

November 1986

Volume 17 No. 10

NEW BREED

Voice of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

\$2.00



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Winter Fashion Can Be Fun

By Tina La Rose

As a special response to a letter received recently from Charles Lafferty, who wrote us from the Northwest Territories, inquiring about male fashion items, New Breed began looking for the perfect winter fashion items which would not only serve to keep Charles warm as toast all through the long NWT winter, but would put an extra warm smile on his face as well.

The recent warm weather was a great aid in our search as we were able to venture out into the fashion world, in search of Charles' dream without freezing our little tootsies off.



We found just what we were looking for in Regina's Indian Trader, a unique Native fashion shoppe, which has outlets in both Saskatoon and Prince Albert as well.

Our first and most exciting fashion item is the James Bay Fashion Bomber. It is made from pure virgin wool and is lined with nylon flight satin. Its over-abundance of comfort and warmth in no way detracts from its unique beauty and styling. The jacket is trimmed with a white fur collar and is available in a variety of exciting colours.

We are also featuring two exquisite and popular Yukon Parkas. The first will be a definite hit with every fashion conscious young lady on your Christmas shopping list. The second, besides being warm and practical, features a unique blend of styling and versatility as it can be continued on back cover...



NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians"

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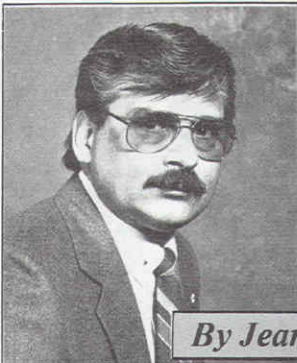
From The Desk of The Editor

By Jean-Paul Claude

It's been another one of those months when there didn't seem to be enough time to do the one hundred and one things that needed to get done and those tasks which were completed got messed up anyway.

The election gave us the Devine Tories for another four or five years, and we'll be seeing whether or not things can really get any worse in the weeks and months ahead. My guess is that they can and probably will.

Winter is upon us once again and we can be assured of not seeing green grass again for another four, five, six, seven or eight months. As well, the snow on the ground reminds us of empty wallets, overused credit cards, gift wrapping, days of baking and abused diets as the Christmas season looms in the near future. And let's not forget the new batteries and tires, winter tune-ups and towing and booster charges which make our friendly service station attendants even friendlier this time of year. This is also the time of year when those who choose to drink and drive become even more of a threat to our children on the streets.



By Jean-Paul Claude

Although this all might sound quite gloomy to you, take heart for good things are in the air as well. Along with all the hassles of winter and Christmas shopping, we can forget the joy that is synonymous with this time of the year. The time when family comes together to share the good feelings that are all a part of Christmas. The happiness in the eyes of children everywhere. Seeing old friends and family members who have left the hometown but come back each Christmas where the happiness and joy they knew as children, still abounds. When wounds of the past year are miraculously healed and forgotten and old friends become good friends once again.

Suddenly, I feel good about the cold and snow. It only serves to remind me of the good things which will come in a month or so. Suddenly, the cold nip in the air is not as uncomfortable or intolerable as I had thought. Suddenly, the prospect of being flat broke for a few months seems more than compensated by the good feelings I know will come as an indirect result of my spending. Suddenly, I can't wait for the full blast of winter to slap me in the face and throw me back into the Christmas spirit and festivities that I long to relive each and every year.

As we return to the business at hand, you will find some fascinating articles in this issue of *New Breed* which I am more than certain will appeal to a great majority of our readers.

We have a number of articles which will serve to inform you of the most recent developments in the constitution processes. As well, Tom Twist will bend your ear with the latest news in the sports scene.

Barbara McCombie tells you how to get healthier and put a smile on your face at the same time and she also presents an excellent article on some of the causes and results of the prostitution trade which is becoming more and more prevalent in our society today.

In the spirit of the forthcoming Christmas season and especially for the kids, Darlene LeDoux presents you with a very special article which will help the big and the little kids start preparing decorations for their Christmas tree, classroom and homes in plenty of time for the big event.

Amidst all of this, Tom brings us a story which will set the tone for all the good feelings you can look forward to as the Christmas season approaches. It tells about the recent miracle of human kindness which saved the life of a four-year old Native boy from Winnipeg.

Finally, we are more than happy to announce that we have created, what we believe to be one of the most exciting calendars you are likely to see in 1987 and it's just for you. The calendar is easy to read and look at and all special days of interest to the Metis community are indicated in red.

The calendar has been produced in a limited edition and we don't doubt that they are bound to disappear like steamy hotcakes on a frosty February morning, once the word gets out. The price is more than reasonable at three dollars a piece, so in order to ensure receiving your copy, clip the order form from this magazine and get it to us with your three dollar money order or certified cheque as soon as possible (They'll make great gifts as well). □

Letters

BATOCHÉ: A FAMILY PARTY

Dear *New Breed*:

I noticed in the last issue of 'New Breed' that someone was complaining about their treatment by the security guards at the entrance to the "Back To Batoché" celebrations.

I and three members of my family were there on the same day and we were treated with every courtesy. In fact, we were very impressed with everything we saw.

It was a pleasure to attend a celebration where there wasn't any rowdy drinking.

We plan on going back next year, if the Lord is willing.

Everyone was so friendly, it was almost like a big family party.

Very Sincerely
Madeleine Lasante'
Maple Creek, Sask.

A FASHIONABLE MALE

Dear *New Breed*:

I'm interested in the fashions featured in your fashion column. I am most interested in receiving information on those styles for men. I would like to know about different styles available and the prices for each.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible. □

Very Sincerely
Charles Lafferty
Ft. Providence, N.W.T.
XOE OLO

CANADA-A POLICE STATE

Dear *New Breed*:

Although the 'hanging judges' have been hip to it all along, the rest of the judiciary across this intellectually-sanitized nation of ours are fast waking up to the fact that we live in one of the most effective po-

lice states in history. Dutifully, they work overtime to ensure that our individual, human and civil rights remain fancy notions on paper without basis in reality.

For example, on December 23, 1983, Sherbrooke police detectives killed an innocent man and wounded another in a tragic case of mistaken identity. As a result, the Quebec Police Commission recommended last July, after its investigation, that the three detectives responsible be demoted and spend three years each on patrol duty. Instead, two of the three policemen were promoted. No further disciplinary action is planned.

Described by those rare creatures - honest lawyers - as "the most corrupt police force in Canada," the Ste. Foy Police Department will not undergo any investigations because federal officials fear it "would undermine people's trust and confidence in the Ste. Foy police." (Since when did the truth ever undermine people's trust and confidence in anything?)

In what amounts to giving the RCMP a licence to commit crimes against any citizen not connected to the federal government, the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that crimes committed by the RCMP against Indians cannot be investigated without the permission of the federal government.

In Saskatchewan, a government clerk is suing the provincial government because she alleges that officials told her and other office staff not to involve themselves in any political activity - including discussing politics in the office or putting campaign signs on their private property. They were told that even to discuss politics off the job could put their jobs in jeopardy. So much for 'freedom of expression'.

Most people believe we live in a 'free' country because they are afraid of the truth. They don't want to hear anything that will upset their petty worlds. We live in a police

state because people have capitulated their responsibility for their public servants - the police, judges, bureaucrats and politicians. □

G. R. Dumont
Prince Albert, Sask.

ALL NATIVES MUST HELP

Dear *New Breed*:

The rate of recidivism for incarcerated Native men and women is shockingly high in the Provincial Correctional Centres here in Saskatchewan.

These men and women are on a continuous cycle of incarceration. It would almost seem to anyone who does not quite understand the causes of what provoked a period of incarceration that these men and women do not desire to change their lifestyle of living in an absurd way of being incarcerated time after time.

It would also appear as a hopeless situation to people who do not have the insight into what makes these men and women reoffend. I find that understanding the causes of recidivism can be very frustrating. But it can no longer be ignored.

These Native men and women who are incarcerated today must be recognized as individuals who would like to make the necessary changes in their lives, but who have been rejected in more ways than one could comprehend.

Native organizations out there in mainstream society are not capable of identifying with these men and women upon release from a Correctional facility. At times it would appear that most Native organizations are more than likely to refuse such a responsibility as helping Native men and women who have been incarcerated, or are facing a period of incarceration.

It disgusts me to the point of an overwhelming anger towards Native

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Letters

organizations that are not being responsive to our Native people who are incarcerated. As Native people, we are supposed to be as "one" in mind, body and spirit. Where has this concept of unity gone?

I am certain that as Native people we can pull together and do something for our incarcerated brothers and sisters. So much has been lost in our people as a result of being incarcerated. Then to be shoved aside, shuffled around, rejected, ignored and humiliated by our very own people can be a very traumatic experience to one who is incarcerated, and has been incarcerated.

The rate of recidivism will continue to grow. The ignorance of our very own people will continue to remain. It's time as a Native people to come together and help our incarcerated brothers and sisters.

We are living a lie if we believe in what Sitting Bull had said: "Let us put our minds together and see what we can do for our children."

It's not a pretty world for our young children to have to be subjected to seeing their parents being taken to jail. For these young children to have to endure the consequences of their parents' irrational behavior as a result of being rejected

the necessary help that they do need is totally out of realm in believing in the Native unity.

I no doubt am capable of identifying with my incarcerated brothers and sisters. I also feel that I am capable of helping them in a significant way that would eventually help them overcome this merry-go-round kind of lifestyle that they have had no other alternative but to live.

I also feel that the Native organizations out there could be of support in helping set up a program that would be geared towards helping our incarcerated brothers and sisters upon release.

We can no longer go on ignoring the problems of incarcerated Native people. We must begin to identify with them as a "forgotten people" also, and pull together to help them in whatever way possible.

I have seriously considered on helping set up a program for incarcerated Native women in the Saskatoon area beginning early next year. Without your support and encouragement, this idea will inevitably die.

However, I will not give up this struggle to help my sisters. □

Lise Pelletier
 Prince Albert, Sask.

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Saskatchewan Election Results Predictable

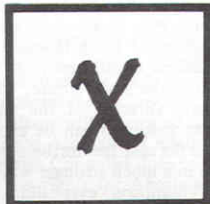
By Murray Dobbin

The 1986 Saskatchewan election was in many ways predictable. The NDP, under the leadership of Allan Blakeney, failed to learn the lessons of the 1982 election. The principal lesson was that no party can afford to ignore its own grass roots and certainly can't afford to ignore the voters. Unfortunately for the NDP, and for the many people in Saskatchewan who hoped for the defeat of the Devine Tories, their leader and his old guard did just that.

Allan Blakeney, almost from the moment of defeat for his government in 1982, believed that the Tories were just a fluke and would defeat themselves in the next election. In part, Blakeney believed the stories in the national media, especially the *Globe and Mail*, that portrayed him as one of Canada's great statesmen and a brilliant man who deserved a special place in history. This attitude was confirmed by Blakeney's statements after the recent election. At the NDP get-together following the Tory win, Blakeney repeatedly claimed that he had been "vindicated". In the press he stated that the election outcome was not really a defeat, but rather a "disappointment". For the many poor people, Native people and others who suffered under the Tories, this statement might well seem arrogant and self-indulgent. A disappointment for Blakeney, is for the people, four more years of cutbacks in social services, racist policies and giveaways to corporations.

Why did the NDP lose when the Tories were forced to run on such a poor record? Basically, the answer lies in the type of campaign the

NDP decided to run; a cautious campaign with no new or bold ideas which could be attacked by the Tories. This decision was made by Blakeney and his advisors despite the fact that there existed a bold and imaginative campaign platform formulated by the party over the years since the last election. That platform was based on extensive and de-



tailed reports coming out of a whole series of task forces which held meetings all over the province in order to listen to the grass roots of the party. However, as the election approached, the most democratic campaign which the NDP had put together in twenty years, was dumped in favour of a cautious one.

The reason for this decision can

be found in the political personality of Allan Blakeney. Blakeney is basically a shy man. It is said that every day he had to 'steel' himself in order to face the people he would meet on the campaign trail. He is not a politician in the traditional Saskatchewan mold. Virtually all of the leaders of parties who have won elections in this province, including Tommy Douglas, Ross Thatcher and Grant Devine, have been populist politicians who feel comfortable with ordinary people and have had a certain degree of personal charisma. Blakeney on the other hand, is much more of a bureaucrat. For many years he was a senior bureaucrat in the government of Tommy Douglas. A man who is extremely uncomfortable with ordinary people, Blakeney cannot read their moods or trust their judgement. For Blakeney, an imaginative campaign was too much of a risk; he had no confidence that the voters were imaginative enough to understand.

Another indication of how far the NDP had drifted away from the mood of the people was the fact that they ran many of the old war horses who had been soundly turfed out in 1982. Ted Bowerman, a man who was totally discredited as the minister of DNS in the first few years of that department's development, ran again in Shellbrook. Gordon MacMurchy, also defeated in 1982, was another politician of that generation. Both were again defeated by voters who wanted something new.

The Conservatives won 38 seats, the NDP 25 and the Liberals took only one, that of their leader, Ralph Goodale in Assiniboia. Ironically, the Tories won their re-election with fewer votes than the NDP, (Tories - 44.8%, NDP - 45.06%). This is possible because rural seats have fewer voters in them than the city seats do and the Tories took all but 4 of the 36 rural seats. For the first time in Saskatchewan's history, one party has almost all the rural seats while the other has almost all of the city seats. The NDP won all but four

seats in the major urban centres. The NDP also took the two northern seats. Despite a strong campaign Liberal Jimmy Durocher was unable to unseat Fred Thompson of the NDP in Athabasca. Despite many disappointments with DNS it seems most northern people see the NDP as the party and government that has done the most for northern Native people.

The Liberal Party will finally have a seat in the Legislature after being shut out since 1975. Ralph Goodale, the party's leader was elected in Assiniboia and was able to double his party's share of the vote from 4.5% in 1982 to nearly ten percent this time. The Liberal Party in the past, found a lot of support among Metis people and this election may well mark the beginning of a comeback for the Liberals.

