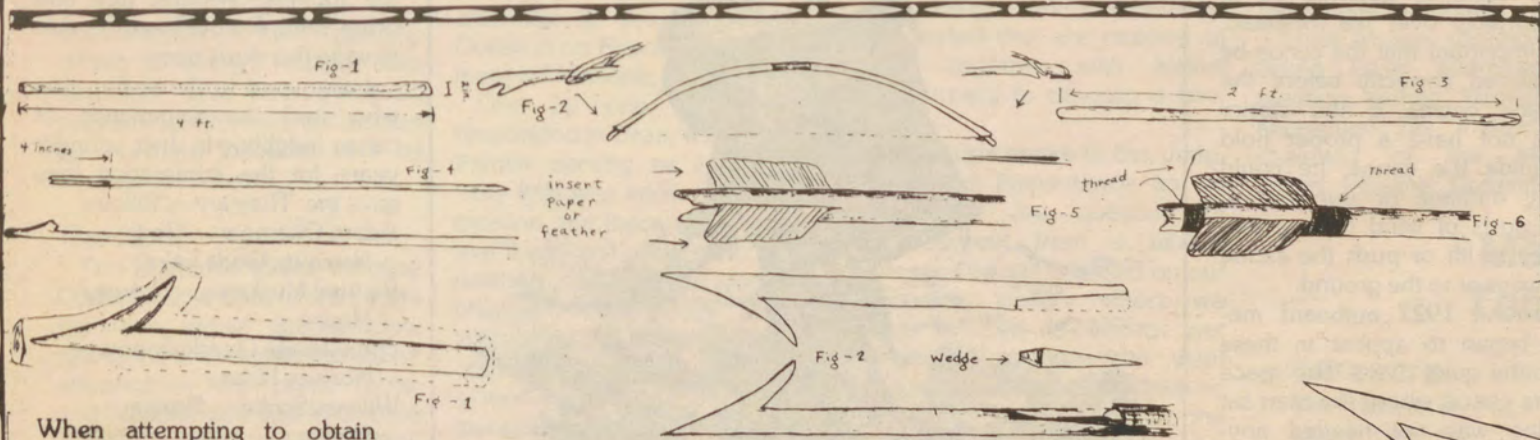
By utilizing the natural resources, a fish trap can be fabricated by using stones. The fish can be herded into the pen by 2 fence-like walls that extend out like a funnel. In small, more shallow streams, your fish trap can be made from stakes or brush set into the stream's bottom.



In winter, fish can be obtained by angling through a hole in the ice. The hole can be kept clear of freezing over by covering it with brush or browse. An easily fashioned rig placed at several holes will pull in your needed fish supply.



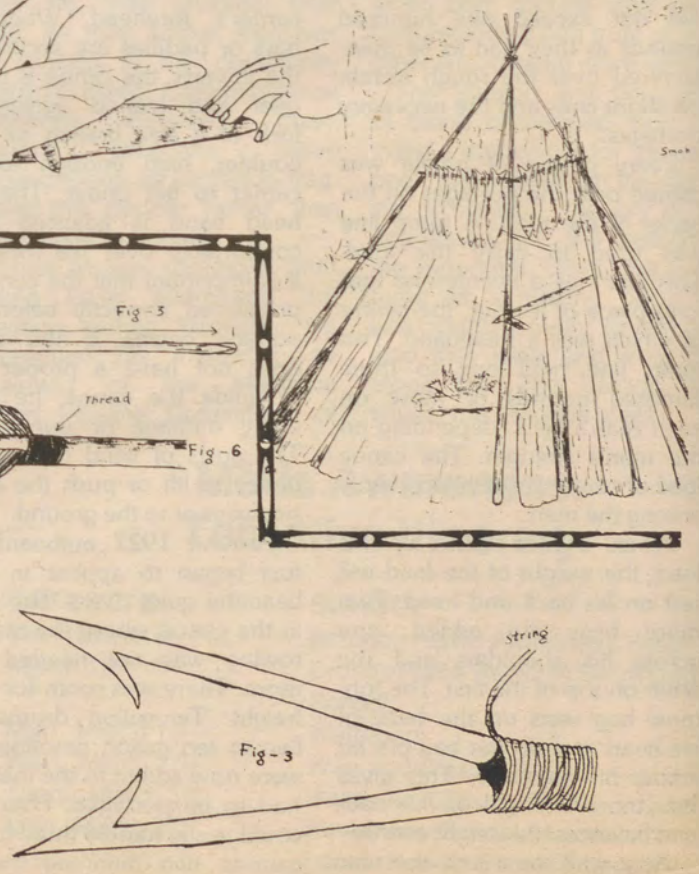
Once you have caught the scaly creatures, care must be taken to filet the fish to obtain a maximum amount of flesh. It takes a lot of fish to feed a person who is under the stress of survival. If preservation is necessary to assure this quantity, the fish can be preserved by a simple smoking technique.

