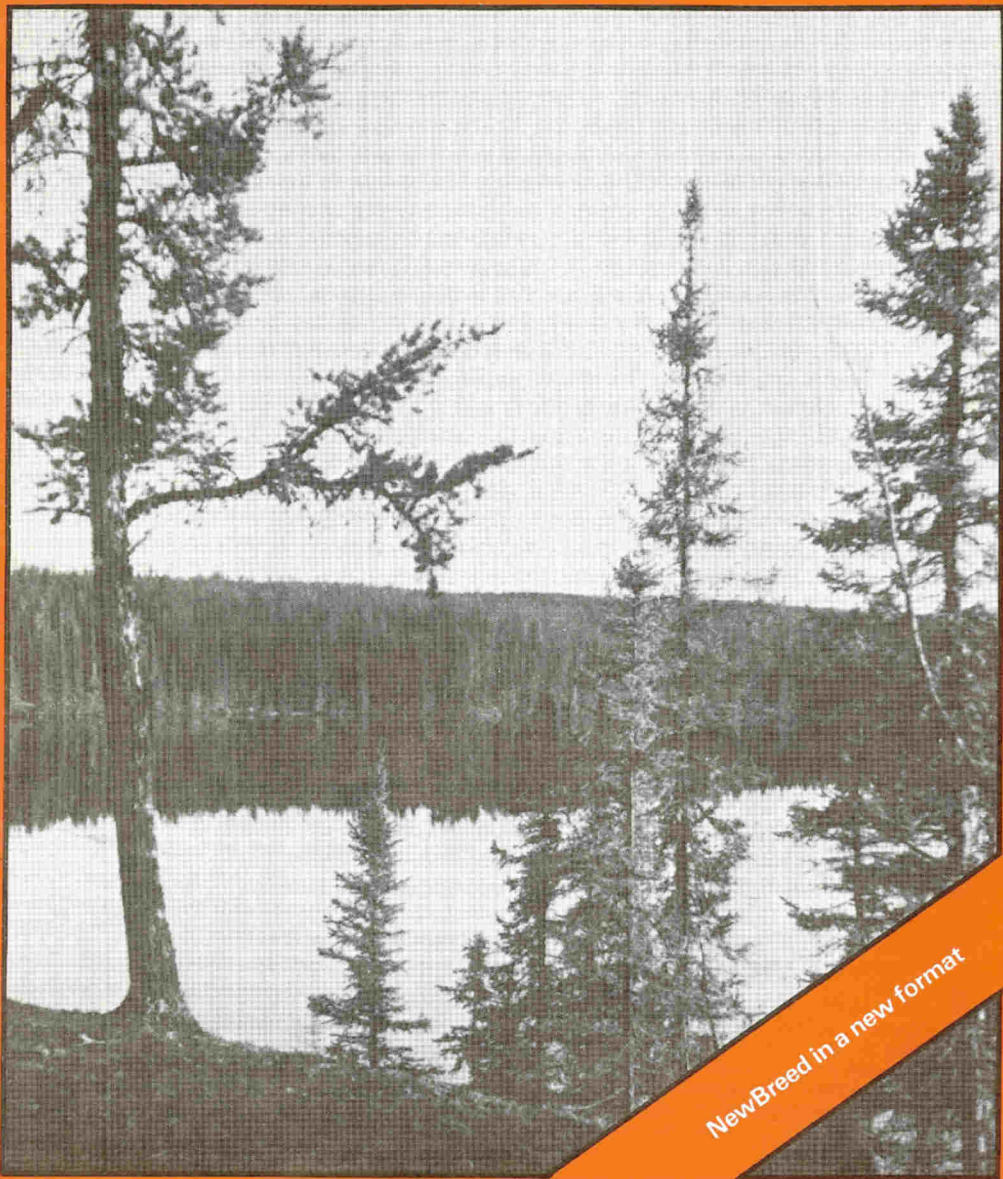


NewBreed

"VOICE OF SASKATCHEWANS METIS AND NON-STATUS INDIANS"

FEBRUARY/MARCH 1980

\$1.50



NewBreed in a new format

OPINIONS

LOVE ESP COMMITTEE USING TACTICS OF HITLER

Dear New Breed:

By now almost everyone in Canada is aware of the childish resolution passed by the Employment Support Committee in Love, Saskatchewan. We had thought that such backward and hateful thinking had long ago vanished from the Saskatchewan political scene and are sorry to see it coming back. But the proposal of the Love Committee is not half as serious as the cowardly position of Murray Koskie and his government in response to this Hitler-type policy. For Koskie to say that he is "not particularly excited about it" and to want to wait until he knows more about the tenor of the resolution and how it was put forward (as quoted in the February 13 Leader Post) indicated to us that he isn't even half serious about confronting and opposing a type of politics which must never be allowed the slightest respectability in this country. The Love resolution is not the type of proposal that requires a Royal Commission of Inquiry. Even to contemplate the sterilization of welfare recipients is obscene and disgusting.

We remind you, Mr. Koskie, that the trick of blaming the poor and minorities for the failures of economies and governments is a trick regularly used by political gangsters like Hitler and the Ku Klux Klan. We also remind you that this political cancer must be stopped before it grows. If the Love Committee is to be taken seriously, one can next consider sterilizing the nearly one million people now receiving Unemployment Insurance.

We want to point out that this is not the first case of your government bowing to the slightest pressure from the yahoo elements in our society.

When a handful of landlords demonstrated against your Human Rights legislation in rental accommodations, you gave in to them. When the law profession objected to the extent of legal aid for the poor, you made drastic cutbacks. Now that Affirmative Action for hiring minorities is getting a little controversial you appear to be backing off on that too.

Maybe we should agree in principle to the Love Committee's resolution. Maybe all those Cabinet Ministers, bureaucrats, and businessmen "who are unable to or won't" solve the unemployment and other economic problems of Canada should indeed be castrated! Judging by their ineffective response to the Love Proposal, such an emasculation would hardly be noticed.

Rod Durocher,
Vice-President, AMNSIS



STUDENT INTERESTED IN METIS HISTORY

Dear New Breed:

I am presently enrolled as a junior at Duke University and I am taking a graduate course in the Canadian Studies Department pertaining to the various aspects of regionalism in Canada. Having been born in North Battleford, I am greatly interested in Saskatchewan and its cultural groups.

I have become particularly interested in the Metis, both in their historical background and in their present role in Canadian society. I would greatly appreciate it if you could send me any literature which might assist me in researching these groups. Also, any additional source references you think may be helpful would also be appreciated. Thank you so much for your attention.

Jane E. Stewart
Durham, N. Carolina

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF DISABLED PERSONS

Dear New Breed:

I would like to put a write up in the news press about the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP).

Next year, 1981, has been declared as International Year of Disabled Persons. According to the winter newsletter from the Voice of the Handicapped, a provincial publication, the year 1981 has been marked as a time to draw attention to the needs of the handicapped. There are a number of handicapped people in all communities. These handicaps include: mental, physical, sensory, and socially deprived persons. The aim of the year is to move towards integration of these people with special needs into society. These areas include: employment opportunities, accessibility into public buildings, housing and transportation.

A steering committee in Saskatchewan is being formed to draw up plans for the year. The Voice of the Handicapped organization is providing assistance to the steering committee. We hope that groups, individuals, and organizations will help for the coming year.

A reminder to residents in Moosomin, Rocanville and area, the Yorkton chapter of the Voice of the Handicapped holds their monthly meetings every fourth Thursday in Yorkton. For more information phone George Tourond at 645-2918.

George J. Tourond,
Member at Large,
Voice of the Handicapped.

The NEW BREED is published ten times yearly by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) at 1170-8th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4R 1C9. Phone: 525-6721. Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Metis Association, however free expression of opinion is invited.



OPINIONS

Comments on our publication are most welcome. What do you think of the NEW BREED in general? What are your opinions on specific articles? What else would you like to see in the NEW BREED? These are but a few of the questions we would like to have comments on. Send to:

OPINIONS
New Breed
1170 8th Avenue
Regina, Sask. S4R 1C9



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OLD "NEW BREEDS" WANTED

Anyone having old copies of our publication NEW BREED, particularly older than five years, please contact us. We have had many requests for old issues and are interested in obtaining same.

We would be interested in either buying the newspaper or borrowing them in order to have copies made.

New Breed

1170 8th Avenue, Regina, Sask. S4R 1C9

STAFF:

Leona Arbour, Ron Bitternose, Leanne Poitras, Lorraine Suteau & Ken Sinclair

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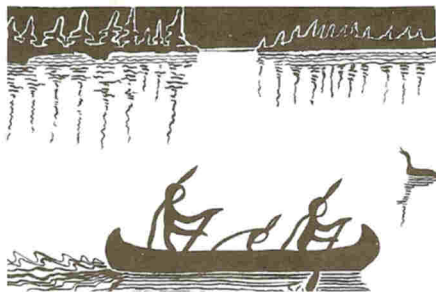
CENTREFOLD:

AMBOSE LEPINE was a member of the provisional government of Louis Riel in 1869-70 in the Red River. He led a force to stop Governor McDougall from entering the Metis settlement.

DIVIDED WE FAIL

Native people in Canada have an estimated population of 500 thousand which is about 10% of Canada's population. And yet we suffer from an overwhelming 70% of all the social and economic problems in this country. A question that must be asked is why? Why are we as a people divided not only amongst ourselves but by the non-Natives as well? Why are we divided into so many different organizations and splinter groups? These divisions only create more problems and it results in our people organizing and working against one another rather than together.

Why is it that the greater majority of Native people do not understand or do not care about becoming involved in their parent political organization? Many people are too caught up in their own problems. Perhaps it is because others have a negative attitude because they have heard rumours and listened to these without finding out the truth by attending a local meeting and bringing up their concerns. Some have the attitude that AMNSIS is only good for three reasons - a house, a short-term job, and a good time.



It may be that because of the competition among the different Native groups that certain people deliberately try to disunite and destroy each others organizations. Unfortunately, too many people support an organization based on the personalities of the leaders and not on the issues facing us or on the work that has been done. Just as the non-Native people who support a political party in a traditional manner and not on issues, this has happened among our people.

There are too many questions to be asked and answered as to why Native people cannot overcome the problems and issues facing them. Each year billions of dollars are said to be spent on Native people and yet the situation of Native people worsens rather than improves. Future forecasts indicate that Native people will continue to suffer from unemployment, welfare dependency, poverty, incarceration and other social and economic problems.

The idea of Native people being a tax burden upon the public is promoted and supported by many people within government and by the media as well. How many times does the media reluctantly report on Native issues to only discredit the organization? How many times does the media ask AMNSIS's provincial executive about what they have been doing. Recently an estimated 2.5 billion has been put into the north for different social and economic development programming. This indicates that AMNSIS has been working for change and improvement. This is a clear indication that certain people within the AMNSIS executive have kept Manpower busy and yet how often does the media report on the work being done? Rather than focusing on the issues and accomplishments, the media appears to prefer reporting on the negative and whatever they feel will make news.

In the past Native people were never taught their true history for obvious reasons. The trick was to keep Native people in the dark and assimilate them into white society. This is not going to work and has not worked in the past. One only has to look at the statistics concerning the economic and social situation of Native people to realize that assimilation into white society has never worked.