It is difficult to judge this election from the point of view of what it means for Native people because issues affecting Native people were almost never mentioned by any of the party leaders. The crisis faced by Native people in the urban centres such as high unemployment, school systems which drive Native students to drop out, racist employers and landlords, starvation level welfare rates, etc., were rarely addressed. On northern issues, the parties were equally silent. Will northern communities get real access to natural resources so that they can begin to become self-sustaining? No party made that promise. Will there be genuine vocational training for jobs that actually exist? Not according to any of the party platforms. In spite of the fact that many Native people support the NDP, all they received in campaign literature was vague promises such as "Recognize the right of Aboriginal Peoples to Aboriginal land..." The other parties didn't even make vague promises and chose to ignore Saskatchewan's Native people altogether.

One of the things which was missing from this election and would have made it more interesting, was pressure from grass roots organizations. The Native movement, including AMNSIS, the women's movement, welfare rights groups, working class organizations, etc., all decided to ignore the election. Given

the alternatives, this is understandable, yet political parties will continue to ignore the needs of Native people and others who face discrimination if people remain silent.

What will the next four years be like? What does this election mean for Saskatchewan politics till the year 1990? It could mean a period of much more interesting and dynamic politics involving many more people than it has for years. One factor will be the NDP caucus. Even though the NDP did not win, many of the people they did elect are new faces, and some of those are progressive people who will fight aggressively for the rights of ordinary people. Of interest to **New Breed** readers will be the election of Keith Goulet in the Cumberland constituency. A Metis from Cumberland House, Goulet (formerly Director of the Gabriel Dumont Institute) can be expected to press the case for northern Native people in a much stronger way than Fred Thompson ever did. NDP MLA's Anne Smart and Peter Prebble of Saskatoon are long time supporters of the Native struggle and can be counted upon to speak out on issues affecting indigenous people.

But one of the keys to the effectiveness and strength of these new MLA's will be the strength and effectiveness of the organizations representing ordinary people. As opposition MLA's, they will not have the time or money to research all the issues facing Native people, for example. With strong voices in the legislature, voices which the media will listen to, grass roots organizations need to speak out more aggressively on the issues affecting them. With organizations of Native people, women and poor people pressuring the new Tory government and new, progressive and outspoken MLA's, in the legislature, politics in Saskatchewan could become much more interesting. □

EDITOR'S NOTE:

*Mr. Dobbin is a teacher, writer and broadcaster who is probably best known as the author of **The One and a Half Man**. Mr. Dobbin is currently employed with the School of Human Justice at the University of Regina.*



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Constitutional Update



Report On The Aboriginal Conference Toronto, Ontario October 15 and 16, 1986

By Leon McAuley
Constitutional Co-ordinator

A clear substantial majority is prepared to accept some form of Constitutional recognition of the right of the Aboriginal peoples to self-government. However, what rights, powers and in what areas is still unknown.

ONTARIO:

Ontario believes that the Federal Government should be responsible for all Aboriginal people. They support the Aboriginal people in the entrenchment of rights. Ontario calls on the Federal Government and all Provincial Governments to have a separate meeting to discuss the funding of Aboriginal Government.

MANITOBA:

Manitoba endorses Ontario's stand on entrenchment for provinces to negotiate. Manitoba felt that funding for the Aboriginal government should come from the resources.

ALBERTA:

Alberta does not support entrenchment but is prepared to provide land for the Metis and other Aboriginal groups and to allow some rights on the lands that the Aboriginal groups are given.

SASKATCHEWAN:

Saskatchewan abstained from the discussion due to the Provincial elections.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

British Columbia took a totally negative attitude towards all the Ab-

original groups on rights and self-government. British Columbia requested that the Federal Government cancel the Indian Act, so that the Indians will be treated the same as all non-Aboriginal Canadians.

British Columbia does not recognize any rights for Aboriginal people.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

New Brunswick supported and reaffirmed the aboriginal rights and self-government to be entrenched in the Constitution. However, New Brunswick has no money to pay for aboriginal self-government.

New Brunswick sees that the Provincial and Federal Governments will have to put limitations on themselves in regard to control over Aboriginal lands and self-government responsibilities.

Aboriginal lands will have to be negotiated with each Provincial Government.

New Brunswick states that in the present system the Provincial Governments have all the power and the Aboriginal groups have none. They reiterated that the Provincial Governments must give up some of their power to allow the Aboriginal people control over their own affairs.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Newfoundland supports the "watered down" proposal submitted by Saskatchewan at the final First Ministers' Conference last year; which consisted of a political agreement but no entrenchment.

NOVA SCOTIA:

Nova Scotia takes the same position as Newfoundland but is eager to move forward in defining self-government.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

Prince Edward Island is willing to review a proposal amendment to the entrenchment of self-government for Aboriginal people.

QUEBEC:

Quebec has concerns over the Assembly of First Nations stand on sovereignty and the implications of Section 35 concerning Aboriginal people.

Quebec is non-participatory on the table because their government did not sign the Canadian Constitution. Even though they are unable to participate, they attend the meetings.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT:

The Federal Government reaffirmed their position by stating that they are not responsible for the Metis but are willing to review the possibility of a joint paying scheme with the Provincial Governments to pay for the Metis self-government costs.

The Federal Government has a positive attitude towards Aboriginal rights and self-government, but it is not known how committed they are to the process.

I am of the opinion that the Minister of Justice, Honorable Mr. Ray Hnatyshyn, will prove more valuable to the process than the former Minister of Justice, Mr. John Crosbie.

ABORIGINAL GROUPS:

The Assembly of First Nations had more than its fair share of time at the two-day meeting in discussing their concerns and issues.

The Assembly of First Nations' concerns are:

- Treaties and treaty rights.
- Sovereignty.
- The words "existing rights" of the Aboriginal Clause in the Canadian Constitution.
- The limited role the Provincial Governments should take on Indian lands and Self-Government.
- Charter of Rights for Aboriginal people on Indian lands.
- Aboriginal title for treaty Indians

on Canadian lands was very important.

- Inherit rights as Indians.

INUIT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ISSUES: (I.C.N.I.)

The Inuit Committee on National Issues demanded that rights and self-government be entrenched.

Moneys are available from resources and some Federal Departments, such as Indian Affairs, can be used for Aboriginal governments.

The I.C.N.I. questioned the North West Territories for participating in the negotiations for rights, since they are not legally a Provincial Government, but an Agency of the Federal Government.

The I.C.N.I. did not recognize the Northwest Territories representatives in the talks.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES:

The Northwest Territories stated that land claims must have constitutional protection and assured the Inuit Committee on National Issues that they were on their side in regard to rights entrenchment.

The Northwest Territories were not satisfied with the 1985 Political Accord and requested that further steps must be taken on the question of rights entrenchment.

NATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA:

The Native Council of Canada had very little to say, but want full entrenchment of rights.

METIS NATIONAL COUNCIL:

The Metis National Council spokesman, Mr. Wayne McKenzie, demanded equal time to address the Metis issues and concerns.

He confronted the Federal Justice Minister stating that he was very accommodating to the Assembly of First Nations but not to the Metis.

After a good exchange of viewpoints, it was decided that a day would be put aside to deal with the question of which governments, Provincial or Federal, has the jurisdiction of the Metis and how Metis self-government will be paid; and by whom.

It was also agreed that the Minister of Justice would meet with the Metis, right after the Conference. □

The M.N.C. Constitutional Working Group Overview

By Wayne McKenzie
AMNSIS Vice-President

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The following report was presented by Mr. McKenzie at the Metis National Council Assembly on September 25-26, 1986 in Calgary, Alberta.

Following the last meeting of intergovernmental ministers on June 12th, the MNC executive moved to strike up a constitutional working group to prepare the MNC for the challenges facing it in the constitutional talks. The group consists of senior officials from the MNC member associations as well as a limited number of specialists who have worked with the MNC and its member associations on constitutional issues over the years. In order to ensure that the group operate in an effective and focussed manner it was decided that an elected representative of Metis people, Wayne McKenzie, would act as chairman and convey the recommendations and observations of the working group to the MNC executive.

From the outset the MNC constitutional working group concentrated upon developing the priority issue the MNC executive has promoted in the constitutional process to date. As well, it has served as a forum for exchanging strategies and papers relating to the tripartite discussions directed towards defining and implementing Metis self-government in the provinces. As a result of this two-pronged approach the working group has prepared a number of background research papers which have clarified issues and assisted in the development of strategies. As well, the working group was

able to pull together elements of self-government common to the MNC member associations into a composite paper outlining the "Guidelines for Metis Political Institutions." Finally, in the process of participating in the ongoing series of federal/provincial/Aboriginal senior officials' meetings during the summer months, the working group prepared the MNC position papers and proposals which will help guide the discussion up to and including the final First Ministers' Conference in April of 1987.

Shortly before the working group was established, the MNC executive had gathered the support of a significant number of governments Aboriginal groups for a constitutional document relating to self-government. Entitled "The Four Essential Elements for Self-Government," the MNC proposal called for an amendment with the following components. First, it recognized a right of Aboriginal peoples to self-government. Second, it committed the federal and provincial governments to negotiate self-government agreements to implement this right. Third, it provided for the constitutional protection of these agreements and fourth, it ensures that this amendment did not take away from any existing rights of Aboriginal peoples.

However, it was apparent to the MNC that the Metis people needed further assurance from governments that this amendment, premised as it was on a commitment by government to implement Metis self-government through negotiated agreements, would actually work for the Metis. Those MNC member associations which had entered into tripartite discussions tripartite discussions directed towards self-government agreements were quickly discovering that both the federal and provincial governments were raising artificial barriers to justify their lack of political will to conclude agreements. The foremost of these artificial barriers was the question of federal/provincial jurisdiction for Metis self-government. Neither level of government accepted responsibility



Wayne McKenzie

to transfer powers and land to the Metis and argued that the other level of government had responsibility. In other words the Metis were once again a political football, being tossed back and forth by governments which appeared to be equally intent on doing nothing for them.

Therefore, at a meeting of federal/provincial/Aboriginal senior officials the MNC pressed for a clarification of federal and provincial jurisdiction and responsibilities towards Metis self-government. In other words the MNC wanted to determine which level of government would pass the necessary legislation to create and give power to Metis self-government, which level of government was responsible for paying for the programs and services and institutions to be managed by Metis self-government and which level of government was responsible for providing a land base.

In order to ensure that these

burning issues were not swept under the table, the MNC pressed successfully for the establishment of a special working group of federal/provincial and MNC officials. This working group met in Edmonton on August 14th at which time the MNC led a discussion which resulted in numerous options for overcoming barriers put forward by governments as well as the MNC. The MNC's preferred options would provide specifically in the self-government amendment that both the federal and provincial governments could pass legislation to implement Metis self-government agreements.

In line with this preferred option on jurisdiction, the MNC also favors options on responsibility which would have the federal and provincial governments share responsibility to finance Metis self-government in accordance with a formula to be included in the self-government agreement. Likewise, the MNC fa-

vors the federal and provincial governments sharing the cost of providing the Metis with a land base according to a formula to be negotiated in each province.

The work of the summer months resulted in a meeting of deputy ministers in Frobisher Bay, Northwest Territories, on September 17-18, 1986. The purpose of this meeting was to build an agenda for the ministers' meeting on October 1986, taking into account the MNC's four "Essential Elements" generally agreed to in the Spring and those issues highlighted over the summer.

In Frobisher Bay the MNC working group proposed an agenda for the ministers' meeting comprising the four "Essential Elements" earlier referred to and in addition a resolution of federal/provincial jurisdiction and responsibility towards Metis self-government. In addition, the MNC working group insisted that the issues of a Metis land base and fiscal resourcing of Aboriginal governments be considered as other essential constitutional amendments since they had both been included in the agenda for the ongoing process in the 1983 constitutional accord to which the MNC was signatory.

The MNC working group also pushed for an agenda item which would guarantee the role of Aboriginal representative bodies in negotiating self-government agreements after FMC 1987. This includes a recognition of representative Metis associations as negotiating bodies and their adequate financing to assist their members in implementing Metis self-government agreements.

In conclusion, the MNC working group has demonstrated to all participants in the constitutional process that certain barriers must be overcome in order for the self-government amendment to work for the Metis people. It has identified the problems on the officials' agenda, it has formed working groups to examine the problem and it has brought forth options resolving the problems. As the MNC member associations continue their tripartite discussions or enter into them in the near future, the working group can pull together common issues and strategies in order to strengthen the position at the national level. □

Brief To The Metis National Council

By Max Morin and Earl Pelletier

Editor's Note:

The following are excerpts from a brief that was presented to the Metis National Council Assembly on September 25-26, 1986 in Calgary, Alberta. It was presented by Max Morin and Earl Pelletier of Ile-a-la-Crosse, who were representing Northern Saskatchewan Metis communities.

The Metis National Council (MNC), must represent the needs of both groups (North and South), but it must understand that the needs of the two groups are different. In fact, the MNC negotiating position must clearly demonstrate support for the position that the needs of each metis community may be different. You, therefore, cannot negotiate an agreement which imposes one "solution." You must negotiate a form of self-government which will allow each community to define its own problems, its own priorities, and the future it will build for its people.

The Metis tradition has always recognized that all power comes from the people - and the communities. The MNC only has authority because the communities have given it authority. Any agreement which you negotiate must recognize this - must acknowledge, support and respect the full authority of the Metis communities. We will support an agreement that does this - and we will oppose any agreement which gives all authority to a central Metis government.

As communities which define our own needs, which control decisions on those matters which affect our daily lives, we will support and fund our representatives to the council of the Metis Nation. We will do this because we know that all Metis communities must work to-

gether to achieve common goals - but we, the communities, will define those goals. We will have the final say in decisions which affect the daily lives of the people of our communities.

The Metis communities of Northern Saskatchewan are proud and independent. We also strongly believe in supporting each other. We look forward to working with you - to having you work on our behalf - but we also want you to be aware that we will oppose you if you attempt to negotiate a centralized government which is meant to have control over those decisions which rightfully belong within our communities.