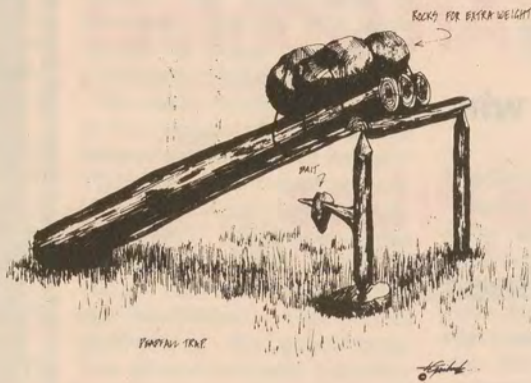
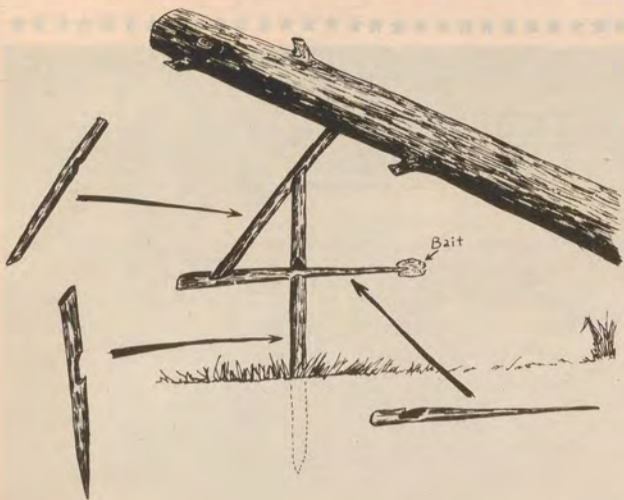


When attempting to obtain fish for sustenance, other methods can be simultaneously employed for the securing of game. Since it is unlikely that you will be carrying a weapon of any great magnitude, weaponry fabricated in the traditional way will be part of your exercise in

survival. The bow and arrow which you fabricated as a child to harass your neighbour's dog can be easily made into a lethal weapon. It depends upon your skill and the type of wood used. If wood is scarce, the next

best weapon to the bow and arrow is the spear. Wedged and barbed in a correct manner, the spear can be used to secure fish and other creatures of nourishment.





The trapping of animals, although somewhat questionable on a humanistic level, cannot be negated when striving to survive. There are numerous traps which can catch the smallest to the largest of game. The most intriguing trap is known as the dead fall and is used in catching small game. If fish and game are not plentiful enough to sustain life, plants of the edible varieties can be secured. Many interesting and delicious recipes can be contrived from wild edibles. If you feel uncertain about testing any of the known varieties on your first days of wilderness survival, that will certainly change as time slips away and your stomach shrinks away.



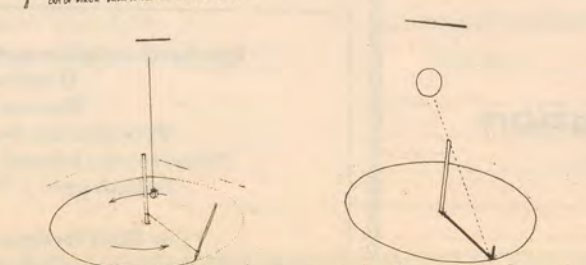
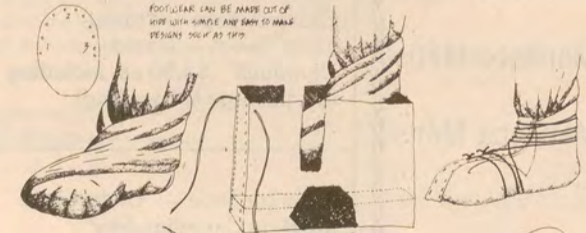
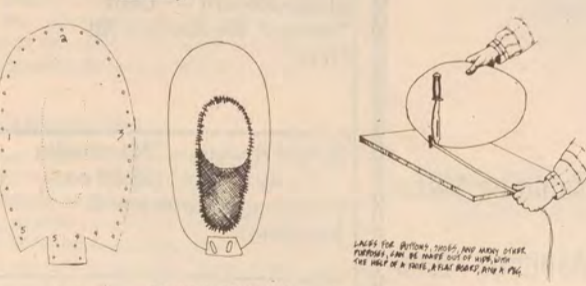
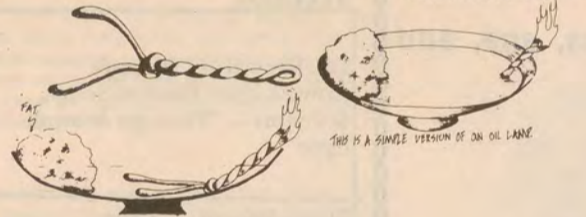
BASIC CAMPING SKILLS

If help is not imminent, a person's stay can be made less uncomfortable by employing basic camping skills. For instance, the same reflection principle employed in supplying warmth to a person can be used in cooking. A heating fire reflecting heat onto an angled log will quickly cook whatever has been secured for supper. In the event that you are using a snow shelter, both light and some heat for cooking can be obtained from the Inuit Koodlik. The Koodlik is an easily assembled stove made from animal fat, a flat tin can and a wick. The wick can be made of moss.

