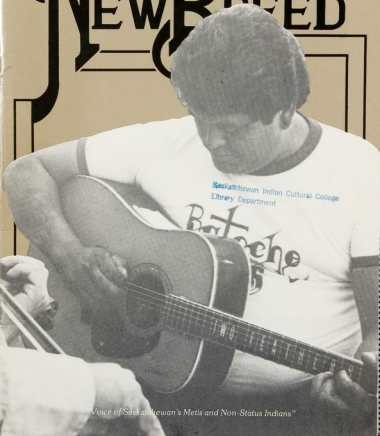


VOLUME 12, NO. 7

JULY 1981

# NEW BREED



*Voice of Saskatchewan's Metis and Non-Status Indians™*

# LETTERS



## NEED FOR NATIVE MP's

Dear Editor:

We the Native people are not the only people who have extreme problems. There are people in Africa starving, people in slums in big cities, poor people, oppressed people, black, white, yellow, brown, red, - we all have very extreme problems dealing with life.

Where will we all be in decades to come? Why does our religion separate us from others? It is true that we have a strong culture and we are proud people. But why does religion separate people, which causes prejudice. Some understand, but still they do not accept, some are not stupid but ignorant.

And where will our children stand when we are gone? Will you want your child (children) to grow up and be like you? an editor - a counsellor - a social worker - a labor worker? "Maybe" but where are the Native doctors, lawyers, judges, politicians? That is what we need! How did Jean Chretien get to where he is now? If we had Native politicians sitting in the House of Commons, perhaps then we could help change things for the betterment of our people - constitutional rights, justice, etc.... And if there are young people (or) univer-

sity students going for this sort of goal - how about some recognition for them? So that they may be more motivated in accomplishing that goal. Their goal, our goal.....

Yours, in brotherhood,  
Dennis Scoby

## OWN BOSS FOR 70 YEARS

Dear New Breed:

As of today, if the natives depend on the goodness of the establishment, and politics they have no chance. You native people's only salvation is: LIBERATION.

"Through self-sufficiency" and not depend on supermarkets for your existence. I have been self-sufficient for 70 years by growing most of my food. I have been gardening since 12 years old, and give away more than I eat. The supermarket IGA has plenty of stuff useless and expensive - with no food value at all.

In P - early days you natives lived on th. land and had industry of your own to supply you with necessity for survival.

The trouble today you want to live like the white man with all kinds of

fancy stuff of no value at all.

I am 92 years old now and I have been my own boss for 70 years.

I started on a homestead with 12 1/2 cents, helped more share 17 homesteaders to improve their land, for which some I never got paid for my work.

So what?

You have the advantage of your good Indian blood in you.

USE that advantage for your benefit, not for some BOSS.

Co-operate instead of buying dope, booze, etc. and you'll be independent to help yourself.

You won't be millionaires but you'll have a better life.

Yours truly,  
Jean Chancellet

## CHILDREN'S POEMS

Dear New Breed:

Here are some children's poems. I don't know if you are interested. They are from Southend Saskatchewan.

Thank you for the interesting magazine even if it does come down on the 'monstas' hard at times.

Chris Todd

Southend/Reindeer, Sask.

(see poems page 36)

continued on inside back cover

## COMMENTS ARE WELCOME

- What do you think of the *New Breed* in general?
- What are your opinions on specific articles?
- What do you like best? least?
- What else would you like to see in the *New Breed*?

These are but a few questions we would like comments on. Try to keep your response short, no more than 100 words if possible. Send to:

Letters, New Breed  
#301-2505-11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0K6  
Phone: (306) 525-9501

# NEW BREED

Suite 301, 2505 - 11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6  
Phone: 525-9501 or 525-9502



## CONTENTS

ROSSIGNOL  
SCHOOL:  
AN EXAMPLE OF  
AUTONOMY.

Rossignol School  
Page 8

### FEATURES:

Rossignol School.....	8,9
Educational Viewpoint.....	12,13
NORTEP.....	31,32,33

### DEPARTMENTS:

Achimoswains.....	2
Editorial.....	3
Constitutional Update.....	4
Uranium.....	5
Opinions.....	6,7,96
Dumont Update.....	10,11
Bits & Pieces.....	14,15
Our People.....	16,17
Provincial/Area News.....	18
Cree News.....	34,35
Poems.....	36,37
Book Reviews.....	37
News From Outside the Province.....	38,39
News Briefs.....	40,41,42
AMNSIS Candidates and Election Rules.....	44,45



Educational Viewpoint  
Page 12



Opinions Ken Whyte  
Page 6



NORTEP  
Page 31

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & CREDITS:

Miles Goldstick, Bear Patch, Liz Nicholls, The Leader Post and the Children of Apitucusan School.

**ATTENTION WRITERS:** Articles submitted to the NEW BREED and subsequently used for publication shall be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per column inch (10 pt. 13 pica). We reserve the right to publish whole or parts of articles submitted.

**NOTE:** All articles must be signed, however, your name will be withheld if requested.

Photos that are submitted with articles shall be paid

for at the rate of \$5.00 per published photo. These shall be returned upon request.

The NEW BREED is published twelve times yearly by the Association of Metis and Non Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). Views expressed are not necessarily those of the Metis Association, however free expression of opinion is invited.

CANADA POST SECOND CLASS MAIL, REGISTRATION # 4649

# NEW BREED



*Voice of Saskatchewan Metis  
and non-Status Indians*

## EDITORIAL BOARD

**Larry Heinemans**  
Communications Consultant

**Joseph Amyotte**  
Past President, AMNSIS

**Dr. Walter Currie**  
Assistant Director, Dumont Institute

**Dolores MacFarlane**  
Director of Television, CBC

**Ron Robbins**  
Director, School of Journalism and  
Communications, University of Regina

**Joan Beatty**  
Editor, *New Breed*

**Leona Poitras**  
Assistant Editor, *New Breed*

**Brenda Triffo**  
Training Consultant, *New Breed*

## NEW BREED STAFF

**Joan Beatty**  
Editor

**Leona Poitras**  
Assistant Editor

**Edward Poitras**  
Graphic Artist

**Gene Stevenson**  
Advertising Manager/Typesetter

**Carol Esquego**  
Reporter, Southern Region

**Rick Cummings**  
Reporter, Northern Region

**Brenda Triffo**  
Training Consultant

**Bev Cardinal**  
Secretary



## Achimowins

*Joan Beatty*

We're concentrating on education in this issue, particularly on Dumont since a lot of people in the area have been asking questions about it. We hope the articles we have done on the Institute will bring you up to date. If further questions arise, I am sure you will be able to get them answered at the Annual Assembly taking place in Batoche on July 15 and 16, 1981.

We also hope you will enjoy the Metis Heritage Days that will follow right after. They will be taking place at Batoche as well. See our back cover for details. We would like to remind all the members who are not receiving *New Breed* to come and see us at our information Booth. We'll make sure you get on the mailing list. If you have other questions regarding the publication, we'll be glad to answer your questions and we look forward to meeting all of you.

