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Wind speaker

August 15, 1986 Volume 4 No. 23

Financial difficulties delay MAA assembly

By Clint Buehler

Financial difficulties have forced the Metis Association of Alberta (MAA) to postpone its 1986 annual assembly and election indefinitely.

The assembly had been scheduled for August 22, 23 and 24, and the election for six board members for September 8.

The financial difficulties are the result of spending of an estimated \$73,000 of MAA core funds by the MAA Housing Department, which administers Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) repair and rural and Native housing programs.

The MAA executive and board was apparently not aware of the situation until the bank began returning cheques for insufficient funds.

The MAA board has held

a number of meetings since the situation came to light last week. It reached the conclusion that the assembly and election would have to be postponed at a meeting August 12.

George Bartlett, manager of the Housing Department, resigned effective August 31, but the MAA board suspended him indefinitely last week. Accountant Lou Marta, who was on contract with the MAA, had his contract cancelled.

MAA President Sam Sinclair was reluctant to discuss the situation with "Windspeaker."

"The less said the better," Sinclair said. "I don't like to elaborate in the paper. We have a lot of work to do before we can make a judgement."

He did admit, however, that "we have a lot of organizational restructuring to do so we don't get in a

financial bind."

At the root of the problem seems to be a change in the terms of the MAA Housing Department's relationship with CMHC.

In the past the MAA Housing Department received core funding for administrative costs, plus a fee for service for delivering certain CMHC programs. Since, January 1, 1986, however, the core funding has been eliminated and all activity has been on a fee for service basis, with the fees.

While the organizations affected were funded up front to assist them in making the transition, the MAA was allowed some money, but less than others, and "never enough to do it properly," Sinclair says.

According to an official statement from Sinclair,

Continued Page 3



Photo by Rocky Woodward

Prison Protest

Protesters walked to the Edmonton Maximum Penitentiary August 10 as part of "Prison Justice Day" protesting the penal system, and in memory of prisoners who died while incarcerated. (See Pages 10 and 11).



Photo by Val Kaufman

Winning Artist

Faye HeavyShield was winner of the \$5,000 first prize in "Asum Mena," the art competition sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society. She is congratulated here by AIACS President Lee Willier (left). (See Pages 12 and 13).

FMS unhappy with Crawford

By Rocky Woodward

Federation of Metis Settlements President Randy Hardy is unhappy with the way a proposal regarding the background and principles for new legislation linking Metis Aboriginal rights to a resolution concerning an amendment to the Alberta Act was handled by Municipal Affairs Minister Neil Crawford.

Hardy says the new proposal was handed to Crawford approximately three weeks ago so Premier Don Getty could familiarize himself with it prior to their August 7 meeting.

It was the Federation's hope to come to some sort of agreement with the province at the meeting in regard to the document titled "By Means of Conference and Negotiations We Ensure Our Rights."

The document was prepared by the Federation in response to the conditions prescribed in "A Resolution Concerning An Amendment to the Alberta Act," unanimously passed by the Alberta Legislature on June 3, 1985.

Hardy believes that with the document, they have met the responsibility delegated by the Legislature to the Metis, in the passage of the resolution, that is; a) To define and propose fair

and democratic criteria for membership in settlement associations and for settlement lands allocation to individual members of settlement associations. b) The composition of democratic governing bodies for the management and governance of existing Metis Settlements.

"The premier was not aware of the brief. He knew that it was coming and we did give it to the minister of municipal affairs over two

weeks ago. Our rationale was Crawford would pass it on to Getty before our August meeting so we wouldn't put Getty in an uncomfortable situation. As it turned out, Crawford didn't brief him on it at all," commented Hardy after his meeting with the premier.

Elaborating on past history of the Metis, Hardy said when the Metis first started out they had one

Continued Page 4

Saddle Lake, merchants meet to try to resolve boycott

By Albert Crier

The Saddle Lake First Nations met with merchants from the nearby town of St. Paul August 12 to discuss the poor relations between the two communities that sparked an economic boycott by Saddle Lake against the town.

Chief Eugene Houle and three band councillors from Saddle Lake met with 12 merchants from St. Paul in a first attempt to resolve differences between the reserve and the town.

Poor relations because of a negative attitude shown by St. Paul residents

and businesses against Indians is the major reason for the boycott of town businesses, said councillor John Shirt.

"There are a lot of reasons for the boycott, but everything put together is the poor attitude of the town towards Indians," said Shirt.

Saddle Lake initiated a boycott of town businesses on July 29, after a raid by the St. Paul detachment of the RCMP on a bingo game being held at the Saddle Lake complex.

The RCMP charged that the bingo game was being held illegally and arrested

four people.

That was the last straw in a long history of bad relations between St. Paul and Saddle Lake, declared Chief Houle at a protest rally held in St. Paul a few days after the bingo bust.

"We thought that the boycott was over the bingo raid, but the reasons are much deeper than that," said Paul Langevin, president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

The town merchants went to Saddle Lake to learn of the reasons behind the boycott, Langevin said.

Continued Page 3

INSIDE THIS WEEK

The Olympic Organizing Committee for the 1988 Winter Olympics in Calgary has named Sykes Powderface as its Native liaison. See Page 3.

The B.C. Arrows have successfully defended their Canadian Native Fastball Championship. See Page 18.

Lawrence Willier finds that being a "new Indian" has many problems. See Page 8.

Fishing important to B.C. Indians

By Terry Lusty

SKEENA, B.C. — A common thread that prevails among all of Canada's Indian tribes is the continuance of harvesting the gifts of the Creator. From coast to coast, Indian people maintain the practice of hunting, fishing and gathering for a livelihood. In the interior of British Columbia, time refuses to stand still as Indian communities uphold a heritage long past in the world of the dominant society.

The custom of fishing for a living has endured over countless centuries despite the lure of modern, sophisticated technology.

In the northerly reaches of Alberta and other provinces, Indians are still engaged in hunting and trapping while fishing is just a sometimes preoccupation. Not so in the interior and coastal communities of B.C. There, fishing predominates and hunting takes a back seat.

FISH IMPORTANT

Take, for example, the small community of Moricetown. Situated along the Skeena River which empties into the Pacific Ocean and runs parallel with Highway 16, Moricetown is only a few hours drive east of Prince Rupert, which happens to be the halibut capital of the world.

The fishing settlement was once the largest village of the Bulkley Village Indians. The village's name was changed at a later date to honor Father Morice, a pioneer missionary. The reserve consists of 50 to 60 houses and has a population of more than 400 people.

Moricetown is situated in a scenic valley corridor about 25 miles northwest of Smithers and about 16 miles before one enters the

renowned Hazelton area which houses the K'san School. The school gained international prominence over the years as a primary breeding ground for many Indian artisans, especially carvers.

One area along the Skeena River is that of the canyon.

Historically, the canyon is noted for its salmon fishing where local Natives caught them with dip nets, gaff hooks, harpoons and basket traps. The harvesting of fish at Moricetown is no small matter and the results are sometimes fatal. Over the past several years, at this particular site, three people are said to have met an untimely death at the hands of the swirling, frothing fingers of the canyon's waters where fishermen defy the odds and continue the ways of their ancestors.

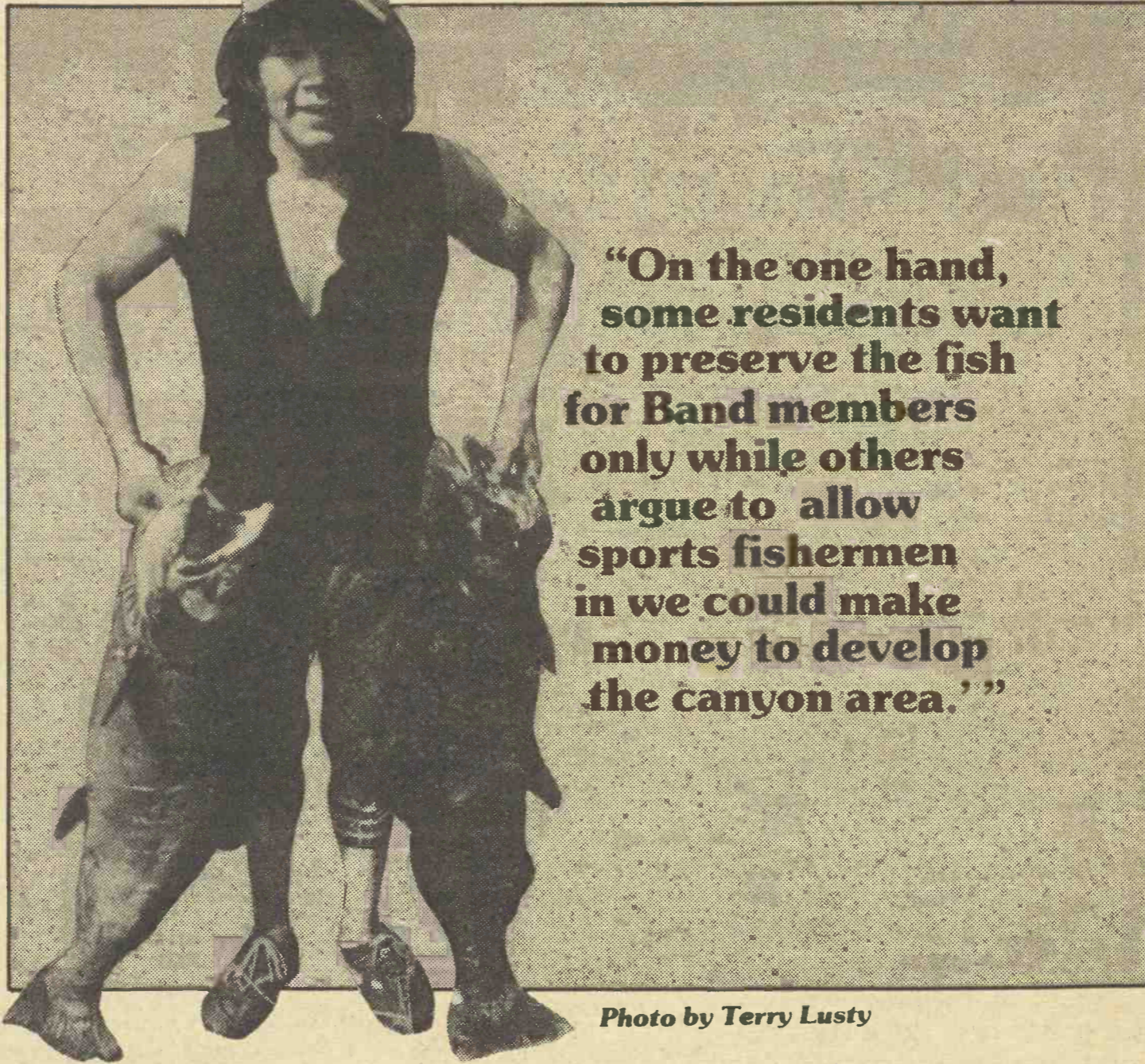
DANGEROUS JOB

Approximately one in 10 Indians rely upon the seasonal migrations of various fish species which they harvest. The most common variety is salmon.

From spring until late September or early October, the salmon make their run along the Skeena River. Spring salmon are the first to "run," says 16 year-old Bernard Wilson, whose family is very reliant upon this source of food. They are followed "by sockeye, coho, then steelheads," he offered.

When pressed further, Wilson estimated that he and a relative might average a catch of "30 to 40 fish in a day." They weigh in at about "30 to 40 pounds average, but can go up to 90 to 100 pounds," he said.

Fishing from the rocks above the canyon waters, the Indians secure one end of a safety rope around their waist and the other end is tied around a rock



"On the one hand, some residents want to preserve the fish for Band members only while others argue to allow sports fishermen in we could make money to develop the canyon area."

Photo by Terry Lusty

anchor. Holding a long pole to which a gaff hook is firmly attached, they wait with the patience of mountain lion to pounce upon their prey.

Once a large salmon is snagged by the gaff hook, it is a vigorous struggle between man and fish. In the water, a 30 or 40-pound salmon can put up a fierce fight and it takes all the might one possesses to land the huge animal.

The fish are then gutted and when enough have

been caught, they are packed home where they are frozen, dried, or smoked and stored away for future use.

ENTRAPMENT

Young Wilson's mother, Esther, informed "Windspeaker" that Band members are continually hassled by the province's fish and wildlife branch. "They use video cameras," she explained, to record what they call illegalities by

Indians such as the selling of their fish.

What really irritates Mrs. Wilson is the manner by which provincial authorities go about their business. It is the same problem, and a widespread one at that, which confront her people whether they are fishermen, hunters, or trappers.

She described how they'll send in a man wearing civilian clothing who will approach an Indian, talk him or her into selling him a fish, and then charge him.

In legal terms, it is called "entrapment" and the application of this method continues only serving to further frustrate the people and creating undue hardship for those whose right it is to harvest the animal kingdom.

ECONOMIC BOOST

The Indians of Moricetown have little else to sustain them. "A few trap and others operate heavy equipment, log, or work in sawmills," she says but, by and large, they depend on fishing.

Wilson went on to explain explain the conundrum that faces the community as far as fishing is concerned. On the one hand, some residents want to preserve the fish for Band members only while others argue to "allow sports fishermen in so we could make money to develop the canyon area."

The development she spoke of is that of camping and tourist facilities in the canyon. The campground which is close to completion will contain about 45 sites and is to be "fully serviced with running water and electricity," she stated. Showers are also planned and all should be set to go by the coming fall.