In accord with our traditions - our tradition of allowing a consensus to develop within our communities, before reaching a final decision - opportunities for our communities to have their say should have been provided, regularly, during the past few years. This has not happened. We could argue about who is at fault for this, but to do so would accomplish nothing - it doesn't matter. What matters, is that we do not now have a common understanding of our goals as Metis people and Metis communities. Nor have we developed a full agreement on our goals.

Normally, this lack of full agreement would not be a problem. Unfortunately, the Constitutional Negotiations which are now under way will not allow us to take a great deal of time to promote discussion and allow for this consensus to develop. Someone else controls our schedule and if we don't develop our responses, our consensus on the approach to be taken, and the solutions we want to put in place, we may find that outsiders - politicians and bureaucrats - will impose their so-called "solutions" on us. Solutions which don't meet our needs - solutions which don't even properly account for the problems we face.

If we, the Metis people, are to avoid being swamped by solutions which are imposed on us from the outside, we must develop our consensus in the very near future, with-

in our individual communities, and among our communities - as a Nation of Metis Communities.

When the people of northern Metis communities talk about our goals for the constitutional negotiations we are not talking about fine-tuning a few government programs. What we are talking about is obtaining an agreement that fully respects our right to self-determination - our right to maintain a way of life which has served our people and communities well for many generations, though we expect that we may make adjustments to the economic base of our community - our right to make our own decisions, within our own community, about those matters which affect our daily lives - in a few words, the right to control our own futures, our own destiny.

First, it must be made clear that the Metis Nation is a nation of communities. Under our traditions, communities arrive at decisions through consensus, then join together when they have common goals which they can best achieve together. (This is different from the organization of federal and provincial governments, where the rule appears to be: centralize every decision, and decentralize only when program delivery is more convenient at the local level - and even then decentralize only administrative matters, not decision-making authority).

Second, any agreement must recognize the importance of the family as the basic unit of our communities - and, in many ways, the entire community is seen as a large family in our tradition. (While single family units are important within non-Metis communities, people in these communities do not place so great an emphasis on the extended family or the community, as almost an extended family).

Third, there is a certain spirit of co-operation and belief in community access to property within Metis communities, but it must also be made clear that we are not a communal people in the sense that many non-Metis think of this term.

Traditionally we have tended to be a sharing people, especially sharing within our own communities, but we have also respected individual rights to resources such as trap



Max Morin

lines - which are passed from generation to generation. (The non-Metis seem to adopt one extreme or the other - the property belongs to one individual, or the central government owns it. This doesn't appear to leave room for our tradition of community participation in the allocation of resources to self-sufficient individuals and families).

Fourth, though we do not see ownership of traditional resources in the way non-Metis people do, we have always seen control of the resources on the lands traditionally used by our communities as the right of our communities. (Both the federal and provincial governments seem to take the approach that if a piece of land, or other resource, is not "owned" by a specific individual, then the government "owns" it. This doesn't account for our traditional approach: the local community has control of the resources which it has traditionally used, and no other community has a right to control of those resources - though other communities may use them to mutual benefit).

The agreement on the Constitution will stand for a long time, so care must be taken to be sure that it meets the needs of northern Metis people. For this reason, we suggest that you make sure that the needs of northern Metis communities, as we define them, are fully understood, by all participants in the constitutional negotiations.

This consensus must be developed - then it must be our only priority, it must occupy all of our time and resources.

The results of the constitutional

negotiations will affect our people for generations to come - so we have no time for petty bickering, for administrative in-fighting within the Metis National Council. We can no longer afford to see press reports dealing with administrative fights within the MNC. The only press the MNC should get from now on should be about our strong stand for the right of Metis communities to self-government.

For over two hundred years now, the Metis of Northern Saskatchewan have lived in harmony with our land and its resources. We have made use of the land, the trees, the wild plants, the waters, the fish and the game - taking what we needed for our livelihood. During this time we built strong values, strong families and strong communities.

We, the people of each community, will control our own economic base, to ensure that all can earn a decent living - that all have access to the resources they need. We will take the revenues from our resources and ensure that the members of our communities receive health care, education, recreation programs and loans which will improve economic opportunities for our people. To do this some of the revenues from our resources must stay in our communities - a guaranteed share of resource royalties must stay in the North. We aren't greedy, we don't refuse to allow all Canadians to share in the benefits of our resources - but we can no longer tolerate a system in which our resource money is taken South, then shipped back in the form of welfare and conditional grants.

Those of us from each northern Metis community will help other communities where necessary. We will work together to provide education and other programs which can best be provided by pooling our resources with other communities. And we will use a share of our resource revenues to help other Metis who have limited resource on which to build a future.

We will support a government of the Metis Nation which serves the needs of all Metis communities - and all Metis people. We will fund our participation in both federal and provincial Metis organizations. We will help fund the programs which

these organizations provide - but we will not allow these organizations to unnecessarily over-rule the needs of individual communities.

Once you understand the basic differences between the North and the South, you can understand why the economic requirements are different for each. In the South, many of our people are a minority, with little access to resources or economic opportunities - and the economic opportunities are not under their control. For these people the economic requirements will most likely be for programs which enable them to "break in" to the mainstream economy - we are not certain how these people will define their needs, but we do support their right to define their own requirements.

In the North, we have always had access to our land base and resources - we have had self-government, though its authority has suffered from shrinkage over the years. Our requirements are less dependent on the rest of the economy - they are more easily defined.

So as you can see the basic principles are simple:

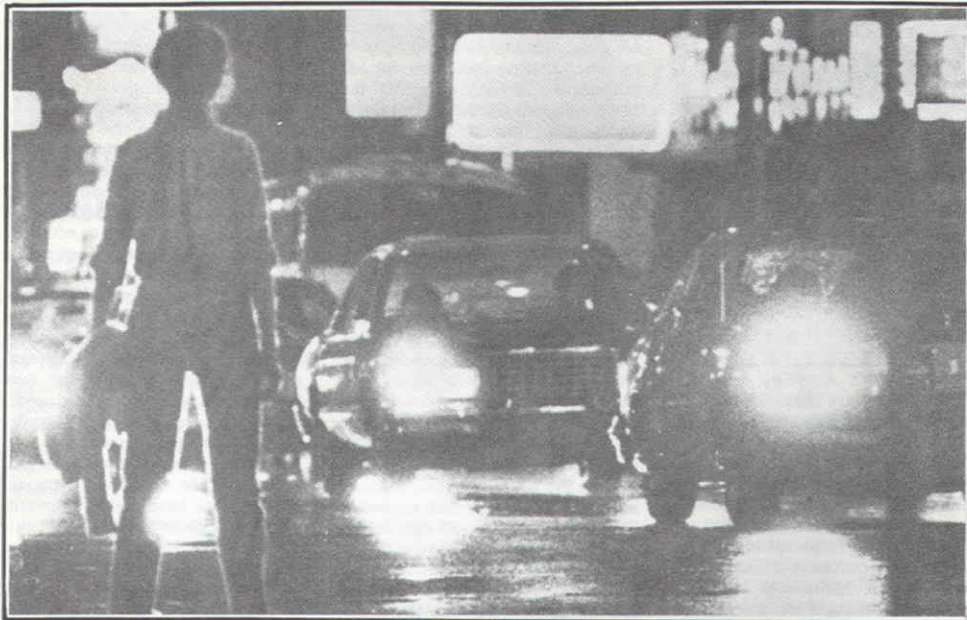
- Metis communities require return of their right to make those decisions which affect our daily lives - we must again become masters in our own house.

- Metis self-government must be based on a fundamental respect for the principle that all authority lies with the Metis people, the Metis communities.

- Control of the traditional lands of the Metis communities must be returned to each of those communities.

- A fixed-percentage share of resource royalties which come from resources located on the traditional lands of Metis communities must be provided to those communities as compensation for loss of use of those lands.

Finally, we again emphasize that Metis communities are not prepared to sell our right to control our own destiny for the nickels and dimes of band-aid programs which will be offered by governments. Nor are we prepared to trade-in the old, unresponsive, white-skin bureaucracy for a brand-new, unresponsive, brown-skin bureaucracy. □



A prostitute in Downtown Vancouver

Prostitution

By Barbara McCombie

A girl, too young to be there, stands alone on a downtown city corner with her back leaning against a cold brick wall of a dimly lit second-hand store. The night is cold. Her face is wet from the drizzling rain. Her eyes carefully examine the driver of each passing car. There is eye contact with someone. A car pulls up and stops. The nameless driver rolls down the window as she approaches. Quiet words are exchanged. She gets in and the car quickly disappears into the shadows. A half hour later she is back on the same corner, her eyes looking a little more glazed, a little more tired as they struggle to attract another pair of night-time eyes.

Prostitution: commonly known as the oldest profession, (perhaps more accurately the oldest human tragedy), is one subject which everyone has opinions and questions about. Why do some women start? What kind of life do they have? What if they have children? Why do they keep doing it? How do they get out? All these questions were presented to social workers, police and

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others in contact with prostitutes in order to help shed some light on the topic for our readers.

A number of researchers have developed theories on prostitution such as one major contributing factor possibly being a person's social and economic background. The untrained, underprivileged individual has to cope somehow in order to survive. The Canadian Advisory Council on The Status of Women's 1984 research paper, **Prostitution in Canada**, makes this statement: "For whatever reasons women become prostitutes, it is assumed that prostitution offers prostitute women a necessary or, among existing alternatives, a desirable way to earn a living at a particular point in their lives."

The Crisis Management Project in Regina offers a help program for numerous individuals with varying problems with adjusting to every day living. The Executive Assistant Director, Hirsch Greenberg, who has counselled girls and extensively studied the subject of prostitution,

stated some qualified views. He said that being at the low end of the financial scale is "probably a heavily contributing factor, but it by no means is the only reason that young girls or women get into prostitution. I don't think that there are predictive factors. I think they generally start off in their middle teenage years.

"The prerequisites for someone going into prostitution have a lot to do with economical disadvantage, coming from broken homes, homes where there is sexual abuse or physical abuse of children, homes where parents tend to drink, and so on. Those kinds of factors all lead to very low self-esteem on the part of young people. They don't do well at school. There are problems with peer relationships. Young people tend to look for groups where they can be accepted."

Pastor Gary Pelletier who heads DaySpring Ministries Inc. Gospel Outreach is very familiar with the social dynamics of the street life of Regina. When asked on the reasons why some girls get into prostitution,

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he explained in his down-to-earth manner that prostitution is part of a 'lifestyle'.

"We have a lifestyle of street people...criminals. It's part of a criminal lifestyle...I believe it is. Much of the reason why most of the girls are on the street is because they got swallowed up or sucked into this lifestyle of crime and drugs and alcohol. The part they play in being in this lifestyle is being a prostitute.

"They get caught up into the street scene like drugs, parties, drinking and, sooner or later, it's in-to crime. You know, stealing. Some of it is petty crime and some of it gets pretty heavy. When you start into drugs and drinking, sooner or later, you need money. And I know that the majority of the girls that are on the streets every day, they're not out there because they love sex or anything else like that. It's because they get hooked into the lifestyle of drugs and booze and parties."

Sgt. Wayne Maher, an officer of the Morality Dept., Regina Police, was able to inform New Breed on some of the common conditions of prostitutes that police witness every day. He said as far as he was aware, the girls usually, if not always, have some sort of pimp, "boyfriend", manager or agency behind the scenes who collect the proceeds of the girls' work.

Quite prevalent is the working girls' addiction to a drug called Talwin or the street name "T's". Talwin is a non-narcotic analgesic that produces a relaxed, disinhibited thought and motor activity of the user. Once addicted to this drug, the girl will search for ways to get money to pay for perhaps the five or six injections per day that she craves. The soliciting for money for sex pays for her habit and the habit keeps her mind off her work. It becomes a vicious circle.

Sgt. Maher said that the "boyfriends" either buy the drugs or dispense it themselves. The girl becomes utterly dependent on him for love, drugs, clothes, and so on. "To get the pimps," said Maher, "you have to have one of the girls point the finger, but the girls are usually too afraid to do that."

With the drug addiction, the dependency on her relationship with the boyfriend for basic needs and the sense of feeling trapped, Sgt.

Maher says he has seen girls still working in sunshine, the pouring rain, at thirty degrees below zero and even into their eighth month of pregnancy. "You can't tell me that any girl who has any respect for herself or her unborn child would want to be doing prostitution when she's eight months pregnant. What's going to happen to that child?"

What is going to happen to that child? Captain Debra Beaufre of The Salvation Army is the Executive Director of a Regina based home for unwed mothers. She spoke about the various girls, their backgrounds, attitudes and babies in the home. For the protection of the girls, Captain Beaufre spoke of them in a general sense without using names.

The home presently holds seven girls between the ages of 16 and 21 all with their babies in a crib by their beds. Their house is large, but very cozy. The girls all do house chores and cook group meals. It is something like a sorority except there are little babies everywhere. All the present tenant mothers have decided to keep their babies. The girls go to school and study on a regular basis. Captain Beaufre and another officer supervise the home.

Captain Beaufre felt that the girls mostly come from troubled backgrounds. "A lot of the girls have come from families where one or the other parent has committed suicide. A lot of them as children have been used to raise money. I can't say any of them have come from a happy background."

Some of the girls who have passed through the home in their time of need have told the captain that they had either tried prostitution or were just temporarily out of it until their baby was born. A number of girls had said they were scared on the street, but they needed to survive somehow, so they started selling their bodies. They had to be tough to live in that world and it is a very big adjustment when they find themselves at 16 with a baby and they are suddenly in a home run by The Salvation Army.

The Dept. of Social Services refer the girls to The Salvation Army home. Similar to the living skill services offered by Crisis Management, Captain Beaufre tries to teach the girls to budget ("making money last 'till the next cheque"), housework,

shopping, studying and other habits to help the girls to become independent with dignity and knowledge.