It is time that Native people started to make the decisions as to what type of history we want taught to our children so that they can hold their heads up and start thinking about their future. Our children must have a meaningful life instead of one of crime and poverty.

In the past we have learned that our forefathers were useless and did not contribute to the development of the country. In many cases, our people forgot their background and their culture. Because we are not taught who we are, who our forefathers were and what they contributed to the country, the present situation facing us, and how to overcome the problems facing us, the situation of Native people has not changed.



Wow, they let us speak our own language
in exchange for taking our land!"



This awareness of one's past, present situation and future is one of the most important issues facing our people. Unfortunately, few people see the real value of learning about this. Non-Natives believe it is not important or valid and some of our own people feel this way too.

However, this awareness of one's culture, background and present situation becomes important to implementing any changes. With a strong identity and strong commitment for change, a local or community can work together and bring about the changes they need. Economic development is necessary for our people.

In order for successful economic development to take place, it will require people who can work together and who can politicize and organize their people to implement changes. In order for AMNSIS to lobby and negotiate for this development, it needs the full support of the non-status Indian and Metis people of the province. In the communities where the majority is Native, then the local government systems, school boards and other services should be controlled by mainly Natives.

The task of acquiring and implementing wide scale economic development in the communities will not be an easy one. It will take unity and commitment from all the Native people in this province.

Even with this unity and commitment, the task will not be an easy one. This country is run by a government and controlled by big businesses. In the past the government has been anything but fair and honest in its dealings with Native people. The government would rather listen to billion-dollar corporations than Native people.

We all must ask questions about the economy of our country and the government that supposedly runs it. We must ask who has the power, how did they achieve it and hold onto it, and how they use and abuse it? This awareness is important because of the recent resource development in northern Saskatchewan. Large corporations have plans to develop and deliver billions of dollars of uranium to make huge profits. These profits will benefit the top shareholders and not our people.

How much of the profit from uranium development is staying in Saskatchewan? Who is making the profit - the government, the corporations or the people who are directly affected by the uranium development. Should we as an organization, or better yet, we as a people, demand a percentage of the profits in the north for the development of our people? The greatest percentage of the population in Northern Saskatchewan is Native. It will be our people who are affected by this development. The question and issue of aboriginal rights becomes a priority as people's rights must be protected and recognized in the face of this development. We still have no definite commitment and assurance that proper safeguards will be taken to ensure that the side effects of uranium development will not harm our people or their land.

This development cannot be stopped. However, we, as a people, have to take steps to ensure that the government will not go ahead with development without first consulting and involving the very people that are affected through their political organization.

We can no longer depend upon the government to consult with us or involve us in the decision-making unless we all prepared to sit down and start working together on the issues, problems and programming for our people. We must be prepared to start looking at long term economic development that will generate resources and profits that can be used by our organization to develop and implement positive programming that meets the needs of our people.

In order to have this unity and for people to work effectively together, stronger and improved communications is necessary. There has never really been an adequate system of communications between northern and southern Native people for various reasons. One of these is that the government attempts to divide people because of their location. It implements programming that only applies within the Department of Northern Saskatchewan's boundaries.



Perhaps we should be looking at the development of a communications system (including television and radio) that can create awareness among our own people and with the non-Natives as well. This awareness amongst our people is necessary. Our own communications system could include information and programming about our culture, history and the present situation facing people in the north and in the south. There is also the possibility of programming to other provinces and throughout Canada. Native people have similar issues and problems facing them and there is a need for unity on a national basis. As well, non-Natives must become aware and educated about the concerns and issues of Native people. Disunity among the different provinces leaves all Native people open and subject to the wishes of the federal government. Saskatchewan is a politically active province which leads the way in aboriginal rights research and claims development. If other provinces, who have the same programs, are not developed to the same extent the government does not have to settle or act upon these claims. This does not add to the claims that the Association wishes to gain on behalf of all non-Status Indians and Metis people in this province. It leaves us as an Association vulnerable to criticism and attacks from provincial and federal governments because we are only one of four Western provinces actually making progress in the aboriginal rights research and claims development area. These are only two of the many reasons why an adequate communications system must be established.



"Exchanging beads for gold is a fantastic idea. We'll get our beads."

Native people have to start looking and asking questions about their own organization at all levels, at the government and at the corporations which control the economy. All people have a responsibility to look at their own local, their area, and the province. If they are not satisfied with what is taking place, it is their responsibility to start questioning their leadership and where it's taking them now as well as what progress has been made in comparison to other locals and areas.



Our people also have to start thinking about their children's education and what has to be done to improve it. We have to look at the different organizations and their purpose - and whether or not these are political or service because each has its role. If we ever expect to change the situation of Native people, we must remember that it takes a combined effort and a readiness to accept each others role and respect these. There is no need for the competition and disunity that presently exists. This will continue as long as we let it happen.

Unfortunately, while this happens, very little is actually accomplished because everyone has to work together to fight for the issues and concerns facing our people.

The majority of non-Native people do not understand many of our concerns. When we speak in terms of uranium development, education, economic development, and the many other issues that all people should be concerned with. And yet these concerns affect them as well as it affects us. If racism is promoted through history, it will affect their children and themselves. Uranium development should be a concern of all people in this province and throughout the country.

We know what the problems and issues are and we also know how to develop solutions and improvements. It is time that everyone started to challenge all levels of government and our own political organization to ensure the betterment of all Native people.

*by Doug Lafontaine
(Doug is the vice-president of AMNSIS Local 9 (Regina)
and is a former Aboriginal Rights fieldworker for the
South West Area)*



PREVENTION IS KEY TO ALCOHOL TREATMENT



The discrimination between whites and Natives in the matter of alcoholism services flies in the face of the principle of equal access to health care for all Canadians.

Alcoholism is a vast subject. In order to understand this illness, one should make a specialty of the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of this illness.

Therefore, we have a responsibility to try to alleviate their suffering, correct their pathology, and, to as great a degree as possible, return them to normal health. However, if we do not take the necessary steps to prevent a future generation from taking their place, we have gained nothing in the overall public health picture. Prevention, then, is the objective, as with any other health problem.

Its recognition depends not only on the physical or mental state of the individual, but also on the mores and behavioral patterns of the culture in which he lives. The social pressures and customs of the people determine what constitutes average reaction, and in this area there is dire need for further exploration, research, and education. One thing we must acknowledge, however, is that where an individual or his family or society as a whole suffers as a result of a given type of behavior, it constitutes a problem that must be corrected.

Prevention must be on many levels. It should include the primary as well as the secondary schools, and the colleges and graduate schools. It is essential that young people be taught to live in a world that is real and not always pleasant, to realize that problems are part of living and must be contended with to the best of their ability.

The objective is to reduce the impact of stress on individuals where possible, and increase the ability of individuals to cope with stress. It must include education on alcoholism itself as an illness, and patterns of behavior and attitudes of groups towards drinking generally. Not only must the teaching be done by formal methods, but informally by family members, clergymen, police, and court personnel, as well as those persons involved in the so-called caretakers disciplines. With respect to Natives, the key finding is, that the level of funding is substantially lower on a per capita, per client basis than it is for whites.



This is an indictment of the attitude of governments toward Native people right across the country; particularly when one takes into consideration the profits governments make from the sale of liquor.

We seem to have some kind of a two class system operating on some sort of racial grounds, and it is just not right.

Research has shown that one-third of all deaths among Natives are due to accidents and violence - a far higher percentage than among whites. It is estimated that about 75 percent of all those deaths among Natives are due to alcohol related problems.

Canada is dealing with a major social problem in the alcoholism of its Native people. I don't even think it takes a great leap of faith to realize this. All one has to do is walk around the center of most Canadian cities as you realize it.

We find levels of funding for services for these people which are not, by far, what they should be.

Why?

The issue of political clout is obviously there, but I don't know whether I would put that much emphasis on the clout of the Native people. I think what happened is that some of the Native organizations which started to push for the development of treatment programs for Native people were in a way bought off with a small sum of money by government people who said, "We will give you a treatment program," and then came across with, say \$400,000 thinking this would solve the whole thing.

Yet the development of these programs in terms of expanded service and professionalization of staff never had a hope of keeping pace with white alcoholism programs.

So this is why we have a plague of alcoholism among our Native people.

by James Daigneault
Fieldworker,
Native Alcohol Council

EDUCATION

At a meeting between Jim Sinclair, AMNSIS President, and Doug McArthur, Minister of Education, it was agreed that the NRIM program would be reviewed within the context of its delivery by the Community College.

Some of the questions raised by AMNSIS were:

- Are we in agreement that the objectives of NRIM should be the goals of the program?

- Why are NRIM funds being used to fund activities such as upgrading, trades training and other similar training for which Manpower and Continuing Education are responsible to provide funds from funding programs established for this purpose?

- Who makes decisions on how present NRIM funds are allocated for Native educational programming?

- Who makes the decisions on which educational proposals get funded and what criteria is used in making such decisions?

- What input do Non-Status Native people have in to decisions as to what activities funds will be earmarked for?

- What input do Native people have in selecting and delivering the actual training course?

There are three important references that the review committee would be looking at. Firstly, the review committee will focus on the operational aspects of the NRIM programs at the provincial, area and regional levels. The review committee will also be scrutinizing program policies and procedures, identifying NRIM, prioritizing training requests, utilization of NRIM funds and evaluating procedures.

Secondly, input from AMNSIS locals and Area Boards Community College Boards, and other Native Organizations will be evaluated.



Doug McArthur



Jim Sinclair

Thirdly, recommendations will be put forward for consideration by the Minister and AMNSIS with a view of providing more effective delivery procedures.

The review committee will consist of two AMNSIS representatives, one from the Community College and one from the Department of Education.

At the present time Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director of AMNSIS, Chris Lafontaine, Elias Nesdoly of the Community College, Bob Barschel of Continuing Education and Lorraine Hill, resource person are all on the review committee.

It was also agreed that Wayne McKenzie and Bob Barschel would serve as co-chairmen of the review committee.

The minister of Education stressed "the department wants a clear understanding of how the program is perceived by users and by the institution that delivers the NRIM program."

In 1969 there were two objectives of the NRIM program. One, to provide extra and special educational opportunities for Non-Status Native people. This includes upgrading their knowledge and skills. This enables Native people to overcome serious gaps which had developed in acquiring those life and job skills necessary to successful participation in the current social and economic mainstream of the province. Two, to provide the special educational opportunities for Non-Status Native people to strengthen their knowledge of history and culture as well as to improve their social and economic position in society.

AMNSIS eleven Board members and Community College were also asked to make submissions to the review committee.

The next review committee meeting is slated April 30, 1980 in Prince Albert.

By Ron Bitternose

RACISM IN EDUCATION

In late February of this year a racist questionnaire was circulated among the highschool students in La Ronge Saskatchewan.

Some of the questions circulated were:

- A Halfbreed combines the worst of the white race with the worst of the Indian race. True or False.
- Immorality is more common among poor Indians than among poor whites. True or False.
- Indians do not know how to drink and therefore should not be allowed to drink. True or False.