In the meantime, the daily rigor of life at Moricetown will see the Wilson family returning to fish the waters of the Skeena and, thus, keep food on the plates of all members of their household.

National

Threat of legal action results in Colorado water agreement

BOULDER, CO: Under the threat of a water right lawsuit that would cost at least \$11 million in litigation costs to the state of Colorado alone, and would almost without a doubt result in an Indian victory, a landmark negotiated agreement has been entered into that will result in the construction of the Animas La Plata Water project in southwestern Colorado. The effect of the 11th hour agreement is that ultimately the Ute Mountain Utes' and the Southern Utes' rights to water in southwest Colorado are met without causing chaos for other users in the area. Congress must now provide the legislative framework to implement the agreement.

The terms of the negotiated agreement stipulate that the two tribes will (1) receive \$60.5 million for economic development, (2) that they will be guaranteed 87,000 acre feet of water to be stored and available to them from the Dolores and ALP Projects for industrial, agricultural and other beneficial purposes, and (3) that they will receive a settlement of their water claims on the other streams crossing the two, resulting in approximately 42,000 acre feet of water.

Previously the two tribes had been pledged substantial water rights by the federal government which were later developed by non-Indians from various local water districts, towns and

the federal government itself. The Indians, meanwhile, are without irrigation and industrial water needed for economic development.

The agreement reflects a unique joint effort between the state of Colorado, the tribes, and non-Indian users in their efforts to secure water for the area by construction of the federal water project. The water project itself was conceived of 40 years ago. Finally authorized by Congress in 1968, the project has been backburnered by several Administrations because of lack of federal appropriations. In 1985 Congress appropriated \$1.3 million to start construction on the project. Total costs are estimated in excess of \$550

million. Under the agreement, the federal government will pay \$360.6 million with state and local interests providing the remainder of the funding.

Scott McElroy, NARF attorney for the Southern Ute Tribe related that: "This agreement demonstrates that with the federal government's assistance, water rights can be obtained for the tribes through the negotiations process without jeopardizing the interests of existing non-Indian water users."

The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) is a nonprofit Indian legal organization representing tribes, groups and individuals throughout the United States.

Wind speaker

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Provincial

Sykes Powderface appointed Olympic Native liaison

By Lesley Crossingham

CALGARY — After weeks of speculation, the Olympic Organizing Committee (OCO) unveiled their Native Liaison Coordinator during a news conference Tuesday, August 12.

Sykes Powderface, a Chiniki band member, part of the Stoney tribe whose reserve is about 100 km west of the city, will act as liaison between the various OCO departments and Native groups in southern Alberta, particularly Treaty 7 bands and Metis and non-Status Indians.

During the past few years the committee has come under fire from many Native groups for not including the original peoples of Canada. A meeting between OCO officials and members of Treaty 7 bands about a year ago brought much of this criticism to the forefront. Native people complained they had been relegated to the "beads and feathers" brigade of arts and crafts and had been excluded

from participating in the business or entrepreneur side of the olympics.

OCO official Jerry Joint bristled at the suggestion Powderface had been appointed to smooth the ruffled feathers of the Native community. But he had to concede that Native businesses didn't get the chance to bid for contracts. Most of the major contracts have now been awarded but Joint pointed out that Native people would be able to participate in an arts and handicrafts festival.

"But their participation goes beyond the straight cultural area," he said. "We are going to ensure the torch runners will have representatives from the Native community."

And Native Committee Chairman Harold Millican also conceded that Native people had missed out on several business opportuni-

ties.

"Kainai Industries, for example, did not bid for the housing contract but I am not sure that had we had a Native liaison they would have won the award," he said.

Kainai Industries manufactures homes and a variety of buildings and is located in Standoff on the Blood reserve. Atco, a Calgary company, won the housing contract for OCO.

Further criticism came from groups supporting the Lubicon Indians' battle with the provincial government over their traditional lands north of Peace River. Recently, Lubicon Chief Bernard Ominiyak called for a boycott of the winter games saying that the provincial Conservative party's "old-boys" network will be the only people to benefit from the games.

However, Frances Jackson Dover, cultural general manager says criticism that Powderface was brought in as a last minute "goodwill" gesture to the Native people and to

try to counterbalance negative publicity from the Lubicon dispute was totally unfounded.

"We planned more than a year ago to have someone appointed as Native coordinator," she said after the news conference. "It had nothing to do with the Lubicon issue."

But during the news conference several reporters pointed out that OCO doesn't hold a press conference every time they appoint a coordinator.

"The whole matter is a high news item," said Millican. I can see you (the reporters) are interested in pursuing the involvement of Natives in OCO."

Powderface has had an extensive career as an administrator of Native groups including recently as parliamentary liaison for the Chiniki band and parliamentary liaison for the Indian Association of Alberta (IAA). However, he insists he will not get involved in any political issues, particularly the Lubicon Lake dispute.

"I'm going to leave that to the politicians," he said. "It is a political issue and I wasn't hired to deal with political issues. It's outside my terms of reference."

Powderface's position begins September 1 and he will receive a salary of approximately \$40,000 per year. Powderface will also have the use of an all-terrain OCO vehicle and says he intends visiting all the reserves to meet with interested Native people.

"OCO has appointed me to ensure the involvement of Native people," he said. "And it is up to Native people themselves to indicate what they want done. Up to now there hasn't been enough Native involvement."

Millican added that OCO had received 38 applications for the Native coordinator position and that OCO volunteers and chiefs from the Treaty 7 area had participated in the selection process.



EUGENE HOULE
...Saddle Lake chief

Saddle Lake meets C of C over boycott

From Page 1

The rights of Indians to self-government, to exercise their own laws, the continuation of a bi-lateral relationship with the federal government and the refusal to be placed under provincial jurisdiction were some of the deeper reasons the Saddle Lake council outlined to the merchants, said Langevin.

"They want us to put pressure on the MP (Member of Parliament) and the MLA (Member of the Legislature of Alberta) for the area," said Langevin. Langevin admitted that Saddle Lake contributes a considerable amount of

money to the St. Paul economy and that the boycott is causing difficulties for town businesses.

Saddle Lake has estimated that they pump anywhere from \$15,000 per week up to \$250,000 per month into the town economy, according to Shirt.

The band council has not decided to end the boycott at this time, said Shirt.

"I don't know what we (the town) could do, the problems are wide and the solutions are not easy. But we (Chamber of Commerce) will have an executive meeting on this," Langevin said.

Metis Association of Alberta Official Statement

A decision has been made by the Board of Directors of the Metis Association of Alberta to postpone our Annual Assembly that was scheduled for August 22, 23 & 24, 1986 in Athabasca. Because the Assembly has been postponed, the Elections are automatically changed.

It was necessary to postpone the Annual Assembly because our Core funds have been tied up by our bank as collateral against an overdraft incurred by our Housing Department. The Housing Department has been undergoing a period of transition from sustaining grants to a fee for service payment structure which has resulted in an initial deficit.

At this time, a Working Committee has been set up consisting of people from C.M.H.C. and our Association. Alberta Housing will also be involved. The Committee will be working on restructuring the Metis Association of Alberta Housing Department and implementing a sound management plan with the main objective being better service for our people.

We have full co-operation from the Government personnel in dealing with the job at hand.

A complete report on this entire matter will be presented at the Assembly. The members of our Association will be notified when a new date is set.

Sam Sinclair
President
Metis Association of Alberta



SYKES POWDERFACE

"...I wasn't hired to deal with political issues"

MAA forced to delay assembly

From Page 1

MAA core funds "have been tied up by our bank as collateral against an overdraft incurred by our housing department. The housing department has been undergoing a period

of transition from sustaining grants to a fee for service payment structure which has resulted in an initial deficit."

This situation is now being studied by a working committee composed of representatives from the

MAA, CMHC and Alberta Housing with the aim of restructuring the MAA Housing Department and "implementing a sound management plan with the main objective being better service for our people."

The MAA has instructed

its members to contact Regional Vice-presidents and board members for further information.

A complete report on the matter is to be presented at the assembly. Members will be notified when a new date for the assembly is set.

FMS meets with Getty

From Page 1

and one-half million acres of land — the real reason their “bottom line” in the federation’s legislature proposal is to receive protection of settlement land.

“Over the last 40 years, we have lost a quarter of a million acres. Through order in council and by a stroke of a pen from some minister, that particular Metis land became no longer suitable for Metis use. Without consultation with the Metis, it was lost.

“So to say it again, that is our top priority in the document.”

What was addressed in the premier’s office was the document’s response to a General Governing Council. The Cree word for the council is “Okimawiwinn” and it was questioned by Getty just what authority “Okimawiwinn” would have.

“It is something new to this province but it is not

new to us. It is something we have been practicing since 1976, in an all-council forum in which the eight settlements come together approximately four times a year to set policy in regards to surface and land development, among other things of that nature,” said Hardy, while stressing the fact that the concept for the governing body, “in a nutshell,” is the settlement Metis being the masters of their future in their own house.

According to Hardy, Resolution 18 clearly states that for the Metis on the settlements to be masters of their own destiny they must do three things. “We had to outline a fair and democratic criteria for membership, how we would distribute our land and the composition of a governing body.”

Hardy says they have done it, and now it is up to the provincial government to respond to the proposal,

and draft new legislation, which the federation has instructed to be called the Metis Settlement Act. “Once that is done, then they amend the Alberta Act and then our lands will be entrenched in the Constitution of Canada.”

The federation believes it is to the provincial government’s benefit to go back to the First Ministers’ Conference next year to have a “Made in Alberta” agreement with the Metis people in Alberta.

“The government’s position since 1982 has been that they can work this out within the provincial forum, with the Metis,” said Hardy.

The document clearly points out a proposal for a new Metis Settlements Act and states that the FMS has acted in fulfillment of Section 3 of Resolution 18. The document continues that, assuming the proposed legislation established the “appropriate criteria” required by section 4 of the

Resolution, the next step in the legislature process lies with the government of Alberta.

Pursuant to Section 5 of the resolution, it is then the government’s responsibility to introduce a resolution to amend the Alberta Act, once a revised Metis Betterment Act has been enacted.

This then is the hope of the federation, and although the meeting was somewhat a disappointment for Hardy and his delegation (Muriel Stanley Venne and the federation’s Executive Director, Kevin Stringer) they have been assured that their proposal will not collect dust.

“We hope that Getty will be in touch with us within the next two weeks to set up another meeting, but to coin a phrase, the ball is now in their court. We have done our job,” said Hardy.



RANDY HARDY
...wants land protected

Hardy far from satisfied with government response

By Rocky Woodward

A meeting between Federation of Metis Settlements President Randy Hardy and Alberta Premier Don Getty at the Legislature Building August 7 left much to be desired from the Metis point of view, although some topics were discussed such as education.

When asked if there would be any changes in education for the youth on the settlements, Hardy commented that the settlements are not after total control of education. “We do have a process in Alberta that we can plug into where expertise regarding education is already established.”

In the document put together by a task force set up by the Federation, with support from the settlements, it states on education that any settlement or groups of settlements may constitute their areas as a school district under the School Act, which leaves it

open to the individual settlements to act on what they may think is best.

Hardy explained further that they have no problem with integrating into the normal school system.

Regarding the Metis Natural Resource litigation, the document states that it must be made clear that the

work has been undertaken, and their proposal is made “without prejudice” to the existing Metis Settlement litigation with respect to mineral resources within the settlement areas.

Asked if he and Getty discussed the court case, Hardy mentioned that everything that is in the legislative proposal is without prejudice to the existing Metis Settlements litigation, but declined to elaborate further on the issue.

The federation is confident that by working together with the government of Alberta in the spirit of past “conferences and negotiations...we can create a new Metis Settlement Act and amend the Alberta Act to entrench Metis settlements lands in the Canadian Constitution.”

In doing so, the Federation believes, “we will demonstrate to all Canadians the “made in Alberta” approach to recognizing and affirming Metis Aboriginal rights.



DON GETTY
...not satisfactory

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Wind speaker

NOTICE

To Members of the Metis Association of Alberta

From the Board of Directors

The Annual Assembly scheduled for August 22, 23 and 24, 1986 in Athabasca has been postponed until further notice.

For further information, please contact your Regional Vice-President or Board of Director.



NEIL CRAWFORD
...on the firing line

Metis issues under attack in Legislature

'I might say...that all members should be aware that this is an unprecedented move in Canada and one the government is very proud to be doing.'

—Premier Don Getty



RAY MARTIN
...led attack

By Rocky Woodward

The provincial government's handling of issues involving Metis Settlements came under fire in the Alberta Legislature August 8.

The attack came the day after Premier Don Getty met with Randy Hardy, president of the Federation of Metis Settlements (FMS). At that meeting Hardy discovered that an FMS document on reaction to proposed legislation delivered two weeks earlier had not been forwarded to Getty by Municipal Affairs Minister Neil Crawford, who is also responsible for Native programs.

When Crawford was challenged in the Legislature, he said the document had been put together very well, but did not explain why it had not been delivered to Getty.

The Minister responsible for intergovernmental affairs, Jim Horseman's partial reply was that he was in the meeting with the premier and the federation representatives.

Opposition, although not satisfied with the answer, then wanted to know who

would be assigned the responsibility for ongoing negotiations and discussions with the federation, and "will there be one minister or a cabinet committee, or a set of senior officials in one of the departments that will take on that responsibility?"