The Captain said that she is there to accept them for who they are. They need to be loved and hugged like everyone else. "I see so much hurt in their eyes. They learn to see that there are people who do care for them just as they are." She carefully pointed out that change in the girls' hardened attitudes developed by the street life does not occur overnight. There are girls who come back three or four times and they are always welcome. There is a definite, positive change in mother and child after one month living in the happy, loving family atmosphere of the home. "We have good spiritual talks about Christ. We don't force it on them. It starts with them asking 'Why do you accept me?'"

Steve Christensen, Acting Director of Regina Native Women's Girls' Centre, also runs a home. This home is for teenage Native girls who have run into some trouble with the law and need a stable, supervised home environment. Steve says that there are always workers present, wide awake and supervising on different shifts around the clock.

There have been a number of girls who have escaped the street life and have sought refuge at this home. The girls' whereabouts are always accounted for as they are escorted everywhere by workers. It is a measure of protection in case a former "boyfriend" wants to get the girl back to work on the streets.

Steve feels that not only is low self-esteem a big factor in girls going into prostitution, but their age. He pointed out that a girl of 17 or 18 years of age has a fair knowledge of what she will have to put up with in regards to the "boyfriends", clients and police in this occupation. "She may think she can save enough money and go onto something else. Some of them may make a career choice as much as we may wonder why." Then he adds that there is the definite victimization of 13 or 14 year olds that have no understanding of a career choice. A common practice of pimps is to recruit girls at an early age, act as a concerned boyfriend, then when the girl is committed to him, he will threaten with an ultimatum, "If you love me, you'll do this."

"Most of the girls aren't proud of what they're doing. Drugs are to help remove their thoughts from what they're doing. Some of these girls are very scared of their pimps. They as, 'How can I make sure that I'll be safe?'" This is not lightly asked as Steve reports he is aware of an organized prostitution circuit that travels from city to city with ten girls. It is very violent. Two girls are missing from Regina.

Steve said that from lack of understanding the predicament that these girls are in, one could flippantly ask if the girl does not like her life in the city, why not move somewhere else and start over? Steve said, "Where do they go? Where's the money, resources support systems and friends? They have little alternative."

Steve said assuredly there is help offered by means of groups such as Mobile Crisis Services Inc., the Department of Social Services, Crisis Management, The Salvation Army and the home which he himself runs. It is important that the girl feels ready to receive help and knows where to go to get it. It is the lack of knowledge and fear of her pimp's possible brutality if caught on the way of her intended departure that usually keeps her working.

Pastor Gary Pelletier commented about girls who have left the occupation. He mentioned that two girls committed their lives to Christ and decided to get out of prostitution. When asked about how they left their pimps without harm, Gary replied, "Oh, they became Christians, too."

It is encouraging to know that there are girls who get out of the lifestyle of prostitution and start choosing another way of life. Education, career, marriage and so on, are alternatives that become more available to them because of caring families, friends, social workers and church workers helping them to get into a more rational environment in order to choose for themselves.

The overwhelming tragedy is that the girls who do survive this trap are few and far between. There is an army of recruited girls who get caught into the prostitution trap across Canada every day. It is so easy to get into, yet once in, so very very difficult to escape from. □

Native Court Workers: Friends of The Court and Native Offender

By Claudette Carrier

In speaking with several Native Court Workers past and present, there was mutual agreement that a higher rate of crime is committed by Native people as compared to non-Native people. Reasons for this include low income levels, lack of education, alcohol and drug abuse, high unemployment, and discrimination, especially in the cities. An additional factor, which is a direct concern of Native youth is the problem of typecasting. This is when the youth are subjected to continual negative attitudes and unreal expectations of them by their peers and society in general.

Because of this high rate of crime committed by Native people there are a great number of offenders going through the legal system totally unaware and confused by the process involved. This results in a high number of Native people being incarcerated while not being aware of their charges or rights. A need for a liaison between the offender and the

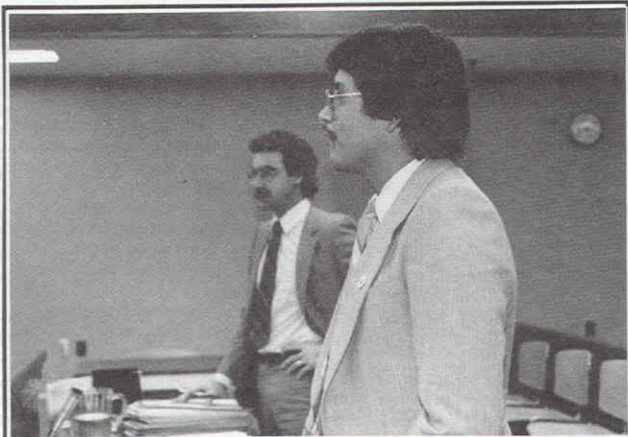
law was clearly identified. The Native Court Worker program met that need.

Referred to as Court Worker Services in the late 60's, the structure that now exists, wasn't incorporated until the mid 70's, when it came under the wing of the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, Justice Services. The Native Court Worker Program does not discriminate but they have a present mandate to "serve Native people who come in conflict with the law."

The formal training of a court worker consists of a specialized training program, requiring a good knowledge of the Canadian Criminal Code, and an understanding and appreciation of Native people and their culture.

Court workers assist their clients by offering an array of services. One of these is a pre-trial service. Here, the worker will make an initial jail visit, usually to the city cells, where they will explain the offenders charges to them in a language they can understand. Election and plea options are discussed and legal advice is offered. In some cases, the worker will help arrange for bail, if possible. Along with these services, the court worker will also contact the family of the offender and notify them of the situation.

After a date has been determined, the court workers prepare their clients for what is ahead for them in the court room. Part of the services offered by the court worker



Native Court Worker, Melvin Bugler (R), presents his case.

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include attending court with their client, answering charges for them, providing the court with background information and referrals to the appropriate legal council.

In addition to all of this, the court workers will also refer their clients to other human service agencies. Once sentence has been passed the offender may be required to perform some community service work instead of paying a fine. This is usually handled through the John Howard Society of Saskatchewan. Basically, the court worker is a "friend to the court and a friend to the Native offender."

In the city of Regina, there are three court workers; Danielle Woodward, Garth Charette and Melvin Bugler who is the Senior court worker. They all work out of the Regina Friendship Centre.

A typical day for these workers begins at 6:30 a.m. when they make their daily visit to the city cells to interview offenders who have requested to see them. They then return home, where they will dress up for court. Their apparel consists of conservative suits which portray their professional attitudes. At 8:30 am, they arrive at the office where they review the files for that day and then it is off to the Court House at 9 am. They will spend a usually busy morning at court until around 11 am. After returning to the office, they will complete that morning's paper work and answer their messages.

Court workers' afternoons are spent fulfilling appointments from 1:00 - 4:30. One of two of the court workers will attend court again at 2:00 pm for their clients who are in custody. On Wednesday afternoons, the court workers will spend the rest of the day out at the correctional centres, assisting their clients that are on remand. The daily routine of a court worker is very demanding. It takes a special kind of caring and concerned person to complete the tasks expected of a Native Court Worker.

There are approximately twenty-two court workers throughout the province. A court worker can be reached at any of the twelve friendship centres in Saskatchewan. The court worker requires at least twenty-four hours notice prior to court appearance. □

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Drug/Alcohol Rehabilitation (SADAC/SNACC)

By Don Devine

Regina - The Saskatchewan Provincial Government has established a comprehensive drug and alcohol abuse education and treatment program for Saskatchewan residents. There has been much media attention focused on this program, more so than on already existing facilities and programs, of which there are several.

The most commendable focus that the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (SADAC), has provided is an effort to stop alcohol and drug abuse in young people, especially those who have seen such abuse, but have not yet begun to use alcohol or drugs themselves. Once drinking and drug use become an accepted part of any person's behavior, it is much more difficult to treat the problem effectively.

The Saskatchewan Native Alcohol Council Corporation (SNACC), has taken a leading role in the prevention and treatment of alcohol, and drug abuse amongst Native people. SNACC provides education, counselling, and rehabilitative services to Native people throughout the province. SNACC has both inpatient facilities, and out-patient clinics to assist Native people in their struggle to free themselves from their addiction to alcohol or drugs. This is a very difficult task, requiring support from professional counsellors and treatment specialists.

Strong support from family and loved ones plays an important part in helping the "patient" see worthwhile light at the end of the addiction tunnel. The importance of hope in such situations cannot be over-emphasized. Alcohol and drug addiction most often are the direct re-

sult of a person having lost hope that things will ever improve, that the pain and dissatisfaction will ever go away.

Helping the addicted person overcome their actual drinking or drug-taking behavior is only a part of the problem. These same people require long-term assistance in learning to cope with those pressures and problems which led to, and maintained the pattern of drinking or drug-taking in the first place. If new and more effective ways of dealing with life's pains and injustices aren't found, then the person will naturally, return to the way that problems had been dealt with in the past. If the person returns to drinking and/or drug-taking as a means of coping, life will only break down again.

SNACC has a Crisis Unit in Regina to provide counselling, crisis-intervention, education, and information on other resources. The centre also provides life-skills training and extensive education about all forms of drug abuse; alcohol, street-drugs, prescription drugs, and solvents. The Crisis Centre also provides counselling to help develop job skills, and will provide referrals for housing.

SNACC held a successful summer camp for youth, providing a healthy, alcohol and drug-free environment, while at the same time providing education and counselling about potential abuse problems and how to live a rewarding, alcohol and drug free life.

SNACC provides many types of facilities throughout the province. If you, yourself or someone you know is seeking help with a drug problem then these people can help. For information about services and treatment facilities in your area, please contact:

SNACC
1166 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 1X8
Or
Phone 522-4553 (Crisis Unit)

Provincial Election Results

October 20, 1986

ARM RIVER

● Gerald Muirhead PC 4,813
 Bob Robertson NDP 2,933
 Kim Gleim L 531
 Hilton Spencer WCC 61

ASSINIBOIA-GRAVELBOURG

Ralph Goodale L 3,229
 ● Allen Engel NDP 2,374
 Bill Fancourt PC 2,257

ATHABASCA

● Fred Thompson NDP 2,378
 Jim Durocher L 1,402
 Pat Cardinal PC 447

BENGOUGH-MILESTONE

● Bob Pickering PC 3,722
 Jim Liggett NDP 2,390
 Brent Knudsen L 709

BIGGAR

● Harry Baker PC 3,865
 Pat Trask NDP 3,439
 Sharon Hamilton L 390

CANORA

Lorne Kopelchuk PC 4,237
 Linda Kezima NDP 3,234
 Carole Merriman L 269

CUMBERLAND

● Keith Goulet NDP 3,165
 Larry Wolkosky PC 1,424
 Robin Turner L 422
 Gordon Carle IND 198

CUTKNIFE-LLOYDMINSTER

● Michael Hopfner PC 4,504
 Robert Long NDP 3,640
 Virginia Fox L 443

ESTEVA

● Grant Devine PC 5,995
 Dan Tangjer NDP 2,755
 Leonard Ludwig L 649
 Randy Shaver WCC 60

HUMBOLDT

Eric Upshall NDP 3,879
 ● Louis Domotor PC 3,697
 Larry Benning L 1,119

INDIAN HEAD-WOLSELEY

● Graham Taylor PC 3,927
 Joe Zaba NDP 1,795
 Don Gabel L 1,090

KELSEY-TISDALE

● Neal Hardy PC 4,426

Mike Martyn NDP 3,431
 Bill Soloway L 308
KELVINGTON-WADENA

● Sherwin Petersen PC 4,098
 Ken Folstad NDP 3,528
 Orvall Enge L 404

KINDERSLEY

● Bob Andrew PC 4,845
 Wayne Welte NDP 1,983
 Philip Johnson L 557

KINISTINO

Joe Saxinger PC 3,876
 Don Cody NDP 3,728
 Ray Manergre L 290

LAST MOUNTAIN-TOUCHWOOD

● Arnold Tusa PC 4,026
 Gordon MacMurchy NDP 3,920
 Charles Schuler L 491

MAPLE CREEK

● Joan Duncan PC 4,206
 Barry Elderkin NDP 2,137
 Harold Pawlitza L 517

MEADOW LAKE

● George McLeod PC 3,697
 Bill Krasicki NDP 2,188
 Hal Coupland L 348

MELFORT

● Grant Hodgins PC 4,405
 Keith Davis NDP 2,948
 Gerry Derkatz L 495

MELVILLE

● Grant Schmidt PC 4,599
 Matt Stecyk NDP 3,410
 Mona Kines L 648
 Arthur Pelzer ALL 37

MOOSE JAW NORTH

Glenn Hagel NDP 5,352
 ● Keith Parker PC 4,260
 Tim Crosbie L 962
 Nick Dowhy Jr. WCC 34
 Clifford Hume ALL 18

MOOSE JAW SOUTH

Lorne Calvert NDP 4,905
 ● Bud Smith PC 2,794
 Irene McKenzie L 640
 Phoebe Dowhy WCC 50

MOOSOMIN

Don Toth PC 4,597

Bill Sauter NDP 2,410
 Myles Fuchs L 618
MORSE

● Harold Martens PC 3,682
 Reg Gross NDP 2,197
 Al Harder L 602
 Burton Rempel WCC 74

NIPAWIN

● Lloyd Sauder PC 4,235
 Gilda Treleaven NDP 2,876
 Ron Wassill L 370

PELLY

Rod Gardner PC 3,320
 ● Norm Lusney NDP 3,026
 Ben Ferrie L 234

PRINCE ALBERT

Myron Kowalsky NDP 6,033
 ● Paul Meagher PC 4,034
 Rupert Baudais L 765

PRINCE ALBERT-DUCK LAKE

Eldon Lautermilch NDP 4,327
 ● Sid Dutchak PC 3,807
 Marg Tornquist L 615

QU'APPELLE-LUMSDEN

● Gary Lane PC 4,493
 Suzanne Murray NDP 3,751
 Linda Boxall L 1,147
 Joey Gargol WCC 38