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) has charged school officials with promoting racism in the school system. Rod Durocher, Vice President of AMNSIS asked Minister of Education, Doug McArthur to investigate the questionnaire. Mr. Durocher stressed to New Breed, "There is enough inaccurate Native curriculum in the school system now, why make it any worse."



Rod Durocher

The Saskatchewan Teachers Federation, (STF) has been asked to explain the questionnaire. The STF explained "it was an assessment of racial attitudes. STF executive assistant, Gary Genge said the program involving the questionnaire was recently reviewed by an STF committee which found the program to be a good unit of work.

Northern Lights Board of Education has sent memos to all the school principals asking that the program not be used because when taken out of context, "it could raise negative attitudes."

METIS AWARENESS COURSE

Northern Continuing Education has handed down a negative decision on a Metis Cultural Awareness course offered by AMNSIS.

John Dorion, AMNSIS consultant, stated, "they teach things like pottery and ceramics but won't allow a fundamental like this. This course would have dealt with information backgrounding Metis claims and Aboriginal Rights."



"We are trying to present material we have gathered on Aboriginal Rights. It is very important that this material is presented to as many Metis as possible because we are now ready to begin preparing the Aboriginal Rights claim of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

"We are constantly running into obstacles, we can't get anywhere." Dorion went on to say.

According to Lyle Mueller, Aboriginal Rights Director, "We had workshops through the West Side Community college to train Native people to instruct the course. The association plans to do the same in LaRonge, Uranium City and Creighton where there are no Community Colleges.

"I think we can agree that vocational training in general, is important to the economic survival of the people in the north. A healthy social environment must run parallel to the changes that are taking place. We have seen the effects of the changes in the north and the frustrations of the northerners.

Northern Continuing Education Director, Ray McKay, has expressed support for the cultural program but hasn't committed himself.

Mueller goes on to say, "We are familiar with the progress made in Ile a la Crosse, but we are also aware of the drastic steps which took place to initiate their progress. We can also see the smoldering situation in Buffalo Narrows where members of the police force are being charged with assault."

"Social development is not secondary to facilitating economic changes, but instead should run parallel to economic changes."

If we can agree that social development of northerners is an important and necessary component of the development of the north then we must agree that it should be put on par with economic development.

"Some sort of regulations should be made so social interest courses are not simply a means of supplying a second income to Non-Native professionals."

"It is our belief that if these things are done, there will be more than enough funding available for the Metis Cultural Awareness Course."

By Ron Bitternose

by Ron Bitternose

DUMONT INSTITUTE

Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research has been the key issue for AMNSIS for the past four years. One of the objectives of the Institute is to train Native people in cultural and historical research. The Institute will operate in three phases. The research department will be responsible for cultural, historical, and sociological research. Secondly, a library and resource center will be responsible for developing material available for use by our people. Thirdly, an educational resource development department for developing print and audio visual educational aids for both Native and Non-Native people.

Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director of the Association announced, "The Association has for several years been negotiating with the provincial government to secure funds to begin a Native Cultural Institution. December of last year, the minister of Continuing Education announced the first funding for the Institute, beginning in May.

The Institute is now working on the preparation of plans for permanent Institute programs, as well as the structure and general role of the Institution. Dr. Ken Whyte, formerly director of Indian Teachers Education Programs in Saskatoon will be heading the directorship of Dumont Institute along with his assistant Dr. Walter Currie, professor at the Indian Federated College.

Their initial responsibility will be to put together all of the details for the Institute and its programs. The Institute will also have an input into a Native studies program being developed at the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. Its intention to implement a Native teachers education program to train Native teachers to work in Southern urban schools."

The Institute will also develop training programs to meet the training needs of various Native organizations

The developmental phase will begin in late May and permanent programs will begin in early fall of 1980.

PROPOSED CHANGE AFFECTS TREATMENT CENTERS AIM

The Native Women's Treatment Center could possibly be shoved into a change by government who indicated they want to cut the Center's services by changing it into a receiving home.

The Community Services Branch of the Social Services Department wants the Center at 1934 Argyle Street to provide services only to children under 16. This would leave many distressed women in the city out in the cold.

"Changing the treatment center into a receiving home will mean the center will be used as a holding unit for women when they are apprehended," stated Sue Derranger, Director of the Center. "So it is really short term and we really don't have time to help our clients with their problems before they are shipped to foster homes and other institutions."

She added that the Center as it is now is a preventative program which serves the needs of young women who need help straightening out their lives.



Suzanne Derranger, Director, Regina, Native Treatment Centre

"Right now we help our clients so they will not end up in institutions. The only way we see in accommodating a receiving home is to have our Treatment Center operating at the same time," she concluded.

Les Talbot, head of Community Services, told the New Breed why the proposed change. "There is no need for an adolescent treatment center, but we do see a great need for a receiving home. That is the option we gave the Native Women."

The Center has been successfully operated by the Native Women since 1974, first as a halfway house and now as a treatment center. The change, if made effective, will see the Center's present staff laid off. There has not been a decision made at the present time by Social Services.

NATIVE ALCOHOL COUNCIL RECEIVES BLOCK FUNDING

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan's (AMNSIS) Native Alcohol Council (NAC) Block Funding has been approved by the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission March 21, 1980 for the operation of three NAC Centers.

Funding of \$440,780 was made effective April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981 for the Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert Social Adjustment Centers.

Fred Schoenthal, Director of the Native Alcohol Council, said, "The funding will mean Saskatchewan's Native people can receive treatment in the Social Adjustment Centers without the hassle of red tape with Social Services to get funding."

He added, "The funding also gives the Social Adjustment Center's staff wage security. Now they don't have to be dependant on how many patients we treat."

"The block funding is going to help all Native people. The Education and Prevention Program didn't receive any increase in staff this year, however."

NAC has been successfully operating since 1968.



Survey reveals negative attitudes

by Ken Sinclair

The University of Regina's Prairie Justice Research Consortium released a survey conducted last summer involving approximately 277 City Police Officers. The results of the survey clearly shows that City Police Officers have negative attitudes towards Urban Natives.

The results of the nine questions are as follows:

- Most Natives respect the law. Out of 277 police, 85 agree and 192 disagree.
- Natives should have more responsibility for providing police services to Natives. Out of 275 police, 137 agree, and 138 disagree.
- Natives should be allowed to drink. Out of 274 police, 106 agree and 168 disagree.
- Natives are basically hard-working. Out of 274 police, 35 agree and 239 disagree.
- Most Natives go out of their way to make the job of police more difficult. Out of 274 police 129 agree and 145 disagree.
- All things considered, the best place for Natives is on reserves. Out of 270 police, 131 agree and 139 disagree.
- There should be more Natives on the Police Force. Out of 269 police, 134 agree and 135 disagree.
- Natives don't help each other. Out of 272 police, 161 agree, and 111 disagree.
- The importance of Native culture and history is really exaggerated. Out of 277 police, 180 agree, and 97 disagree.

Constables has consistently lower or more negative attitudes than senior non-commissioned and commissioned officers. It would appear the older, more stable and more senior members of the Department are most likely to hold positive attitudes towards Natives.

Saskatchewan's Native population is less than 15 percent of the total population, yet Natives make up 60 percent of the incarcerated population.

Chief of Police, Al Huget, authorized the survey, and knew the results long before the Press Release. He said his force benefited from the survey.

"My men have seen this survey. They noted some of the critical reaction from the press on our having such negative attitudes and, of course, it is our job now to try to improve the police attitudes towards Natives."

Huget was asked his opinion as to why 60 percent of the population in Saskatchewan jails are Native.

"These reasons have been expressed by people other than myself. This is strictly an associated economic position over which the police have no control. The police always feel hard done by because when they encounter a Native it is because the Native is frustrated because all of the various elements of government and organizations have failed him. The police officer there is the symbol of the establishment.

"I should also mention though, that you must not lose faith. When policemen express a negative attitude towards Natives they encounter, they are encountering a Native in a negative situation. We are talking about a very small segment of the 30,000 Native people who we encounter. We are not judging the whole Native population," he concluded.

In response to the survey, Fred Favel, Director of the Regina Native Race Relations Association, said if the survey was accurate, it means Race Relations's last two years of work have been in vain.



Al Huget, Regina's Chief of Police

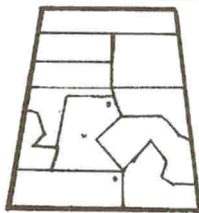
However, Huget stated that regardless of the results of the survey, the Regina Native Race Relations Association has done a tremendous job in improving relations between the police and Natives.

"The purpose of this Association wasn't just to create a better understanding between police and Natives, it was to create a better understanding between Natives and the whole community. Police relations is only one component of the Association" he concluded.

Huget refused comment on the accuracy of the survey. Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, released these comments in response to the survey:

"The solutions to the problems of Native people is an improvement in their social and economic circumstances. This can only happen when Native people develop their own political, educational, and cultural institutions, and when they have full control over their institutions. Their problems cannot be solved by Race Relation services. These may help improve Native-Non-Native relations and understanding, but they cannot provide economic development, jobs, political influence or the many social services which Native people need. It is only when Native people achieve economic and social equality that they will be accepted as equals by the rest of society.

AREA NEWS



Hamilton questions PMSHA



Murray Hamilton

West Central Area held a board meeting in Prince Albert February 17, 1980, to update West Central locals with AMNSIS priorities. Presidents and representatives from eight of the twenty West Central locals attended the meeting. West Central Area Director, Murray Hamilton, went over previously prepared information kits with his locals.

Papers in the kits included a treasurer's report by Provincial Treasurer, Jim Durocher; a housing report by director of PMSHA, Fred Bird, a recreation report by Recreation Director, Claude Petit; a community consultation report for aboriginal rights, and various letters dealing with AMNSIS key issues.

One point Hamilton brought out from the treasurer's report was the fact that the fifty thousand dollars surplus PMSHA core resulted in this year could not be applied against the 1978 deficit which CMHC wants repaid. In Bird's housing report he listed a few concerns CMHC has over PMSHA. Hamilton expressed his own opinion that PMSHA is not doing all that it can be for housing. "I think we should look and see what PMSHA does", he said, "what PMSHA should be doing and is doing are two different things.". He went on to say that although PMSHA has not accomplished much, doesn't mean that it hasn't the potential to do so.

Hamilton went into a lengthy talk on Aboriginal Rights, making the locals aware of the proposed community awareness classes Aboriginal Rights is planning. Such classes have already begun in the North, and Aboriginal Rights wants to establish the classes in more of the AMNSIS areas.

The locals expressed their opinions on various issues. Talk about how to disperse ERP grants among the areas resulted in two ideas. One, was to go on a per capita basis. Second, which received most support, was the idea of allocating funds to the areas according to the amount of membership.

There was also much discussion regarding the location of the historic site near Batoche, for Metis Culture days.

The eight attending locals were Batoche, Duck Lake, Leoville, Leask, Kinsitino, Shell Lake, Marcelin, and Prince Albert Local 109.

Funds lacking for communications

The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, like everyone else can be and are wrong on certain occasions, however, on the issue of land claims and the Key Lake mining project it is definitely the government who appears to have the cart before the horse.

First of all let us take a look at AMNSIS request for a grant of \$30,000 to inform some isolated communities in the north regarding the effects of Uranium mining.