In Premier Getty's reply, he also mentioned the passing of land to the Metis Settlements.

"Because the area is now almost fully in the area of new legislation and regarding the legal aspects of the Metis Settlements, that part of the process will be under the direction of the attorney general.

"I might say, Mr. Speaker, that all members should be aware that this is an unprecedented move in

Canada and one the government is very proud to be doing. That we will be able to work out this type of self-government with the Metis people and the passing of land to them so that they hold it and own it themselves, no other government in Canada has done that."

Opposition's reply to the answer by Getty was that it would be a very hollow victory indeed if they do not receive mineral rights along with the land.

"Will you tell the house whether or not the reported 1.3 million acres of land or some of it that is going to be signed back to the Metis settlements will include mineral rights as well as the surface rights?"

Getty's answer as he stood up was that it would

not.

"No, they will not include mineral rights."

Getty further said regarding resource revenue for the federation that the attorney general is working on that matter and "we told them (the federation) that we would be providing an answer as soon as possible.

"I should say, Mr. Speaker, there was a very good feeling of good will amongst the members of the Metis organization yesterday (August 7) and I expressed our appreciation for the work they did."

Opposition replied that this has been going on since 1977 and that's the answer given them — as soon as possible — "but the Metis Settlements have a different idea than the government,

obviously."

Both Crawford and Getty were questioned that, since they were well aware that many of the Alberta Metis do not live on Settlements or wish to," when will the premier give instruction to his government to act on the Metis Association of Alberta's proposal for funding support for regionalization of their services?"

Crawford answered that the proposal was made earlier this year and "the judgement at that time of my predecessor in this role was that the funds should not be budgeted for. The MAA was told at that time that the block funding they do receive could be re-allocated on a regional basis if they wished.

"I wanted to re-examine the issue and I have undertaken that. I've met with representatives of the association in that respect and asked for an analysis from the department officials, including a budgeting analysis because the funds would have to be provided by supplementary estimates or special warrant if that were the decision.

"I am sympathetic to the agreement and there are two side to it. The process now is that the analysis must go to a cabinet committee and the decision will follow shortly after."

Getty did say the document that was given to him by the federation would receive top priority and that he would get back to the Metis shortly.

AGT
Telecommunications
GOOD NEWS PARTY LINE

"ASUM MENA"
Native Art Show
August 7-10
Front Gallery
Edmonton

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Editorial

Metis crisis means work, not criticism

The Metis Association of Alberta (MAA) has a problem. The money needed for the annual assembly and election has been spent by the MAA Housing Department. No new dates for these two major activities of the MAA have been set.

This problem has caused the executive and board of the MAA a great deal of concern. It can be expected to bring them a great deal of criticism from members when they learn of it.

Meanwhile, the problem has caused the executive and board to take a long hard look at the organization, and to take steps to make sure that something like this doesn't happen again. That means reorganization, better communications and better financial reporting, according to MAA President Sam Sinclair.

This problem makes the MAA executive and board sitting ducks, easy targets. It would be easy to nail them for allowing it to happen. But would that be fair? And what good would it do?

All of us make mistakes. The important thing now is get the MAA back on its feet so it can do the job for the Metis people it was created to do. That will take all the time and energy available to executive, board, staff and members alike.

The question of who is to blame and what should be done about them can be dealt with then.

Sinclair says that all the questions will be answered at the annual assembly. At this time, no one knows when that will be. MAA bylaws say it must be held by the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1987.

In the meantime, there is enough to do without vendettas and attacks that can only interfere with correcting the situation. What is needed now is everyone involved pulling together and doing whatever they can to get the job done.



Parade favoritism knocked

Dear Editor:

Watching the High Prairie yearly stampede parade as a child, was a thrill and the high point of my summer. And now as a parent with my own children, I of course pass on the tradition of attending it year after year.

This year I was disappointed and angry at the people who take part in the parade who throw candies to the passing crowds. Observing where and to whom they threw the candies shouldn't have come as a surprise to me because, wherever a group of Native people stood

out, no candies were thrown. Hence the Native children had to chase the colorful procession in order to catch the candy that were being thrown to the crowds of white people.

Next year I am telling my children to paint their faces white because to a child, the biggest thrill in that event is catching candy.

Sincerely,

Merinda Bull

Editor's Notebook

By Clint Buehler



"Asum Mena," the third Native art show sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society, is a celebration of Native artistic talent that everyone should see just to have the chance to appreciate the talent it showcases.

At the opening of the show August 7 at the Front Gallery in Edmonton, it was encouraging to see how many Native people--and how many of them young people--turned out for the event. At the first show in 1984 only a few Native people attended the opening, and last year there were not many more.

In addition to Native people, there were more people overall at this year's opening--so many in fact that it was difficult to even get into the gallery, and almost impossible to properly view the art on display.

A nice touch this year was that the opening was catered by the Canadian Native Friendship Centre, and Gord Russell and his crew did an admirable job of combining a spread that included the traditional bannock and tea as well as fresh fruit, cheeses,

punch, etc. All that was needed to complete the atmosphere was traditional drummers and singers, either live or on tape.

Another observation is that the work in the show is getting better each year. Not only are there more artists doing good work, but individual artists are doing better work each year.

While there is a broad range of art, some obviously beginner's work, others more advanced and a few that are outstanding, it is also obvious which artists have had formal training, and their work reveals the benefits of that advantage. It is no accident that every winner of the completion this year, and most winners from the previous two years have had that training.

Raw talent can go a long way, and artists can learn a lot studying on their own about art history, about the work of other artists, about various methods and techniques. But it can take a long time to discover on your own what can be easily learned in a formal training session.

The Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society deserves a great deal of praise, not only for encouraging Native artistic talent and providing prize money that enables artists to get formal training.

More important, they deserve credit for encouraging artists to work toward development and success in the whole world of art, not just a limited little corner reserved for Native artists by those in the art world who would like to limit their influence and success.

Gary Boucher has a number of important things to say about reform of the Canadian penal system in his interview with Rocky Woodward elsewhere in this issue.

One point that got me thinking was his belief that there must be better ways of spending the \$70,000 a year it costs to keep a person in jail.

We can admit that there are some prisoners who need to be kept behind bars for the protection of society. But we also know personally of individuals who are behind bars who would not be there if a fraction of the money it takes to keep them in prison had been available at key points in their life, or could be applied effectively now to their rehabilitation.

When children grow up in poverty, are denied the opportunity to develop their potential for lack of money, reach adulthood with a low opinion of themselves and little hope, if any, for the future, is it any wonder they wind up behind bars?

And once in prison, if they are dehumanized and put down, denied the nurturing that every human being needs, how can there be any hope for their rehabilitation?

If by chance they are released, what hope do they have for a meaningful and productive life if they are thrust into society destitute, chained by parole or probation rules, scarred by their prison experience and marked by society as losers?

Surely there is a better way of spending the money the penal system costs -- a human and effective way.

Election of national leader not 'official' Metis view

Dear Editor:

I am writing in the hope of clearing up a misunderstanding reported in your August 1, 1986, issue.

In that edition you based a front page article on comments I made which I thought were "off the record." I would like to make it clear that those comments made in regard to a "national leader" for the Metis were my personal comments only and do not reflect the views of either the Metis Association of Alberta or the Metis National Council.

Much work would have to be done before such a system would be set into place; the first of which would

be to see if the provincial organizations that presently represent the Metis would wish to move in that direction at all. There are other issues that would have to be considered as well, including the need for a similar bylaw structure and election process in each province.

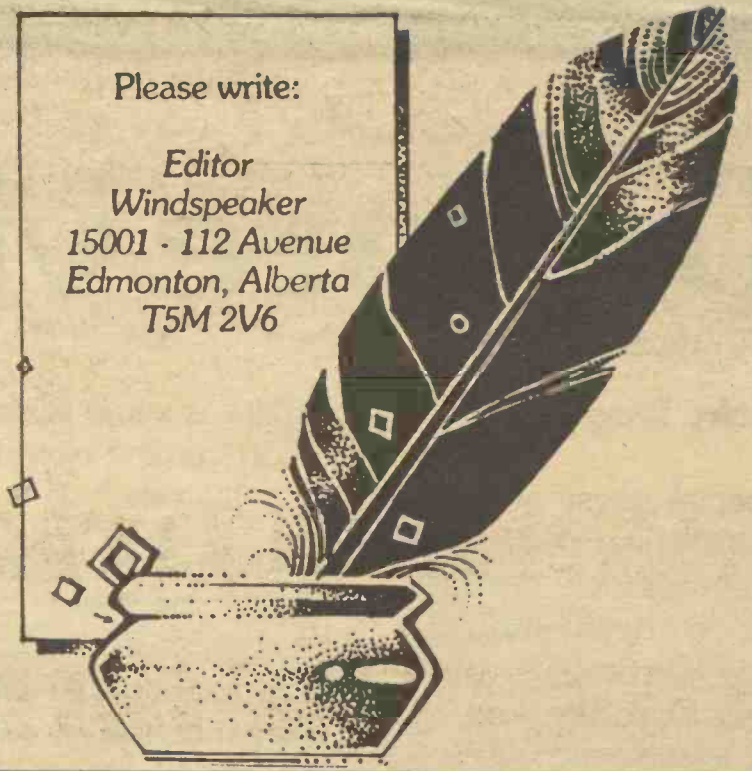
With this in mind, I would hope that you would be able to print this letter in an upcoming issue of your paper, and hopefully set the record straight.

Yours truly,

Ronald R. LaRocque
MNC Provincial Coordinator

Please write:

Editor
Windspeaker
15001 - 112 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5M 2V6



Opinion

From One
Raven's Eye
wagamese....



Ahneen, hello and tansi once more. Have you ever gone to town and felt like you'd crossed some invisible border into another country, maybe even into another time. The people there push by with faces sharp and hard as axes. They dress, walk, talk, eat, sleep and even reflect differently in store windows, too. The ones who notice you stare like you're the one who doesn't fit in, that you're the one just passing through. Sometimes a person can get so rattled by this they don't really feel themselves again until they get around some reassuring bushy spot again.

What is it about pine-ringed rivers or open prairies spaces that fills in those empty places living elsewhere often causes. What is there that makes us the Natives and leaves them strangers?

My reserve is 35 miles of gravel washboard from the paved highway. We used to drive it three times a week hauling mail back from the post office in Minaki. What made the coming and going most dangerous in the summer and fall were the Americans.

As tourists, they tended to travel in mobile home convoys about the speed of covered wagons. The driver's eyes would go wide spotting a brown face definitely headed in their direction. His female sidekick would disappear real quick. You could figure out just what he was saying by how he moved his lips.

"The camera, the camera. Yes that's an Indian. No he's by himself. Just lock the door and everything will be alright. Snap him from the back window as he passes."

We would catch up to them later on. At the tourist lodge they were headed for, the campowner ran a store from which he'd reluctantly serve Indians. Sometimes we'd hang around the docks a little just so he and his guests could get real good and uncomfortable. Sometimes they would sneak up behind and stare down the river along with you. With the water reflecting on their glasses, disappearing to a point somewhere beyond their eyes, they'd confess.

"You know me and Helen have been coming up here for 20 years. It's a beautiful country, isn't it? Just beautiful. We've said more than once how one day we'll just pack everything and move on up here."

By mid October they would all be gone. Back to reading Field and Stream, looking for a connection between that and this and the American Express card dream.

Now the hunting version of the tourist trade, they all seemed to be the size of ex-football players. They would tear down the road like they'd gone so far out in the trees only owls and grizzlies could possibly exist there. Their faces would drop seeing us zipping along in a

Datsun that barely came up to the hubcaps of their jacked up four by fours.

Sometimes we'd see them emerging from the trees like scowling red sasquatches. Their large varnished rifles looked like sticks in their camouflaged hunting mitts. The sight of anything moving would cause their trigger fingers to twitch. They were out to knock off any form of wildlife they could get. I took to carrying a rifle of my own at that time of year, just as determined not to be it.

After surviving frost in their moustache and eating beans cooked right in the can they'd head back south again, too.

Both these variety of summer visitors ended up with basically a paper sense of their experience. One of the post card type, the other targets for shooting at.

The ones who are really the tourists, strangers to the land in which they were living, were the ones who had settled down there year round.

This guy I lived with as a kid cleared a patch of ground for a farm in the Canadian Shield of rock, water and pine. This he surrounded with a barbed wire fence, nailed up a private property sign and took to calling his godgiven own. Now not once in the six years I lived there did he step into the bush outside that fence, fish the river or eat wild meat of any kind.

It was like he was living out this old country dream. He'd left England as a kid and so in his own way has been trying to get back there ever since. In his mind's eye he sees a countryside of pastureland, lined with hedges, stuffed with woolly sheep.

There are others, though, who are more in touch. You could say they are too much in touch. They're into natural resource management—stewardship they call it. They somehow came up with this idea that they are responsible for making sure nature runs okay.

Before they got there the earth, sky, plants and other natural forms of life were completely disorganized. Who knows what would have happened if they hadn't come along. We irresponsible Indians were just canoeing along letting it all run uncontrolled and wild. No trees were being cut. No papermills built. No money was being made, in other words.

Like the tourists who these year-round residents snicker at, their experience turns out to be a paper one too. The paper of land deeds and the crinkly kind used for making dollars with.

None of their ideas are any different than the ones they left their own countries with. Will they ever experience life here, learn its lessons, be shaped by its perceptions? Or will they always be tourists and strangers.