QUILL LAKES

● Murray Koskie NDP 4,004
 Mervin Sigstad PC 3,390
 Pat Morrison L 497

REDBERRY

● John Gerich PC 3,563
 Dennis Banda NDP 2,749
 Aurele Lalond L 276

REGINA CENTRE

● Ned Shillington NDP 4,470
 Roy Wellman PC 2,040
 Ed Nordhagen L 914
 Kimball Cariou COM 71

REGINA ELPHINSTONE

● Allan Blakeney NDP 5,260
 Al Empringham PC 1,674
 Don McGregor L 487

REGINA LAKEVIEW

Louise Simard NDP 4,168
 ● Tim Embury PC 2,980
 June Blau L 1,626

REGINA NORTH

Kim Trew NDP 5,999
 Ken Skilnick PC 3,096
 Tom Townsend L 1,096
 Ian Bruce Clarke ALL 17

REGINA NORTH EAST

● Ed Tchorzewski NDP 6,820
 Noel Klock PC 2,946
 Paul Theriault L 881

REGINA NORTH WEST

John Solomon NDP 7,950
 Alvin Law PC 5,866
 John MacGowan L 1,151
 ● Bill Sveinson ALL 34

REGINA ROSEMONT

Bob Lyons NDP 5,787
 ● Gordon Dirks PC 3,813
 Christine Crowther L 761

REGINA SOUTH

Jack Klein PC 4,107
 Margaret Fern NDP 3,452
 Kevin Moore L 1,569

REGINA VICTORIA

Harry Van Mulligen NDP 4,786
 ● Metro Rybchuk PC 2,129
 Alvey Halbgewachs L 1,175

REGINA WASCANA

Beattie Martin PC 5,163
 Bob Goos NDP 5,101
 Cam McCannell L 2,096

ROSETOWN-ELROSE

● Herb Swan PC 4,247
 George Tweedie NDP 2,515
 J. Donald L 414
 McCullough L 414
 Dan Brown IND 97

ROSTHERN

Bill Neudorf PC 5,514
 Edgar Epp NDP 3,203
 Al Turberfield L 919

SALTCOATS

● Walter Johnson PC 3,600
 Reg Knezacek NDP 3,526
 Les Popp L 445

SASKATOON CENTRE

Anne Smart NDP 3,361
 ● Jack Sandberg PC 2,453
 Audrey Brent L 1,020
 Norm Baker ALL 20

SASKATOON EASTVIEW

Ray Martineau PC 6,346
 Dixie
 Campbell-
 New Breed/November/1986

Tymchatyn NDP 5,728
 Vic Karwacki L 2,618

SASKATOON FAIRVIEW

Bob Mitchell NDP 6,523
 Ross McQuarrie PC 3,361
 Al Cebryk L 905

SASKATOON MAYFAIR

Ray Meiklejohn PC 7,717
 Gord Gunoff NDP 7,413
 Denis Quon L 1,743

Robert Bonsor IND 61

SASKATOON NUTANA

Pat Atkinson NDP 4,706
 Merv Houghton PC 2,442
 Gene Pulak L 740

SASKATOON RIVERSDALE

Roy Romanow NDP 5,571
 ● Jo-Ann Zazelenchuk PC 2,106
 Bernie Drosses L 404

SASKATOON SOUTH

Herman Rolfs NDP 3,723
 ● Bob Myers PC 3,301
 Bernie Yuzdepski L 1,210

SASKATOON SUTHERLAND

Mark Koenker NDP 5,100
 ● Paul Schoenhals PC 4,511
 George Rathgeber L 1,300

SASKATOON UNIVERSITY

Peter Prebble NDP 3,383
 ● Rick Folk PC 2,734
 Bob Crowe L 1,514

SASKATOON WESTMOUNT

John Brockelbank NDP 4,752
 ● Gay Caswell PC 1,959
 Bill Purdy L 586

SHAUNAVON

Ted Gleim PC 3,289
 ● Dwain Lingen-
 felter NDP 2,947

Jules Larochelle L 654

SHELLBROOK-TORCH RIVER

● Lloyd Muller PC 4,124
 Ted Bowerman NDP 3,919
 Ed Olchoway L 377

SOURIS-CANNINGTON

● Eric Berntson PC 4,615
 Charlotte Rasmussen NDP 1,521

Bill Ireland L 685

SWIFT CURRENT

● Pat Smith PC 4,425
 John Penner NDP 3,768

Archie Green L 484
 Orland McInnes WCC 48

THE BATTLEFORDS

Doug Anguish NDP 4,901
 ● Myles Morin PC 4,838
 Ken McCaffrey L 538

THUNDER CREEK

● Rick Swenson PC 3,763
 Betty Payne NDP 1,852
 Bill Johnstone L 1,364
 Robert Gleime WCC 39

TURTLEFORD

● Colin Maxwell PC 3,387
 Chris Sorenson NDP 2,950
 Lucien Briere L 413

WEYBURN

● Lorne Hepworth PC 4,573
 Harry-Jae Elder NDP 3,193
 Bill Rudachyck L 852
 Edwin Appenheimer WCC 55

WILKIE

John Britton PC 3,440
 Ted Zoller NDP 2,131
 Nick Volk L 1,529

YORKTON

● Lorne McLaren PC 4,376
 Gord Roberts NDP 4,163
 Susan Holmberg L 653
 Ernest Robert Lee ALL 102

KEY**RIDING****CANDIDATE PARTY VOTES**

● = Incumbent

PARTIES

ALL *Alliance*
 COM *Communist*
 IND *Independent*
 L *Liberal*
 NDP *New Democratic Party*
 PC *Progressive Conservative*
 WCC *Western Canada Concept*

Gabriel Bruce Survives

By Tom Twist

Gabriel Bruce, a four year old Indian boy from Winnipeg, Manitoba is happy and doing well today. Not too long ago the opposite was true.

Gabriel was dying. He lay motionless in the intensive care unit of Children's Hospital in London, Ontario. His abdomen was grossly distended from a buildup of fluid his failing liver couldn't clear and there was a constant threat of internal bleeding. At this point he had just days to live.

In early August, an attack of hepatitis apparently ruined Gabriel's own liver and it virtually stopped functioning. Unlike most transplant patients Gabriel had no time to wait. There were no suitable donors in Canada or the United States at the time. Part of the problem was that Gabriel has type O blood and only a third of all donors have the same blood type.

Dr. Calvin Stiller, head of the transplantation unit at University Hospital in London, Ontario believed that a large part of the problem was caused by public apathy and ignorance.

"Studies have shown that of ten potential donors, nine will be buried with their organs intact. Of these nine, relatives responsible for eight, indicate they would have given permission to use the organs. Of every 1,000 deaths, 30 are suitable donors but only 3 will become donors," Dr. Stiller said.

Dr. Stiller broke a long-standing vow and personally appealed to the public for a donor. Because the boy's situation was desperate and his grandparents were unfamiliar with using the media, Dr. Stiller decided to make the plea personally, something that he has argued doctors should not do.

"With no donations coming forward, I decided that I was going to the press to stimulate donations. I believe that the medical profession responds to what it perceives to be the expectation of the public," he added.

Gabriel's story captured the attention and the hearts of people a-

cross North America as the appeal was made for the donation of a liver to save this young boy's life.

On Sunday, September 21, just hours after the death of their three year old son Michael, a Missouri couple, Brian and Debbie Box, decided to donate their son's healthy liver to Gabriel.

"We wanted to think that a little part of Michael was still alive," Christina Wheat, the boy's aunt said.

A medical team retrieved the organ that night and on Monday, September 22 the transplant operation was performed.

Since his operation Gabriel has improved and is past the critical stage when a transplant body is most likely to reject a new organ.

Gabriel will take cyclosporine for the rest of his life, a drug that suppresses the body's immune system so that it doesn't attack his new liver. He will have to be watched closely for any signs of infection said Dr. Morris Jenner, pediatric consultant at University Hospital.

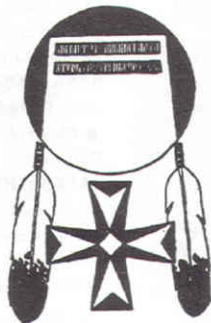
During this time, people across North America were tuned in, following Gabriel's condition closely. Gabriel's hospital room has been flooded with gifts, cards and donations that have been set up in a trust fund for him.

A trust fund was also set up by local service clubs to help pay for his family's stay in London and for post-operative costs.

A Canadian transplant organization has offered to publicly appeal for future donor organs on behalf of children who urgently need them, but whose parents are unable or unwilling to make such appeals themselves.

Gabriel is back to being the rambunctious young man he was before and he will be going home soon. His grandfather, Daniel Bruce speaking in his Native dialect thanked doctors involved in the transplant and Brian and Debbie Box.

"They helped us a lot," Daniel said, "we thank the Lord for that."



Native Women Change Direction

By Claudette Carrier

Saskatoon - On October 4th and 5th, in Saskatoon, the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association held their 1986 Annual General Meeting. Many new and exciting changes were made. Elder Eli Bear, of Saskatoon, opened the Annual Meeting with a traditional prayer and pipe ceremony.

Major changes to the association include a new name, a complete structure change, and a new approach to some ardent Native issues.

The Saskatchewan Native Women's Association will now be known as, the Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan, pending official notification from the Council.

A new council system with ten elected councillors and two elected councillors at large, will represent each of the ten respective areas. Reasoning for this move comes from the need to evenly distribute the workload and responsibility of

New Breed/November/1986

the association. Instead of four elected executives doing most of the work and decision making, the new council will spread out these responsibilities. This will not only provide a more objective atmosphere but it may prevent a burn-out amongst the council members.

Resolutions dealing with the problem of Aboriginal students and the educational issues facing them were passed. The high drop out rate of Aboriginal students led the council to resolve to become involved with forming Aboriginal parents councils or committees in each city or region to effectively deal with these problems.

In dealing with the problem of Aboriginal students and their economic future, the Aboriginal Women's Council resolved to request the Government of Saskatchewan to review its policy to maximize the financial assistance available to school students from low income families, who are forced to live on their own. Social Services has a present policy of classifying students as fully employable, thus restricting their benefits. This is not acceptable to the council.

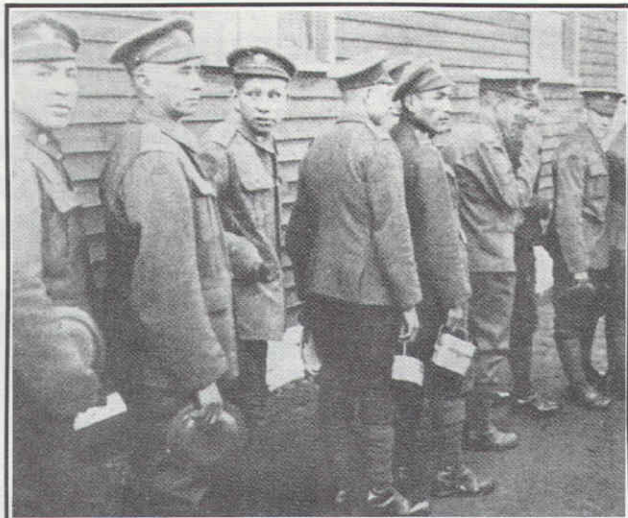
Concerns were voiced about Native Women in Small Business. Because there is a lack of focus and attention for Native women in small business, the Aboriginal Women's Council resolved to start the process of applying to funding agencies for the purpose of training Native women in business.

The ongoing problem of drug and alcohol abuse among youth was also discussed. The Aboriginal Women's Council of Saskatchewan declared that youth are facing less and less opportunity and more social disease in the form of alcohol, drug and solvent abuse. Therefore, they will sponsor at least one workshop in 1987 to educate the youth on alcohol, drug, and solvent abuse as well as continue to lobby the provincial and federal governments to increase funding to assist youth.

Additional resolutions were passed, dealing mainly with the new council concept and their future funding concerns.

As the Annual General Meeting came to a close, members as well as the new council left the meeting looking forward to another year of new and challenging issues. □

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World War I Native volunteers, line up for Army meal.

Native Veterans Benefits Still Sought

By Don Devine

A good many of the Canadians who fought in, and returned from World War II were Native Canadians who fought along side their non-Native brothers against Hitler and his allies. All soldiers, both Native and non-Native, were promised special benefits and opportunities to help re-establish themselves in civilian life.

Each Canadian war veteran was promised an entitlement of \$6,000.00 and, where desired, a quarter-section of farm land. This cash and land award was administered by the Veterans Land Act, which was an extension of the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, following World War I.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was given authority to dispense the money and land available to Native war veterans, where entitled.

For reasons not explained to this date, Indian Affairs and Northern development determined to substan-

cially reduce the allotted \$6,000.00 benefit owed to Native veterans to \$2,320.00. This amount is just barely over one-third of the amount that non-Native veterans were receiving. Again, there is yet to be any reason given for this action.

In addition, the majority of Native veterans report that they were never told by anyone that they were even entitled to any benefits upon returning from service. Therefore many received nothing.

The benefit program also had a sunset clause, which means that after a certain date it was too late to apply for any veteran's benefits.

The Saskatchewan Native veterans association was founded in 1979 in order to pursue the reactivation and availability of benefits to Native war veterans. The association is attempting to persuade government that many Native veterans were not informed of, and given sufficient opportunity to apply for these benefits.

A further basis for the Canadian government to give special consideration to this request is the fact that Native Canadians were, and still are, protected from the draft, even in time of war. All Native Canadian war veterans were volunteers, fighting for all Canadian peoples. Both we, and the Canadian government owe these brave Native veterans a special debt of gratitude. □

Remember Batoche



Annual pilgrimage to Batoche gravesite

By Jean-Paul Claude

Each year in Canada, the entire country shares a special day of mourning for those past fellow Canadian patriots who have offered the ultimate sacrifice in defence of their homeland and all that it represents.

They especially and almost exclusively remember those faithful who have fallen in arms during the two Great Wars and the Korean War. Certainly, we must always remember those sacrifices in an effort to encourage more peaceful means of settling differences between the great nations of the world. However, in remembering those brave men and women who sacrificed their all so long ago and so far away, we must not allow ourselves to forget those heroes who made the ultimate sacrifice so much closer to our hearts and homes.