There has been 1.6 million dollars allocated for communication purposes through the Western Northlands Agreement, this money is supposed to be available to both Native people and the mining companies. So far, only 131,500 or roughly eight percent of the total budget allocated has been used and very little if any by AMNSIS for the purpose of informing their membership about the effects of Uranium mining.

Not only are we allowing International Corporations to exploit northern resources, but also, we have a federal government who has been paying them to tell us what a good thing it is.

Let the people of Warman and area question the pros and cons of Uranium development and the politicians and everyone concur about hearings, but where is the support for the Indian and Metis when development takes place right in their own back yard.

I personally do not believe the Indian and Metis are anti-development, however, AMNSIS must certainly question the supposedly good intentions of government and the mining companies when our people have been left out of the development process for so long.

One would certainly think that the people of the northern communities deserve the same treatment awarded to the people of the Warman district.

As far as the question of land claims is concerned, it is AMNSIS opinion that the non-Native community should consider how they got to be here.

Some of the communities to be affected by northern development were Metis communities long before Confederation, as there were Metis communities in the south before agricultural development took place in the west.

The Metis do not have to establish land claims, only to reaffirm them.

It is easy to march an army into another peoples land and claim it as your own, many pretenses and excuses can be used.

Canadians as well as other people of the world were quick to condemn the Russians for the invasion of Afghanistan, one only has to review Canadian history to realize that Canadian's actions in history parallel those of the Russians which not only make them hypocrites but common believers in the theory that "might is right".

by Murray Hamilton
AMNSIS West Central Region

BY-LAW NO. 8 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of Four Executive, and Eleven Regional Directors.

2 (a) Regional Directors shall be elected in accordance with By-law no. 4 - subsection 3 (a), for a two year term and said directors may stand for re-election when their term is up. The five Western Regional Directors and one West Central Director shall be elected on odd years, while the four Eastern Regional Directors and one Extreme North Director shall be elected on even years.

There shall be eleven regions to be designated as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 - Extreme North | 6 - Southwest |
| 2 - Northwest 1 | 7 - West Central |
| 3 - Northwest 2 | 8 - Northeast |
| 4 - Northwest 3 | 9 - East Central 1 |
| 5 - Western Region 1 | 10 - East Central 2 |
| | 11 - Southeast |

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision in these By-laws, no person shall become a Candidate for Area Director in any Region unless he or she is a resident of that particular region.

3 The Board of Directors shall be the governing body of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan. It shall have full authority to issue policy statements in the name of the Association in agreement with the decisions of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan Annual meeting.

4 At all meetings of the Board of Directors eight members shall constitute a quorum.

5 Should any office become vacant on the Board, the Board shall have the authority to fill the position until the Locals of the area involved elect a new officer at an Area meeting.

6 A member of the Executive may be removed by the Board for improper conduct or for just cause. Such action may only be taken by a 3/4 majority of the Board vote for removal and in such case the decision shall be final.

Notice regarding any action to remove any member of the Board shall be given to the Secretary on request of any member in writing to every member of the Board at least fifteen days prior to the meeting at which time any such vote takes place.

7 A member of the Board is not prevented from holding a salaried position with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, providing the prior approval of the Board has been granted.

8 In an emergency or crisis situation as determined by the Board, the Board of Directors shall have full and complete authority over every aspect of the affairs of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan including strategy, hiring, firing, calling of meetings, finances, and all other matters.

9 Any regional director, who in the opinion of his regional membership, is not doing his job may also be removed by vote of non-confidence after fifteen days notice in writing to that director by the area which he represents. The area has the authority to elect a new director, who shall complete the term of the regional director so removed, to replace any member removed from office due to a vote of non-confidence. At any such meeting the provincial secretary of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan must be in attendance and record the decision and report the decision forthwith in writing to the Board of Directors.



BY-LAW NO. 9 ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE

1 No person, who is or becomes employed or engaged in any manner by the federal or provincial government, shall be eligible to hold office on the executive as president or vice-president.



Books, Poems and Stuff

FOLLOWING THE RED PATH

The Native People's Caravan, 1974

reviewed by Melody Wales

Author - Vern Harper

Publisher - NC Press Limited, Toronto *From Dimensions*

Vern Harper, writer, teacher and co-founder of the Native People's Caravan has written an honest book.

"Following the Red Path" does not gloss over the stumbling blocks encountered when a people share a common struggle. He embellished them, discussed them, and showed how they helped the spirit of nationhood develop amongst native people.

From Vancouver to Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Kenora, Thunder Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Montreal to Ottawa, Mr. Harper's book is the reader's ticket on the Native People's Caravan as it wove its way across Canada. The trail was to gather support in order to present a Manifesto on the steps of Parliament in Ottawa the day of its opening on Sept. 30.

From the day the Caravan was launched from Vancouver on Sept. 15, there were obstacles. As the book progresses it takes on all the elements of an espionage thriller.

Mr. Harper did not conceal the hassles over discipline, the non-confidence and re-shuffling of leadership, the repossession of the rented lead bus of the Caravan in Winnipeg, the Communist Party of Canada support, the FBI infiltration, the attack by the Western Guard in Toronto, the short-lived Native People's Embassy, the reference by Louis Cameron to the press that the native of the Caravan could arrive at Parliament's doorstep with bombs attached to their bodies.

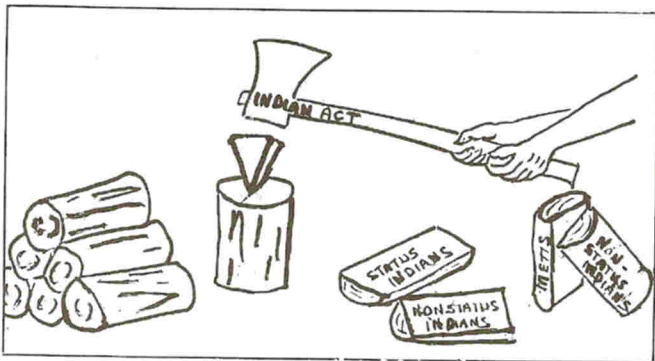
The emotionalism climaxed as the Native People's Caravan arrived armed with placards and a list of grievances to be met on the parliamentary steps by the helmeted and club-wielding RCMP riot squad.

Vern Harper wrote that he was stunned by what he sensed as the contempt of the government and police towards the native people.

"They didn't quite see us as human beings," he wrote. "The Native People's Caravan gave them a chance to test the riot squad - which they never used before on real people."

Yet, the Native People's Caravan was a deep experience both personally and communally by those who followed its path. It led Vern Harper to conclude that in order to survive, native people's must cling to their spiritualism.

In Sudbury, Harper wrote: "You could see how people respected each other. Everybody was kind of taking inventory of who they were and what they wanted." He wrote of the growing sense of spiritualism. "We began to see ourselves as an oppressed nation, not as a national minority. We started to understand how the Indian Act is used to divide us, but we were moving to overcome that. Living together and working together on the Caravan we began to see that we do have the same problems, the same things to overcome, and it helped to unify us. But it came from a gut feeling that we are a nation of people, a Red Nation..."



TROUT

Clouds arising from the sea
blown in land to the sandy shore
Eagles rising in their flight
like flash or spirit in the dawn,
water tumbling from the clouds
wash down the thunder paths
and rivers glistening in the sun
beneath the water and the wave
the spirit lives within his lake
and the bear and fish
beneath the sun
Thus the cycle was begun,

See the artist and his wooden cup
the dreamer and his visions dreamed
through the canvasses and colour scenes
fragments of reality
from legends of the days gone by
he sought the mystery of the sky
and naked on the noon-day shore
with pallet flag and the brush unfurled
unwinding legends of his world
of beaver, badger, hawk and bear,
wistful dreams the dreamer dreams
boldly drawn the colour schemes,
and from their shapes upon the board
we thirst for knowledge yet drawn away
as men upon the desert sand
drinking from the drinking gourd
the artist and his wooden cup
the dreamer and his visions dreamed
canvasses and colour scenes
fragments of reality,

The artist by the waters edge
and wondering if he did wrong to dwell
within these mysteries
and nothing but the sound of waves
or wind blown gently through the trees
the cricking of the crickets song
the droning of the dragonfly
would softly echo his reply,
And from their shapes upon the board
we thirst for knowledge yet drawn away
as men upon the desert sand
drinking from the drinking gourd
the sacred bear in search of fish
the fish beneath the waters wave
the rivers winding to the sea
the cycle of a mystery.

Willie Dunn

LOVE SONG

On a summers evening
beneath the swinging
singing trees
I hear the happy flute.

In the evening by her
window.
My love
stands waiting.

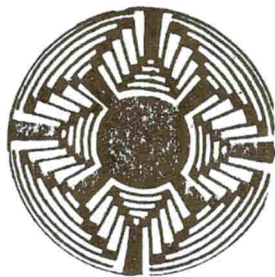
Beneath the mountains
and beside the
rapid waters
we will sit.

Willie Dunn

OLD CROW

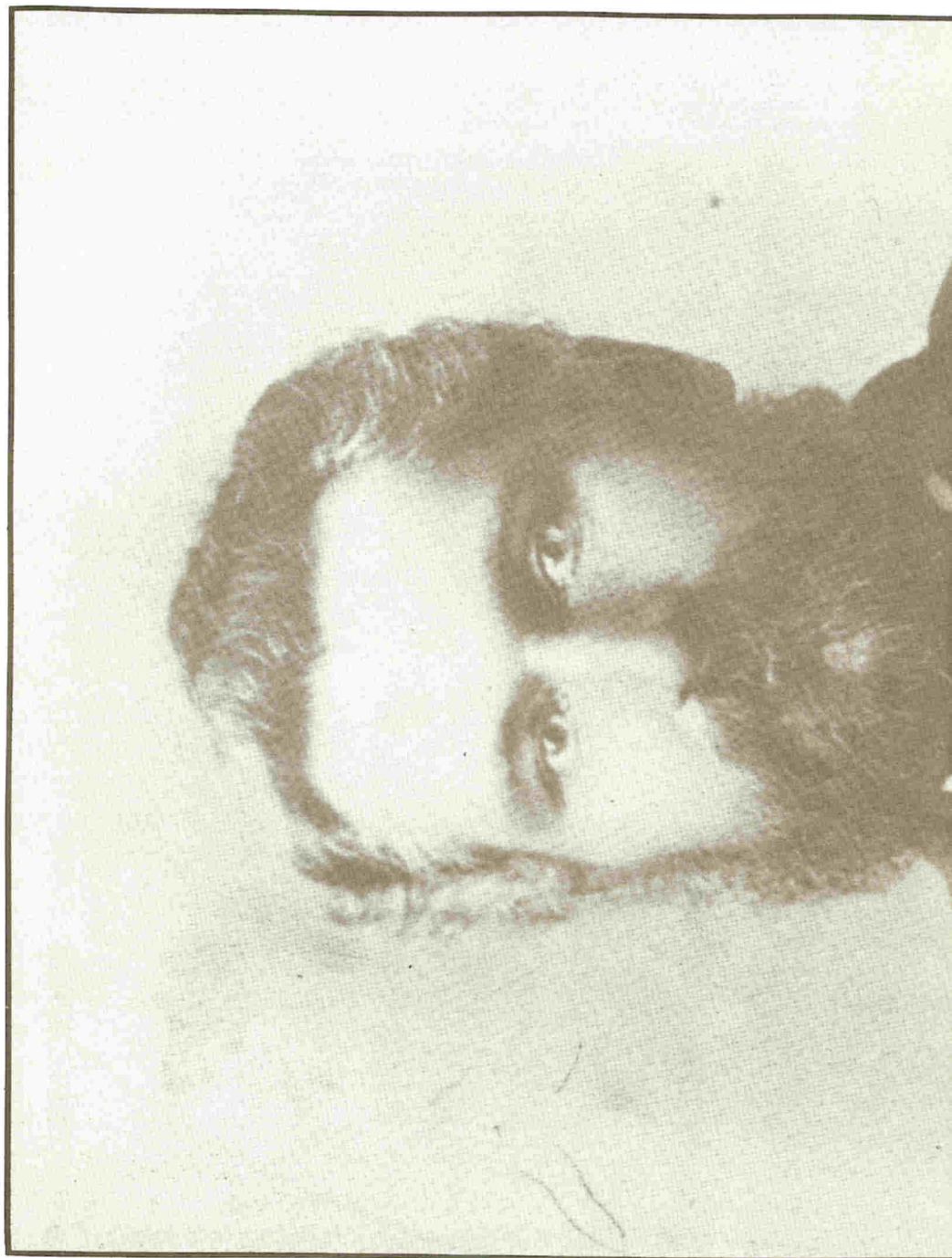
Old Crow sat on the porch
Smoking his corn cob pipe
Suddenly,
As if by magic
A great idea came to him.