Once in a while on that early morning gravel road we'd meet Indians going the opposite way. They'd wave at us to speed up because they were anxious to get their mail, especially around family allowance days. Not all paper experiences are invalid. When we'd pull over the last hill and roll on into the reserve proper, there were always lots of people real pleased to see us.

Well that's it for this week. In case you haven't noticed, we are starting to run out of summer already. If you haven't reached that advanced stage of Aboriginal beige you like to get, you are way behind and losing time.

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Decore visits friendship centre

By Rocky Woodward

A special guest at the Canadian Native Friendship Centre's weekly steak barbecue held every Thursday, Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore, asked if he was touring the ethnic cultures, replied with a "no, you invited me."

Invited by the centre, Decore commented that during dinner he had an interesting discussion with the people he sat with about Native opportunities and what the city of Edmonton might be doing in that regard.

"We are going to try and help with some stimulation and I am also hearing today

that there is some positive vibration coming from the city bureaucrats."

Although Decore showed sympathy for Native concerns, he moved his comments more toward the problems he faced when first elected a few years ago, and changes and future concerns of his office.

"Before the change came when I was elected to office, four bureaucrats were so powerful that even aldermen could not find out what was happening in the city of Edmonton. If an alderman wanted to know why a decision had been made to give a contract to a certain

person, the minutes and the backup material were secret and the alderman, a representative of the public, couldn't see that information. It was laughable and sad.

"Well, those four bureaucrats are gone now and we have what we now call an executive committee style of government, where a committee is pro-active," said Decore.

Decore explained that this committee tries to initiate new ideas by saying to their managers that they are pushing down the decision making to them.

"They want them to be creative, and it is amazing what people can do and will do when you give them that kind of challenge."

Decore says he believes that representatives should be accountable for decisions and if they are no good, then they should be "booted out."

Decore further commented that the city's managers are giving him good vibrations that are coming from the Native population, and "this is good news to me."

"We have gone through three years of pretty difficult times. It is the worst recession since the '30s, but we are still struggling forward."

As an example, Decore said that in 1979 the business taxes at this time of year were one million dollars in arrears as opposed to today, where they are at \$15 million dollars in arrears. "People just can't pay their taxes," Decore said.

Part of Decore's strategy which he will employ over

the next few months is to try and encourage the province to become more active in job creation.

"Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia have learned how to do this well — Quebec in particular. When times get rough, the government gets in there and they initiate some program development towards job creation. Our government seems to be laid back in the belief that private enterprise will solve

all the problems."

Decore hopes it will not come to a confrontation, but if it does, he says he is prepared to go to war. "If I have to do battle, I will."

In two years there has been surplus in the City of Edmonton because, as Decore puts it, "we really tightened the screws. Maybe too tight, the roads are getting a bit bad, but we did tighten the screws."

The reason for the surplus he left to the credit

of his managers and his new form of government, saying the managers were creative and did come forward with ideas that benefitted the city of Edmonton.

Before leaving, the Mayor commented that he was aware of Native concerns and would be willing to listen to them.

Thanking the centre's president, Vic L'Hirondelle, and staff it was his hope to be invited back soon.

New CNFC nearer

By Rocky Woodward

Officials of the Canadian Native Friendship Centre (CNFC) in Edmonton say they are quite happy with the way things are moving toward the development of a new centre.

At times, however, they feel like they are piecing together a jigsaw puzzle, say CNFC President Vic L'Hirondelle and Vice-President Muriel Stanley Venne.

At a dinner August 7 attended by Edmonton Mayor Laurence Decore, Venne advised that the centre is now in the process of developing a new centre and very shortly will be presenting a bill to the Legislature that will dissolve the centre's board of trustees, giving the centre free access to approach the city for funding.

"The bill will enable the board of trustees, who have served the centre for the past 24 years, to dissolve itself and hand over the

assets of the centre to the centre itself. This landmark decision will put the affairs of the establishment into its own hands. It has been successfully run, coming on 25 years this spring," said Venne.

Venne commented that it has been a very long and complicated puzzle and one of the reasons was the board of trustees being a "stumbling block."

"They were a major stumbling block because we really didn't have any authority to say we had assets to negotiate with and we don't. Someone else owns it."

"We want to work out this puzzle where we can present a proposal to city council and let them know that this building is a part of our assets. It will help us to receive further funding," Venne said.

In order to receive funding for the "hopeful" new centre, Venne stated that they would have to come with 50 per cent of

the money needed and so "we could use this building as an asset, except it isn't ours. At the moment this is the dilemma we are in."

Despite this problem, plans have been going ahead on a site for the new centre.

"We are now at the point where we have to put forward a proposal to city council to obtain land at the Cloverdale site. We have contacted three architects and are in the process of approaching them again to see if they can construct a model of our centre so we can present it to city council."

Venne commented further that she would like to see everyone involved in the centre and the work surrounding it. "Also, I wanted to alert the mayor to what we are striving for," laughed Venne, and the mayor quickly answered he had seen it coming.

L'Hirondelle believes everything will go according to plan.

Photo by Rocky Woodward



MAYOR (LEFT) WAITS FOR STEAK ...at friendship centre

Many problems for 'new Indian'

By Albert Burger

FAUST — "This is our land, our solid bottom, our roots," says Lawrence Willier.

Willier is a new Indian. He was born and grew up as a Metis in Faust. Today, he flashes a treaty card that certifies his reinstatement as an Indian under new Canadian law. To Willier, however, many problems remain.

"I'm a new Indian," he says, "fresh off the assembly line, with a brand new card — not even a wrinkle in it, never even killed my first moose yet — and already there are organizations claiming to represent me."

Willier says no existing organization can claim to represent the new general

list Indians until "we can assemble ourselves, pick our leaders, and get a chair at the constitutional talks."

Willier and his friend, Gary, who lives in Kinuso, talked to us at Faust. They say that one of the difficulties in trying to organize the new Indians is that it is not known how many have been reinstated, though there must be hundreds in the Lesser Slave Lake area alone. Says Gary: "It's just like in the old days; only Indian Affairs knows. We don't know how many are coming to Kinuso."

Willier says the newly reinstated Indians should be given the opportunity to negotiate a settlement. Before Canadians can go on with the business of the country, says Willier, the

"I'm a new Indian, fresh off the assembly line, with a brand new card — not even a wrinkle in it, never even killed my first moose yet — and already there are organizations claiming to represent me."

—Lawrence Willier

new Indians will want to address the nation: "Canada, deal with us first."

Many of the reinstated Indians have been nominally placed on band rolls by the department of Indian Affairs, but most bands are reluctant to accept them as full members with voting and land rights on the

reserves.

"This is 1986," Willier says. "The past is the past. I want a new deal. Why should I impose ourselves on our brothers on the reserve? Our reserve brother owns and deserves that. We have already lost our culture, our heritage. Ask our chiefs whether

they want us or not and give us a letter so we can go to the government and negotiate our share of the economy and put it into legislation. We can't stay in the same social ruts with make-work programs. We need a new treaty, new lands, new economic opportunities.

"The federal government has agreed it made a mistake and reinstated us. Now we must agree to a new deal or else we must be compensated with back pay in the Treaty for all the years we have lost."

Says Gary: "They (Canada) made a deal with us. Then they made money off us. Every day billions of dollars. We had this all. Canadians recognized this

(at the time of the treaty). We made a deal.

"It's been rough being an Indian," says Gary in a quiet, thoughtful tone of voice. "How can people who live from day to day understand education, when the priests came to educate us to try to make priests and nuns out of us, and take away our love for the folks."

Adds Willier: "Let us be responsible for our own affairs. We will be financially accountable, but we have to be trained to understand the system-politically and economically.

"Canada has no intention of being fair," Willier says with great emphasis, "if they're not ready to negotiate with the new Indians."



Dropping In
Rocky Woodward

Hi! It's letter time. Dropping In receives letters, too, you know. Some of them I have to file away because they're addressed to my ugly dogs and they can't read. Here is a letter regarding the Native Nashville North show.

SADDLE LAKE: "Dear Sir:

"I am writing to ask how a person could go on the "Native Nashville North Show." The reason for my asking is I would like to get my boyfriend on it. He is a very good country singer. I really encourage and support him in his singing.

"Maybe you have heard of him. He was the one who won first place at the JAWS Talent Show at Lac La Biche last March?

"In January of this year he went to Brandon, Manitoba, for a talent show. He came in second. Not bad, considering he was the only one from Alberta that entered.

"His name is Daniel (Josh) Houle. His fan is George Jones and he says that his thrill of a lifetime would be to meet the super singing star.

"I hope to hear from you real soon."

That's the end of the letter, excluding the address, from Jeanette Kakeesim.

Well, Jeanette, you should be very proud of your boyfriend, especially when he came in second out of town. It is hard enough to win a talent show, considering all the great participants out there, when you're the hometown favourite, let alone an outsider.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO: "Dear Rocky:

"I am inquiring about the Whispering River Native Band."

"I need some information on how much the Band charges a night to play and if they would consider playing in this area, Kingston, this fall or in December?"

"I am a Native sister from Hobbema, Alberta. If you can help in any way please write.

Thank you for your time and understanding. I will be looking forward to your answer as soon as you can."

Yours Truly,
Joyce L. Ermineskin

Hi, Joyce. Sorry for taking so long to answer.

The Whispering River Band would most definitely be available to travel to Ontario, but you must remember the cost of a trip such as that. It would be a different story if they were on the road and had gigs lined up in that direction, but as of this month, August to the end of September, they will be busy with auditions, practice and consequently, the Nashville show.

Once September is out of the way, I am sure if you could give us a price, taking into consideration the travel it would incur (equipment), we could work something out. We have an idea on how much it would probably cost, but it would indeed benefit yourself to come up with one as I imagine you are on a budget. Let us know, and sister, we are always thinking of you and others away from home.

EDMONTON: "Dear Sir or Madam:

"I would appreciate it if you would put this in your paper. I also compose music, play the violin and tenor guitar. I also would like a copy of your paper.

"P.S. Say hello to Rocky Woodward for me.

Jim R. Miller

Below is the song "I've Seen" By Jim Miller.

I've seen the Mountains high and clear.
I've seen the lonely Grizzly Bear
I've seen the Wild Geese fly on high
Against the moon and the midnight sky
I've heard the wind blowing in the trees
I've felt the cool from the glacier breeze
I've smelled the flowers blooming there

I've seen birds, of their young, take care
I've seen the animals how they strive
To take care of their own like bees in a hive
I've seen the city with all of its people
It will never come near Mother Nature's depot.

(c) Jim Miller

Thanks for sending in the song, Jim. Better yet. Why don't you give us a call? At 455-2700.

ENOCH: What's this I hear about Enoch sponsoring a Country Jamboree. I understand it will be held on August 30-31.

A talent show is planned also, and rest assured that Dropping In will be there, looking to booking positive role model country musicians and singers for Native Nashville North.

ASSUMPTION: I'm off to Assumption's Habay Days. Full of raft races, bannock making, powwow's and another talent show! Tell you all about it next week.

SUCKER CREEK: Welcome aboard, Bruce Willier. Bruce started writing sports from the High Prairie area just last week. I would hope you will continue with us. It is good copy.

I want to add we picked up his copy at the Truck All Depot here in Edmonton. Driving rigs and writing stories

— it is a unique combination, but much appreciated here at Windspeaker.

Here is a picture of the Sucker Creek Chiefs. Last week it was run, but with the caption reading they were the Peavine Rangers.

I have to say it was no one's fault but mine. I was not available when it went to press to inform our arts and design people who the team was in the picture.

Have a nice weekend everyone.



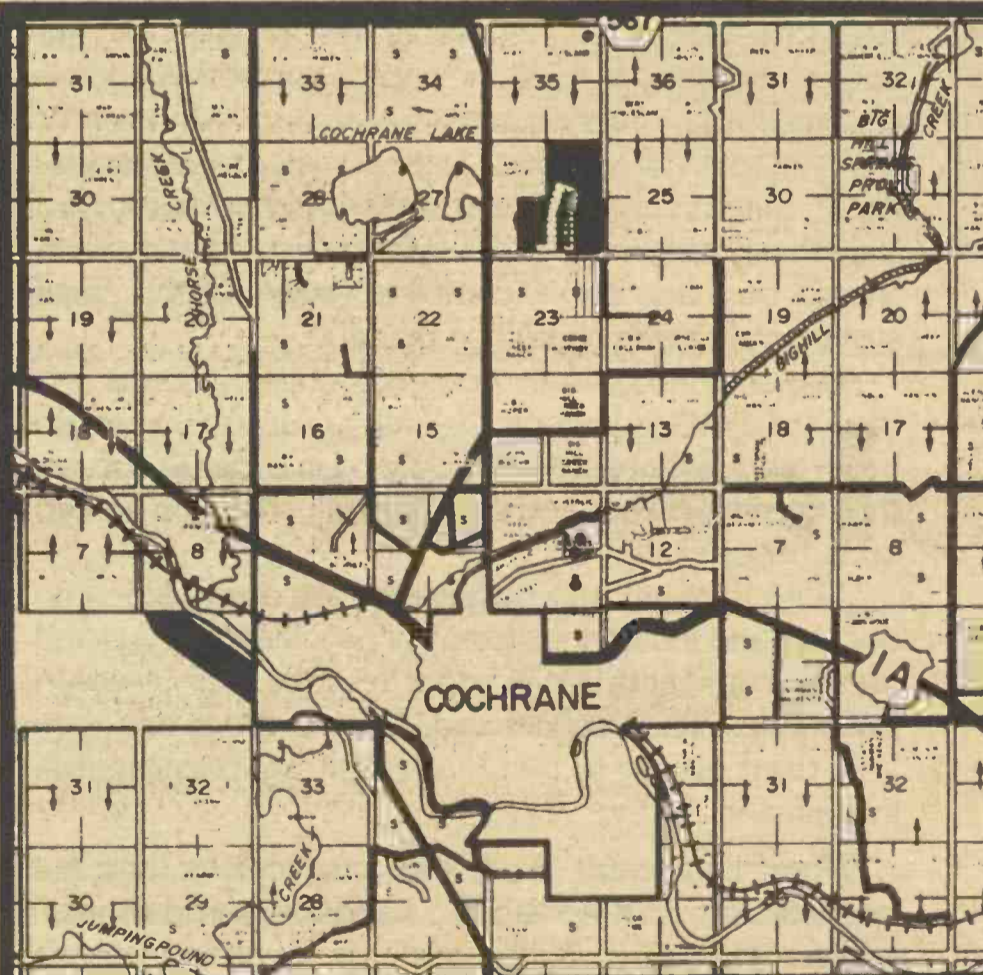
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INTERVIEW: Gary Boucher

"...doctors who lose their ethics and become nothing more than drug pushers in pin-stripped suits should be removed."