Amidst the court charges against our organization, the demonstrations and the forest fires in northern Saskatchewan, things must go on. The AMNSIS elections are on again, although many of the positions have been filled by acclamation. See details in this issue.

Talking about forest fires, many fishermen in the North are once again being held up, being asked to fight the fires. Earlier this summer, they were held up for about a week due to a walk out of the workers at the Transcona Plant in Winnipeg. This is where all the fish is shipped to from Saskatchewan. It's processed there and then shipped to world markets. Anyway, hopefully, we'll get more rain in the North to settle down the fires so that the fishermen can go back to their regular jobs.

Just as we go into print, we heard that delegates to the New Democratic Party national convention held in Vancouver have passed a resolution calling for a moratorium on nuclear development and the eventual phasing out of existing nuclear projects. This is, of course, in direct contradiction to the policy in Saskatchewan which is going ahead in all kinds of development, including uranium. Premier Blakeney has already tried to ignore the resolution, saying the NDP government in Saskatchewan gets its direction from the provincial convention. It will be interesting to see what happens. I understand the question of uranium development is one of the topics that's going to be talked about at our annual assembly.

At one point, I asked Jim Sinclair about his feelings on uranium development. He told me he was against uranium development personally. He also said with high unemployment in the north and with many people already working in the mines, it was difficult for him, as a leader, to take a stand provincially. He said this is what has to be discussed at Batoche and taken on a provincial referendum basis. The northern Board of AMNSIS has already called on a five year moratorium on any kind of development in the North until the aboriginal rights question is settled. It's a touchy issue but one that the organization has to come to grips with.

Maybe you have noticed we have done a couple of articles on acid rain, in past issues of *New Breed*, another threat to the North. I was down to Wascana Lake here in Regina over the weekend. You should see the lake and how dirty and filthy it is. I was just thinking how sad it would be if all our northern lakes ever reached that stage.

Anyway, this is getting too depressing. We hope everyone has a good time at Batoche.

# Editorial



Premier Alan Blakeney recently stated in Buffalo Narrows that a majority of northern people are satisfied with the kinds of activity and development taking place in the north. But are they, really?

Granted, at no point in time have more roads been built, new houses constructed, airstrips put in communities, new mines found, tourist camps opened, cabins on lakes and traplines built, liquor outlets provided, electrical services made available, and so on. There is the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS) with all its services and workers. There is the big seven million dollar DNS office structure overlooking La Ronge Lake. There's meetings and inquiries dealing with Options 80 and with more proposed mines and roads. All this has happened and is happening during the past ten years and there is surely more to come. But what has happened to the people?

Not too long ago, a funeral was held in a small northern community for a five year old boy who had been beaten to death by two other youths. They were eleven and thirteen year old boys. The parents were both heavy drinkers and didn't really pay too much attention to what their children were doing.

Although some northern people have benefited from northern development, many of them continue to be unemployed. Some communities still have unemployment rates over 90%.

Communities also now have better access to drugs and booze and more and more are falling into the grips of the deadly disease and addiction. These include young children.

Many children no longer want to go to school because they cannot identify with what's going on in the classrooms. They long to be what their parents used to be, earning a living from something they loved and felt comfortable with, trapping and fishing, being free, and most important, being your own boss.

Things are moving too fast. The New Breed

northern people haven't been able to keep up with everything that's happening to them. Everywhere you turn are committees and boards and more meetings and hearings, asking for people's input. Everyone has a deadline to meet.

In the meantime, more regulations and laws are coming in and being strictly enforced by non-native people who don't understand the traditional way of life of a Native northerner. It seems for every move you make, whether it be to get a few fish or some meat to eat, you need a permit. There is no more freedom.

All this has happened in the name of progress and development. It's not as if the Native people haven't been expressing their fears and concerns to government. They have been patient and they have waited to be treated equally and fairly and to have government listen to what they have to say. For the past couple of years, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) has been gathering statistics and information to back up their submissions to government. They have done their paper work and they have repeatedly met with government using "proper channels". AMNSIS says the issues are economic development and self-sufficiency through the settlement of aboriginal rights and land claims. This means self control for the Native people.

The last frontier is northern Saskatchewan. Today many northern residents are starting to feel the same frustration and the suffocation in losing a way of life and control of their own lives, much the same way their ancestors did in the early settlement of the west. Still the government, and many people, wonder

why northern people are starting to demonstrate. What else can they do? How many more meetings have to be held, how many more Boards of Inquiries have to be done, and how many more proposals have to be written before governments make a serious effort in dealing with Native people.

No one likes condescensions. But no one likes to be dominated and be dependent on others either. All Native people are asking is to be treated as a people with concrete plans and ideas towards solving their own social and economic problems. That's all they ask.

In a recent speech in Winnipeg at the *Kanata* conference Walter Smeaduk, Urban Affairs Minister said Native people must be allowed to solve their own problems.

"In 1985, it will be 100 years since the death of Louis Riel. The movement he led represented a coalition of Indian and Metis and even non-native people who were seeking economic and social control over their own lives. Although they were defeated militarily, they did not entirely fall. Political recognition and economic prosperity did come to the west.

However, to a great extent it is the non-native people who have benefited the most. Metis and Indian people have not benefited in proportion to their numbers or their contributions.

I am a member of a generation and a political movement which had similar problems and similar objectives. To a large extent we have achieved our goals. We believe and have proven that the course of historical development can be altered for the better. We further believe that we must share our economic and social accomplishments with the people that came before us - our Indian and Metis people."

Northern people have made a stand. They no longer just want lip service. They want some action on the part of government.



## AMNSIS Meets with Chretien over Aboriginal Rights and Land Claims by Joan Beatty

**Regina** - Members of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) have just returned from Ottawa after meeting with Jean Chretien, Federal Minister of Justice. The group met with Chretien on July 2, 1981 citing it as one of the best meetings they've had with the Minister. The AMNSIS delegation included Jim Sinclair, President, Alvin Campeau, Board Member, Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director, and Rob Milen, Legal Counsel.

### Government says no

"We had a couple of major concerns which we discussed with Chretien, and these included our Aboriginal Rights and the entrenchment of Native Rights in the proposed constitution. We were very concerned with the response we had received from the Federal government in May saying we had no basis for our aboriginal rights and land claims," Sinclair said.

The Metis Association received a letter from Chretien on May 1, 1981, which stated "... it is their (lawyers) considered opinion that the claim as submitted does not support a valid claim in law nor would it justify the grant of funds to research the issue further."

### Saskatchewan hasn't even submitted a claim

Sinclair said AMNSIS had only completed the first phase of the Aboriginal Rights program which the Federal Government had been funding. "We told Chretien that Saskatchewan hasn't even submitted a claim. We informed him we have finished our research and documentation of a claim. The next step is get a public forum through which our claim can be presented to the government. The final phase is the negotiation of a settlement for our people."

### Chretien reconsiders

Sinclair said Chretien now realizes

Saskatchewan has not yet presented a land claim and he has agreed to establish a "mechanism" to deal with the aboriginal rights and land claim issue.