Remaining warm in adverse weather calls for a considerable amount of cool and ingenuity. It can be anything from the simple replacement of lost buttons made from natural items to the fabrication of footwear from extra clothing. If time and materials allow, a pair of comfortable moccasins can be made to suit your needs. Lacing for buttons, cloth footwear and moccasins can be made possible by cutting strips from a leather circle path.

In the unfortunate event that you injure yourself, basic first aid can be applied by using the natural things about you. A broken arm or leg can be relieved of stress and supported by the use of birch bark lined with moss. Snow blindness can be avoided by fabricating a simple pair of slit glasses, again from birch bark.

Since it is very unlikely that the hard life of wilderness survival will appeal to you, an ability to find your way through is an obvious necessity for everyone. In the event that you are lost and without the conventional compass, the surrounding environment can be of assistance. For instance, a quick, easy, and accurate direction-finding technique employs the sun. Before midday, drive a rod vertically into the ground. Mark the end of the resulting shadow with a pebble and draw a half circle. The shadow will shorten



until noon and begin lengthening thereafter. When the shadow meets the arc again, mark it off and connect both points with a line. Another line connecting the pole with a point halfway between the first and second marks will represent north and south (sun is always in the south).

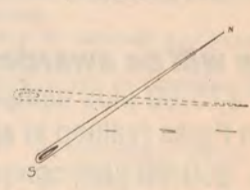
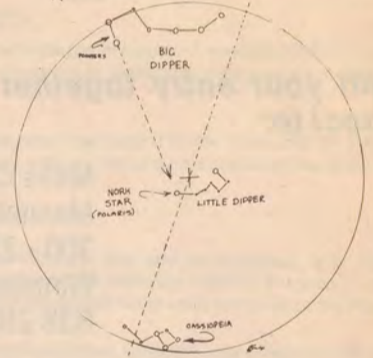
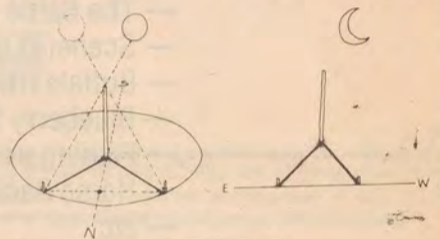
The moon can be utilized in much the same fashion. Press a stake into the ground in a vertical position. Mark the top of the resulting shadow with a pebble. Wait 10 minutes, mark the top of the shadow. A line joining the second to the first mark points west. Join the 2 pointer stars and extend that approximate length by 5 times. You will meet the North Star.

An ordinary sewing needle can be used to tell direction. By stroking the needle (tip to head) in one direction only and placing it in still water, the tip will point northward.

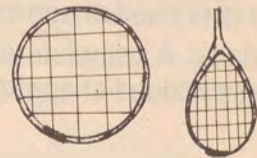
Getting out of a predicament is a romantic notion that can prove very deadly unless provisions are made to gain assistance. A simple pair of snowshoes fabricated from line saplings woven with rawhide, wire, or rope will do the trick adequately.

If the river is navigable, a raft can be constructed with vines, rope or strong tree fibre. Logs lashed together will support a person and gear.

Although unlikely, rescue can take place in the dead of night. In such an event, a torch made from birch bark and lashed to the end of a stick is readily lit to signal the rescuers. A knowledge of proper signalling can be an asset to anyone when in need of help. Hand signalling, when executed properly, can convey complex messages over long distances. However, the Morse Code is still more useful as it is universally accepted. Another less useful but interesting method is picture writing. It is useful when leaving messages drawn on the ground with a stick.



BY STROKING AN ORDINARY SEWING NEEDLE (POINT TO HEAD) IN ONE DIRECTION ONLY AND PLACING IN WATER, THE TIP WILL POINT NORTH.



A SIMPLE PAIR OF SNOW SHOES CAN BE MADE OUT OF LINE SAPPLINGS AND WOVEN WITH RAWHIDE, WIRE, OR ROPE.



A RAFT CAN BE EASILY BE MADE BY LASHING LOGS TOGETHER.



TORCHES CAN BE MADE OUT OF BIRCH BARK TO SIGNAL RESCUERS FROM THE NIGHT.

Attention all Young People

Join our big

Métis Calendar Art Contest

and win

Some Great Prizes

Cash Books

Plans are under way for the publication of a 1979 Métis Calendar consisting of 12 color pages for each month of the year depicting scenes of Métis History and Culture. In order to assist in this project, the calendar art contest is aimed at encouraging a number of entries, and 12 winners will be selected for the calendar.

Here's how to enter:

***Make a scene relating to Métis History and Culture (past or present). For example:**

- Red River Jigging
- Métis Days
- The Battle of Batoche
- Scene(s) from Louis Riel's Life
- Buffalo Hunting
- Blueberry Picking
- Fishing or Trapping
- Horse Racing
- etc.

***Send your entry together with your name, address, age, and school to:**

Métis Calendar Art Contest
Manitoba Métis Federation
300 - 275 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

12 Prizes will be awarded, as follows:

- 1st Prize: \$75.00 plus complete set of books published by the Manitoba Métis Federation Press (valued at approximately \$45.00).
- 2nd Prize: \$50.00 plus complete set of books published by the Manitoba Métis Federation Press (valued at approximately \$45.00).
- 3rd Prize: \$25.00 plus complete set of books published by the Manitoba Métis Federation Press (valued at approximately \$45.00).
- 4th to 12th Prizes: A complete set of books published by the Manitoba Métis Federation Press (valued at approximately \$45.00).