I speak of the brave Metis, Native and non-Native compatriots who faced an entire nation's modern day army to defend the rights of Canadian Plainsmen to control their own lives and land and to determine their own destiny in those lands.

I speak of the small band of Prairie Patriots, who faced a well equip-

ped Canadian Army with nothing more than small arms better suited to hunting squirrels, crude and homemade ammunition, threadbare clothing, the perseverance of a child learning to walk and the courage of grizzly in defence of her young.

I speak of old men, pre-teen boys, women and girls of all ages and children who you would think too young to understand the brand of courage they displayed on the bloody battlefield and soggy trenches.

I speak of Jose Quellet, Jose Vandal, Donald Ross, Isadore Boyer, Michel Trottier, Andre Batoche, Calixte Tourand, Elzear Tourand, John Swan and Damase Carriere who all fell in the Northwest Resistance of 1885 in Batoche. I also speak of four other brave compatriots who fell in Duck Lake during the same campaign and only days earlier. And while remembering these brave Metis Patriots, let us not forget those other equally dedicated and brave Native and non-Native supporters who also made the supreme sacrifice to ensure the Metis lived to fight another day.

Let us not forget the ultimate

sacrifice paid by their great leader, Louis Riel, who although surviving the battle allowed himself to be captured and tried in a final effort to illustrate the righteousness and validity of the Metis position and claims. He willingly and proudly paid the ultimate price for that privilege; the only acceptable price for such an honourable man representing such an honourable cause...his life's blood. He would not allow himself to flinch from his sacred responsibility and neither must we.

On November 11, pause to remember the sacrifices made by all of these brave departed souls, but perhaps more importantly, remember...always remember that the sacrifice of each and everyone of these was willingly offered so that we could live to continue and eventually win their great struggle.

On November 11, pause to remember the great dream of the Canadian Plainsmen. Remember Louis Riel. Remember the Metis. Remember the sacred trust that has been handed to you from dying, outstretched arms.

On November 11...Remember Batoche!

Friendship Centre Welcomes Regina To Its New Home

By Larry Laliberte

Regina - What was a distant dream to many only a few short years ago was finally and proudly realized recently when a silken ribbon was cut to officially open the doors of the new home of the Regina Friendship Centre.

The September ribbon-cutting ceremony, triggered a dual celebration for both the Native and non-Native communities of Regina. Not only were the Centre's new facilities being acknowledged but guests also paid tribute to twenty-five years of service by this Native organization to Regina and its citizens.

The centre's new location on the corner of Park Street and 14th Avenue East in Regina, provides the centre with both a much greater degree of floor space along with an extremely spacious lot. The new Centre is now being housed in what used to be St. Thomas School, built over thirty years ago, and its lot was the former school yard.

The one time, ten classroom school now serves as the Centre's administrative offices, Native Court Worker Offices, the Centre's Program Development Unit, their Communications Department, meeting rooms, reception area and even a clothing bank for the city's less fortunate. In addition to all this, it also has a very sizable gymnasium, which in itself represents a specialized resource unit not previously available to the Regina Friendship Centre.

Though the new facilities did require some renovations, cost of these were minimal as the Centre utilized local, membership talent rather than contracting the services of private contractors. Tony Pelletier, Executive Director and past President of the Centre explained, "All renovation requirements were performed by Native individuals and without question, they did it professionally. In this manner, we not

only provided employment to certain individuals, but at the same time, we saved money in the process."

On close inspection, the renovations are quite impressive. In one room, the workers were able to establish a unique Native atmosphere. This could only have been accomplished with Native personnel doing the work. The special effects were accomplished in the new board room where rich-grained cedar was used to incorporate three teepees into one of the walls resulting in a unique and traditional touch which is the object of visitor compliments on a daily basis.



Ed pelletier congratulates Eleanor Brass

Two months of planning went into the Grand Opening and Anniversary celebrations and those able to attend left the day's festivities more than impressed.

The ceremonies began with a Cree prayer from elder Joe Starr, from the Starr Blanket Reserve, who asked the Creator to bless the gathering and provide His guidance in all future activities at the Centre. Starr was presented with the traditional gift in appreciation for his spiritual guidance.

Master of ceremonies for the event was Ed Pelletier, who followed the prayer with an introduction of Eleanor Brass who was instrumental in establishing the first Friendship Centre in this city.

Charles Pratt, Executive Board

Treasurer for the Centre addressed the assembly and thanked the three levels of government (Federal, Provincial and Municipal), for the important role they played in securing the present site for the Centre.

Bill Fayant followed with an in-depth presentation where he described all the programs presently offered through and at the Centre while stressing the essentiality of those services and their ongoing support by the Native community.

Fayant also presented some ideas on future plans. "A building of this size offers great potential for additional programming," he commented. "We are in the process of examining possible services we could deliver out of this building." Fayant further assured government leaders, that with their continued support, the centre could effectively begin delivering a wide range of social and economic programs which could directly address many problems faced by the Native community in Regina.

A number of political and government representatives were present and spoke to the assembly as well. Among them were Simon De Jong, Gordon Dirks and Joe McKeown among others.

Following the tributes, praises and speeches, the bright red ribbon was supported on either end by Tony Pelletier and Chantel Devine while Joe McKeown cut it and officially opened the Centre to the public.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent hosting guests at a come and go tea where sandwiches and beverages were available to all. Guests were allowed to tour the new facility at their leisure.

A buffet style banquet and dance, with music by David Bird and the Country Rockers, concluded the ceremonies while saying goodbye to one era and welcoming in a new one for the centre.

A special hand of thanks to all involved with the organization of this successful event, especially Fran Pelletier, Grand Opening Co-ordinator who ensured that this day would be recalled with favor for years to come as the Regina Friendship Centre settles in to serving the particular needs of Regina's Native and non-Native community for another twenty-five years and beyond. □

Sports Scene

National Hockey

By Tom Twist

Regular season play has again resumed in the National Hockey League (NHL), and hockey fans are geared up for another fast-paced, exciting season. Here is a brief look at Canadian teams in the NHL.

The Montreal Canadiens are out to defend their crown as the 1985-86 Stanley Cup Champions and to prove to hockey fans around the world that their winning the cup last season was not a fluke, which seems to be the opinion of many.

The fiery Quebec Nordiques are set to provide their exciting, sometimes fierce, competitive spirit to the game as they try to go all the way to the finals this year. They will also be resuming their intense and often aggressive rivalry with Montreal in the now famous, Battle of Quebec.

Toronto Maple Leafs are in a confident mood as they begin the new season due to their breakthrough into the playoffs last spring. However, they have a history of non-consistency. Their defense has to improve. They had the third worst defensive record in the 21 team league last year allowing 386 goals to be scored on them. And guess what hockey fans, very little change has been made in their defensive corps. So, Ken Wregget or Al Bester or whoever the goalie might be, get ready for another season of bombarding pucks when you'll wish you were in some other line of work.

The Winnipeg Jets, under the leadership of tough John Ferguson and the competitive spirit of new coach Dan Maloney, who took the Leafs to the play-offs last year, hope to improve their record this year. The Jets made the playoffs last year with a dismal 59-point season which wouldn't have been good enough in two of the other divisions in the league.

The Edmonton Oilers had the best record last year, finishing 20 points ahead of their nearest rival. Being the highest scoring team in NHL history, popular opinion was that they would win the Cup for the 3rd straight year. However, nobody told the Calgary Flames that Edmonton was supposed to win. The Oilers were ousted by the Flames in the quarter-finals. Edmonton hopes to redeem themselves this year and regain their status as the Stanley Cup Champions and as the premier team in the league.

The Calgary Flames made it to the finals last year and will again be providing some heavy opposition to their adversaries, especially for the Oilers in another hockey rivalry that has gained prominence around the league and has driven Alberta fans into a frenzy. After Canada's national team was soundly beaten by the Flames in a recent exhibition game, Dave King, coach of the national team commented, "The Flames are one heck of a hockey team. They were in the Stanley Cup

final for a lot of reasons."

Last but not least, the Vancouver Canucks will again be battling the Los Angeles Kings for 'last' place in the Smythe Division of the NHL. Although they somehow procured a berth in the playoffs last year, a lot of their fans pulled off the old disappearing act due to the lack-lustre and mediocre performance of the Canucks. If the Canucks hope to improve their record this season they will have to fill their opponents' nets with a lot of pucks. They lost 20 games last year by just one goal. They came in 19th among the 21 teams in the league, scoring only 282 goals.

So fellow hockey fans, pick your team and get ready for another thrilling season of hockey. Some of you ladies or men who don't care for the game, perhaps may want to go to bingo, croquet or go to a movie on Saturday nights while your old man or lady park themselves in front of the tube, because once again it's 'Hockey Night in Canada'. □

Sports Update

Rendez-Vous 87, a two-game series between the Soviet Union and hockey stars of the National Hockey League, will be replacing the NHL's annual all-star game in Quebec City in February.

Helen La touche, Rendez-Vous spokesman said that President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev have been asked to tape a video clip welcoming stars from both teams. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney is the honorary President of Rendez-Vous 87. □

Baseball

The major league baseball season is over for another year. This year Canadian fans again had to settle for an American city celebrating their team's victory as the New York Mets were crowned the 1986 World Series Champions.



The Mets defeated the Boston Red Sox in the seventh and deciding game by a score of 8-5.

The Blue Jay fervor of last season was not to be, as Toronto finished in 4th place in the American league. The Montreal Expos also finished 4th in the National league.

On a positive note, Tim Lincecum of the Montreal Expos won the National League batting crown with a .334 batting average. Jesse Barfield of the Blue Jays was the home run king with 40 home runs this season, which puts him on top in both leagues. □

And In This Corner...

By Tom Twist

Regina - The Regina Boxing Club sponsored a boxing card on Saturday, October 11 at the Laird Gymnasium. The card featured five bouts with the following results:

Corey Therres, 90 lbs., Humboldt Boxing Club, won over Jamie Stringer, 90 lbs., Grassland Boxing Club, Wesley Sunshine, 112 lbs., Regina Boxing Club, Sunshine is a National Silver Medallist, won over Todd Fayant, 107 lbs., Regina Boxing Club, Joe Yaremchuk, 179 lbs., Regina Boxing Club, won over Rod Ennis, 160 lbs., Bengal Boxing Club and Dwayne Blohm, 268 lbs., Grassland Boxing Club won order

Donald Laliberte, 207 lbs., Bengal Boxing Club. In the feature match Brent Cole, 196 lbs., Regina Boxing Club won over Blaine Sands 187 lbs., Hub City Box Club.

On the same day eight people attended a Club Judge and Referee Clinic. The participants did well and really enjoyed the clinic.

If anyone is interested in starting a boxing club in their area, Claude Petit is willing to help and provide a development clinic. You may contact him at:

Claude Petit
AMNSIS Recreation Director
806 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Sask.
S4N 0R6
or
Phone: (306)525-6721

Sidney Bird: Going Places Fast

By Tom Twist

Sidney Bird, 18, from Montreal Lake, is a young man who is literally going places. Bird is gaining prominence around the province in the sport of cross-country running.

On September 27, Bird won the Sled Dog race a distance of 4,100 metres and a week later won the age class a distance of 8,000 metres. These races represent two of the province's Triple Crown events in cross-country running.

Although Bird failed in his bid to win the Crown at a recent meet in Biggar, he finished a respectable 13th in a field of 69 runners. Colin Matheson of Moose Jaw won the event. Regina's Greg Yanke and Eldon Bassett of Melfort finished 2nd and 3rd respectively. There were a number of Native athletes in this event who did very well.

Bird who has been training and running for four years also won the Saskatchewan Indian cross-country title in Sturgeon Lake recently.

Bird and his coach Bob Dobbs are looking forward to the national championships that will be held in Halifax in November.

"Bird has qualified. All we need now is the money to get there," Dobbs said. □

Metis Athlete Going To Olympics

By Tom Twist

John Belanger is a Metis athlete from Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan. Many of you have probably never heard of him. John is a star player for the Alberta Northern Lights, a wheelchair basketball team that is ranked as the No. 1 team in Canada and has won the last three Canadian titles.

The Lights play in the North American Wheelchair Basketball League which consists of over 180 teams, most of which are in the United States.

They also play in the Challenge Cup, a league formed last year. They were the only Canadian team in the league last year, that featured the best six teams in North America. They finished fourth and hope to improve their record when the league resumes play in November.

Belanger has a busy training schedule, working out in the gym, swimming and doing a lot of roadwork. He not only trains for basketball but for other sports in which he competes such as the javelin throw, discus, shot put and three field events.

John is training for the 1988 Special Olympics for disabled athletes which will be held in Seoul, Korea, the same site where the Summer Olympics will be held. John has a very strong desire to be a part of those games.

Belanger is presently concentrating on making the basketball team that will represent Canada in the Pan American Games for disabled athletes in Puerto Rico.