Referring to the Chretien letter of May 1st, 1981 where Chretien stated Metis people had no basis for land claims, Sinclair said the confusion emerged from a couple of small statements of claims that were made by the Native Council of Canada (NCC). "Based on these, the government prepared its response," Sinclair said.

Sinclair says AMNSIS is "back to square one" as far as aboriginal rights and land claims are concerned. "We had some heated discussions and arguments with the federal government to get the aboriginal rights program going. Then NCC stepped in and confused the issue. Now we're starting over again."

Chretien has agreed to meet with AMNSIS shortly to discuss continued funding for the Aboriginal Rights program. "We're also hoping to get him to meet with all the provincial Native leaders as he had earlier proposed to do in his March 4th letter to us," Sinclair said.

### Chretien was poorly briefed

Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, said "that for the most part we found Chretien had been poorly briefed about AMNSIS concerns. He pointed out the major point Chretien has agreed to is the establishment of a mechanism

through which aboriginal rights and land claims can be dealt with. Milen said AMNSIS has requested that the "mechanism" be included in the proposed constitutional package.

Chretien has agreed to deal with the matter once the constitutional proposal is out of the Supreme Court of Canada.

### AMNSIS way ahead of other Native organizations and government

Sinclair also said Chretien admitted the Saskatchewan group is way ahead of other Native organizations and the government itself in doing their home work. "We told him we had our own economic development strategy in place and all our research and documentation on aboriginal rights has been completed." The AMNSIS delegation told the Minister they shouldn't be punished and not properly dealt with just because the government and other Native groups had not done their paper work.

The Saskatchewan delegation also reminded Chretien of his responsibility in ensuring protection for Native people and their rights in the proposed constitution and in the just settlement of aboriginal rights and land claims.

The meeting with Chretien came as a result of AMNSIS continued pressure on government to recognize them as the sole spokesman for the 38,000 Metis and Non-Status Indians in Saskatchewan. Chretien had earlier refused to meet with the group saying NCC was the recognized representative for the Metis and Non-Status Indians in Canada. AMNSIS is not a member of the NCC.

At an earlier meeting with Chretien in Regina, the Minister told Jim Sinclair he would be sitting at the First Ministers conference participating once the constitution is brought home to Canada. However, Rob Milen says the Minister seems to be hedging around the point again.

# Southerners get the milk Northerners get the shit!

by Miles Goldstick

Uranium ore in northern Saskatchewan generally contains only a few tenths of one percent uranium. All the rest is unwanted waste rock. In addition, huge quantities of contaminated waste water are produced. In the milling process alone, up to 2,000 pounds of waste water are created in the production of one pound of yellowcake.

At present there are approximately 15 million tons of solid uranium mine waste in northern Saskatchewan. Current production is adding another two million tons a year. The quantity of contaminated liquid is much greater. Meanwhile, there is no solution in sight to the waste problem - liquid or solid.

About 90 percent of the uranium is removed in the milling process, but most of the other radioactive materials are left behind. In fact, about 85 percent of the total radioactivity remains in the wastes, including almost all of the radium and thorium. These materials remain radioactive for thousands of years - forever, in a human time frame.

Radionuclides are not the only hazardous substances in uranium mill wastes. Of major concern are heavy metals such as arsenic, copper, iron, lead and nickel, which do not decay but are always toxic, even in extremely small quantities.

To date, precautions taken with solid mill wastes have been so minimal that they have been used as construction fill material, while liquid wastes have been simply dumped directly into lakes and streams.

At Uranium City, streets, houses and the local high school, Canada High, have been built on radioactive mill wastes. In April, 1977, radiation levels in the school



were 60 times higher than the 'acceptable' limit set by the Atomic Energy Control Board. In an attempt to solve the problem, a venting system was installed in the building. Ironically, the vents designed to decontaminate the school now release contaminants into a school ground used by the students!

Liquid wastes have a greater impact on the surrounding environment than solid wastes because they are transported via water courses to locations far from the mine site. Contaminated water from the Beaverlodge mines flows into Lake Athabasca. From there, contaminants are able to flow down the Slave River and into the Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean.

From 1955 to 1964, Eldorado Nuclear reports that the Gannor mill dumped a total of some 6 million tons of solid waste directly into Lake Athabasca. Eldorado has estimated that these wastes contained about 3,000 curies of radium 226. Fur-

ther, a total of more than 500,000 tons of concentrated sulfuric acid were dumped into the lake over the nine-year life of the mill.

In their current search for a long-term solution to contamination by wastes, government and industry are considering 'encapsulation' on the surface or underground, both of which have serious drawbacks. Surface isolation schemes hold the risk of being exposed to erosion and weathering. Underground isolation has the advantage of avoiding catastrophic surface pollution, although there is no guarantee that such pollution will not occur underground.

Even barring the possibility of a catastrophic (earthquake, explosion, etc.) because of the difficulty in eliminating seepage, the underground site still has to be isolated from human use forever. The waste isolation problem can be regarded as 'solved' only when long-term contamination of an area is accepted.

Seepage-proof waste isolation proposals are based on the theory that seepage in and out of an area can be eliminated by covering the top and bottom with an extremely low-permeability material, thus preventing contamination of surface and ground water.

Even though waste encapsulation designs do exist, in the Canadian context there is a significant barrier to their implementation. In both the Saskatchewan and Ontario uranium mining areas, large volumes of low-permeability material simply do not exist. Furthermore, seepage pool designs remain in the realm of unproven theory. Basic hydro-geology training shows that seepage cannot be eliminated over the short term, let alone the long term. Accordingly, there is a high degree of uncertainty with regard to the future of uranium mine wastes.

In short, it can be stated that the current form of uranium-dependent northern development in Saskatchewan is based on the "distant cow principle" - the southerners get the milk and the northerners get the shit.

## SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT DEEP INTO URANIUM

Through provincially-owned Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC), the Saskatchewan government is now directly involved in 273 exploration and mining ventures, approximately 250 of which involve uranium. A list in its 1980 annual report shows that SMDC's partners include companies directly involved in the nuclear weapons industry. AMOR, 30 percent owned by the French Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) Wyoming Mineral Corporation, subsidiary of major nuclear weapons contractor Westinghouse; and Union Carbide, operator of the Oak Ridge, Tennessee uranium enrichment facility.

Saskatchewan government involvement in the uranium industry is reported to be well over 600 million dollars.

SMDC's annual report is available from: SMDC, 8th Floor Sturdy Stone Centre, 122 3rd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Reprinted from Bearpatch. For more detail, see Goldstick, Miles, December, 1980: Uranium Mining in Canada - Some Health and Environmental Problems, 137 pp.; prepared for the B.C. Survival Alliance, 2148 Cornwall, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 1B4. Available from Avonhouse Books in Regina and Orion Books in Saskatoon.