TO THE TEACHER:

This contest may be integrated with a unit on Métis History in order to encourage classroom activity and participation. Filmstrips with accompanying narration and script entitled "The Métis" are available on loan from the following address:

**The Curriculum Section
Native Education Branch
Manitoba Department of Education
507 - 1181 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3G 0T3**

NEW RECORD AVAILABLE!

PRETTY BROWN



DAVID CAMPBELL

David Campbell is a song-writer, poet and singer, of Arawak Indian ancestry, who was born and raised in Guyana, South America. He now resides in Canada. He has performed in concert and on radio and television in Britain, Europe, and North America. He has had five long playing records released and his sixth one "Pretty Brown" will be available shortly. He has also made two single records and has had published three books of songs and poems. His writing and singing covers several dimensions of human experience although his main focus is writing about Native People of the Americas and also Immigrant People.

RECORDS & CASSETTE TAPES BY DAVID CAMPBELL

TITLES: AVAILABLE FROM:

L.P. Record - "Through Arawak Eyes' Book of Songs & Poems - "Through Arawak Eyes"	Development Education Centre, 121a Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario. (contact for price list)
Single Record - "Dene Nation / We Are Not All Over"	Kevin Moynihan Audio Visual Services, 21 Grenville Street, Toronto. (contact for price list)
Single Record - "Manitoulin / Pretty Brown" (\$2.00 ea. including tax, postage & handling)	Denise Carr, Noona Music, Providence Bay Post Office, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, P0P 1T0.
Cassette Tape - "Immigrant Songs - David Campbell" (\$5.50 ea. including tax, postage & handling)	Denise Carr, Noona Music, Providence Bay Post Office, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, P0P 1T0.
Cassette Tape - "Underneath the Blue Canadian Sky" (\$7.00 ea. including tax, postage & handling)	Denise Carr, Noona Music, Providence Bay Post Office, Manitoulin Island Ontario, P0P 1T0.
*New Long Playing Record - "Pretty Brown" (\$7.00 ea. including tax, postage & handling)	Denise Carr, Noona Music, Providence Bay Post Office, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, P0P 1T0.

**For further information please contact:
Denise Carr
Noona Music
Providence Bay Post Office
Manitoulin Island, Ontario P0P 1T0
Telephone: 1-705-377-4812**

*** For Mail Orders to Noona Music
Please Make Money Orders Payable to: Denise Carr**

The Métis Land Question

Native Education Symposium

A Provincial Survey



On Saturday, February 11, 1978, the University of Winnipeg was the setting for a Native Education Symposium. The topic of discussion centered on the future of Education for Native people.

Mr. Tony Lussier, Associate Professor at Brandon University, acted as moderator for the conference. Invited speakers voiced their opinions on possible directions Native education must undertake to improve the calibre of education for Native people.

Ms. Ida Wasacase, Associate Director of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College located in Regina, believes in the concept of bilingual and bi-cultural education for Native people. She feels that Native

students should be taught in an environment that promotes the ability to understand both Indian and White cultures. This will better equip them to function in society because if they are aware of the similarities and the differences in both cultures they will be able to work and apply methodologies used in traditional white institutions for social work, education and administration within the Indian communities.

Ms. Wascase is attempting to institute this concept into the curriculum at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, the only Indian controlled university in North America.

Mr. Bill Thomas, School Superintendent for the Peguis Indian Reserve located approx-

imately 150 miles north of Winnipeg; believes that there should be more local control in the area of education.

He stated that the attendance at the Peguis Indian Reserve school for the month of January, 1978 was 94 per cent as compared to 77 per cent for January, 1977. He attributes this increase to the local control of school matters which started last September. "The school represented the government. The government was authority, so the school had an authority image. How could people get involved" in their children's education at such a school, he informed about 100 people who were attending the symposium. Mr. Thomas believes that local control is the answer for improving Native education.

The Student Community Services Program

During the summer of 1977 the Department of Secretary of State sponsored a research project which was administered by the Education Department of the Manitoba Métis Federation.

Eight university and high school students were employed to travel throughout the Province of Manitoba conducting personal interviews with the residents of Métis, Indian and White communities. The interviews focused on the issues of awareness, insight and attitudes into the Manitoba Métis Federation, Aboriginal Rights, and Métis Land Claims.

As a result of this project a 32 page booklet has been prepared. It is available from the M.M.F. Education Department.

To receive a copy send (\$1.00) one dollar to cover postage and handling to:

M.M.F. Education
300 - 275 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

THE SPECIAL MATURE STUDENT PROGRAM

WHAT IS IT?

The Special Mature Student Program is offered to those people who might desire a University education but who, because of life circumstances, have not had the opportunity to attend.

WHO MAY QUALIFY?

Life circumstances which may have previously prevented someone from attending University are many and varied. People may lack formal schooling requirements; they may lack financial resources; family responsibilities may be large; living in an area isolated from educational services often is a problem; single parents bear a special load. Other personal and social factors often have prevented people from attending University.