John Belanger is a real competitor. He not only has the tenacity and determination, but the heart and soul of a true athlete. □



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Poetry

DON'T CRY TONIGHT

*When the silence of the night
comes dancing in your presence
stealing away yesterday's dreams
awakening in the storms of your
mind*

*is a sudden rage of tears
but don't cry tonight;*

*Echoing emotions from the past
scream out helplessly
grasping for a chance*

*losing the need to survive
withering away deep within
but don't cry tonight;*

*The night will become your friend
love her as you would a lover
caress her moments of solitary
cherish her feelings close
but don't cry tonight;*

*I will be there every step of the way
dreaming your kind of dreams with
you*

*I will be there always
when the tears begin to fall
Remember I am with you;*

Be strong

*You, me
like an unspoken whisper in
the night
shall overcome.*

By Lise Pelletier

LA RONGE

*The loon coos goodnight
as the North Star
leads your people home
with the help
of a southwesterly breeze
which ripples the glass-like lake
in reflections of the past
locked forever in memory
Not lost.*

*Come Spring, you remember
canoes, filled to the rim
with people, dogs, furs
and things
to trade at the post
for rations to last
till the next trip in.*

*One day set aside
to collect the five dollar bill
meaningless paper
in exchange for land
the Queen so graciously
took in deceit.*

*A few days of gathering
to share the winters experiences
dancing and stories to tell
well into the night
with the fire-light
casting welcome shadows.*

*A vast magnificent homeland
of an ancient people
strangers called a wasteland
suddenly you became a frontier
to be conquered
they came, not for your beauty
but your wealth and riches.*

*In ten strenuous years
you grew, steadily
to become what is known
as the Capital of Northern
Saskatchewan
Urban, Progress.*

*Not short of rape
they ravaged your forests
which sheltered your animal
brothers
and leavened the rocks and earth
until you suited
their image of you.*

*Once life forms
rapidly give way
to inanimate objects
symbols of destruction
suffocating our Mother Earth
with concrete
impounded daily
by foreign feet.*

*La Ronge
home of the Cree
home of the Metis
your birth
your growth
caused a dying.*

*A cry echoes out
into the now still night
free me, free me
to rest deeply
in the minds of all
who love life.*

By Adele Ratt

IN STRENGTH

*Looking through my cell window
cement all around,
there's frost on the ground.
Though, I can't see it
I know it's there.
Looking through my window
Up to the sky,
see the purple and red
as the sun begins to rise.
Then a flicker hurts my eyes,
as the sun reflects off the razor wire
All lined by...*

*Trying hard to start my day off right
Why do I feel like crying?
Thinking of Mother Earth,
wishing I could touch her.
Thinking of Sister Wind,
wishing I could feel her breath
blowing gently upon my face.
And my brother the sun,
shining and feeling his warmth on
my back.*

*You are getting weak, I tell myself.
Be Strong!!
Looking through my window,
Knowing my peace is with
my Mother the Earth,
as I turn around
and reach for my sweetgrass...*

By Peggy Merasty



Attention All Poets

The American Poetry Association's Annual Poetry Contest has been announced with a grand prize of \$1,000.00 being offered this year. Total prizes will be over \$5,000.00 which will be awarded to 141 winners.

Deadline for entries will be December 31, 1986 and winners will be notified on or before February 28, 1987.

As well as receiving the prize money, all winning poems will be published in the American Poetry Anthology with special mention of their winning place in the contest.

Interested poets should send one

poem of no more than twenty lines. Any theme and any style is acceptable and poems should be typed with the poet's name and address on the top of each page. No entry fees are required.

All poets, are encouraged to compete as one of the reasons for the competition is for the Association to spotlight new, aspiring and little known poets. Poems are judged on originality and interest, not only technical skills.

Forward your entries by December 31, 1986 to:

**The American Poetry Association
Department CN - 15
250 A Potrero Street
P.O. Box 8403
Santa Cruz, California
U.S.A.
95061 - 8403**

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To Your Health



Good Living Habits



Editor's Note:

We have all heard that in order to live a full life, we should try to maintain 'good living habits'. Well, that sounds simple enough, but what exactly are these 'good living habits'?

The popular Webster's dictionary helps us to clarify each word of this phrase in the following way. Firstly, 'good' is defined as being free from injury or disease. Something good can be considered to be beneficial. Secondly, 'living' is defined as an active and functioning body or one which has life. Finally, Webster's describes 'habit' as an acquired mode of behavior that has become nearly or completely involuntary.

Another way of describing 'good living habit' might be to refer to them as 'bad dying habits' as the practice of them would result in postponing one's eventual death. Whichever way they are viewed, the one who develops and actively practices these habits will ultimately be the winner as they will definitely feel better and will very likely enjoy a longer life.

Having interviewed certain experts on health, and while various schools of thought were expressed, they did all agree on one particular point. Human beings are unique in that they are composed of body, mind and soul, and in order to develop and maintain one's health in one of these areas, the other two must be developed and maintained in the same manner.

*We have prepared a four part series in an effort to present you with a general though comprehensive overview of this entire subject. Those four parts are entitled *The Body (I)*, *The Body (II)*, *The Mind* and finally *The Soul*. We will present these four parts in this and the next three consecutive issues of the *New Breed*. We believe you will find*

this series highly informative and both invaluable as well as interesting and we invite you to collect all four parts in the series for continued information and reference.

*In this issue of *New Breed* we present the first part in the series which is entitled, *The Body (I)* which examines different aspects of the human body and its functions as seen from the point of view of both a general medical practitioner or physician, as well as that of a dentist who makes these observations with a view to developing good living habits.*

The Body (I)

By Barbara McCombie

(Part I in Series of IV)

Dr. Brian Goertz, a general physician, has advised *New Breed* that one set of rules for the general maintenance of the body is a combination of a healthy and balanced diet, regular exercise and adequate rest.

He suggested the dietary requirements as outlined by Canada's Food Guide is a wise directive to follow. The guide recommends that we eat a selection of foods from the four basic food groups each day. Those four groups are as follows: First, milk and dairy products, next is meat, fish and poultry, the third group is that of breads and cereals and the fourth and final group is that of fruit and vegetables.

Your personal physician may want to help you to lower your intake of certain foods such as salt or cholesterol and his or her advice should always be observed.

A doctor needs to know important facts such as your personal living habits, family medical history and, your personal medical past. This information will help your doctor to properly diagnose your pre-

sent health or detect possible medical or health dangers ahead.

Dr. Goertz told us that a physician's job is to help you to prolong your life in a satisfactory manner. Two habits of special concern are alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking. "If you maintain an excellent diet and only have one drink a day, it actually can have a beneficial effect as it cleans cholesterol from your system. If it is any more than one drink per day, the liquid proteins increase the cholesterol which is not a desirable effect."

As for smoking, there are two things that you should know. One is that tars in the tobacco are inhaled into your lungs. Not only does this serve to pollute your lungs, but it can also render them prime candidates for such diseases as cancer. The second thing you should know is that the nicotine, an addictive agent in tobacco, makes it extremely difficult for a smoker to quit once he becomes dependent on it for the pleasurable feelings it provides. You should also be advised that the longer you smoke and the more nicotine exposed to your body through cigarettes, the more difficult it becomes to eventually quit. In addition, a number of serious stomach and intestinal ailments have been attributed to the acids which are also inhaled into your system by means of a lit cigarette.

Smokers themselves are not the only ones to be adversely affected by the habit, as indicated from recent reports. The smoker is said to produce two types of smoke. These are mainstream and sidestream.

The mainstream smoke is that which the smoker inhales and exhales through the mouthend of the cigarette. The sidestream smoke is the product of the burning end of the cigarette and which nearby non-smokers can inhale. The sidestream



smoke can produce twice as much tar and nicotine, three times as much 3-4 benzpyrene (a possible cancer-causing compound), five times as much carbon monoxide and fifty times the amount of ammonia than the mainstream smoke.

Dr. Lesley Orpe, a dentist, gave us some interesting information on the development and maintenance of teeth for everyone from pre-born children to seniors. She told us that diet plays a highly important role in the area of dental health as well.

Expectant mothers should try to eat plenty of vitamins, minerals, proteins and calcium. This is vital since the baby's primary teeth begin forming as early as the fifth month of pregnancy. Permanent tooth buds begin forming as early as the eighth month of pregnancy.

When the baby is born and up until his or her tenth month, the primary teeth should begin to appear. Children should have all twenty primary teeth by their third birthday. Teeth brushing should commence as soon as the teeth appear.

Many mothers have lived to tell a horrible tale of teething. At this

time the child may experience occasional gum soreness and tears may flow with the pain. Colds or mild fever may sometimes add to their discomfort. Gently massaging the gums often helps to ease the pain of teething. You are advised to be prepared with plenty of bibs and shoulder blankets as this is when the child also begins to drool.

One of the problems which often causes a child considerable pain while also frustrating the dentist is that of bottle decay. Dr. Orpe explains that when an infant lies in his or her crib sucking milk or juice from a bottle, the primary teeth become coated with sugars. The bacteria in the baby's mouth create acids which can result in the child developing severely deformed gum and tooth structures. Once such conditions are evident, the only corrective measures available are extremely painful, surgical procedures.

Dr. Orpe strongly recommends a number of preventative measures which can prevent the condition developing in the first place. She suggests that the parents teach their child to drink from a cup between

the ages of nine and twelve months. If the child wants a bottle to suck on, Dr. Orpe says that water is much safer than milk or juice.

A child should be taken to the dentist when they are about two or three years of age and before their secondary or permanent teeth begin to appear. At five or six years of age, the primary teeth begin to fall out as the secondary teeth appear.

The parents ought to educate their children in respect to dental hygiene and developing good dental health care habits, such as brushing their own teeth as early as reasonably possible. To remove the sugars and plaque that cause tooth decay, a child should brush his or her teeth as soon after eating as possible. It only takes fifteen to twenty minutes for tooth decay to set in, so why wait until bedtime?

From the ages of fifteen to twenty years, the wisdom teeth usually emerge. Dr. Orpe suggests that she has sometimes observed meticulously groomed teenagers who are concerned with their appearance to the opposite sex, take absolutely no heed of her advice in respect to regular brushing. "Sometimes, I have to tell them that they have bad breath before they'll listen, but it usually works," she added.

As for adults who are concerned with possible loss of teeth, Dr. Orpe suggests that they should, "floss the teeth you want to keep". Teeth should last a lifetime. Flossing once or twice a day will help stir up bacteria colonies around teeth and thereby free them from decay.

This advice is applicable and just as important to children and teenagers as well as adults of all ages.

Dr. Orpe offered a final few words of warnings. By all means, avoid using toothpicks. You may as well use a crowbar to create unnatural spaces between your teeth. Avoid natural or hard toothbrushes as well. Light to medium bristles with a flat level surface which are well secured to the brush is the best advice one can offer for the promotion and maintenance of good dental health. Of course, just owning a good toothbrush won't do the trick alone. Be sure to use it regularly and as soon as possible after eating.

Finally, first and foremost, keep healthy and be happy! □

News Briefs

Provincial

Natives Unacceptable

Saskatoon - A recent survey by the University of Saskatchewan's social research unit shows that many city residents are unwilling to accept Native people as equals and the results suggest that Native people are encountering many obstacles in their efforts to become part of the community.

Of the people surveyed 7 per cent said they wouldn't hire a Native, 21 per cent said they wouldn't rent to one and 25 per cent would be upset if more Natives moved into their neighborhood says the survey.

Although 88 per cent believe Natives are being discriminated against, most believe Natives are getting a fair deal already and governments shouldn't do anything more to help them. □

Saskatoon Responds To Commission

Saskatoon - The Saskatoon Board of Education has adopted a 10 year plan to improve the educational track record of Native students, the first in the province to address specific Native education concerns raised by the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission. The Commission requested last September that school boards with more than 5% Native enrollment, develop a plan which would allow Native students to receive equal benefits from the education system.

A three-page plan was developed and will be sent to the Commission as soon as possible to be studied and

for recommendations made on whether it needs to be altered or whether a meeting should be held to gather public input.

In June of 1986, 6.9% (1,511) of the students enrolled in the public school system were of Native ancestry. The Board intends to have 6.9% (71) of its' teaching staff of Native background by 1997. It is hoped that in 10 years, Native teachers will be hired on their qualifications and not because of equity programs. □

Family Together Again

Saskatoon - After a six year separation, 13 year old Rene Guillemo Pena was reunited with his family at the Saskatoon airport. Porifero and Elba Acosta were separated from their son in 1980 when they had to flee from war torn El Salvador after a raid on their home by the National Guard.

His parents, who were fleeing for their lives, were unable to reach Rene, who was visiting an aunt overnight.

Following a 3½ year stay in Mexico, where the Acosta family lived the life of illegal aliens, they were finally able to immigrate to Canada. Through the assistance of the Zion United Church in Moose Jaw, and the El Salvadorean Consulate in Ottawa, Pena was able to reach Canada. □

Indian Affairs Investigated

Saskatoon - Following on the heels of the RCMP investigation of the Manitoba region of the Department of Indian Affairs, Saskatchewan Indian bands are launching an inquiry

of their own into the Saskatchewan region of the Department.

David Ahenakew, former Assembly of First Nations national chief, who has agreed to co-chair the inquiry with prominent Saskatoon Judge Ernie Boychuk, said not only the Indian Affairs Department, but all federal and provincial departments, politicians and agencies that have had an effect on Saskatchewan's 70,000 treaty Indians will be reviewed with respect as to how well they've lived up to century-old Crown-Indian treaties. □

Sinclair Pursues Trudeau

Saskatoon - Jim Sinclair, president of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, said recently that he hopes to persuade former prime minister Pierre Trudeau and other members who were instrumental in drafting the 1982 Charter of Rights and Freedom to enter a debate over Native self-government to inform Canadians of the need for Native rights to be entrenched in the Constitution. □

Band Sues For \$50 Million

Saskatoon - The Lac La Ronge Indian band recently filed a claim against federal and provincial governments for the rights to 250,000 acres of land that they said was owed to them under a 110 year old treaty.

The band is asking for a \$50 million settlement if the federal government doesn't make the land available.

With a population of 3,300,

Chief Miles Venne said they need more space than the present 107,000 acres.

The Treaty states each band member is entitled to 128 acres of reserve land. □

Allan Sapp Internationally Recognized

Regina - Saskatchewan Native artist Allan Sapp will have one of his paintings, Puppies, recognized around the world this Christmas when it appears on a UNICEF greeting card.

Sapp's painting was one of several chosen by the UNICEF committee from submissions around the world.

At a recent reception in Regina Sapp was congratulated by Lt.-Governor Frederick Johnson on behalf of the province.

A painting, titled Kids Sleighing valued at \$3,000 was also donated by Sapp to UNICEF for a raffle to be held December 17. If 1,000 tickets are sold, \$10,000 will be going to help children in developing countries.