*Dr. Kenn Whyte, Director of the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, was recently interviewed by Joan Beatty, Editor of New Breed.*

**CORRECTION:** The Gabriel Dumont Institute Update (April '81 issue)

Should have read:

The Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research has grown out of a demand expressed by the people in 1976. It is approaching the end of its first year of operation. It has gotten started successfully into Research, a Library-Resource Centre, Curriculum Development, Native Studies, Community Consultation, Field Liaison, and SUNTEP. For these, it has been mandated, financed and authorized. It has yet to be mandated, financed and authorized "to do Community Education".

**BEATTY:** Concerns have been raised as to the direction the Gabriel Dumont Institute is going. Some say you are not doing enough in the area of community education. Why not?

**WHYTE:** I would like to indicate the contract that was signed on October 23, 1980, indicated that the Institute would operate in four areas. The first area was a Research Department responsible for all cultural, historical and sociological research and evaluation. The second was a Library and Resource Centre responsible for cataloguing and organizing all the research materials, obtaining books, etc. The third area was an Educational Resource Development Department. The fourth area was a Community Consultation Program designed to share the results of the Aboriginal and Land Claims Research. And, the fifth potential functional area of the Institute called the Community Education Department would be subject to an on-going discussion between the Institute, the Department of Continuing Education and the Social Planning Secretariat. The objectives of the discussions will be to arrive at a mutually acceptable role for a Community Education Department. So I would like to indicate that up until this time, we haven't had the mandate, nor any of the finances to deal with the area of Community Education. Now, this doesn't mean that we haven't been involved in Community Education. Throughout the fall of 1980 and through the winter and spring of 1981, we've had on-going discussions with the Department of Continuing Education, the Department of Education, Social Planning Secretariat to begin to work out a role in community education. In the past month, we've really come to a break-through and I'd like to explain about that. As you recall the NRIM Program has been under review for a good part of the past year and there's some recommendations now that have come forth under that review. One of them is that the NRIM Program - now labelled the Non-status and Metis Program (NSIM) - will be administered by a committee of six people. Three from the Department of Continuing Education, three from AMNSIS and Dumont. We've had on-going meetings now for a couple of months and we've come to some developments that, I think, are on the positive side. First of all, the NSIM fund will now be administered by this provincial policy group of six people; secondly, the area educational committees will have full jurisdiction in terms of spending the money on training programs in each one of the AMNSIS Areas. So this is a major break-through. In our next board meeting and through the month of July, we're going to get these committees established, or at least we hope the areas will get these committees established.

**BEATTY:** You say you have been having a hard time getting the Dumont Management Board together to give you a clear mandate to go ahead and develop programs at the community level. How do you plan to deal with this problem?

**WHYTE:** Yeah, there's no doubt that we've been having some difficulties in getting the Dumont Management Board together and having it work in an effective



and desirable manner. However, I see this changing in the very near future. The AMNSIS Board itself has directed their attention to this issue and I think they have alerted the Area Directors to this problem and I hope this will have a positive effect on the representation from their areas. Secondly, we're now, for sure, going to be moving into the areas of community education, and adult education. The membership has clearly pointed out this is one of their most important priorities. In light of this, I see much more involvement by the people in all of the areas. As a result, I think the Dumont Board will come into its own and start really functioning effectively.

**BEATTY:** What kinds of assistance are you able to provide to locals or areas at this time?

**WHYTE:** At the present time, the only staff that we have for what we call 'outreach' is the field liaison staff. They began in January of this year in a Manpower TOJ Program so they've been training and also trying to establish themselves out in the various areas. They're to play a communication function between communities and the Institute, conveying what the Institute is doing, what it hopes to do, how it's developing, evolving, it's difficulties and so forth and also to bring information from the communities in terms of what is desired, what directions they would like to see the Institute going and so on. Other than that, we've had a small research and curriculum development staff that are, I suppose in a sense, able to serve the Locals and areas in an indirect way by providing materials that could be of use to them. But in the initial year, they haven't had enough time to really begin to create materials. First, there's no program or programs out there going right now that they can begin to really provide materials for. The SUNTEP Program is another program that's serving various individuals in certain ways and in the long-term will have a great impact by creating a number of professional people that will then be able to serve as leaders and teachers in the communities.

**BEATTY:** What kind of funding is the Institute receiving?

**WHYTE:** There's no doubt at this point that the Core operation of the Gabriel Dumont Institute is totally inadequate. We are projecting a deficit in the '81-'82 operating year. We don't even have enough money to carry on the same level of programming that we had in the first year and, as I indicated earlier, we're short staffed in a good number of areas.

**BEATTY:** Is this enough in comparison to the training needs Native people have?

**WHYTE:** No question about it. The amount of money provided to the Gabriel Dumont Institute doesn't even come close to the training needs that the Native people have. We could have ten times the money we're presently receiving and that still wouldn't be enough to serve the people at all. Just for the record, our budget last year for ten months for Core was \$405,000, that was to cover all of our expenses from rent, salaries, recruitment, travel, programming - you name it. This year for twelve months, it's increased to \$560,000 and that's to include the field

liaison staff also. That's quite a short fall from what we even need. We're projecting that just to keep that same level of programming we need \$680,000. That isn't even talking about any new initiatives, let alone anything in community or adult education.

**BEATTY:** Suntep has been operating for a year now in Regina and Saskatoon and I understand you are expanding to Prince Albert this year. Have you finished selecting the candidates? How many? When are the first SUNTEP students going to graduate?

**WHYTE:** We are right now in the process of selecting candidates for Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert. As of June 22nd the selections have been completed in Regina with fifteen students accepted there; Saskatoon's selection started on June 22 and 23, and, the Prince Albert selection is going on June 25 and 26. The first students to graduate will be three years after they started. So if they started in the fall of 1980, they will be able to graduate with a teaching certificate in the summer of 1983. Those that continue on to a Bachelor of Education degree will graduate in 1984.

**BEATTY:** How is SUNTEP and other programs you are developing going to be different from the ones administered by Universities and Institutes?

**WHYTE:** The SUNTEP Program is quite different from the teacher education programs that are presently in operation at both the Universities of Saskatchewan and Regina. There's no doubt that there's some similarities, but there's some unique characteristics that, I think, are most important. First of all, the program is designed and also administered by the Gabriel Dumont Institute, which is a Native-controlled Institution. The program itself has unique programming aspects. It has a strong focus on Native Studies and Cross-cultural education. We have now initiated the University of Saskatchewan introductory class in Native Studies called The Introduction of Native Studies. The second class of Native Studies 200, is a history of Non-status and Metis People of Canada. Both of these classes are part of the program. In addition, they are taking classes in Cross-cultural education which focus on teaching of cultural minorities. Secondly, the students are heavily involved in the practical aspects of teaching right in the early part of their program. At present, they are spending a day a week in schools in urban settings where there is, in most cases, a heavy concentration of Native people. Thirdly, the program has, in each centre, three support staff which are able to assist the students in their work, in their personal development, and also to modify the classes so they're more appropriate to the interests and to the actual job that these people are going to go out and do.