WHAT MAY I STUDY?

Students may study for any degree offered by the University. There are several: Bachelor of Arts, Science, Music, General Studies, Teaching. Successful work towards these degrees increases the opportunities for careers and/or further training and education in fields such as education, civil service, community work, social services, and possibly the professions (law, engineering, agriculture, social work, dentistry, etc.)

HOW WILL THE PROGRAM ASSIST ME?

The program offers support in many ways. Financial support is given to meet the living costs of students and their families. Costs for courses and books are also paid. Medical expenses and moving costs are also paid by the program. Students are given help in selecting courses for study that will assist a student in reaching his goals. Special help will be given in courses when students feel the need. Assistance is available in the area of study skills for those who need it. Support is also available in helping people find housing and become familiar with the community and its services. In fact, the program offers help and assistance in any way that will benefit the student as he pursues his work at the University.

WHAT MUST I DO?

A student accepted into the program must have a strong desire to obtain a University education. One should be prepared to move one's family to Brandon

for a period of several years. This means that a person must be willing to undertake quite a change in his life and be able to cope with all the problems such a change might bring. Needless to say, hard yet exciting work is also required. Desire, commitment and effort describe the kind of person we are seeking.

WHEN MIGHT I START?

The program for new students begins in August. A special month long program helps people prepare for the beginning of formal university courses in September.

HOW DO I APPLY?

Please fill in the brief application and send it to the University by the 1st of May. We will then get in touch with you about your possible acceptance into the program.

SELECTION CRITERIA

More people apply for the Program than can be accepted. It is therefore necessary to define some guidelines for selection into the Program in order to insure fairness to the applicants and justice to the spirit and goals of the Program.

Need Criteria

1. Financial — students should not have sufficient resources of their own or from other sources to attend University.
2. Academic — students should lack the adequate educational background normally needed for University work.
3. Social/Personal — students should be from backgrounds whereby access to University has traditionally been limited.

That is, the student might:

1. be older
2. be unemployed
3. lack formal education
4. be a single parent
5. have health problems
6. be underemployed
7. come from the North
8. have few assets

There should also be evidence that a candidate has made attempts to improve his life situation (up-grading, trades courses, home study). The candidate should also have the potential to contribute meaningfully to society and to be successful at University (motivated, mature, stable).

The above factors are used in making decisions about final student selection.



"for those who never had the chance . . ."

S.M.S.P. APPLICATION

DATE: _____

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

Grade reached in school _____ Age _____ Other training or courses taken _____

Number of Dependents (children) _____ Status (married, single, divorced, etc.) _____

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Job	Year
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

COMMUNITY WORK AND/OR GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

Position	Year
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

SEND TO:
The Director,
Special Mature Student Program,
Brandon University,
BRANDON, Manitoba
R7A 6A9

Spring Flooding Forecast Issued

"Overbank" Levels Predicted for Red

Manitoba's flood forecasting committee has predicted the Red River will overflow its banks between Emerson and Winnipeg, while the Assiniboine will stay within its banks but be "bankfull" between St. Lazare and Brandon.

The committee reports that in the Assiniboine River basin, both snow accumulations and soil moistures are near normal upstream of Brandon and above normal downstream of Brandon. With normal precipitation from now and throughout the snowmelt period, overbank flows are not anticipated on the Assiniboine River. However, flows will be near bankfull from St. Lazare to Brandon.

The committee emphasizes the fact that weather conditions from now on will be highly significant. If precipitation from now through the spring runoff period is considerably above normal, major flooding could take place on the Red River between Emerson and the floodway inlet. On the Assiniboine River, significantly above normal precipitation could

produce overbank flows between St. Lazare and Brandon.

The committee will meet again in March to review flood prospects.

Heavy rainfall during the past summer and fall resulted in above normal soil moisture conditions along the Manitoba escarpment and in the Interlake and Westlake areas of Manitoba. Soil moistures in other areas of the Province are near normal. Snow accumulations thus far are near normal in most of the smaller river basins in Manitoba. However, snow accumulations are about 150 per cent of normal in the Souris and Pembina River basins and on portions of the Manitoba escarpment and near the Ontario border.

With normal precipitation from now and throughout the snowmelt period, moderate agricultural flooding is anticipated on the Souris River from the International Boundary to Hartney, and on the Pembina River. Peak stages on the Souris River should be similar to those of 1972 and peak