By Rocky Woodward

Gary Boucher has always been active in some cause or other. Many of us may not have ever heard of Gary until his brother, Billy Boucher, died inside the Edmonton Penitentiary on April 22, 1985, when like so many others, he took up the cry for reform of the penal system. Until then, Gary was busy furthering his career and working within the Native world.

Gary has studied the origins of Christianity, British industrialism, colonial expansion and Canadian history, both socially, economically and politically. He has studied the Native and Metis question and in addition, North American history and metropolitanism.

Gary was born in Lac La Biche in 1957, but don't let his youth fool you. He has experienced both sides of the coin and will still emphasize that he is always learning.

Windspeaker had the opportunity, during a march Gary was participating in for "Prison Justice Day," to question this outspoken individual on his feelings about the penal system and what changes he would like to see come about.

WINDSPEAKER: Can you tell me a little about yourself?

BOUCHER: I grew up in a troubled home and a community of primarily Metis people. There were no organizations or groups at that time that represented our rights or our interests. Many of us grew up in poverty, alcoholism and violence. We were picked up and put in foster homes and got into trouble. Subsequently, with the involvement of booze and the RCMP, the prison system was next. I grew up through all of this.

I became an alcoholic, but throughout all of this I was able to acquire a couple of years of education in sociology and political science. Over the last several years I've been involved actively with my brother's death, along with Mr. Barker (University of Alberta Professor Burke Barker, who acted as Billy Boucher's lawyer) and the Alberta Human Rights Commission, towards pushing for reform and revision of the Canadian penitentiary system.

My goals are to continue with my education in 1987, possibly finish it and be able to work at a professional level in challenging some of these institutions and government policies.

WINDSPEAKER: Why did you become so deeply involved with reform?

BOUCHER: After having gone through foster homes, provincial jails, federal institutions and one mental institute, back in my earlier years, and having seen my brother go through it, plus a lot of Native people, and then seeing the abuse in the system, the politics and bureaucracy that surrounds it and the amount of money being funneled into it, I believe that there should be reform of the Canadian Correction Services of Canada.

It should be revised to the extent that the question of drugs should be looked at strongly and the message of rehabilitation, if any exists within the system, and how they are applied should be looked into. What kinds of policy are directed towards creating the structures of programs? As far as I know, nothing exists that is effective towards rehabilitating people in the Canadian penitentiary service.

WINDSPEAKER: Does this take into effect the provincial jails also?

BOUCHER: Definitely. This is Prison Justice Day. It's Canada-wide. It started at a federal level but it does take in all prisoners because some of the atrocities and abuses that go on in the prison system of Canada also go on at a provincial level.

One reason why I am a part of this walk is that I don't believe my brother should be dead. I also believe the Edmonton Max and all the other jails in Canada are only the reflection of the conservatism of Canadian thought in Canadian society and it is harmful. If there are not changes soon it will create a position where many forms



Photo by Rocky Woodward

GARY BOUCHER MOURNS BROTHER ...participates in "Prison Justice Day"

of apartheid are going to be practiced right here in Canada against our own people.

WINDSPEAKER: Why do you feel there is a need for revision of the Canadian penitentiary system?

BOUCHER: I had the opportunity to speak with Gary Rosenfelt, the individual responsible for the pursuit of Clifford Olsen and capital punishment. He is also seeking revision with his group (Victims of Violence) of the criminal justice system in Canada. After discussing my brother's case with him on "Nightline" last week, he did agree with me that revision should be made and a complete review of the penal system in Canada should be made.

A lot of individuals are going into these systems and they are damaged people walking around in society to begin with, not able to function, and in order to survive they commit crimes and consequently, they are locked up in prison.

When they get into prison they are approached by doctors and fed various forms of psychiatric drugs and pharmaceutical drugs in order to cope with stress in prison life. They become addicted to drugs and they lose their ability to be clear-thinking, responsible individuals.

When they come back out into society they are confronted with economic hardships and overall problems.

We have many people inside the prisons who are screaming for help and are not receiving it. They are getting drugs. Doctors are making a lot of money, nurses are, guards and the courts are. It's a system that is beginning to economize itself, and the person who loses in the end is the prisoner.

When I came out of prison it cost them \$70,000 a year to keep me in. I was on parole for a year and a half. No one gave me \$70,000 to go to university or a place to live or offered this type of help. So I am really disappointed with the overall method of locking people up in our society.

WINDSPEAKER: With all the knowledge that you seem to have of the penal system from both within and from outside, what kind of support did you give to your brother?

BOUCHER: I spoke with my brother through all those troubled times, but the tragic thing about my family was we lost a step-brother that summer and my father a month before the incident occurred with Billy. I

pointed Billy in the direction of Mr. Barker and he got involved. I didn't have any legal control of Billy so I couldn't help him legally. I could only support him morally.

I pointed out to Billy — and Mr. Barker did also — that there were a lot of grounds for civil action against the Canadian penitentiary service and against the National Parole Board with respect to what had been done to him and some of the abuse that he experienced while in prison. But the only help I was able to give him was advice in how to deal with people on the comments he was making.

One other tragic thing that happened to Billy was that he was under the sole jurisdiction of the National Parole Board of Canada. They dictated to him his movements. He was transferred to Native Counselling and they couldn't do anything to help him. It was then decided by the Regional Director of the National Parole Board that Billy should be transferred to Lac La Biche. There was no jobs there and he was deteriorating, psychologically and emotionally. He didn't have any place to live and social services were giving him \$151 a month to live on.

The RCMP were harassing him. People feared him in Lac La Biche because of his reputation, his background and the amount of time that he spent in some of the roughest prisons in Canada. Throughout all this he was not able to get help and he eventually got involved with a hostage-taking in order to bring attention to himself.

He got that attention.

He was brought to Edmonton and to the Max. He was not able to transfer even if Judge McNaughton would have wanted to, simply because he was under the sole jurisdiction of the National Parole Board of Canada.

WINDSPEAKER: From a Native angle, what else prompted you to get involved so totally?

BOUCHER: After going through the prison system and living on the street and then acquiring some education, I was really dissatisfied. I worked on the Native Needs Assessment Report and interviewed a series of 56 agencies that were designed to help the Metis, Native population in Edmonton and surrounding areas in Alberta.

I looked at the amount of dollars being spent and how much of it was actually being spent on the people that

Continued Next Page

Dead prisoners remembered

By Rocky Woodward

On August 10 of each year, concerned prison rights activists gather across the country to march or hold demonstrations to protest what they believe is an unjust penal system, and in memory of prisoners who have died while incarcerated.

Approximately 15 people, mostly women, gathered at the Clareview Bus Terminal in northeast Edmonton on

"In Memory of those that Died."

One individual carried a sign that had four crosses drawn on it and underneath each cross was the name of a prisoner who had died inside the Edmonton Max.

A mother walked up to me. "You know my son took his life in the hole at the Max?" she questioned in a shaky voice, as if needing an answer.

Alice Baker was referring to her son, Kevin Laurila,

and is held always on August 10.

"In 1974, Edward Nolin was a prisoner at Millhaven. He died while in segregation in 1975. When it happened, the prisoners there went on a work strike and a fast in Nolin's memory. Thereafter, each year in prisons across the country, they go on a work stoppage in memory of people who have died inside prison.

"That is really what we are doing, walking in memory of prisoners who died unnatural deaths under the controls of the Canadian prison system and to raise a little bit of awareness of the fact that the Canadian penal system is the most lawless institution in our land," commented Labonte.

Labonte directs her bitterness at the commissioner's directives instituted at the Edmonton Max.

"The Edmonton Max is a pretty prison. It doesn't look like Okalla or any of the other ugly ones, so people think, not too bad. But they don't see that day after day, people are called pukes or garbage, and messages do not get through.

"They have a commissioner's directive that says the family visiting unit, which is a trailer, is supposed to be in the most isolated part of the prison grounds, in order to maintain privacy and dignity. Well, at the Max it is in the front yard."

As a nurse, Labonte believes that people need to touch, something she says is missing in the prison.

"They put a person in solitary confinement for 23 hours a day with one hour for exercise. But at all times you need to touch. I

mean we know this. You ask any sociologist, any health professional, and I am a nurse so I know that people need touch. It's essential to life," Labonte said while adding fuel to her argument with the Charter of Rights that guarantee's against torture and cruel punishment, "yet we are doing it daily."

Once the group reached the prison fence, balloons were tied together. Then with many of the women standing on trucks and cars, they began to wave to the prisoners inside the compound while chanting "prison rights" and "how are you guys!"

Prisoners waved back over the distance and one lady remarked: "Thank God. They know we came."

To this reporter, it was a touching experience. When you looked into these women's eyes as an outsider, you could almost



sense a loss for these women, like the mother of a boy who died behind those walls, a sadness for Gary Boucher, whose brother's young life came to an end behind those same walls.

Prison Justice Day is not just an ordinary day. At least not to this small group of people who showed they cared by letting the prisoners know that they are not forgotten.

"...at all times you need to touch...you ask any sociologist, any health professional, and I am a nurse so I know that people need touch. It's essential to life..."

Sunday morning, August 10 in preparation for a 10 km march to the fence of the Edmonton Maximum Penitentiary. A small church service was held in memory of prisoners who died over the years just before the small group departed on their annual pilgrimage, now called Prison Justice Day.

Last year a much larger crowd began their walk from downtown Edmonton.

Many of the participants carried signs that read, "Corrections Canada or Corruptions Canada," and

who died in the prison on March 11, 1983.

Gary Boucher, the brother of Billy Boucher, who died on April 22, 1985 — a highly publicized story which had a lot of controversy surrounding his death in prison and the circumstances leading up to it — also joined the group. His hope is that Billy did not die in vain.

A coordinator of the walk, nurse Stella Labonte, explained why the walk takes place and how Prison Justice Day began.

"It's been going on with outside groups since 1976,



**LONG WALK TO EDMONTON MAX
...in support of penal reform**

Photo by Rocky Woodward

From Page 10

needed the help, and I virtually went into a cultural shock. I was stunned! Because of the mass of monies being spent, and then going into the homes and interviewing people who were supposed to be receiving the help and seeing how they lived just shattered me.

WINDSPEAKER: What would you do to help reform in the penal system?

BOUCHER: I think the first thing to do in order to bring about reform is definitely the penal system in Canada has to be revised to the extent that doctors who lose their sense of medical ethics and become nothing more than drug pushers in pin striped suits should be removed.

We have to clean up the prison system to the extent that we have to take out guards who are nothing more than hired killers. A lot of these people are paramilitary and they have to remove that.

Another aspect of reform is not allowing prisoners within the penal system to get away with illegal activities and create the type of programs where responsibility is going to be directed, and the onus is going to be put on individuals so they do respond.

Of course it has to be accepted and understood that there are hard core criminals who are incorrigible, who will not change and in the event that they do change, it will be at their discretion.

However, there are many people who should not be in prison today — primarily Native people.

WINDSPEAKER: Why Native people?

BOUCHER: Native people suffer from 100 per cent effect rate from alcoholism at all levels and this is routed in attitudes and actions that are learned from childhood, values that are adopted throughout the process of an individual's growth.

Aside from that another, detrimental problem in the Native population today is they are lacking in education and marketable job skills in order to compete with mainstream society. This has to be addressed.

I think a lot of the money being paid to the doctors and guards in the system should be directed towards changing the problem — create better halfway houses, better policy for structure development for our own people, by ourselves, and not with the intervention of the solicitor general's departments who create our policies and our administration and to have nothing more than a sign on the door with a feather on it, saying it's a Native organization.

We must create our own policies and our own social development for our own people and be responsible for that.

WINDSPEAKER: How do you suggest Native people do that?

BOUCHER: The first thing we have to do is clean up our act, get away from alcoholism, get off government programs that are not doing us any good except maybe waiting for the cheque so we can go out and get drunk, into trouble and God knows what else. Many of our people have died as a result of this.