Willie Dunn



THE LIFE OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL

If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things.
If he is silent, he has lost interest in the organization.
If he is seen at the office, why doesn't he get out.
If he can't be found, why doesn't he come around more often.
If he does not agree that the boss is a skunk, he is a company man.
If he calls the boss a skunk, he is ignorant.
If he is not at home at night, he must be out drinking.
If he is at home, he is shirking his duty.
If he doesn't stop to talk, his job has gone to his head.
If he does, that's all he has to do anyway.
If he should give someone a short answer, we'll get him in the next election.
If he tries to explain something, he is playing politics.
If his suit is pressed, he thinks he is a big shot.
If it isn't he is unfit for the job.
If he takes a vacation, he has had one all year anyway.
If he is on the job a short time, he is inexperienced.
If he's been on it a long time, there should be a change.



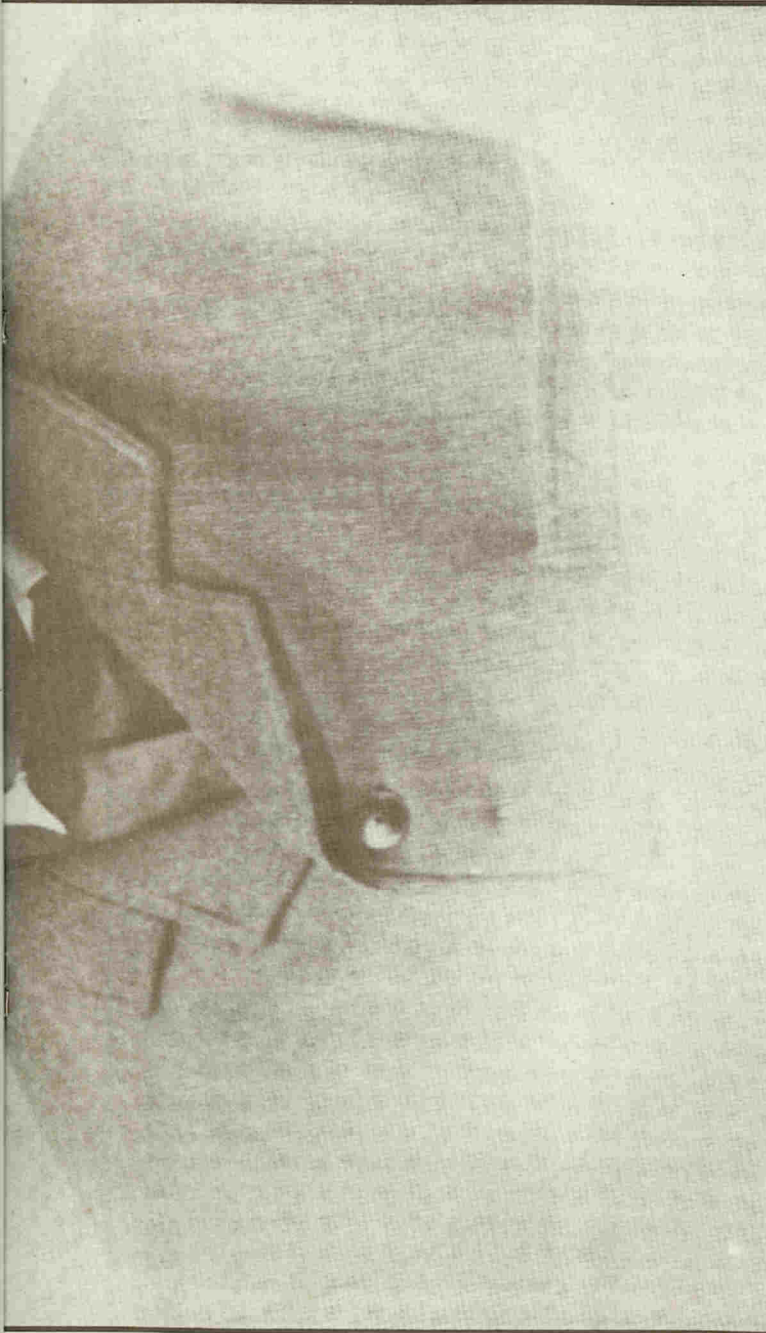


Photo credit Saskatchewan Archives

A man of his time

Ambrose Lepine

RECREATION

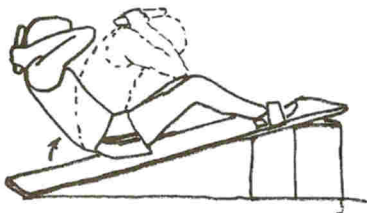
Development of an exercise program

Basic considerations:

Certain basic criteria need to be considered in setting up an exercise program.

- It takes time and effort to develop an adequate level of physical fitness. No "shortcut", easy methods exist. The first thing you must do is to face the fact that there are no short cuts. It will take three months of hard work - possibly the hardest work of your life - before you see significant changes.

- The development of physical fitness should be a lifetime matter. Ideally, an adequate level of physical fitness should be developed early and be maintained throughout life.



- The program should be designed to meet the present needs of the individual. Much time and energy can be wasted unless certain specific goals are established for a program. These goals should be based on the needs of each individual. It has been emphasized that the level of physical fitness necessary will vary. Some persons need a much higher level of physical fitness than others. After an individual has established his specific goals, he must be able to evaluate carefully his progress as he strives to attain his objectives.

- A well-planned program will be directed toward the improvement of each component of physical fitness. Physical fitness is made up of strength, flexibility, and muscular and cardiovascular endurance. A good exercise program must be directed toward the development of all four components; cardiovascular endurance is the most important in terms of health benefits. Therefore, the development of this component should occupy a prominent position in any exercise program.

Principles of Exercise:

Certain basic principles need to be considered if a good exercise program is to result.

- The program must be systematic. All too frequently exercise is performed irregularly, with little thought given to the reasons for specific exercises. Exercises must be organized into a systematic program designed to meet the basic needs of each individual.

- An overload is the Key to a successful program. For significant improvement to take place, an overload is necessary - meaning simply that it is necessary to subject the body to a task slightly beyond its normal level. DeVeries, a famous physical educator states that, "whether we are concerned with strength, muscular endurance, or cardiovascular endurance, improvement in function occurs only when the system involved is challenged. Improvement occurs when, and only when, the workload is greater than that to which the individual is accustomed."

- Progression is an important part of every exercise program. The body will adapt to an increased level of resistance, as improvement takes place. For this reason it is necessary to measure progress and to increase the workload frequently.* It should be emphasized that it is not wise to commence a vigorous program if one is accustomed to a sedentary way of life. The program should be moderate at first, and then progression will be incorporated as the body is able to adapt to the increased stress level.

*Warning: It should be stressed again, do not start an exercise program without consulting a doctor about your present physical condition.



● A training program will result in specificity of improvement. An exercise program is specific and will result in improvement only in the area or areas that it is designed to develop. For example, a person who lifts weights regularly will develop strength and muscular endurance only. Similarly, unless a person includes activities that involve large muscle groups and that result in heart rates that exceed 150 beats per minute for extended periods of time, he should expect to experience a notable improvement in cardiovascular endurance. The activities that make up an exercise program will determine the results attained.

● Regular participation in any exercise program is necessary. To achieve specific objectives, participation must be on a regular basis. Exercise should become a habit, and if possible, it should be scheduled at a regular time each day. An exercise program can be considered regular when participation occurs at least four times a week.

by Barry McKay

ALL NATIVE BONSPIEL A SUCCESS



Grand Aggregate winners

The Leonard Aubichon rink swept their way to victory in the All Native Curling Bonspiel hosted by AMNSIS April 4 - 6, at the Granite Curling Club. This rink includes Philip Chartier, Eugene Aubichon and Norman Sinclair. The winners of the "B" event were: Isadore Durocher, Ken Tralnberg, Robert Gaudry and Ray Jones. The winners of the "C" event were: Bill Cameron, Gerald Pewap, John LaVallee, and Norman Tinker.

Claude Petit, Director of Recreation said the bonspiel was a great success. "The participants and fans were very pleased. Jerry Hammersmith, Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) was a guest speaker at our cabaret and dance. He congratulated us on how well organized the bonspiel was." Petit added that 61 rinks competed in this years event. "We had rinks from Saskatchewan, Alberta and as far as La Pas, Manitoba. Next year our bonspiel will be held at the Granite Curling Club, March 3 - 5. Hopefully, it will be another big success."



"B" Event winners



"C" Event winners

THE *local* NEWS



Clockwise top left: Don Ross-President, Doug Lafontaine-Vice President, Vickie McCallum-Secretary and Doug Sinclair-Treasurer.

Local 9 holds largest election in AMNSIS history

REGINA - Don Ross, after a strenuous campaign, was elected president of AMNSIS Local 9, the largest local in Saskatchewan. His slate dominated the polls, March 6, to take on three of the four executive positions.

Ross, former vice-president, captured the position over rivals, Butch McDougall, and Jim Parisien.

Doug LaFontaine, was elected vice-president over Alvin Norton.

Doug Sinclair, eliminated incumbent treasurer, Clifford LaRocque. Both Candidates were running on the Ross slate.

Victoria McCallum, an independant, was successfully elected the new Secretary over incumbent Patricia Desjarlais.

Ross said he was quite surprised at the number of members who came out to vote.

"The impact of the local members made the election the largest in the history of any AMNSIS local." he said.

"I certainly hope the members continue their involvement by coming to all the local meetings."

He feels the direction of the local can only be a working relationship with the members.

"Hopefully, he said, our work over the next year will iron out any bitter feelings members may have."