**BEATTY:** Fred Thompson, MP for the Athabasca Constituency, recently circulated a letter to different Ministers saying graduates of these type of programs, such as NORTEP, are not as qualified as those that go through university training. Your comments on this.

**WHYTE:** Yes, I've seen the letter written by Fred Thompson, the MP for the Athabasca Constituency. It is

# ROSSIGNOL SCHOOL: AN EXAMPLE OF AUTONOMY.

By Rick Cummings

**Ile-a-la-Crosse** - Late in the Fall of 1972, Rossignol School of Ile-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan, was partially destroyed in a fire. A fire which, as tragic as it may have been, seemed to signify a time of change. A time of doing away with the old and creating something new and better in it's place. The fire served to present to the people of Ile-a-la-Crosse, an opportunity to, not only construct a new school, but also to construct a new school system. A school system which would be more meaningful and appropriate to the children of the community and to the community itself.

Perhaps one of the most significant of initial factors was a letter written by Jerry Hammersmick who was a Department of Northern Saskatchewan (D.N.S.) Community Development Worker at the time. The letter described the circumstances as an opportunity for the people of Ile-a-la-Crosse to have some control over their school. Community meetings, relating specifically to this idea, were held and it was found that the vast majority of the people of Ile-a-la-Crosse were very much in favour of being able to have control over their school and it's system.

A temporary committee was elected as a result of these meetings. In January of 1973, the committee sent a letter to Ted Bowerman, who was  
New Breed

then the Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. This letter expressed the fact people were dissatisfied with the educational system of the time because it had, "... persistently failed the local Native people." The incredibly high drop-out rates and low percentage rate (less than 1%) of graduates were presented as the starkly obvious confirmations of the statement.

Later in the month of January a community vote, in which 74% of the community participated, was held to show the people were indeed in favour of the formation of a locally-run school.

At this time, opposition to a locally-controlled educational system was shown by the most predominant power forces that existed in Ile-a-la-Crosse at the time. These forces were the Roman Catholic Church, the Hudson's Bay Company management, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (R.C.M.P.), with

the Catholic Church being in the foreground. Apparently, it was felt Native people were not able to govern themselves and that to put control in the hands of the Native people of Ile-a-la-Crosse would only result in chaos and disaster. A strong campaign was started to reinforce the idea Native people were not able to run things without the guidance of white business, government, and the church.

In spite of the opposition however, the Native people of Ile-a-la-Crosse went ahead with the hopes of making their dream, of a locally-run school system, a reality. Plans for the construction of a new school and a new school system and for a more permanent board, progressed.

In the Spring of 1973, the elected board interviewed each of the teachers at Rossignol School and 3 of the 19 rejected the idea of local control and those 3 were transferred. In June of that year, 15 of the remaining teachers resigned and the board hired teachers to fill the vacant positions. The board then set-up regulations and negotiated to have a new school constructed.

In the Fall of 1973, Rossignol School was in operation and seemed to be running quite smoothly.

In the Spring of 1974, elections for the local school board were held and 4 of the 7 positions were won by people who were AGAINST a loc-  
July 1981

ally-controlled school system. This new board then voted to transfer the principal and his wife and seven other teachers, at the end of that school year. This same board refused to meet with the people of Ile-a-la-Croix to inform them why the teachers were fired. Supporters of the teachers who were to be transferred then boycotted classes and held sit-ins at the school. A mediator, which was chosen by the provincial government, was brought in. This mediator later recommended that the Northern School Board have the final decision. The Northern School Board then decided the board had no valid reason to fire the teachers and the teachers were rehired.

In November of 1974, elections for the local school board were held and 4 of the 7 seats were won by people who were in favour of a locally-controlled school. Three weeks later, there was opposition, led by Father Fiori, a Mission Priest, and 120 students were withdrawn by their parents, and would not be allowed to return to school until the principal and his wife were fired. At a public meeting Father Fiori said that the Metis' people of Ile-a-la-Croix, "... couldn't be trusted to run their own affairs, and that most of the people had not progressed as far as civilized white residents of southern Saskatchewan and still required the enlightened guidance of the Church."

In January of 1975, a temporary school was set-up at the Mission and it remained in operation until the principal at Rossignol School was fired. In the following month, the principal and his wife, and the vice-principal were fired from Rossignol School. On February 24th, all the remaining teachers but one resigned from Rossignol School because of the three teachers who were fired.

In the Fall of 1975, the people of Ile-a-la-Croix were given the right to run their school. Almost three years after it's inception, a dream finally became a reality.

Now in 1981, Rossignol School is operating strictly under the control of the local school board.

of the local school board. There are seven positions on the board all of which are on three year terms. All are Native people from the community of Ile-a-la-Croix. The Chairman of the board is Vital Morin. Vital has been involved with Rossignol School and it's striving for autonomy since it's beginnings.

Teachers are hired by the board, though they are first screened by the principal of the school. The final interview and decision comes from the board.

In talking about the major advantages to having an autonomous school, Vital says that, "Any complaints regarding the school come directly to the board and do not have to go to Prince Albert as they would have to if Rossignol was not an autonomous school. The complaints and problems are taken care

---

### **Other local schools in the North that are in the process of becoming autonomous can thank the people of Ile a la Croix for paving the way.**

---

of in town and they are taken care of quickly."

"We've learned a lot and come a long way," says Vital. "We've had more than 40 graduates in the last 4 years," he adds. "One of the biggest problems however is that there is practically nothing for grade twelve graduates to do in Northern Saskatchewan. There is very little training in the North and most of the graduates don't want to go south. The allowances for students involved in whatever little training there is are very small, so small that most students don't take the courses or if they do, some get fed up and quit. Half of our graduates are doing nothing."

"There is going to be a Technical Institute which is supposed to do something about the problem," says Vital. "Yet this Institute is going to be built in Prince Albert and not in

the North. It's well-known that students from Northern Saskatchewan don't like the idea of leaving the North and having to go south for training. The Institute will benefit the grade twelve graduates of the South more than the graduates of the North."

Lon Borgersen is the principal at Rossignol School. "I would much rather work under an autonomous school board than under one that is controlled by a school division," says Lon. "Board meetings are held every two weeks and everyone is welcome. Board members themselves are often in the school so they are very aware of what's happening in the school. Decisions concerning the school are made much faster and better than they would be if Rossignol was not an autonomous school. The board understands what the people of Ile-a-la-Croix want in their school."

"My feeling is there is a better attendance rate and a lower dropout rate than other schools in Northern Saskatchewan because it is an autonomous school," says Lon. "Rossignol is a Progressive school with recognition for the number of graduates it has put out and for it's special programs such as drama (UPSAK THEATRE), fine arts, and sports. We follow the provincial curriculum and where possible, we adapt it to local needs."

"Two of the biggest problems facing grade twelve graduates of Northern Saskatchewan are lack of training available in the North and lack of local employment," says Lon. "It seems that a graduate has little more than two choices if he/she doesn't want to go South. Either he stays in town and does nothing or he goes to work in an uranium mine. Working in an uranium mine is a high-risk job."