I know it's a model of AADAC that the more we talk about our problems, the closer we get to solving it. The more people work towards arriving at a solution, the closer we get to the answer. Our problems are real

everyday types of problems — the poverty of our lives — and we have to address them, discuss them and they have to be given media attention and political attention. We can't always be out there chasing down money so a few of our own get money and the rest are out in the cold, to be considered illiterate and alcoholic and back to jail, so it excuses us from caring for our own.

That type of attitude has to stop. This is what I mean by conservatism and thought. When we challenge the existing institutions of our government and we are neglected, persecuted and ignored, that only reflects it is conservative, narrow minded in its thinking, it doesn't care.

Something that hurt me recently was when my brother's inquiry was over, it was basically Mr. Barker and myself challenging the system through the inquiry. A lot of discrediting comments were made through the media without discussion of my brother's case and all aspects in respect to both sides of the story.

I don't mean any disrespect to Native organizations or other human interest groups in Canada or in the province of Alberta, but there were those who lined up after my brother's inquiry and after being involved in prison systems and helping people from anywhere up to 25 years, who stood up and agreed that, yes, there was a problem in the prison systems and maybe some programs should be introduced and that money should be forwarded to do something about it.

I was really disturbed about this because it's an economizing thing, and like I said earlier, it's designed to make money for people at the expense of other people's suffering. It takes away the opportunity for prevention, so I don't agree with it.

asum mena

Native art exhibition opens

Photo by Val Kaufman



**JANE ASH POITRAS, ROY SALOPREE
...introduced by Lee Willier**

By Clint Buehler

"Asum Mena," this year's exhibition of competition winners and other Native artists, was officially opened at the Front Gallery in Edmonton August 7.

Lee Willier, president of the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society, officially opened the third annual arts showcase sponsored by her organization.

Don Murphy, director of operations for the Alberta region of the Department of Indian Affairs, also spoke at the opening.

"We are proud to bring to your attention these artworks by so many talented artists from all over Alberta," Willier said in her opening remarks. "It's wonderful to know that efforts such as the society's Native Art Program are providing the means for artists to receive training and recognition.

"The society will continue to develop ways and means for artists to pursue their artistic endeavors. Watch for some exciting events this coming year."

The winner of this year's \$5,000 scholarship is Faye HeavyShield, formerly of the Blood Reserve. First runner-

up is Kim McLain of Edmonton, who wins \$1,000. There are two winners of the second runner-up award this year — Sam Warrior of the Peigan and George Littlechild, formerly of Edmonton.

Willier also introduced the two previous winners of the competition, Roy Jack Salopree (1985) and Jane Ash Poitras (1984).

This year's winners were selected by a jury composed of artist Alex Janvier of Cold Lake; Edmonton Journal writer Phyllis Matousek and Lynn Fahlman, co-owner of the Front Gallery.

The jury awarded honourable mention to those reaching the scholarship finals, including Ken Swan, Glen Nipshank, Henry Standingalone, Donald Grassie, Eugene Alexis, Derek Fisher and Marilyn Fraser-King.

A total of 313 works of art were submitted by 54 artists from which 140 pieces were chosen by the jury for exhibit and sale.

The exhibition of work will continue at the Front Gallery, 12302 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton until August 30. Gallery hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday to Saturday.

McLain pleased with recognition

By Clint Buehler

Kim McLain is particularly thrilled that it was one of his "Face Dance" series of art works that won the \$1,000 first runner-up award in the "Asum Mena" Native art competition sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society (AIACS).

"I feel like I took a risk this time. In the past I

submitted work that I thought would look good on a poster or calendar. This time I had some experiments going, some series going, that were more for myself — putting my experiences or feelings on paper.

"I didn't worry about how it looked, or whether or not it was 'Native.' I wasn't doing art that I thought other people would

like. I feel it's more honest."

That's why the acceptance and recognition of his "honest" work is so important to him.

"At one time I really had a hard time liking myself and I wondered if other people liked me. My way of seeking approval and acceptance was through art work."

McLain says that sometimes he'd draw all night long, all the while thinking about how people at school would react. "Looking back, I think that was kind of unhealthy for me," he says now.

Born in Oxbow, Saskatchewan, McLain lived in a variety of locations in Canada and the United States prior to making Edmonton his home.

Winning numerous art awards during his school days prompted him to further his training at the Alberta College of Art in Calgary.

At present he combines work as a commercial and graphic artist with a promising career as a formal artist. He is the production editor (and editorial cartoonist) for "Windspeaker."

McLain has competed in all three of the art competitions sponsored by the AIACS, and tied for second place the first year. His work is in numerous collections, including those of the Alberta Native



Photo by Val Kaufman

**KIM McLAIN CONGRATULATED
...won \$1,000 first runner-up award**

Secretariat, Peace Hills Trust and the AIACS.

A versatile artist, McLain can work comfortably in a variety of artistic media. At present he is concentrating on mixed media (especially dry pigments) on paper and plans to start working on larger pieces.

Career-wise, "I really don't know where the art is going to go," McLain says. "I've been fortunate in that I've found a place to exhibit the art, so I'm not too worried about that.

"Artistically speaking, I have no idea where this all could lead. I'm not really forcing the art work any

more." McLain says he has rules for himself — formal considerations such as unity, balance, etc. — but it is impossible to predict his future development because each new series is based on the series before that.

"I'm keeping my mind open to new ways of expressing myself.

"I had this art teacher named Frank Vervoort who said art was like an embryo that becomes a child and matures as it grows and you have to be careful to nurture it. That's how I look at it; it's like watching a kid grow."

McLain says he still has

insecurities about himself, "but they're nowhere what they were when I first came to the city."

The turning point has come for him in the last six months when he realized that if he didn't have to do art to gain approval any more, he could explore why he was doing it. "I had done it for others for so long, I'd lost track of what I would do by my own choice. "That's why I was really pleased that I got recognition when my work was so personal. I didn't know what I would have done if I hadn't won, if my work had been rejected."

I feel I took a risk this time...I had some experiments going, some series going, that were more for myself — putting my experiences or feelings on paper.

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Art itself most important for Faye

By Clint Buehler

Faye HeavyShield doesn't intend to let her growing success and recognition interfere with her development as an artist.

"I have no long-term goals. I just want my work to develop and I don't want any other motivation than that to get in the way," says the winner of this year's \$5,000 first prize in the competition sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society.

Her work and that of 53 other Native artists will be exhibited at the Front Gallery in Edmonton until August 30.

"What I like best about my work is that it calms me," HeavyShield says. "It is the one thing I can control." She says she is calmed both by the process of creating the work and by viewing it once it has been completed.

A member of the Blood Band in southern Alberta,

“I have no long-term goals. I just want my work to develop...”

HeavyShield lived in Calgary for the past 12 years, and for the last five years has been taking formal art training there.

Because she liked to feel the physical shape of the work in her hands, she majored in sculpture during the four years she studied at the Alberta College of Art, completing the program

in April 1985. She spent the past year working toward her Bachelor of Fine Arts degree at the University of Calgary.

HeavyShield received the 1983-84 Heinz Jordan Memorial Scholarship for Art for achieving the highest grade point average during her third year at the Alberta College of Art. She also received the 1985 Ben Calf Robe Memorial Scholarship of \$2,000 awarded by the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Board. Last year she was the first runner-up in the "Asum Mena" competition.

The works HeavyShield creates now are deceptively simple abstract reliefs which exhibit a strong structural influence. That simplicity has evolved in the process of her artistic development.

Many of her early drawings dealt with carcasses, influenced by her remembering seeing her father skinning deer.



FAYE HEAVYSHIELD RECEIVES AWARD ...\$5,000 for winner first place

Photo by Val Kaufman

"When I started, there were a lot of images but I've pared them down."

HeavyShield says there is no specific inspiration to her work, but believes the Indian influence is there even though it is not as obvious as it once was. And her development

continues.

Because canvas is no longer adequate to support the built-up surfaces that she wants to use, she now uses a foundation of wooden blocks. "The limitations of canvas were holding me back." She plans to begin three-

dimensional work now.

She also expects a positive influence from her new lifestyle. HeavyShield and her family recently left the city for Fort Smith, NWT.

"The land is different and produces different feelings. It should make for a good

Award gives boost to George Littlechild

By Clint Buehler

Native artist George Littlechild has been given an added boost as he prepares to move to the Maritimes to attend the Nova Scotia School of Art and Design in Halifax this fall.

He tied for the \$500

second runner-up award in "Asum Mena," the Native art competition sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society (AIACS).

His award-winning work, "She Danced All Nite," is featured on the poster for this year's exhibition — at the Front Gallery in Edmonton until August 30.

Of Cree and Irish descent, Littlechild uses a contemporary style to express his feelings for the Native culture, but refuses to be labelled a "Native artist."

"I'm proud of my heritage and use Indian imagery. I could just as easily be proud of my Irish heritage and use that, but I don't."

"I'm a printmaker or painter. I'm a person."

Littlechild is a graduate of the art and design program at Red Deer College. He is represented in several public collections, including those of Alberta Native Secretariat, Trent University, Red Deer College, the Alberta Art Foundation and AIACS.

Most recently, Littlechild has been living in Saskatoon. This past year he attended the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, and the year before that he produced a Native art and fashion show there.

Until now, the focus of Littlechild's recent work has been pastels and acrylic on paper.

While his imagery is simple, drawn from his Indian culture, the message of his work can range from humor and good feelings to

strong political and social statements.

One image that Littlechild uses is Indian dolls which, he says, can be interpreted as representing his pride in his mother's people. "They are a happy thing."

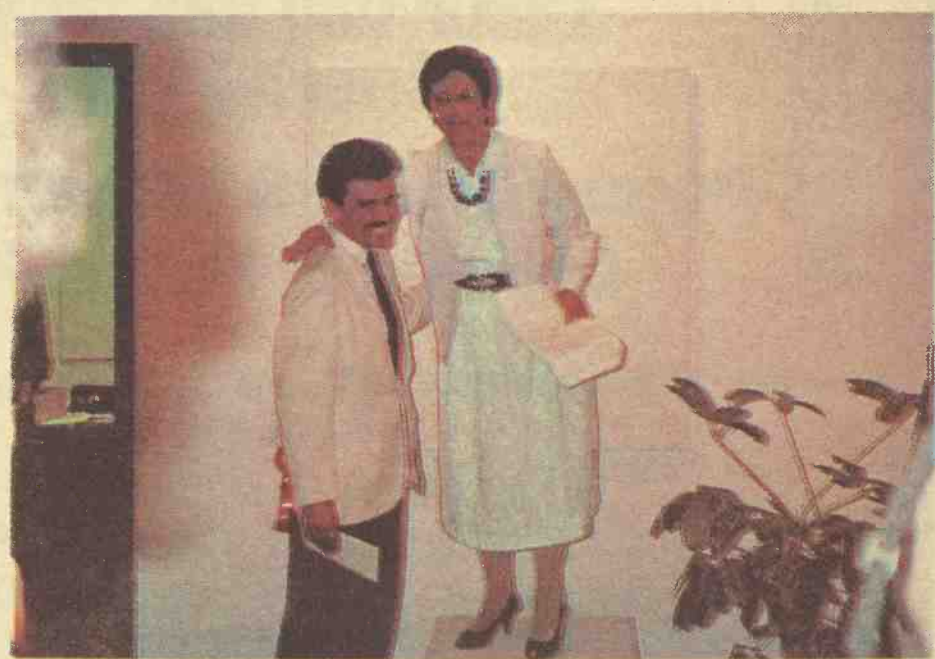
"We Used To Own American," pencil and acrylic on paper, chronicles the impact of Europeans on Indian people by incorporating Spanish horses, European houses, "the blankets they gave and the smallpox they got in return."

"I Always Wanted To Live In The White House" deals with "being raised by white people and never really belonging."

Littlechild is now looking forward to tackling larger works on canvas which are more abstract.

He is looking forward to studying in Nova Scotia, and intends to pursue a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree and then a Masters of Fine Arts.

He is grateful to AIACS for creating a special showcase for Native artists, and feels they have helped to spark enthusiasm among Native artists.



GEORGE LITTLECHILD ...accepts award

Photo by Val Kaufman

Peigan artist wins

By Clint Buehler

Sam Warrior tied for second runner-up and a \$500 award in the 1986 "Asum Mena" art competition sponsored by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society.

The winning prize was an untitled serigraph reminiscent of the style of Carl Beam - colorful and graphic.

Warrior, 29, is a member of the Peigan Band and makes his home in Pincher Creek.

He studied for three years at the Alberta College of Art, and recently completed his second year towards a Bachelor of Fine

Arts degree at the University of Calgary.

Warrior could not be reached for an interview.



SAM WARRIOR ...tied for 2nd runner-up

Photo by Val Kaufman

“I'm proud of my heritage and use Indian imagery. I could just as easily be proud of my Irish heritage and use that, but I don't.”

asum mena

A Festival of Art by Alberta Native Artists "Asum Mēna"

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This third annual exhibition and sale is presented by the Alberta Indian Arts and Crafts Society.



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INDIAN TRANSPORTATION

A serial about Indian methods of transportation

Big role for Skidoo

By Terry-Lusty

No history of transportation or of Canada's north, especially the Northwest Territories, would be complete without mentioning the "mechanical dog" which is more commonly known as "the Skidoo." These small, over-the-snow vehicles were also called motor-toboggans, or snowmobiles.

The term Skidoo came to be in common usage because it referred to the brand name of the first successful model of the "mechanical dog."