Ross, and his new executive have set a target date, May 1, to start a few new programs to help get the local back on track.

"The summer youth, Employment Support Program (ESP) and Native Outreach are coming effective May 1. The negotiations with different government departments federally and provincially will continue this month."

He would be working towards straightening out the housing situation with CMHC, who are ready to move on the 1000 units. CMHC is threatening to give the contract to an outside construction company. This would leave the Metis and Non-Status Indians out of building their own homes.

"The Provincial Metis Society Housing Association (PMSHA) and the Provincial Secretary of AMNSIS sits on an Urban Housing Committee. We are going to have to start talking with the Provincial Secretary, to find out what is happening in urban housing."

"At the present time we are not committed in housing. But we will have to get our act together."

One of the new local executive's goals is to make the Native Sports Complex a reality. Last year at this time the local had land allocated. Money was promised to do consultant studies. And a consultant was available to work on the project.

"Hopefully we can get the project back on the track. In June 1979, everything came to a halt on the complex."

Doug LaFontaine, expressed his concern on the education aspect of the local.

"What I would like to accomplish is to get local members involved with the education committees. Education is an important issue and it is time our people have input into what they teach our children."

He also expressed he would like to promote Aboriginal Rights.

LaFontaine is currently employed by AMNSIS Aboriginal Rights department.

Due to financial difficulties the Local 9 office is shut down. Presently the newly elected executive are looking into locating a new office. The target date for the opening of the new office is May 1.



La Ronge citizens boycott Key Lake inquiry

LA RONGE - The Key Lake Board of Inquiry has recently hired four full time workers to assist them in keeping the Northern communities informed about the proposed Uranium development in the North.

One such worker is a trapper, Lawrence Yew of Jans Bay. He, and the other three, will be arranging meetings between the Board of Inquiry and the Northern communities, as well as distributing questionnaires on the possible effects of Uranium mining to the Northern people.

Beginning in April, said Board Chairman Robert Mitchell, he and one or two other Board members will be visiting communities in the North to discuss the people's concerns.

"We want to be sure we give everybody in the Northern communities the opportunity to talk to us about how Uranium development might affect them," he said.

Mitchell predicts the Board will be devoting a lot of space for questions dealing with training and employment. "We want to talk about employment so that a majority of the jobs at the mine, if there is to be a mine, are guaranteed for the Northern people."

Not everyone is satisfied with the Board's plans, consolatory as Mitchell's remarks may seem. In response to the Board of Inquiry's plans to visit communities of the North, Adelle Ratt, one member of the La Ronge Group of Concerned Citizens said, "If they are going to be conducting them the same way as they conducted the meetings in La Ronge, its a farce, because no one is going to know what they are talking about."

The meetings to which Ms.Ratt referred, were the overview hearings held in La Ronge, March 1980. Adelle Ratt had approached the Board during the hearings, on behalf of the La Ronge Group of Concerned Citizens, with a letter requesting translations of the hearings into Cree and Chipewyan.

"This is a matter of utmost concern to us. Not providing these services at the formal hearings means that many Northern citizens will be denied access to information and prevented from expressing their opinions to you."

"As we hope you are aware, nuclear development is a highly complex form of technology, little understood by the average lay person fluent in English. To compound the complexity by denying all who do not speak English any part to play makes your Inquiry a farce and a rubber stamp for the plans of government and private industry."

Mitchell turned down the request for translations saying to translate everything would make the hearings last too long.

As a result, on March 4, 1980, the La Ronge Group of Concerned Citizens called for all Northerners to boycott the hearings of the Key Lake Board of Inquiry.

"We're talking of an enlightened boycott," remarked Adelle Ratt. Ms. Ratt went on to say that the La Ronge Group of Concerned Citizens are hoping for a coalition with other Northern groups so that they may develop plausible ideas together, while still keeping aware of all aspects of Uranium development.

Ile a la Crosse Industries a success

ILE A LA CROSSE - The Co-operative Industries of Ile a la Crosse is on its way to success, says George Raymond, executive director of the Industries.

The local Native Industry has come a long way in not so long a time. Seven years ago, the first division of Ile a la Crosse Industries was formed to take on a brush cutting job in White Lake. At present, the Industries boasts a successful four divisions.

The "Amok Contract", one of the four divisions, provides work for 20 local Northerners. The Industries have secured a contract with AMOK Mining, to build 80 mobile living units by November of this year. Already one and one half months ahead of schedule, the Industries' board optimistically predicts to finish the units by September or early October.

Housing manager, Edward Misponas, says the housing division is also ahead of schedule. "We are starting to pull ahead now," he remarked in regard to the DNS contract of sixteen public housing units and the contract to build two houses for the Northern School Board.

Ile a la Crosse Industries is also filling out housing packages for the northern communities of Buffalo Narrows, La Loche, St. Georges Hill, and Michelle Village.

AMNSIS allocates housing contracts from DNS and CMHC to the local Co-operative Industries; the Industries subcontract from the two. Next year, aside from local housing renovations which they execute yearly, Ile a la Crosse Industries will be filling out the housing contract allocated to them by AMNSIS, for ten houses.

The Lumber and Mill Works division are busy filling out orders at demand, for finished carpentry that the school or housing division might request of them.

It seems now, after several years of growing pains, the local Co-operatives Industries will finally show a profitable year.

Said the enthusiastic Executive Director, "this is the first year that we are going to make out all right."

In fact, George Raymond is so impressed with this years succes, that in response to questions on whether the Industries will be as successful in years to come, his emphatic reply is, "I know for a fact it will!"

Vocational 11 class graduates

FT. QU'APPELLE - The Vocational Eleven Class, jointly sponsored by Non-Registered Indian and Metis Program and Parkland Community College in co-operation with Ka Pa Chee Training Center, graduated on February 15, 1980. It was the first Adult Eleven Class to be held in the Fort Qu'Appelle area.

The class began on September 17, 1979. The students were allotted one hundred days in which to complete the prescribed course. The course was similar to its high school counterpart in that Communications, Algebra, Biology, Accounting and Typing were offered. It differed in that the Vocation and practical aspect of these was emphasized.

The students worked very diligently to successfully complete their Vocational Eleven within only one hundred days. Many of the students had been away from any type of formal education for many years. Many were restricted by family and community responsibilities. They now feel their efforts have been rewarded.

The class celebrated with a graduation banquet and reception on Friday, February 15, 1980. Guests were Eva Peters, and Bartley Abrahamson representing the sponsoring agencies. Certificates, issued by the Department of Continuing Education, were awarded to each of the graduates.



The graduates are: Jack and Mary Anne Cameron of Fort Qu'Appelle, Tina LaRose of Abernethy, Shirley Fayant of Lebret, Willard Pelletier of Fort Qu'Appelle, and Sharon Pinay of Lorie.

The class thanks their instructor, Mary Woloschuk, for her efforts.



Leoville concerned over housing

LEOVILLE - Housing concerns dominated a local meeting held February 13 in the Leoville Local's new hall.

The local membership informed Area Director, Murray Hamilton, that they were disappointed with the amount of housing they were receiving. Local executive, Doris Lautner, produced papers which showed that out of the five members who applied for housing, only two were approved, and three were pending.

Merril Fiddler, an Economic Development worker for that area stated, "applicants are not approved on speculation and land lots must be available for purchase and construction."

Hamilton replied, "It is up to the locals to make sure the most needy get the houses."

Hamilton gave local 64 information regarding the different avenues they could take for the funding of the theatre they want. Background information regarding grants available from LEAP and DREE were discussed.

Aboriginal Rights worker, Paul Morin, approached the local on the subject of the up coming Community Awareness Classes, which Aboriginal Rights is trying to start in as many AMNSIS areas as possible.

Morin asked the local to choose a member from their local to take the 20 day instructors course which will be offered in North Battleford. Anyone taking the course will be qualified to work as an instructor in the awareness classes for the whole AMNSIS area.

Life Skills class graduates



Regina Friendship Centres fifth Native Life Skills Class.

REGINA - Regina Graduation ceremonies were held March 21, 1980 to honour the Friendship Centres fifth Native Life Skills Class, at the Bell City Motel.

Fred Favel, Director of Regina Native Race Relations Association and guest speaker expressed that Life Skills is an excellent program and there should be more of the same. He added that the leadership of instructors Ann Murry and Henry Cote is the reason the program is a success.

"The students are excellent material. They came here to Race Relations for job training and did one heck of a job. I would like to commend them on all the effort they put into the Life Skills Course," he concluded.

One of the graduates, Hector Bunnie, welcomed the guests and congratulated the students for a job well done.

"I've had my ups and downs struggling to make a go of it in the city," he said. "When I was accepted into the program I left my job because I needed to take the course. It taught me to be self confident, to communicate, helped me in solving my problems and making my own decisions. To me this is the best course there is of its kind," he concluded.

Ann Murry, an instructor employed by the Community College but working through the Friendship Center stated, more people are becoming aware that life skills is the number one program for personal self development."

This has been Murry's third successful graduation since she started teaching.

Funds for the banquet and dance were provided by the students. The Friendship Center also contributed a grant for the ceremonies.

Green Lake celebrates Saskatchewan

GREEN LAKE - A summer festival will be held here in conjunction with Celebrate Saskatchewan 80.

The theme of the celebration will be "Know and be Proud of Your Culture. In keeping with this a memorial in honour of Green Lake's Metis people, past and present will be erected as part of the festivities.

Activities will be centered around the main theme and will include old time dancing, jigging, and fiddling contests, talent shows, ball tournaments to name just a few.

This celebration will also offer former residents of Green Lake an opportunity to return home and join in what is anticipated to be Green Lake's biggest celebration ever.



Peter Bishop, Chairman of the Green Lake Sports and Recreation Board, would like to extend an invitation to one and all to attend these celebrations to be held in Green Lake on July 31st, August 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

Shell Lake open house

SHELL LAKE - The NRIM basic carpentry class which began in Shell Lake Local 81 on November 7, 1979, is scheduled to end February 29, 1980.

The 15 students attending the classes are able to build beautiful dressers, cabinets, and even lamps, they have come along so well that instructor (also Shell Lake Local President) Ed. Oullette opened the class room doors to the public, on February 8, 1980.

Everyone was welcome to come and wander amongst the carpentry work which the students had on display.

Said Local member, Mrs. Oullette, we received a "good response" from those who came in to observe what the students had accomplished.

Life Skills open house

ROCANVILLE - The communities Life Skills Class held an open house, March 13, in which students had an opportunity to relate their gratitude to their guests and friends.

J. Kim Soribner, master of ceremonies, introduced the visiting guests.

Mr. George Tourond, class spokesman gave a presentation explaining the class activities over the past nine weeks. He concluded with a demonstration of writing aids for the visually handicapped.

Other activities included a video tape recording of Metis History that the class had prepared as part of their study. Music was also provided by George Tourond on his accordion.

Dave Eskdale, instructor, introduced the students to all the dignitaries. Mr. Al Yeaman, principal of the Southeast Community College, Mr. Andy Dumba, approval coordinator for Non Registered Indian and Metis (NRIM), Mr. George Riemer, provincial coordinator for NRIM with the Department of Continuing Education, Mr. Nap Lafontaine, Regional Area Director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), Miss Debbie McNabb, tutoring instructor from the Ka-pa-chee Centre at Fort Qu'Appelle, Mrs. Karen McDonald of Indian Head and Mr. Ed Zychowski of Whitewood, who are both coordinators for the Southeast Community College.