Today, the community of Ile-a-la-Croix continues to be a leader in many ways. Other local school boards in the north, who are in the process of becoming autonomous, can thank the people of Ile-a-la-Croix for paving the way and for believing in themselves.



# Curriculum Development

by Paul Thistle

As you probably are aware by now, the Dumont Institute has been established to carry out five major functions: 1) cultural and historical research, 2) developing a library and resource centre, 3) community liaison, 4) teacher training, and 5) curriculum development. This short article will deal with the last, but by no means least important, function - curriculum development.

### What is 'curriculum'?

First of all, what actually is "curriculum"? There are at least a couple of ways of looking at it. To some educators curriculum is considered very narrowly to be only the written plan of learning opportunities offered to students specifying the goals, content and methods of instruction. Others take a much broader view and see curriculum as including the entire set of influences surrounding and shaping student's lives in the classroom. This would include not only the explicit written plan of learning experiences, but the "hidden curriculum" as well. The hidden curriculum is made up of those influences on schools which arise out of the social, economic and political settings within the school system and in the community at large. For instance, the expectations, the attitudes towards and the treatment of minority groups (such as Native people) are all significant aspects of what students learn in school from the structure of the system and from the attitudes of teachers etc.

### Why is Dumont involved?

If this is curriculum, then the question becomes "Why is Dumont involved?" Isn't this the responsibility of the provincial government?

It is indeed the role of government through its Department of Education to provide a curriculum for use in schools throughout the province. The problem with this has been that over the years Metis, and Native people in general, have discovered that the curriculum being used in schools has not even come close to meeting the real needs of their children. We only need to look at the horrendous push-out rate (often called the "drop-out" problem) among Native students to see that it has been schools and the curriculum which have been failing Metis and Indian students and not the other way around.

Metis and other Native peoples in Canada are now demanding an important say in what goes on in schools that teach their children. They want to have a say in curriculum. This is where the curriculum Development Programme of Dumont comes in.

Dumont is starting out by focusing on the narrow view of curriculum, by working to develop new written plans of instruction. All this is being accomplished with an eye to the broader implications of the total curriculum and its influence on Metis and Indian students. Dumont's mandate is to represent the concerns, and to present the suggestions, of Native people for changing the present school curriculum so that it can more closely meet the needs of their children in this province's classrooms.

Among many other projects, the Curriculum Development Programme staff is now beginning to work on a whole series of courses, units and lesson plans on Metis culture and history for use in universities, community colleges and in the public

school system. Audio-visual programmes and three-dimensional displays are being created, and the concerns of Native people have been represented through a brief to the Provincial government's Review Committee which has recently been set up to study the social studies curriculum now in use.

On the surface, the establishment of the Dumont Institute might seem to be the "solution" to the problems experienced by Native people in Saskatchewan's educational system. The truth is, however, that Dumont can only be a step along the way; one means of approaching some solutions.

#### Resistance to change exists

It is important to recognize two things about curriculum. First of all, there exists a tremendous "inertia", or resistance to change. Educators and school systems get very comfortably set in their ways and are often willing only to undertake superficial or cosmetic changes, when what is needed is a complete reworking of the entire system.

#### Curriculum is political

Secondly, it is important to realize that curriculum is political; political in the sense that it is closely tied to the power to make decisions. Many people argue that curriculum is not, nor should it be, effected by political considerations. However, we only have to look at the present content, outcomes and decision-making processes related to curriculum

to see that this argument is an "ostrich reaction"; a denial of reality.

In terms of curriculum content for example, textbooks (many still in use today) ignore or depreciate the role of Metis, Indian and Inuit people in Canadian history and culture. As we also know all too well, the school system and its curriculum have served to defeat the vast majority of Native people who have attempted to struggle through it, leaving many of them in a helpless and hopeless state within Canadian society where formal education carries so much weight. As well, it is important to realize that the decisions as to what goes into the official curriculum, how it is carried out, who teaches it, and the amount of resources allocated are made by those who hold the power in society.

The answers to the questions "Who wields the power?" and "Who benefits?" from curriculum decision-making clearly indicate the political foundations of curriculum. It is more than obvious that it has been the powerful cultural and economic "majority" groups in Canadian society, and not its "minorities", who have received most of the benefits up to now.

With the question of politics and power being so intertwined with curriculum development, it is encouraging to have the understanding of Saskatchewan's minister responsible for education. At Dumont's first Annual Education Conference in Saskatoon, September 1980, the

Hon. Doug MacArthur stated very clearly his belief that educational change and development are indeed fundamentally, and inevitably, political in nature. This politicization of education and curriculum is a result of the struggle between opposing views and different values (for example Native vs non-Native) within the elements of society attempting to influence the education system. Native people are not alone in their desire to gain some power over schools and what they teach. Labour and religious groups are just two more who are attempting to exert their influence.

Further, the Minister pointed out in his speech that because education decision-making is, and should be, political, it is up to the ordinary citizen, not the "professionals", to thrash out the viewpoints and values that should be contained in Saskatchewan's curriculum.

Dumont's role in curriculum development then is to act as a means of access to those with the power and to function as a focal point where the concerns of Native people about the school system can be brought together and presented on behalf of Metis and Non-Status Indians.

However, since the whole process is at heart a political one, Dumont needs input and support from the Native community in order to be effective. We might portray the educational system to be like a huge rock. Its own inertia is a very strong force against change. The more support Dumont gets behind it, the easier it will be to overcome this inertia. It may take several tries and some false starts before we can get the rock to start rolling over, but the more people shoving the better, and the more coordinated this shoving is, the more likely the rock will move. Of course, there is power in numbers.

So contact Dumont and let us know how we can help you, and just as importantly, how you can help us. Some educational rocks need to be rolled over!





# EDUCATION: VIEWPOINT

by Lir Nicholls

## Rural Education: Options for the 80's A Report by The Saskatchewan Department of Education February, 1981

### The Problems

It has been obvious to both Native and non-native groups for years that a great majority of Native students drop out before completing highschool. This year, a combination of economic forces and population trends is forcing the Saskatchewan Department of Education and the various boards across the province to seriously consider plans to prevent so many students, both Native and non-native, from dropping out before grade 12 graduation.

The expected labour shortages in northern Saskatchewan and the high cost of adult retraining makes it important to have a strong skills training program in highschools, to make young people ready for the expanding labour market. Secondly, population shifts are forcing changes in educational thought.

The overall trend over the last two decades is for Saskatchewan families to be smaller than in the 1950's. This means the number of school age children is dropping. On the other hand, Native people, as a group in our society, are having more children than most non-native families. Thus, while the overall number of children between the ages of 5 and 18 years is getting smaller, the number of Native children compared to non-native children is increasing.

### Impact on Students

What is happening now, and what will be happening more and more, is that small schools, especially in rural districts, won't have enough students in each grade to make a full class. In order to keep education costs down, there will have to be fewer teachers as the number of students declines. With fewer teachers on staff, schools cannot offer as many different kinds of courses.