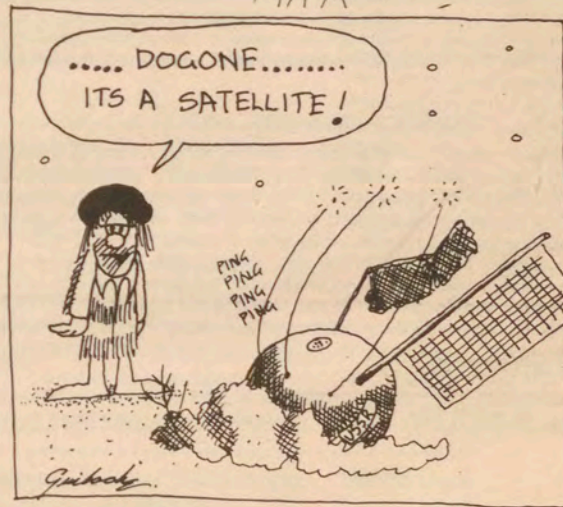
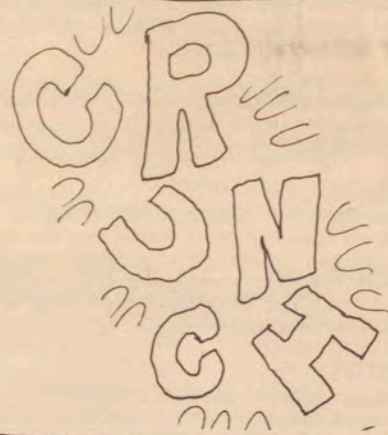
stages on the Pembina River similar to those of 1970. Shoreline flooding may occur on Rock Lake, but flooding is not anticipated in the Gretna area. Significantly above normal precipitation from now through the snowmelt period could produce major flooding on the Souris River and the Pembina River.

With normal future precipitation and a normal breakup, flows near bankfull may be expected on the Boyne River, the Whitemud River, the Icelandic River, the Fisher River, the Brokenhead River, the Whitemouth River, the Cypress River, Deadhorse Creek, the Minnedosa River and the Roseau River. Significantly above normal precipitation would produce flooding on these river systems.

High water levels are also anticipated on the Winnipeg River but with normal precipitation, levels should be well below those experienced in 1974.

Flooding is not anticipated this spring on streams in northern Manitoba.

Le Mitchiff



The Pas Regional Meeting

About 50 persons attended The Pas Regional Meeting on February 11 & 12, 1978. The Saturday was dedicated to a better understanding of the Housing programmes, and the Métis Awareness Programme. The MMF Housing Branch and CMHC personnel were in attendance to conduct an informative workshop.

Miss Elsie Fiddler of the Métis

Awareness Programme was also in attendance to announce the availability of the programme.

On Sunday, the regional business meeting was held. Hubert Sinclair, vice president for the region, was given the duties as V.P. for the region for another two-year term. No one challenged the office at the conference.

Spring Black Bear Season Announced

The details of the 1978 spring black bear season have been announced by the Manitoba Department of Renewable Resources and Transportation Services.

The season will be open over most of the province from April 1 to May 31. It will be open in game hunting areas 13, 18 and 26 — the Porcupine Provincial Forest, Duck Mountain Provincial Forest and the area between the Winnipeg River and Wanipigow River — from April 29 to May 31 inclusive.

Areas which are closed to black bear hunting are Riding Mountain National Park, Bird's Hill Provincial Park, game hunting area 38, and all wildlife refuges.

Persons who hold a 1977 black bear sport hunting licence can use the licence for the 1978 spring season. A second game tag will be issued at no cost to anyone who used their original tag during the 1977

spring or fall seasons.

Commencing in the fall of 1978, and in subsequent years, the fall black bear sport hunting season will be part of the following spring season, with the fall licence covering the following spring season.

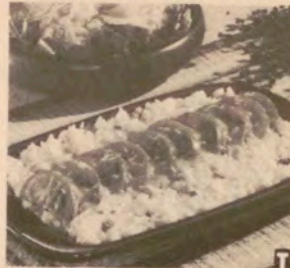
To purchase a black bear sport hunting licence or receive the game tag for the 1978 spring season, hunters should contact the departmental office at 1495 St. James Street in Winnipeg, regional offices in Brandon, Dauphin, and The Pas, or a conservation officer's office.

The licence fee for a Manitoba resident is \$5, for Canadians who do not live in Manitoba \$20, and for a non-resident of Canada \$40. All hunters also require the \$2.25 wildlife certificate before they purchase a bear licence. Licenced hunters may take one adult black bear, except for a female with cubs.

Inflation-Fighting FOOD IDEAS



LUNCHEON RICE BAKE



FOR THE BUNCH AT LUNCH—Tempting South of the Border Rice Bake to perk up a schoolday.

Mothers starting youngsters off to school have a fourth R to learn about. To reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, they can add rice. It's an important subject because it's important to America, to health and to good eating.

American rice—extra good, clean and nutritious—can be used in many economical, good-tasting dishes that please the young as well as their parents. One quick and delicious recipe is South of the Border Rice Bake, great for school children who come home for lunch and mothers who stay home.

SOUTH OF THE BORDER RICE BAKE

- 3 cups cooked rice
- 1/2 cup finely sliced green onions with tops
- 3 tablespoons finely chopped green chilies
- 1 cup creamy cottage cheese
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 fresh tomatoes, cut in wedges
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 1 cup grated Cheddar cheese

Combine rice, onions, chilies, cottage cheese, and salt. Toss lightly. Turn into a greased 1-1/2-quart casserole. Arrange tomato wedges over rice. Season with salt and pepper. Top with grated cheese. Bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Makes 6 servings.

NEWS

OF HEALTH

How often should a parent take his child for an eye examination?

According to experts at The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, the answer is: Shortly after birth and again by age 4, then on a periodic basis throughout his growing years.

Among the 3- to 5-year age group, one child in 20 has some kind of eye problem; after they enter school the incidence jumps to one out of every four. That's why repeated check-ups are essential.