Debbie McNabb

The class members have been participating in a 10 week course which concluded March 31. Members of the class were from Rocanville, Welwyn, Spy Hill, and Tantalion.

The course was sponsored by the NRIM, the Department of Continuing Education and the Southeast Community College. It was the first time such a class of this kind has been held in a community the size of Rocanville.

Boyer takes trophy

PRINCE ALBERT - NRIM sponsored student, Rose Boyer of Prince Albert, was awarded first prize for the best hairstyling effort in the annual CAS (Cosmetology Association of Saskatchewan) competition. The competition was held in Saskatoon February 17, during the CAS conference February 17 - 18, 1980.

Mrs. Boyer competed against 21 others from various Saskatchewan Cosmetology Schools, 3 of whom came from her own class in the Prince Albert Community College.

The hairstyle Rose entered was a "daytime" look, featuring waves in the front which fell into curls in the back. Boyer's score of 88/90 won her a trophy, and recognition into all the beauty salons.

Louise Hansen instructs the class Rose is taking in Prince Albert. The cosmetology school has only been operating for 3 years, yet three of the four students entered placed in the top 10. The fourth student, Donna Valley, placed twelfth in the competition. Donna is also sponsored by NRIM.

Rose Boyer will finish her 1400 hour course in June. She hopes to open her own styling shop, and has begun applying for a grant through the Special ARDA program.

Model for Mrs. Boyer's hairstyle was cosmetology student Deanne Ellison. Next year the annual CAS conference is to be held in Regina.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Shell Lake to build new hall ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SHELL LAKE - Shell Lake Local 81 held a meeting February 26, 1980 to discuss the feasibility of a new hall.

The 22 members were at first hesitant to go ahead with plans for a new local owned hall in Shell Lake. Local President, Ed Oulette, voiced a thought which the rest of the members assented to; it was the possibility of the hall not being able to pay for itself, especially since there were already three other halls in the small town.

After further discussion, however, Local 81 came to the decision that a new hall would be worthwhile. Local members volunteered their labour in building and maintaining the hall.

Economic Development worker, Lois Fiddler, suggested a few activities which would keep the hall paying for itself. By renting the hall to NRIM classes, and dances, she said the hall would always be paying for itself.

Oulette asked Lois Fiddler for plans on the hall. She remarked that it might be a good idea to strike up a committee to find out what plans would best suit them.

The Local President then proposed that a three man committee be nominated to make a study on plans for their hall. The proposal met with agreement. Nominated were: Charles Dreaver Jr. Alvin Cox, and Kaye Rodocker.

Local Secretary, Lila Fines, suggested that fund raising for the hall begin right away. In response to their suggestion, Violet Shynkeriek made a motion to hold an Easter Bake Sale April 5, 1980.



★ NEW BREED ★

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AMNSIS members free
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From OUTSIDE our PROVINCE

LOVELACE CASE MAY FORCE CHANGES IN INDIAN ACT

OTTAWA - A New Brunswick Indian woman who brought Canada before a United Nations commission over human rights violations could provide the impetus for changes to federal laws that discriminate against Indian women.

"If the United Nations makes some very strong comments and says this clearly is not the right way to be proceeding ... it's going to add a political impetus ... a moral, political and an international legal obligation to taking care of what we haven't taken care of yet," said an external affairs spokesman.

Sandra Lovelace of the Tobique Reserve, 480 kilometers north of Fredericton, lost her status under the Indian Act in 1970 when she married a white airman from the United States.

Lovelace appealed to the United Nations in 1976 when the Supreme Court of Canada supported the clause in the act stripping Indian women and children of treaty status for marrying non-Natives.

Canada signed a protocol in 1976 binding itself to observe the United Nations covenant on civil and political rights.

Under the present Indian Act, women who have been stripped of their treaty rights are often evicted from reserves, must dispose of property, are barred from band business, cannot be buried on the reserve and their children do not get Indian status.



METIS DO NOT WANT CHARITY

VOGAR - Eighty-one residents of the Metis community of Vogar, Manitoba, signed a petition asking the Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA) to leave.

The ICA is a little known charity group that arrived in Vogar about two and one half years ago.

The petition, signed by over 80 percent of the village population stated that the Chicago-based group was exploiting the community for its own gain and had fulfilled few of its promises.

Originally, the four staff members stated they would leave Vogar, but later indicated they might return to fulfill contractual obligations.

The ICA is being investigated by the FBI and has also been criticized by several congressmen. An audit conducted by the United States department of Health and Welfare determined that \$175,000 in government grants was properly used, but "accounting procedures were substandard."

The ICA denies it is a religious cult, but the Republican study committee said in its report last June the institute has cult characteristics.



ARCTIC CO-OPS MEET

GEORGE RIVER - Land claims settlements, the growth of Northern Development Corporations, and Native cultural organizations as well as new trends in marketing of Inuit art and fine crafts are all having considerable impact on co-operatives across the whole of the Canadian Arctic.

The first Arctic co-operative was formed at George River in 1959. From a humble beginning of \$25,000 in business in 1959, the 51 co-operatives in the far north have expanded to become the largest employer of northern people and do in excess of 25 million dollars in business each year.

Inuit and Indian delegates from 51 far north communities will hold a training session and conference at George River in Arctic Quebec in April.

In addition to the conference, Native leaders will discuss the emergence of development corporations in Alaska after land claims settlements. They will also deal with the impact of land claims settlements on co-operatives.

In announcing the pan-Arctic meetings, Messrs. Kasudluak and Tapardjuk, representatives of Co-operative Federations said these meetings would be among the most important ever held in the Arctic. Although co-operatives have shown phenomenal growth in recent years, they face considerable difficulties if adjustments cannot be made to meet changing circumstances in the Arctic brought about through land claims settlements and the emergence of development corporations.

QUEBEC INDIANS FAVOUR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

PARIS - Quebec Indians want independence for themselves but will abstain in the referendum next June which they fear would only bring sovereignty for French-speaking Quebecers.

Quebec Indians want to take charge of their own lives and stop living on public charity while Quebec's abundant natural resources are enriching the multinational corporations.

When French explorer, Jacques Cartier first ventured into what is now the province of Quebec in the 16th century, the Indian population of the area was approximately 200,000.

Ethnocide has reduced that number to 30,000. The Montagnais Indians comprise 30 percent of the total Native population. Their numbers are scattered over one-third of northeastern Quebec and Labrador - an area bigger than all of France.

According to Mathew Andre of the Attikamek-Montagnais Council, "The whites have despoiled us and parked us on reserves where 99 percent of us still live. The James Bay hydroelectric complex has submerged part of our territory and a similar complex is planned."



ALERT BAY INDIANS QUESTION STANDARDS

ALERT BAY - "If Alert Bay Indians had been dying at the same rate as other Indians in the province, 12 people would not have died during the past six years," according to Dr. Gary Goldthorpe.

Dr. Goldthorpe is conducting an inquiry established in February by former health minister, David Crombie. The inquiry is in response to Alert Bay Indians accusations against Dr. Pickup and the rest of the health care system, from the local hospital to federal Indian health nurses.

Dr. Goldthorpe said he would be examining the hospital's constitution to see how to remedy the fact that there is not enough Indian representation in proportion to the Indian clientele at the hospital.

Community control is important because, "the board has responsibility for the performance of the doctor in the hospitals and the power to suspend or limit privileges of the doctor," said Goldthorpe.

Dr. Mary Habgood, zone director in charge of the Alert Bay area for the federal National Health Services, was criticized for what one Native organization called "an un-caring attitude toward Indian people."

Dr. Habgood said that during the past three of four years she has received complaints from the band office and nurses at the hospital that Dr. Pickup was "rude, failed to make referrals, and at times appeared to be under the influence of alcohol."

The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs demanded that Dr. Habgood be removed from her position and that her past activities over the years be investigated.

The Nimkish Band has insisted that an investigation of health care must examine the historical, social and economic causes of the Indian's poor health as well as the performance of medical personnel.

DION ASKS FOR SEPARATE INDIAN NATION

RED DEER - The paternalistic treatment of Indians by government and the pressure to assimilate them into the main stream of Canadian society threatens to exterminate Native people as distinct cultural and racial group in Canada according to Joe Dion.

Dion, president of the Indian Association of Alberta, feels Canada's Indians face cultural extinction unless allowed full rights as a separate, self-governing nation within the country.

The current system of federally administering the Department of Indian Affairs has resulted in dehumanizing dependency and a "ghetto-like" attitude among Indian people, according to Chief Eugene Steinhauer of the Saddle Lake reserve.

Native groups will carry on further negotiations with the federal government on the principle of Indian people representing a separate Indian Nation.

In comparing this principle with the attitudes of Quebec Premier Rene Levesque and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed, Dion said Indians oppose any plans the Liberal government may have to repatriate the BNA Act until "our place in this country has been renegotiated."

According to Chief Sam Bull, of the Goodfish Lake reserve, "In order to assure the continued existence of Indian Nations...Native people must reclaim their rightful position in Canada through the creation of modern Indian government.

What we are doing is trying to redefine our relationship with the Canadian government. We are not separating or trying to break away or trying to alienate the government."



CONFLICT OF INTEREST IN INDIAN AFFAIRS

OTTAWA - Some Native leaders feel that Indian and Northern Affairs Minister, John Munro may be squeezed in a conflict of interest situation.

"The man is going to go crazy because he is working against himself as a minister," said Harry Daniels, president of the Native Council of Canada.

"How can you make an objective decision when indeed you're talking about the same land for Natives and the same land for economic development," continued Daniels.

The Native Council of Canada, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the National Indian Brotherhood have proposed the creation of separate Native territories in the Northwest Territories, with the Natives eventually having control over resource development.

It will be difficult for Munro to represent Native interests while trying to promote economic development when the Oil, Gas, and Uranium mining companies have set their sights on northern resources.

Alan Mahagak, assistant project director for the Inuit Tapirisat, said it is going to be tough for Munro to represent Native interests within a "very difficult department."



THE INDIAN IS BECOMING MORE MILITANT IN HIS DEMANDS to have the law decide the meaning of the terms of the treaty his Forefathers signed in 1876. But whether he will use his pipe of peace or a piece of pipe to gain his demands remains in doubt. There is no doubt that the government blundered when it placed the Indians on reservations to get them out of sight, out of mind and out of society. The James Bay and the Wounded Knee incidents and other recent acts of violence are indications of how determined the Indian is to have his case brought before the courts and also the public eye. Today one has only to visit the town of Carlyle to note the fear, disgust and even hatred that is accorded the Indians or stop at the school yard to see the segregation of the White and Red students. It is an example of the failure of democracy and the Christian Church to teach the two races to live in harmony.

As an old man who was born on the prairie I have seen many changes but none greater than the attitude between the White and Red man. The Indian was accepted by the settler as a dirty, lazy person who was truthful, dependable and proud. His word was accepted before that of a Whiteman and, in those days, an Indian was never known to steal and was helped in every way possible. He lived close to starvation and was always fed when he came to the door, and to show his gratitude he would smile and point to the sky.