The Skidoo has, of course, affected most of Canada, but in the north, particularly among the Inuit, they became an important part of Native society and yet another European invention that the Native people became dependent upon.

The Skidoo has almost totally replaced sled dogs and horses. As a result, a whole new body of special skills and words have grown up around their use in the hunt, out on the traplines, and as a method of transportation.

Prior to World War II, Indians on the northern lakes of Manitoba used tractor-sleighs whenever they went winter fishing.

Two decades later, in 1958, small tracked machines called "autoboggans" that had steering skis under them were being used in the north. Rapidly, they became associated with prospectors, surveyors and geologists who found them ideal for fast travel

over vast expanses of snow-covered regions. Later, they became quite popular with Native trappers and hunters.

Despite their mechanical difficulties, the autoboggan gained a good deal of popularity and, in 1962, Jean-Luc Bombardier of Quebec produced a stronger and lighter model which he called the "Skidoo." The name stuck.

Since then, many similar machines have been made by other manufacturers in Canada, the United States, Japan, and elsewhere. Today, they are a favorite mode of transport for hunters, trappers, fishermen, and sportsmen in general.

It almost goes without saying that emergencies or missions of mercy which are responsible for the saving of countless lives are thankful for the speed of Skidoos. With them, one could fetch help or transport injured or ailing people to places of treatment.

Needless to say, the Skidoo completely revolutionized not only the speed of transportation but hunting methods and other services as well.

With the Skidoo, a trapper could quickly check his line. It allowed him to haul heavy and/or bulky loads. He could easily and quickly chase down any form of wildlife although this is not common practice nor is it a respected form of hunting.

With the convenience afforded by the Skidoo, hunters did not have to worry about having to

shoot at game from long distances and run the risk of missing or wounding his prey. Thus, he was also able to acquire more furs and meat in a shorter space of time than was the case when only the dog or horse were around.

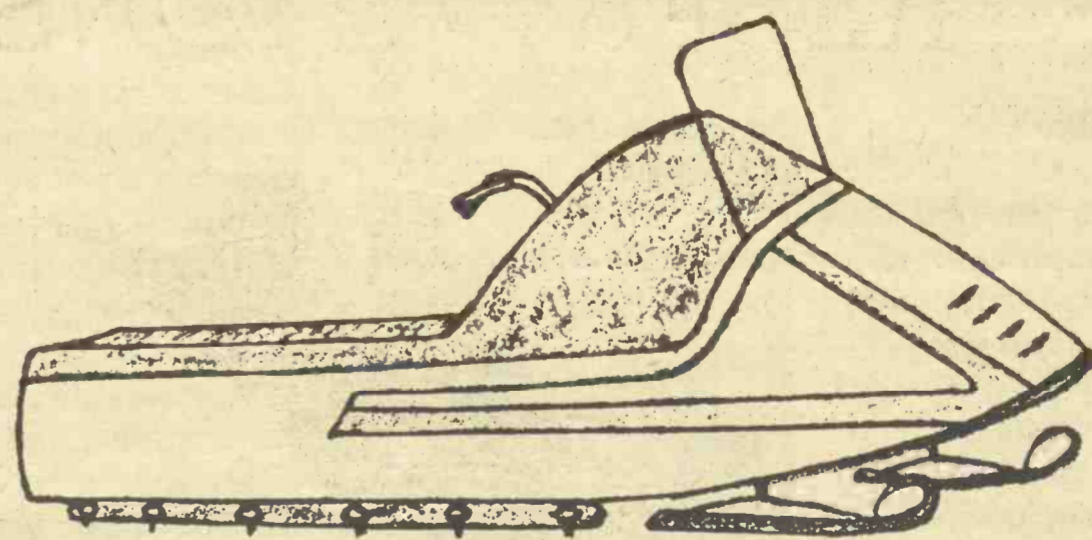
Some hunters and trappers, however, have remained or returned to the traditional forms of travel — by horse or dog-led. The reasons for this are obvious if one stops to think it through carefully.

Dogs and horses do not break down as do machines. If a part needs replacing on a Skidoo, it may take a long time to get it and if one is many miles from a town, who can wait to get it anyway?

In extremely cold weather, a dog or horse can be mobilized on short notice whereas a Skidoo can freeze up and be totally useless.

Also, a Skidoo could only continue if it had enough fuel while horses and dogs could manage without for quite a length of time, even when their stomachs were empty. The ability of these animals to continue when a Skidoo might not has often saved the life of many a trapper, hunter, or traveller.

Speaking of saving lives, it would be rather difficult to have a Skidoo keep you warm if you were caught in a blizzard, but dogs could. In addition, if worse came to worse, a starving person could eat a horse or a dog. You wouldn't want to try eating a Skidoo though, would you?



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Entertainment

Fun in the sun at Lesser Slave Lake

Stories and photos by Albert Burger

Faust family fun day

In Faust, Women in Faust, with help from Family and Community Support Services, organized a family fun day August 3. It was the second year for the event in the hamlet of 400.

The day began with a parade in which best float award went to the Faust Volunteer Fire Department (Don Duchesne, fire chief); second prize went to Tara Construction. Trophies also went to Faust Order Of the Royal Purple for best organization, Sherri Campiou for best decorated bike, White Riders Kirsten Burger and Vanessa Marshall for best horse entry, and poacher Kevin Campiou for most unusual; a covered wagon trike by the Faust "Willier clan" won honorable mention.

Activities at the children's playground had little ones and grownups alike competing in sack races, pie-throw, and other fun events. In the afternoon, a kids' non-competitive ball game had a full range of ages playing under the



FAUST PARADE
...fun for whole family

direction of Arthur Willier.

A bushwackers challenge and canoe and raft races drew large numbers of participants, while the day

concluded with a talent show run by Rocky Walker at the community hall, and a no-alcohol dance into the wee hours of the morning.

Metis Heritage Days

At Grouard, the Metis Local focused on the Metis heritage in a special three-day event. Metis local secretary Jenny Goulet said "overall, for the first year, it was successful. We had a lot of expenses and we broke even."

The celebration in Grouard began on Saturday with an Elder's supper and princess pageant banquet. Sunday and Monday each had a pancake breakfast, while Sunday morning featured an outdoor church service.

Native culture was highlighted with performances by the Buffalo Robe Dancers and the Red River Wheelers. Wheelers caller Miles Norris said the group is "trying to keep the old dances alive." Their program includes dancing to what Norris called "the Metis national anthem: the Red River Jig."

Novelty ball games called for the fielding of teams with a total age of over 300 years among the ten players, three over age 50, three players under 12, and two males in drag (dressed up in women's clothing).

A lying contest was won by Sam Sinclair--causing some speculation as to whether his proficiency in the art is due to his professional calling: Sinclair is president of the Metis Association of Alberta (MAA). The Grouard Metis local expects to present Sinclair with the lying trophy at the next MAA assembly scheduled for later this month in Athabasca.



RED RIVER WHEELERS
...join celebrations

A jiggling contest had as winners Walter Cardinal of Edmonton and Chucky Beaver of Wabasca for the men, Yvonne Chalifoux of Edmonton and Yvonne Cardinal of Grouard, while junior winners were Roy Breast, Cal Goulet, and Colleen Auger--all of Grouard.

Apryl Babcock was crowned Grouard Metis princess. Apryl is age 16 and attends Grade 12 at

E.W. Pratt school in High Prairie. She has travelled to Holland, Ottawa, and most recently visited Expo. Her reason for entering the pageant: "For the fun and experience and the chance to wear the traditional Metis dress." Also participating in the princess pageant were 17-year old Lynette Chalifoux, who attends school in Edmonton, and 15-year old Tracey Goulet of Grouard.



METIS PRINCESS CROWNED
... (l-r) Lynette Chalifoux, Tracey Goulet, April Babcock and MAA zone director Jeff Chalifoux

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Friendship Fair

In High Prairie, a Heritage Day Friendship Fair was sponsored jointly by the High Prairie and District Museum and the High Prairie Native Friendship Centre.

A full day of fun was scheduled on Monday, August 4, that started with a pancake breakfast, and offered music and a variety of experiences throughout the day.

Wool spinning was demonstrated, Native

crafts were on display, there was open stage fiddling, and the showing of fashions of yester-year.

There was butter and ice-cream making, bread baking from grain, horse and buggy rides, primitive weaving, and various children's activities.

Friendship centre director Ellis O'Brien said the town was asked to "put on your own ethnic costume and come out to celebrate our town's rich ethnic heritage.

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Most Sportsmanlike Player Don Cunningham

Photo by Bert Crowfoot

B.C. Arrows take national fastball title

By Bert Crowfoot

INVERMERE, B.C. — "I told you that if we could hold them to two runs, and with T-Bone pitching, we could come back. Never give up! It's not over until it's over! And now it's over!"

Those were the words playing coach Dean Martin of the B.C. Arrows had for his team just after they won their second consecutive Canadian Native Fastball Championship here last weekend.

The B.C. Arrows had cruised through the A side of the 20-team true double knockout tournament and had to face the Winnipeg Tobans in the final.

In the top of the first inning, the Tobans cap-

italized on two errors by the Arrows first baseman, Dean Martin, who dropped two easy outs on bunts by Rich McKay and Rod Tacan.

By the time the dust settled the Tobans had jumped to an early 2-0 lead. In championship calibre ball, most games are won by one or two runs and the games are generally low scoring.

The task of overcoming the red hot Tobans seemed insurmountable, but in the bottom of the third inning the Arrows began picking away at the lead. Rookie Shaun Sam singled and finally scored on a wild pitch by the Tobans.

This made the score 2-1 in favor of the Tobans.

As the game progressed, each pitcher tried to outduel the other, gunning Bone (T-Bone) began to get the edge. In the bottom of the sixth inning the Arrows scored the tying run.

In the seventh inning the Arrows had a chance to put the game away with two out and runners at second and third, Arrows' Dean Martin came to bat. The Tobans decided to walk the hard hitting first baseman and load the bases. This brought designated hitter Bill Chipeway to the plate. The strategy paid off as Chipeway struck out and the game went into extra innings.

In the top of the eighth, T-Bone gunned down three Tobans in a row to

retire the side. In the bottom of the inning, Arrows' Oggie Jack (O.J.) slammed a triple into right field and walked home on a throwing error by the rightfielder.

This run gave the Arrows their second Canadian title in a row, and their fourth title in the past six years.

In other action, the Horse Lake Dodgers placed third in the all-Native classic, but drew a lot of heat from fans and others teams because of their so-called "Bill C-31" players. The several blond, blue-eyed "Natives" stood out quite prominently against the rest of the Horse Lake team. There were also a couple of these Bill C-31 ringers on the other teams as well, and teams complained that something should be done about this in the future.

As for the Arrows, they were going to shoot for their second grand slam year in a row: the B.C. provincial championship, the Canadian title and the national title in Oklahoma in September.

The Arrows are a balanced, hard hitting team that relies on hard work.

In the words of Shuswap Chief Paul Sam, who is also the Arrows' coach, "the Arrows always seem to get it back together. They never give up and always play as a team. It's a nine-man game; it's a team game and you remember it."

Canadian Native Fastball Championship AWARD WINNERS

- 1st - B.C. Arrows, Invermere
- 2nd - MICC Tobans, Winnipeg
- 3rd - Horse Lake Dodgers, Hythe
- 4th - Lasso Golden Eagles, Lac La Biche
- 5th - Sundance Recreation, Regina
- 6th - Chase Lakers, Chase, B.C.

All-Star Team

- 1. Oggie Jack, B.C. Arrows
- 2. Rick McKay, Tobans
- 3. Terry McKay, Tobans
- 4. Terry Belgard, Sundance
- 5. Ray Brayland, Tobans
- 6. Robbie Stevenson, Sundance
- 7. Randy Erasmus, Lac La Biche
- 8. Shaun Sam, B.C. Arrows
- 9. Dean Martin, B.C. Arrows

Individual Awards

- Highest Batting Average** - Rick McKay, Tobans
- Most Valuable Outfielder** - Eli Tacan, Tobans
- Most Valuable Infielder** - Merv McKay, Tobans
- Most Valuable Catcher** - Joe Jack, Arrows
- Most Valuable Pitcher** - Terry Bone, Arrows
- Most Valuable Player** - Dean Martin, Arrows
- Most Sportsmanlike Team** - Lac La Biche
- Most Sportsmanlike Player** - Don Cunningham LLB.

Sports



Photo by Bert Crowfoot

OGGIE JACK (right) AND THE B.C. ARROWS
...feeling the thrill of victory



RED BARN 3RD ANNUAL RODEO

AUGUST 23 & 24, 1986

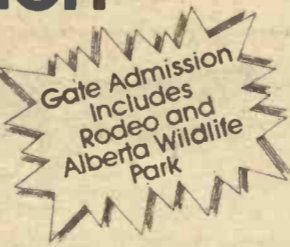


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Ballplayers kept busy

By Bruce Willier

A total of 13 teams vied for first place and cash prizes in a mixed slow-pitch baseball tournament held at Joussard, Alberta, August 2 and 3.

Fans watched great hitting by all the teams involved, but when the dust cleared, no one could catch the hometown favourites, the Joussard Outlaws, who went on to win the tourney over second place finishers, the High Prairie Selects.

The High Prairie Brewmasters had a chance to capture third place in the standings, but went up against a determined team from the Metis settlement of Gift Lake, the Sluggers, and after a very close game, settled for fourth place after losing to the Sluggers 9-7.