To better understand the vision problems that can affect a child—and ways a parent can detect them—free booklets and tests are available by writing to The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, SN, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Interlake Métis Festival

Riverton, Manitoba

February 3 & 4, 1978

Judging from the response of organizers, participants, visitors and townsfolk, the First (Annual?) Interlake Métis Festival was a huge success. Due to the efforts of Ida Montroy, the Co-ordinator, and her capable assistants, the festival came off without a flaw.

Despite the thirty below zero weather, the sun shone and everyone enjoyed themselves. There was something for everyone, young and old alike.

In the hockey tournament, the Winnipegosis team were the winners of the "A" Division.

The Peguis team won the "B" Division. The most valuable player of the tournament was K. Clarkson of Winnipegosis, the best goalie also of Winnipegosis was D. Voigt. From Winnipeg's Lord Selkirk Park Local Team, Tim Hrabchuk was named best defenceman. The most sportsmanlike player was Sylvio Jolicoeur of St. Laurent.

There were two events in the curling bonspiel. Winners of the first event were Donald Vigfusson, Peggy Vigfusson, Jeannette Nickolievich, and

James Nickolievich. Taking the second event were Buddy and Dorothy Bjornson, and Corinne and Ronald Eastman.

There were also other prizes given for first team out — the Bob Bochmer Rink; the largest end — the Lorraine Johasson Rink; two lucky losers prizes — the Lori Johnson Rink and the Phyllis Hokanson Rink. The oldest team prize was given to the John Morrisseau Rink, consisting of himself, his wife Nellie, Howard Asham and Inez Hokanson.

At the festival dance on the

Saturday evening, the Westwinds of Winnipeg provided the music. During the evening, the Métis Queen was announced and fiddling and jigging competition took place.

Corinna Scott was named Festival Queen. Corinna is the daughter of Bernice Scott, an active member of the Riverton Local.

In the fiddling contest, there were three contestants — the winner was Jackie Flett of Jodgson, Manitoba.

The jigging contest had eighteen contestants — the

winner hailed from Berens River, Clovis Bittern.

On Sunday, the snowmobile poker derby was held. The winners were: 1st — Judy Marks of Arnes; 2nd — Glen Thorarinson of Riverton; and 3rd — Mary Pat Roche of Arborg.

Besides the competition events, there was a craft sale, pancake breakfast, bingo and a beans and bannock feast.

The result of much work on the part of organizers is the request to repeat the event again next year.



President John Morrisseau get in a day of curling.



MWA President, Grace Menard presents gifts to Interlake Festival Queen Corinna Scott.

The Winnipegosis Jets sponsored by MMF local, were the "A" Division winners.

Back Row (L-R) Wayne Guiboche, Larry Brown, Keith Pangman, Kevin Hopfner, Lindsay Porter - Centre Row (L - R) Wayne Chartrand, Vern Marshal, Lonnie Flett, Reynold Clarkson, Derrick Pangman, Scott Hafenbrak. Front Row (L -R) Leo Clarkson, Kelvin Clarkson, David Voigt, Danny Flett, Murray Flett.



Vice President of Interlake Region, Howard Asham enjoys a pancake breakfast.



A Card of Thanks

On behalf of Riverton M.M.F. Local, I extend our thanks to all the people who have contributed to making Riverton Local's, first Interlake Métis Winter Festival a success.

Howard Asham, our vice-President for all his help and encouragement; his donation of the lovely "Howard Asham Trophy" for minor hockey.

This trophy will travel throughout the Interlake annually.

Cliff Richard for getting us started and his department, Sports & Recreation.

Edmond Roy for attending most of our meetings, for his guidance and valuable help in steering us the right way.

Ammond Normand for his help and encouragement.

John Morrisseau and Nellie, his beautiful wife, who honored us with their visit and participation.

Thank you; to the Interlake's

"First Lady" Norah Asham for helping out at the curling rink, but mostly for just being with us.

Thank you to all who participated in our competitions, the hockey players, curlers, the fiddlers and the jiggers, we enjoyed each and every one of you.

Thank you to all who donated prizes and trophies for the tournaments.

A special thanks to the girls who ran as Métis Queen Candidates, and to the Métis

Women's Association for your gifts to them.

My own personal thanks to Julius Snifeld who carried the heavy load for the hockey tournament, Ruth Willis and her curling committee. My various important committees, my chairperson Bernice Scott, no matter what tight spot we were in she was willing to help. She even went out on check point no. 3 for our Poker Derby. Mostly for her ability to laugh, and spirit us on to success.

My very own special thanks

to my husband, George who helped every inch of the way. He did my housework, cooked meals, when I had meetings. He got food ready for the lunches, he did the final cleaning up afterwards and always gave me words of encouragement.

If the Interlake had Gold Medals to give out, he is most deserving of the largest.

Ida Montroy
Co-ordinator
Interlake Métis
Winter Festival



Whats everybody looking at? The Jigging Contest of course.

Festival du



Andre Gagnon at concert hall.