Times have changed. The Indian has been cheated, swindled, lied to and bribed. So much so that the Indian has turned to crime in reprisal. Whether the Indian sold his birthrights for a mess of porridge is beside the point. He has the right to have the courts divulge the terms of the treaty that was signed over one hundred years ago.

Editorial from The Prairie Progress, Feb. 13, 1980

WHY DO PEOPLE BECOME RACISTS? WHY DO THEY PRACTICE DISCRIMINATION? Social psychologists tell us discrimination is the manifestation of one social group's effort to free itself from a feeling of inadequacy by putting another group in an inferior light. Political scientists and historians describe racism as a political weapon, pointing out how Hitler used warped racial theories to explain away Germany's problems and unify the population. We know from experience in Canada that discrimination becomes most overt when two factors, economic insecurity and increased visibility of racial minorities, coincide. In the 70's we saw unemployment rise to unprecedented levels and inflation reach critical heights. The tendency is to look for causes and easy answers. When it comes down to taking action it is less important to know why racism exists than how discrimination is practiced. In any war, defence is based not on why the enemy is hostile, but how he vents that hostility.

TOM LONGBOAT FINALLY RECEIVED PAYMENT FOR WINNING THE 1907 BOSTON MARATHON. The city of Toronto made the payment after 73 years. City Council voted to give Longboat's three children, Tom Longboat Jr., 54, Ted Longboat, 56, both of the Six Nations Reserve and Phyllis Winnie, 59, of Buffalo, New York \$10,000. The payment was based on the estimated \$500 their father should have received plus interest on that amount since 1907.

THE INFANT MORTALITY HAS INCREASED SHARPLY IN THE AREA AROUND THE THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT following last year's accident. The accident has been described as the worst in United States history involving a commercial nuclear power plant. State health officials said infant mortality has increased in a 15 kilometer area around the plant during the six months following the March 28, 1979 accident. The Department said the cause and significance of the increase were not yet known. The figures show that from April through September 1977 there were 20 deaths among children under one, in the area. During the same period in 1978 there were 14 deaths. In the six months after the accident, there were 31 infant deaths, sharply higher than during the previous two periods and about twice the State average.

"It is highly unlikely that radiation directly caused the increase. But we ought to go looking for causes," said Dr. Gordon MacLeod, Pennsylvania's Health Secretary at that time. Initially, the Health Department denied the figures quoted by MacLeod existed. A few hours later, a spokesman acknowledged that the figures had been available to the Department for more than a week. MacLeod, who says he is not opposed to nuclear energy, was dismissed from his post last October by Governor Richard Thornburgh. Thornburgh cited "differences in institutional style" as reason for the dismissal. The doctor said he considers nuclear energy as safe or safer than many other forms of energy and that psychological stress among pregnant women in the area might have caused the increase.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FEELS THE LEVELS OF RADIATION OPPOSE NO DANGER TO BLACK LAKE RESIDENTS. Parents of the Black Lake Indian Band withdrew 180 children from school in February to show the government their concern over the levels of Radon gas in the community. Bud McConnell, Assistant Regional Director of the Department of Health and Welfare, Medical Services Branch, said a report done by the federal government shows levels of Radon gas and its radioactive by-products are low and do not constitute a health hazard. McConnell said tests were carried out by the Department's Bureau of Radiation Protection in early March. They tested radiation levels twice on different days in all buildings in Black Lake and the nearby community of Fon-du-Lac. Six teachers in the community resigned in an attempt to pressure government to take the tests, but withdrew their resignations pending the outcome of the report. In response to the withdrawal of the children from the school, Principal, Tere Geiger, commented, "The community will not decide whether to send the children back to school until it receives and studies the report." Dr. Fredo Knelmon of Concordia University said, "Even if readings are low, the buildings should be properly ventilated or raised off the ground to prevent Radon gas from seeping into them." Radon, a gas emitted by Uranium, is not considered harmful in itself, but its by-product gasses have been linked to lung cancer.

Black Lake and Fon-du-Lac are about halfway between Saskatchewan's two operating Uranium mines; the Eldorado Nuclear Limited and Gulf Minerals at Rabbit Lake. The last radiation tests were done in 1977 and showed the Radon levels to be safe.

BRIAN AUBICHON HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED POSITION OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION CO-ORDINATOR. Ray Purdie, Deputy Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan made this announcement recently. Aubichon will assist DNS increasing the number of Native Northerners on its staff, particularly in key positions. "The appointment is another step towards our objective of employing northern people to provide northern services," said Purdie. Aubichon, formerly of Meadow Lake, has a Bachelor of Education degree and was a research officer with AMNSIS and a member of its Board of Directors. He has counseled students in the Northern Teacher Education Program. He has been researching the literature on affirmative action programs and reviewing such programs already operating in the province since his appointment in February of this year.

"DIRTY LITTLE INDIAN BASTARDS, I BET YOU DON'T EVEN GO TO SCHOOL." It seems that since it no longer the International Year of the Child, people must feel freer to abuse children's rights. I would like to bring to your attention one particular incident where three young Indian boys were verbally assaulted by a middle-aged couple. Granted the boys were teasing but it still does not excuse the behaviour of this couple. The woman was blatantly being racist in making the above quote.

The children stated they did go to school. The woman continued her assault until I stepped in. Racism of this form should not be allowed at any time, particularly when it is directed to children. After a short debate on racism, one of the waitresses of the La Ronge Motor Inn intervened in the situation. The woman stated to her that the boys had terribly insulted her (not true). The waitress immediately threw the children out. She did not attempt to get the kid's view of what happened.

This upsets me terribly. I still believe kids have rights even though it is no longer 1979. I feel I must step in to protect these rights when they are so obviously being abused. Should another incident such as this occur at the La Ronge Motor Inn or elsewhere, I will not hesitate to call the Human Rights Commission and take further action to stop things like this from happening again.

*A very concerned citizen
Adele M. Ratt
from the Northland News.*

WITH SUMMER FINALLY ON ITS WAY, POISON IVY COULD BE A PROBLEM FOR THOSE OF YOU TRYING TO ENJOY THE GREAT OUTDOORS! Vitamin E in an ointment form or directly out of the capsule will not only ease the annoying itch but will also prevent the rash from spreading to uninfected areas of the body. Within a week to 10 days the entire rash will be gone. Poison Ivy rashes usually last in excess of two weeks if left untreated or treated with regular drug store remedies.

NATIVES ACCOUNTED FOR OVER HALF THE TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN SASKATCHEWAN last year, stated Dr. G.D. Barnett, medical superintendent of the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League. Reports in 1979 recorded 104 new cases of Tuberculosis. Sixty of these cases included Natives. Barnett told a seminar that bringing Tuberculosis among the Indian population under control is one of the main problems facing the League today. He added, "Our only hope is through education and making sure they take the medication." Saskatchewan is credited with having the lowest incidence of the disease in the country.

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research requires the following staff:

☆☆☆ CO-ORDINATOR, RESOURCE AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SECTION. ☆☆☆

Qualifications:

A degree in Education, with preference given to candidates who have completed their studies toward a M.Ed. The successful candidate should either have specialized in or have relevant experience in resource and curriculum development, some supervisory and administrative experience and a minimum of three years teaching experience. This position requires extensive knowledge of Indian culture and an ability to translate that knowledge into resource and curriculum materials designed to enhance and strengthen native culture. Preference will be given to native candidates who speak a native language of the area.

Duties and Responsibilities:

The Co-ordinator will be responsible for the direction and supervision of a staff unit whose task it will be to develop needed resource material. Specific duties will include:

- determining resource needs for various Dumont programs and of other native organizations
- determining resource needs of public schools, universities and other public educational institutions
- determining the resource needs of the general public
- setting program priorities and time schedules
- developing work plans and supervising work activities
- participating in the selection and development of appropriate resource materials
- undertaking specific writing and curriculum development assignments
- consulting and participating with other staff in determining the way in which materials will be used, distributed and circulated
- performing such other duties as are in keeping with the co-ordinator's role.

Salary:

To be negotiated on the basis of qualifications and experience.

Applications:

To be sent in c/o Dr. Ken Whyte, 1315 Scarth Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4R 2E7, along with transcripts of post secondary education and references.

Closing Date:

The closing date for applications will be May 15, 1980.

DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN URBAN NATIVE TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM (SUNTEP).

Qualifications:

A degree in Education, with preference given to candidates who have completed their studies toward a M.Ed. The successful candidate should have specialized in or have demonstrated their ability to successfully carry out related administrative, supervisory, public relations and liaison duties. A minimum of three years teaching experience is desired. The position requires a good knowledge of Indian and Metis culture and an ability to relate to and work with native students. Also, it would be desirable for the candidate to speak or have familiarity with the main native language spoken in the area.

Duties and Responsibilities:

The director will be responsible for the planning, direction and supervision of the overall Teacher Education Program. Specific duties will include:

- working with the two universities to establish the curriculum and standards for the program
- developing the standards and criteria for the selection of students entering the program
- participating in the selection of students
- arranging for practice teaching assignments with the urban school boards
- arranging for the employment of instructors for the academic program
- participating in the assessment of student performance
- directing and supervising the activities of other program staff
- working with other Dumont staff in the development of appropriate resource materials, in developing the resource centre, and in the use of the research capacity
- performing such other duties and responsibilities as are relevant to the director's role.

Salary:

To be negotiated depending on qualifications and experience.

Applications:

To be sent to Dr. Kenn Whyte, 1315 Scarth Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4R 2E7, along with transcripts of post secondary education and references.

Closing Date:

May 15, 1980.

AMNSIS REQUIRES A:

"Special ARDA Project Officer

PROGRAM:

The Special ARDA Program is operated by the Federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion in co-operation with the Province of Saskatchewan. It is designed to assist Native people to develop new and better opportunities to improve their economic circumstances.

DUTIES:

Under the direction of Association representatives on the Special ARDA Committee, the Project Officer shall:

1. Evaluate the capacity of the applicant of a specific proposal to implement his plan.
2. Assess the appropriateness of the assistance being recommended.
3. Identify potential areas of weakness within individual applications and recommend solutions to these weaknesses.
4. Provide advice to the Association representatives on matters of policy.
5. Provide follow-up reports where requested on projects in the operational stage.
6. Advise representatives of AMNSIS on such matters as may from time to time be requested.
7. Liaise with the appropriate provincial and federal government agencies.

Salary will be approximately \$18,000 per year. The position will be headquartered in North Battleford.

Interested persons should reply before May 15, 1980 to:

Jim Durocher, Treasurer
AMNSIS
1170 8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 1C9

Kitchen Cabinets for sale.
Saskatchewan Housing approved.
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The Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians
of Saskatchewan will be hosting their first 1980
All Native Golf Tournament

There will be five mens flights and one ladies flight. Prizes and trophies awarded to flight winners, closest to pin and longest drive.

DATE: May 10 & 11, 1980

PLACE: Regina Murray Golf Club
A dance will be held on May 10

Entry fee \$30.00



For more information contact:

Claude Petit or Dennis Klyne
AMNSIS Recreation Dept.
1170 8th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
Phone: 525-6721