This may not sound important, but it is the job related courses such as commercial, vocational and trades courses which are usually cut back first, not academic courses. It has been found that highschool students like job related courses best, and having those courses keeps them in school longer. Also, they need these kinds of skills in order to get good employment. Statistics show that 70% of all students who do graduate from grade 12 do not go on to University or other post-secondary education.

If the declining enrollment continues as predicted, and practical courses are cut back, leaving mostly academic courses, then we are likely to see more and more people dropping out before the end of highschool.

Since it is already far more likely for Native students to drop out, (about 80% drop out before grade

(twelve) then we are likely to see even more people dropping out before the end of highschool.

### The Report

In February this year, the Department of Education for Saskatchewan released a report titled, *Rural Education: Options for the 80's*, which specifically looked at these problems and made recommendations for change.

Let's look at some of the current findings affecting our Native students in Saskatchewan. Because of declining enrollment, by 1987, one quarter of all the rural schools will have less than ten students in each of grades 10, 11 and 12. A random survey of 18 selected schools showed Native enrollment as follows:

GRADE	ENROLLMENT
Kindergarten	- 30% Native
Grades 1 to 8	- 45% Native
	A Drop of 12%
Grade 9	- 33% Native
	A Drop of 7%
Grade 10	- 26% Native
	A Drop of 9%
Grade 11	- 17% Native
	A Drop of 5%
Grade 12	- 12% Native
Special Education	- 65% Native

For example, if one of those schools surveyed had a grade 12 class of ten, then likely only one would be a Native student.

The report also tells us that in 1978-80, the number of Status Indian students educated in provincial schools was 8200. This contrasts with only 6900 Indian students educated in Indian Affairs or Band operated schools. We already know that MOST ALL Metis and Non-Status Indian students are educated in provincial schools. Even if we estimated that the number of Native children was the SAME as the number of Indian children (which would be an extremely low estimate) then we can assume that at least 15,000 Native children are being taught in provincial schools. Province wide, there is likely a minimum of 23,300 Indian/Native students currently enrolled. If 80% of these students drop out before highschool completion, as is close to the current situation, then, over the next 12 years we would have a minimum of 19,600 Indian/Native people looking for jobs but having inadequate training.

Therefore, it is essential that the provincial educational system responds to the needs of Native children in their schools, especially rural schools.

### The Options

In the report, general strategies are put forward to provide a better education for all the students. Further, special suggestions are made as to how the chances of keeping Indian/Native students in school can be improved. The general recommendations of the report are summarized as follow:

#### A. Strategies to Improve Rural Education:

- Develop small, competency based modules relevant to modern job skills (such as computer programming) which can be quickly approved for implementation. Several short modules can be linked together to give one course credit.

- On-the-job work experience could be included as part of a course credit. Tradespeople within each community could work with professional teachers to present the courses. Some technical courses could be taught onsite, for example in a factory.

- Graduation requirements could be changed by the province to allow half the number of credits required to be practical rather than requiring so many academic subjects.

#### B. Strategies to Improve Native Education:

- Legislation should be passed to allow Indian/Native representatives on all Boards of Trustees.

- The Department of Education should continue to provide money for the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College and the Dumont Institute for the development of Indian/Native curricula and resource Materials.

- a) ITEP, NORTEP and SUNTEP Indian/Native teacher training programs should continue to be financially supported by the Department of Education.

**Our children are  
our natural resource,  
our future. We owe  
them the best we can  
give, if we want to see  
them succeed in the  
future.**

- b) Teacher in-service training in cross-cultural education should be provided by the Department.

- There should be a review of the Department of Indian Affairs policies to see if the provincial joint schools can get funds for programs for Indian students. There could also be a major review of provincial funding for special programs for Natives.

#### Will it Work?

No one person can predict the future, but we can look at possibilities and probabilities. It is possible, that the suggestions, if put into practise, would be 100% effective, however it's not probable.

That doesn't mean that it can't work. In fact, it should be a great improvement over the current situation.

But we must always consider the

human factor. No matter how good the plan, the success or failure rests with those who carry it out.

Will enough non-native teachers make a genuine effort to improve their knowledge about and ability to work with Indian/Native students? Will the training provided by the Department be given by instructors with sensitivity and accurate knowledge or by some high priced educational consultants who propose that Native people have biological abnormalities which prevent them from learning normally, as I recently heard suggested? Unless there is some kind of Native control over teacher retraining, many misconceptions can be consciously or unconsciously put across. Misinformation could be a worse setback than ignorance on the subject.

Will the curricula proposed by the Cultural College and Dumont Institute be better than what we already have? We could see a situation arise where "white" stereotyping could be as bad as previous Indian/Native stereotyping in history books. Care will have to be taken to prepare the material without value judgments. Hopefully we would want to present students (Native and non-native) with facts and encourage them to think critically and draw their own conclusions.

Will we find committed Indian/Native adults to enroll in SUNTEP? Will they complete the whole program? Will they get jobs when they graduate? Let's hope all the answers are "yes!"

Finally, will we encourage our children, who are currently in elementary and highschool to stick-it-out? Will we make sure they have good food, good enough clothes, enough sleep, good health and good attendance? Will we give them moral support to make the best of the current situation? Will we commit ourselves to supporting the schools to change enough to make them better places for our children? Let's hope that the answers to all these questions are also, "Yes!"

Our children are our natural resource, our future. We owe them the best we can give them. We cannot stop at accepting the Department's proposals. We must share the responsibility to see that they are carried out well, if we want to see our children succeed in the future.

# Bits & Pieces



## A TASTE OF THE FINER THINGS IN LIFE

**Montreal** - Do you know what takes three months to build, costs \$158,000, is considered a wise business investment and has just been introduced in Canada?

Many of you might be thinking that it's a house, but you are wrong. It's the Silver Spur Rolls Royce car. "These cars are designed for the people who enjoy the finer things in life," said Norman Miller, President for the Rolls-Royce Motor Cars Ltd., at a reception held recently to unveil the two deluxe models, the Silver Spur and the more modest Silver Spirit, which **ONLY** costs \$146,000.

Of the 3,000 cars built this year, 100 will be available in Canada. Miller said that all the cars that have been targeted for Canada have been sold to dealers, including one deluxe sports car model that will go for \$215,000. If you are interested, a Rolls dealer opened up last month in Calgary, Alberta.

## VEGETABLES DON'T ONLY GROW IN GARDENS

**Calgary** - Growing your own food might be a way of avoiding those high grocery bills. But, if

you live in an apartment or home that doesn't have a garden space, what are you to do? One answer is to go into container gardening. You can grow full size or miniature-sized vegetables in at least 25 different containers that you keep around the house. They can be: wash tubs, hanging baskets, strawberry jars, plastic jugs, milk cartons, food cans, clear glass jars, the kids old swimming pool, bathtubs, plastic-cloth-burlap bags filled with soil, hollow logs and branches, window boxes, shelves built onto fences and garage walls, rubber tires and - yes, you can even try the kitchen sink.