Open to both men and women

Public Service Commission
Canada
Fonction publique
Canada

Public Service Commission
Winnipeg, Manitoba

CO-ORDINATOR OF NATIVE EMPLOYMENT

Salary: Up to \$22,100 per annum
Reference No. 78-PSC/WPG-OC-100

The Public Service Commission has an active native employment program to foster increased employment of persons of Indian, Metis and Inuit origin within the federal public service through recruitment of such persons and the encouragement of departments to employ those referred.

We are looking for a person who can bring to this position an extensive knowledge of native culture and of native organizations, the knowledge and ability to apply appropriate staffing procedures and the ability to deal effectively with government officials at all levels and with native groups including provincial associations, friendship centres, student groups and individual bands.

The competition is open to residents of the Province of Manitoba only. Knowledge of the English language is essential. Ability to work in a relevant native language would be an asset.

For additional information contact Pat Brascoupe at 985-2463.

How to Apply

Forward completed "Application for Employment" (Form PSC 367-4110) available at Post Offices, Canada Manpower Centres or offices of the Public Service Commission of Canada, to:

Public Service Commission
500 Credit Foncier Building
286 Smith Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K6

Closing Date: February 24, 1978

Please quote the applicable reference number at all times.



Family fun was the accent at Voyageur Park.



If you want to make
everything you do better,
start by
making yourself better.



PARTICIPACTION
The Canadian movement for personal fitness.

Fitness. In your heart you know it's right.

St. Boniface

Voyageur



One of the many sculptures along Boulevard Provencher.



Festival Queen Louise Meissner (centre) and her princesses visit "Soir de Metis."



Ed Campbell opens the spiel.



The City of Winnipeg had a carnival mood from February 11 - 19, 1978 during "Le Festival du Voyageur" based in Old St. Boniface.

Nine years ago, a long cherished idea became a reality when a group of people first presented a Winter Festival in St. Boniface. Many of that group once played hockey or baseball under the team name the Voyageurs out of St. Boniface College. When it came time to give their festival a name, partly history and partly that old school spirit, left no other choice — Festival du Voyageur.

This year the festival was the biggest yet, in fact, second in Canada, only to the Quebec Winter Carnival. An estimated 385,000 persons participated in one way or another. Many improvements have appeared since its inception. One of the biggest attractions this year was a visit to Voyageur Park, where families and school classes gathered for a feast of buffalo meat, skating, tobogganing, rides on an open cutter, and various other attractions. Voyageur Park is the former Whittier Race Park at the northern tip of St. Boniface on Rue St. Joseph.

The festival began on Saturday night with the Governor's Ball, hosted by Manitoba's Lieutenant-Governor F.L. (Bud) Jobin at the controversial Centre Cultural Franco-Manitoban.

On Sunday the twelfth, the parade with over eighty entries wound its way through St. Boniface winding up at Voyageur Park. In the evening at the Centennial Concert Hall, the Festival Queen was chosen during a concert given by the talented Quebec pianist André Gagnon.

The Queen for 1978 is Mlle. Louise Meissner, a 1st year Arts student at College St. Boniface. Miss Meissner will be representing the festival during the year in the Province and throughout Canada on an invitational basis. In a brief interview at "Soir des Métis", Miss Meissner said "It's great for any girl my age to be able to participate in a cultural event as big as this festival". She went on to say how thrilled she was with 38-year old Gagnon's performance, and was even more surprised when he presented her with a beautiful bouquet of roses.

Throughout the festival, numerous "Trading Posts" were opened for the event. At each one, people could be found dancing, socializing, and enjoying a break from the long cold winter evenings. One of these trading posts was the setting for "Soir des Métis" sponsored by L'Union Nationalé Métis du Manitoba.

On the last day of the festival, 7,000 persons gathered at the Winnipeg Convention Centre where the Rendezvous Casino had been operating the whole week through. The large gathering was in attendance for the fiddling and jigging contest where Cecile Hince won the jigging contest and Alex Carrier won the invitational fiddling contest. M. Carrier was presented with the Andy Desjarlais Trophy by the Desjarlais family. This year was the first time this award was offered and it will become an annual event for the festival.

The organizers of the festival have come a long way in less than a decade. Their plan this year was to create a family affair in addition to the regular festival atmosphere. They were very successful and are to be congratulated for all the work done in making it the success it was.

THE METIS CREDIT UNION OF MANITOBA WILL BE OPENING FOR BUSINESS IN APPROXIMATELY THREE WEEKS.

ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP ARE:

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2. STAFF OF THE MANITOBA MÉTIS FEDERATION.


MEMBERSHIP SHARES COST \$5.00 EACH, AND EACH MEMBER CAN PURCHASE ONE SHARE ONLY

IF YOU WANT MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT US AT THE ADDRESS BELOW.

IF YOU WANT TO JOIN THE CREDIT UNION FILL IN THE FORM BELOW AND MAIL IT WITH A CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER TO THE MÉTIS C.U. of M.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

(Surname)		(First Name)	No.
I hereby make application for membership in the			CREDIT UNION LTD.
and agree to conform to the Society's bylaws and regulations.			
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Next of Kin (Husband, Wife, Guardian, etc.)		Address	
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Signature:			
Address		Phone No.	
Date of Approval		Approved by	
CCSM 250			



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