The most sportsmanlike team selected after the two-day event was no surprise when the "Class of '72 Reunion Team" won the trophy hands down.

"They came to have fun and winning was not first on their books," commented one of the players.

Many baseball games took place over the same weekend with all of them ending up as successful as Joussard's slow pitch tournament.

On July 25, many teams travelled to Prince George, British Columbia from Alberta, to take part in the annual baseball tournament held there.

A full agenda of games saw the Driftpile Swingers, after a slow start (losing to Stoney Creek 6-5), never look back after this loss.

The Swingers went on to defeat the Lasso Construction team from Lac La Biche 2-0, and after a full day's rest on Sunday, had the chance to meet Stoney Creek again, this time defeating them 6-0.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan tried to stop the Swingers but the final results were not in their

favour when they went down to an 8-1 count.

The hometown favourites and host team for the tournament, the Prince George Falcons, tried their luck against the Swingers, but by this time the Swingers were on a red hot streak, whitewashing the Falcons 3-0.

The Peavine Rangers, known for their hard hitting and defensive play, were stunned by the Swingers 10-0.

This brought the Swingers to the final game against another hometown team, "Blackburn." By this time the Swingers were on first name basis with the umpire.

At one point the Swingers were behind in scoring 4-0 until the tournament's MVP Ross Giroux came through with a home run hit

in the fifth to spark his team to come from behind. By the seventh inning, Giroux had hit this third homer, and with a full team effort, amid cheers, the Swingers outpointed Blackburn to win the championship.

Peter Okemaw and Tiny Giroux, coaches of the Swingers, based their drive to win the tourney on a team effort.

The Driftpile Band also supported the Swingers by loaning them a van to make the trip to Prince George.

On August 23 and 24, the Driftpile Swingers will host their own All-Native Slow Pitch Tournament on their reserve, near High Prairie.

For any teams wanting to enter the tournament, please call J.R. Giroux at 355-2151 or call the band office at 355-3868.



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Constitutional Symposium cancelled

A Metis Constitutional Symposium which was to have been held August 9-10, 1986, in the Bonnyville Agriplex has been cancelled.

Lack of support from both federal and provincial governments were blamed for the cancellation.

Eric Ward, Zone 2 Vice-

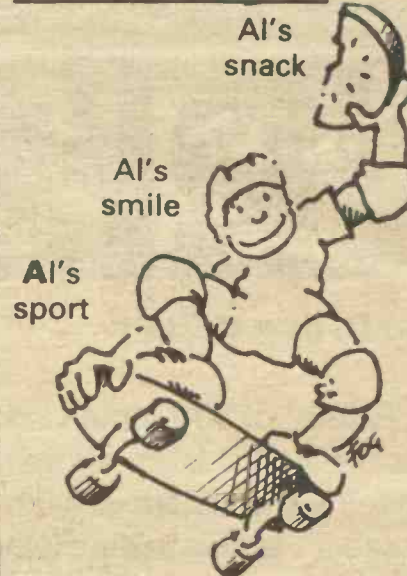
president of the Metis Association of Alberta (MAA) says he hopes that the Symposium can be held later in the year.

"Metis peoples at the local level must have these types of workshops if they are to begin to understand what self-government can

mean in their lives," Mr. Ward says. "Government must understand that this whole process (leading to an amendment to the Constitution of Canada) will only be useful if Metis communities are consulted."

Ward had thanks for the many people who were involved in the long hours of planning the symposium and says he hopes that their efforts be recognized.

Ward can be reached by those wishing further information at the MAA Zone 2 Regional Office in Bonnyville, phone 826-7483.



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• University of Calgary Outreach Program

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• AVC Lac La Biche - Community Health Representative Program

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• Health Science Program

Old Sun College and University of Calgary are offering a program to increase Native representation in health science professions. A bridging program has been developed to bring students to a level appropriate for university admission in the sciences. Once the bridging program is completed, students will enter first year university science courses acceptable for nursing, medicine, and other health programs.

Applications are being accepted for the next program. Please contact SHAWN NUTTALL, co-ordinator for further details.

• Continuing Education - Evening Credit & Non-Credit Courses

NON-CREDIT COURSES:

• **Teleconferencing (The University of Calgary)** Registration deadline September 15, 1986.

• **Music Appreciation** (Senior course free)

CREDIT COURSES - Registration deadline September 5, 1986.

• **EDPA 626** - Organization Development - Fee \$238⁰⁰

• **EDTS 695.80** - Problems in Teacher Supervision, - Fee \$119⁰⁰

• **Philosophy 203** - Ethics - Fee \$119⁰⁰

• **Social Work 311** - Human Development: Childhood and Adolescence

• **Social Work 315** - Communication and Social Work Interaction

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For more information and details contact Janis Manyheads, Co-ordinator

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NADC Public Forum

Bonnyville
7:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 19, 1986
Senior Citizens' Drop-in Centre

The Northern Alberta Development Council holds regular public meetings throughout Northern Alberta, giving everyone the opportunity to present briefs on matters of concern and general information.

The Council consists of ten members and is chaired by Bob Elliott, MLA for Grande Prairie.

Groups or individuals interested in making submissions at the Bonnyville meeting should contact Council member Mary Bennett in Elk Point at 724-2456 or the Northern Development Branch in Peace River at 624-6274.



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**ALL Dancers must
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Indian Days Booth Permits
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Concession fee — 350.00/weekend

Arts & Crafts fee — 175.00/weekend

Commercial Goods fee — 175.00/weekend

Nevada Tickets — 25.00 per box

**For More Information Call:
Blackfoot Cultural Studies at
734-3862, Gerald Sitting Eagle**

Committee not responsible for travel aid or injuries.
No alcohol or drugs permitted on Grounds.
Security 24 hours.

Community Social Services Diploma Program

Community Vocational Centres will be offering the first year of a two year program beginning Sept., 1986.

If you are interested in pursuing a career in a helping profession you may wish to apply for this program.

Some of the courses covered in the first year are:

**Counselling
Psychology
Human Relations
Native Issues
Group Dynamics**

Part of this program will include three months of field placements with community agencies.

For information on admission requirements and to register contact:

**The Registrar's Office
Community Vocational Centres
Box #1280
Slave Lake, Alberta
TOG 2A0**

Please register by May 31, 1986.
Late applications will be considered.



Office of the Prince Albert District Chiefs

The Prince Albert Management Company, a wholly owned company by the twelve (12) Bands in the Prince Albert District is inviting applications for the position of **Health Program Development Officer**. Under the Director of Health and Social Development, the successful candidate will have the responsibility to provide health program advisory services to the District Chiefs operations and to the twelve (12) Bands. Specifically, the Health Program Development officer will:

- assist in the development of strategies for better delivery of health systems both on and off the reserve.
- assist in the negotiation and implementation of agreements between Medical Services and the District Council, Band Council, or local health committees, with respect to services made available to the Indian community.
- assist the District and Bands in the Indian control of Health services initiatives

The successful candidate will have a degree in a health related area or a satisfactory academic background and experience in dealing with Indian programming. Knowledge of Indian, Federal and Provincial governments would be an asset.

Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience.
Submit applications by August 22, 1986, with a typed resume, to:

**Mr. A.J. Felix
Director
Health and Social Development
Prince Albert District Chiefs Management Company Ltd.
Box 1437
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 5S9**

Seattle historic figure

The Native American

Seattle (Suquamish)

The name of Seattle, Suquamish Indian chief, lives on not only in Washington's largest city,

but in its State history, which gratefully records him as "the greatest Indian friend white settlers ever had."

Seattle, son of Chief Schweabe, witnessed as a boy the 1792 arrival in

Puget Sound of British explorer Vancouver and his men, in their "immense whitewinged bird ship," the Discovery. The wonderful new riches, and the friendliness of the first white men he had ever seen profoundly impressed Seattle, who became convinced as he grew up that peace, not war, was the right path for all men to follow.

It was a revolutionary belief. Battle and pillaging were a long-established way of life among Pacific Coast Indians, and as a young man, Seattle planned and led an alliance of six tribes against "horse tribes" to the northeast. Although his success in the undertaking won the young chief the high position of "Chief of the Allied Tribes" (the Duwamish Confederacy,) it was his last feat as a warrior. Seattle devoted the rest of his life to promoting peace.

An Indian burial ground at Suquamish, Wash., 14 miles from Seattle, contains the grave of the great chief. A granite shaft erected there by the people of Seattle is inscribed: "Seattle, Chief of the Suquamish and Allied tribes, died June 7, 1866, the firm friend of the Whites, and for him the City of Seattle was named by its founders." Each year the grave is the scene of a memorial ceremony conducted by local Boy Scouts on Scout Anniversary day. In Seattle itself, a bronze state represents the Indian leader in a typical pose, in a gesture of perpetual peace and friendship.

TEACHING POSITION

Saddle Lake Education Authorities has the following positions available.

- 1) Education - Co-ordinator
 - A. must have excellent inter-personal and organizational skills.
 - B. experience with — have knowledge and additional commitment to Native education.
- 2) Special Education Instructor for:
 - grade 4, 5 & 6
 - grade 7, 8 & 9
- 3) Science & Math instructor with computer background.

**Send Resume to
Saddle Lake Education
Authority
Box 130
Saddle Lake Alberta
T0A 3T0**

Deadline August 15, 1986
For more information call.

403-726-3829

CULTURE EDUCATION

**The Alberta Indian Agricultural
Development Corporation**

requires a

Farm Advisor

AIADC is a non-profit federally funded development agency incorporated to provide financing and advisory services to Indian Farmers and ranchers in Alberta. AIADC's head office is located in Calgary, and this position will be located in HIGH PRAIRIE providing service to Reserves in the Treaty #8 area.

The successful candidate will have experience in:

- Agriculture
 - Credit and loans
 - Working with Indian Peoples
- Salary Range - \$21,000.00 - \$26,000.00 annually.
Vehicle is required.

Interested applicants should send resumes to:

**Alberta Indian Agriculture
Development Corporation
#202, 5940 MacLeod Trail South
CALGARY, Alberta
T2H 2G4
Phone No.: 253-1773**

Deadline for receiving resumes is August 30, 1986

PERSONNEL OFFICER

This is a responsible administrative work in enforcing Louis Bull Band personnel regulations and preparation of work opportunities programs.

Successful candidate will have a combination of training in personnel management and experience in an administrative capacity. Native ancestry an asset. **Closing Date August 29, 1986.**

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS LIAISON COUNSELLOR

Required immediately for Louis Bull Education Department a Counsellor.

Successful candidate will have training and experience in the counselling field. Native ancestry an asset. **Closing Date August 29, 1986.**

For Application Contact:
**Connie Jacknife
 Personnel Officer
 LLB Administration
 Box 130
 Hobbema, Alberta
 T0C 1N0**

Telephone: (403)585-3978

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The Board of Trustees of the Northland School Division No. 61 will hold its next Regular Meeting on Friday, August 22nd, commencing at 7:00 p.m., and continuing on Saturday, August 23rd, 1986 at the Northland School Division Board Room in Peace River, Alberta.

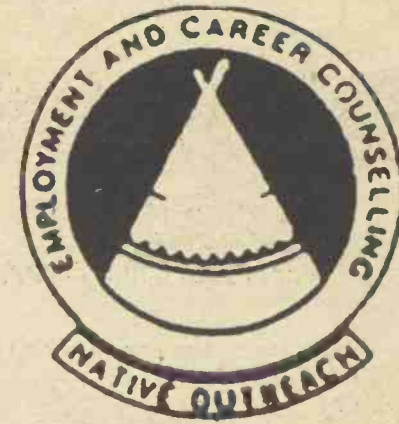
All interested members of the public are invited to observe, and to gain an understanding of their Board operations.

A question and answer period will be provided for the public as an agenda item.

**G. de Kleine
 Secretary-Treasurer
 Northland School Division No. 61**



Northland SCHOOL DIVISION No. 61



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Qualifications: Management skills and techniques, knowledge of administration, accounting, and dealing with government funding agencies. Familiarity with Native Organizations, and the Native community. Previous experience in the field of Native employment would be an asset. Some knowledge of union negotiations would also be of benefit. Knowledge of a Native language and culture is desirable. Must possess strong writing and oral skills.

Duties: (1). Report to a 9 member Board of Directors. (2). To develop, direct, evaluate and co-ordinate the implementation of administrative contracts within the organization. (3). Insures the policies and procedural guidelines covering the activities of the organization are developed and maintained in accordance with the Board directions. (4). Directly supervise the Director of Operations, Accountant and Executive Assistant. (5). Works in co-operation with a management team. *Salary negotiable and the closing date is August 22, 1986. Reply in writing to:*

**Mr. Don Logan, President
 Native Outreach Association of Alberta
 #301, 10603 - 107 Avenue
 Edmonton, Alberta T5H 0W5**

Secretarial position available with the Tallcree School Division
 For further information contact Ron Henriët at 927-4334 or send resume to

Tallcree Band

**Box 367
 Fort Vermilion, Alta. T0H 1N0**

Job Opportunity

**Police Constable
 Louis Bull Police
 Department**

Requirments:

The successful completion of basic police training.
 Ability to communicate with Native people.
 Starting Salary - 23,508 - 25,000 per anum.

**Submit Resume to:
 Chief of Police
 Box 630
 Hobbema, Alberta
 T0C 1N0**



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Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies
 Administration Office
 201 Robin Crescent
 Saskatoon, Sask.
 S7L 6M8

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