"A child needs clothing. A child needs happiness, someone to take care of him," Sapp said. □

Out of Province

Alberta Native Social Studies Program

Edmonton - The social studies program in all Alberta schools will soon be enhanced by textbooks, written by Native people, portraying their culture as "more than buckskins and buffalo of the past."

The books, a Nation in Transition approved for the Grade 7 curriculum and Land of the Bloods intended for Grade 3, capture aspects

of Indian culture and tradition with both a reverence for the past and a sense of vitality for Native life today said Derek Lees, regional superintendent of technology and curriculum for the Indian Affairs Department.

Both books touch upon such aspects of Indian history and culture as language, sacred beliefs, rituals and law, but give equal emphasis to modern-day life on the reserves.

Content in each book was monitored by elders and councils of Indian bands for accuracy and to eliminate subtle biases.

Plans are underway to develop similar texts for other grades on Indian and Metis themes.

Gregg Smith, president of the Indian Association of Alberta praised the texts as "very well done, very well researched and a proud tribute to all Indian people." □

Reinstatement Applications Down

Winnipeg - Less than 4,000 people have asked to regain their legal Indian status in Manitoba says the federal government.

Lawrence Robinson, of the Department of Indian Affairs in Manitoba said they had expected more and aren't sure why they haven't come forward.

Damon Johnston of the Indian Council of First Nations of Manitoba Inc. says the federal government did a lousy job of promoting reinstatement and that for every status Indian reinstated there is a cost and naturally the government wants to cut down the cost.

Johnston also suggested officials of the Manitoba Metis Federation were encouraging people not to apply. However Metis officials deny the allegation.

Vice-president Claire Riddle of the Federation replied if anyone wants to regain Indian status, they should apply. He added that no one has talked to him about regaining their status. □

Mac Phee Resigns

Ottawa - Dennis Mac Phee, finance director for the Manitoba region of the Department of Indian Affairs recently resigned from his job charging that the Department has used money intended for Manitoba Indian bands to reduce its' administrative deficit.

Mac Phee released documents supporting his allegations of financial mismanagement by the Indian Affairs Department which, Indian Affairs minister Bill McKnight said, launched an investigation by the RCMP. □

McKenzie Announces Major Convention

Calgary - At a recent two-day national convention of the Metis National Council (MNC), Wayne McKenzie, MNC working committee chairman, announced that a convention aimed at stimulating economic development for Metis people is being scheduled for next January in Saskatchewan.

McKenzie also announced that Jesse Jackson, black human rights activist, along with Tom Berger, Native rights champion, had promised to attend.

The Metis economic summit received unanimous support from delegates and it is hoped that with big names like Jackson and Berger, the summit will receive plenty of media coverage. □



International

Major Earth Quake Takes 982 Lives

San Salvador - An earthquake measuring 5.4 on the Richter scale recently hit the Central American country of El Salvador, about 15 km northwest of San Salvador. The quake devastated the capital city, toppling complete buildings and leaving in its wake an estimated death toll of 982, over 8,000 injured and tens of thousands homeless. Emergency rescue teams from around the world converged on the scene with medical aid and emergency supplies.

A second tremor measured 4.5 and caused further damage to a number of buildings.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte declared a state of emergency and warned people to stay away from damaged buildings and he appealed to the people to remain calm during the crisis.

Duarte said 2,379 homes were levelled and almost 31,000 families, approximately 150,000 people, were forced to live in the streets.

Duarte added that 1,075 aftershocks were registered following the major shock. □

Ortega Says - Reagan An Outlaw

Nicaragua - Nicaraguan President, Daniel Ortega, has accused United States President Reagan of criminal behavior because of his support, in the form of weapons, funding, and military advisors, to the Nicaraguan Contras rebels. Reagan went ahead with this military aid package even though the United Nations International of Justice had ruled that American support of the Contras would be illegal.

According to President Ortega, Reagan's approval of this military aid has made him an international outlaw, since Reagan's support package is in defiance of the U.N. Court of Justice ruling. □

Gun Runner Admits Guilt

Nicaragua - Accused mercenary arms-dealer Eugene Hasenfas, has been charged with terrorism and violating national security by authorities in Nicaragua, a South American country.

The 45 year old American was charged on Monday, October 22 after being captured by the Nicaraguan army. The army had shot down the plane that Hasenfas and his fellow mercenaries were using to smuggle weapons to right-wing rebels, who were actually members of the previous oppressive government.

"I'm guilty of everything they've charged", he admitted in an interview broadcast on American television.

Hasenfas' lawyer, a Nicaraguan assigned to his case by the military court, is seeking a postponement in his trial in order to prepare a proper defence. □

"What's Ahead"

November 4th - 7th; **5th National Child Care Workers Conference 1986**. "Creating a Balance." Contact: Donna Finkleman, Conference Co-ordinator - 204-945-0587 or 204-475-4233. (Red River Community College, Extension Services Division, Creating a Balance, C713, 2055 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3H 0J9)

November 10th - 14th; **7th Annual Canadian Conference on Philanthropy and Volunteerism**. "Creating a Climate for Achievement." Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto. (For staff, officers, directors and volunteers of charitable organizations). Conference Headquarters: Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 5th floor, Conference office, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V6.

November 13th, 1986 - The Regina Native and Indian Education Council will be holding a public education meeting at the Albert-Scott Community Centre (Athol Street and 7th Avenue) at 7:00 p.m. The meeting will be on the recent Multiculturalism Report. Childcare will be provided.

November 15th, 1986 - Square Dance Jamboree - James Smith Arena - 2:00 p.m., Supper - 6:00 p.m. with an old time dance to follow. For further information call

306-864-3636 (days) or 306-864-3471 (nights) - located 15 miles north of Beatty, Saskatchewan.

November 15th, 1986 - An A.A. Social will be held at the Carlyle Memorial Hall, Carlyle, Sask. Speaker from 7:00 - 9:00 p.m., Dance at 9:00 p.m. Music by Native Fire, lunch will be served. Admission for adults is \$5.00.

November 16th, 1986 - The Regina Friendship Centre will be holding their Annual Meeting, hours will be from 9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m. Please contact the Regina Friendship Centre at 306-525-5459 for more information.

November 21st, 1986; Whoop-Up Days - Talent Show at the North Battleford Indian and Metis Friendship Centre from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Dance 9:00 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Contact Ron Thunder 306-455-5521 or Shirley Smith 306-455-8261.

November 21st - 22nd; **C.E.C. Ethnic and Multicultural Concerns Symposium**. Dallas Texas. Contact C.E.C. headquarters - 703-620-3660; or Ron Phillips at the Man. Indian Education Assoc. - 204-947-0421.

November 21st - 24th; **National Indian Education Association Annual Conference** - MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, Nevada. Contact NIEA - 702-826-7466.



Christmas Fun For Everyone

By Darlene LeDoux

Christmas is almost here, Susan the rabbit and her brother Randy gleefully shouted, as they watched their friend Jack Squirrel busily decorating his tree house for Christmas. This is a very special time for everyone in Animalville. The sounds of Christmas bells ringing in the air, the aroma of Christmas baking filling all the houses, and most important of all, the love and happiness that is everywhere at Christmas time.

Christmas was still six weeks away, but Susan and Randy were so excited that they couldn't wait any longer. There was so much to do before that big night arrived.

One of their favorite things had always been to make all the beautiful Christmas decorations for the big evergreen tree that their daddy brought home each year. Then, when they all hung up the decorations they'd made, the simple pine tree turned into a wonderful, magical, dreamlike Christmas Tree.

Each year the tree looked more beautiful than the year before and Randy and Susan are going to make sure that this year's tree is the most wonderful tree that you could ever imagine.

In fact they are so excited about their Christmas Tree, they are going to show you how to make some of the special decorations that they are

having so much fun making. Then you all can share the magic of Christmas Day with all your friends in Animalville.

CANDY CANE'S

paper, scissors, thread, glue.

Draw some candy canes on paper, colour them red and cut them out. Cut some plain white paper into stripes and glue on your candy cane. Make a small hole through the top of your candy cane, put string through and hang up.

CHRISTMAS BELLS

paper, glue, old lace or cloth, scissors.

Draw (2) bells on a paper and colour them. Cut them out and glue them both together. Decorate with old lace or cloth. Cut a small hole through the top of the bell and put a string through and tie both ends together and hang on tree.

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS

glue, cloth, needle, thread, old lace or colourful string.

Draw (2) stockings of the same size on cloth. Cut out and sew together or you can glue them. Leave an opening at the top. Decorate with lace or colourful string. Hang anywhere.

CHRISTMAS CHAINS

popped popcorn, needle, thread.

Get someone to pop some popcorn for you. Let cool for awhile. Thread your needle and sew popcorn on the string. When done tie a knot at the ends and hang on tree.

CHRISTMAS TREES

paper, crayons, scissors, thread.

Draw some Christmas trees on paper of any size or colour. Cut them out and put a hole through the top and tie the ends together and hang on tree.

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Small Game Favorites

By Yvonne Nagy

In keeping with our tradition of presenting you with wholesome, good tasting, and seasonal dishes, this month we are presenting a few small game recipes which we hope you will try. In addition we are including a short description of the proper procedure to follow in dressing and preparing your small game delicacies for the oven.

Just a reminder that if you are unable to trap or shoot your own game, many major food outlets now feature commercial raised varieties which are quite tasty though somewhat blander than the wild varieties.

ROAST HARE OR RABBIT

1 hare or rabbit
salt and pepper
Poultry fat or oil
Currant jelly
Sausage stuffing

Wash dressed hare or rabbit under cold running water and dry. Season with salt and pepper then stuff and sew up. Roast uncovered in a 325°F. oven for 1½ to 2 hours or until tender. Baste with fat. Serve on a hot platter with brown gravy and currant jelly.

SAUSAGE STUFFING

½ lb. sausage meat
2 cups dried bread crumbs
½ cup wild rice (optional)
Salt and pepper
1 tbsp. onion juice
1 tbsp. minced parsley

Mix sausage, crumbs, and rice then add seasonings.

HARE OR RABBIT SALMI

1 hare or rabbit
1 slice lemon

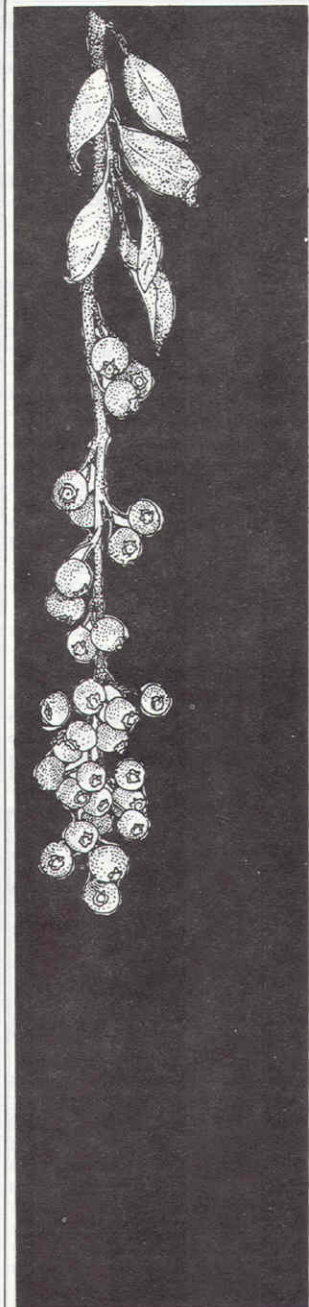
1 stalk celery, minced
1 bay leaf
2 tbsp. oil
2 tbsp. fat
2 tbsp. flour
2 cups hot water
1 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 tbsp. capers (optional)
12 pitted olives
Chopped parsley

Place in baking pan and add onion, celery and bay leaf; brush with oil and roast at 350°F. for 45 minutes. Remove meat from pan, add the fat and flour and stir until rich brown. Add hot water, stir well, and when smooth add salt, Worcestershire sauce, capers and olives. Replace meat, cover closely and roast in oven 350°F. for an additional 30 minutes or until tender. Arrange rabbit on platter garnish with olives and chopped parsley.

ROAST SQUIRRELS

3 small squirrels
¼ cup salad oil
¼ cup lemon juice or vinegar
2 cups bread crumbs
½ cup milk or cream
½ cup diced mushrooms (sauteed)
½ tsp. salt
1/8 tsp. pepper
½ tsp. onion juice
4 tbsp. olive oil or bacon fat
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
Paprika

Cover squirrels with salad oil mixed with lemon juice and let stand for 1 hour. Combine bread crumbs, with just enough milk or cream to moisten, mushrooms, salt, pepper, and onion juice. Stuff the squirrels with this mixture. Brush with olive oil or bacon fat and roast uncovered at 325°F. for 1½ to 1¾ hours. Baste every 15 minutes. When tender, make a gravy with remaining broth, adding Worcestershire sauce and paprika to taste.



...continued from front cover

worn with pride to the construction site, social event of the season, or to the office.

The women's parka, modeled by Jo-Ann Amyotte, New Breed's efficient secretary/typesetter, is in actuality two garments in one. The main coat is made of 100% wool duffle and is lined with 100% nylon flight satin. It is enhanced by delicate embroidery and trimmed with luxurious fur. The outer shell of cotton polyester is wind and water resistant and is trimmed with traditional braidwork and attractive leather appliques depicting the popular northern husky and dog-team.

The stunning men's parka, modeled here by our very own style conscious and hard-working Editor, J.P. (Jean-Paul) Claude, is similar to the ladies' parka although it does not include the outer shell. It features patch pockets decorated with thunderbird appliques, braided piping and leather trimmed flaps. The coat also features leather trimmed storm cuffs as an extra edge against the fierce Artic winter. An intricately embroidered eagle design and full fur collar with tail, and the final touch to this truly stunning creation for the ever-conscious male.

And all of this, just for you, Charles. □



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JANUARY					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	241P-a.P		
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	PPVP								
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP					
APRIL			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	PPVP				
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JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP					
JULY			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP			
AUGUST						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP
SEPTEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	PPPVVP					
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP			
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	PPPVVP						
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	PPPVVP					

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