## WOODPECKERS IN PLASTIC "TREES"

**Ohio** - The timberlands of Ohio have been overrun with spruce budworms, causing enormous problems to the trees.

Researchers at the Ohio State University have devised plastic "trees" in order to lure insect-eating woodpeckers to these infested forests. The most common North American woodpecker, the downy woodpecker, makes nesting holes in the wood of dead trees. But deadwood is usually weeded out of the forests, leaving few good nesting sites for the birds.

So, the researchers have fashioned, and set up, 50 cylindrical,



8-foot tall "trees" made from a plastic, polystyrene.

The project was a success. Within a few months, downy woodpeckers had dug out nesting holes in 85 percent of these artificial trees.

## EXPLORER TRYING TO CAPTURE SASKQUATCH

**San Francisco** - Pictures may not be enough to convince skeptics there truly is a Sasquatch (called Big Foot in the United States). That is why C. Thomas Biscardi of San Jose is going to try and capture this legendary creature who resembles a man-ape.

His last encounter with the Sasquatch was on April 12, during a three-day expedition on Mount Lassen in northern California. "The way we plan to do it is to drop a smoke bomb from a helicopter to put it to sleep," said Biscardi. He hopes to make the "big catch" on his next expedition in Arizona's Superstition Mountains in the near future.





## TELL TALE TEETH

**New York** - Dr. Christy G. Tanner II, a dental anthropologist tells the difference between American Indians and Europeans by their teeth.

Teeth are very much the same today as they were 5,000 years ago, thus making them an extremely useful research tool. Dr. Tanner has been using them to track the migration of ancient peoples. He examined thousands of living people and an equal amount of skulls and came up with 28 major variations of human teeth.

American Indians, American Eskimos are similar to those teeth of the Northern Asians, having scooped-out, shovel-shaped inci-



sors; while white American Europeans and Southern Asians similar to each other, don't have these characteristics.

Tanner said this is one more piece of evidence that the first Americans were Asians who crossed the Bering Strait.

## DISEASES OF THE MODERN TRENDS

**New York** - Disco Felos, Punk Eye, Urban-Cowboy Rhabdomyolysis are some of America's up-to-date ailments.

Just being in the swing of things can be dangerous. Disco Dancing results in Disco Felos an infection of the fingertips caused by excessive finger snapping. The repeated up-and-down jumping movements of New Wave dancing is also res-

possible for the bloodshot eyes of subconjunctival hemorrhage or 'punk eye.'

Even those who don't dance can run into trouble. Amusement arcade machines are proving not so amusing after all. Dr. D. N. Rushton of King's College Hospital in London reports that after



playing an electronic space-wars game for 20 or 30 minutes, a 17 year old boy on two occasions experienced the peculiar sensations that precede epileptic attacks; another time he had an actual seizure. Rushton added that after the boy avoided electronic game arcades he had no more attacks.

Another favourite pastime has triggered a rash of severe muscle tears. Fascination of the West has introduced the Mechanical Bull. Urban-Cowboy Rhabdomyolysis - a condition associated with extreme exertion and caused by the strenuous bouncing on the ride.

So, beware of the trends!



## YOUR MORNING SMILE

At a large elementary school, the power went off for three hours and the cook couldn't serve a hot meal in the cafeteria. She had to feed the children something, so at the last minute she and her crew whipped up stacks of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.

As one little boy happily filled his plate, he sighed: "At last - a home-cooked meal!"



## DID YOU KNOW?

- That the wheeled vehicle made entirely of wood developed by the Metis of the Red River Valley, was the Red River Cart?

- That the name Saskatchewan comes from the Cree Indian word meaning 'Swift Current'?

- That Louis Riel is called "The Father of Manitoba" and sometimes "The Father of the Prairie Provinces"?

- That 111 years ago, Canada paid the Hudson's Bay Company \$11 million for its land in Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories? This extension of Canada's boundaries without inviting opinions of its residents had led, a few months earlier, to Louis Riel's establishment of the Metis republic in the Red River colony. This was suppressed by military force and resulted in the creation of the Province of Manitoba.

- That Tobacco is an American Indian plant the use of which has spread all over the world? Cigars and cigarettes were made by the Indians and when Columbus "discovered" North America he said he had found men with "half burned wood in their hands."

- That Pemmican, an American Indian food, was usually made of deer meat dried in the sun or over a slow fire? The dried meat was pounded with one part melted fat mixed in. Dried berries were sometimes added. The mixture was then packed into skin bags and would keep for four or five years.

# Our People



**Joe Desjarlais**, son of Myrna and Joe Desjarlais of Regina, said he likes hockey more than anything else. He is 13 years old and has been playing hockey since he was eight. Joey started out as goal tender in the Mite-C team from the Glen Elm area in the east end of Regina. He continued as goalie but now plays for the Regina North End Cougars, an all Native team.

To show what a fine player he is, his collection of awards include 2 Player of the Game Puck Awards, various trophies and medals. All of these achievements only encourage him to continue to participate in sports.

In the summer months when the hockey season has ended, Joey plays for the A.C.T. Softball League. In 1978, his team won 2 City Championships and they went on to play in 3 provincial tournaments, placing third each time.

Whether he is off the ice or the baseball field, this hasn't stopped him



Joe Desjarlais, Jr.

"Being aware of the legal and judicial system has always been a problem amongst our people," says **Kim Hansen**, court worker for the Buffalo Narrows area.

According to Kim, a lot of Native people, particularly in the North, are not aware of their basic legal rights, and, in some cases, plead guilty just to get the thing over with.

Kim travels to such communities as La Loche, Tumor Lake and Ile-a-la-Croise, twice a month, to help those who need assistance. As well, he spends quite a bit of time working in Buffalo Narrows, where court days are held every second Wednesday. "Quite a few people see me prior to court day so there's a lot of preliminary work to be done," he explained.



Kim Hansen

**Angelique Merasty** of Beaver Lake, Saskatchewan (southwest of Flin Flon), is about the only person left who does the beautiful artwork of Birch Bark Biting. This is done by first folding the thin white bark in half and in half again. She then folds down one corner to make the end triangular shaped and bites along the edges. This only takes her about three or four minutes, when she is done she opens it up and you see a beautiful design appear before your eyes.

Angelique's husband Bill (who is also her interpreter) says that long ago her designs sold for fifteen to twenty cents each. Today, her small designs sell for fifteen or twenty

dollars each. Hundreds of dollars have been paid to her for her larger designs and are displayed in museums in New York, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

About three months ago the library in Flin Flon, which has a permanent display of her work, paid her \$1,000 for one of her pictures. Bill said, "People are asking for them all over Canada, she just can't keep up."

Angelique treasures nature and possesses the skills to record it in a traditional way. When she has to give up the art of Birch Bark Biting, Bill says, Canada will have lost a true artist and a link with the Indian culture of the past.

Since Native people are affected quite a bit by the law, they have to be educated and aware of how it really affects them," says Kim.

"All in all the job is interesting and really a challenge."

"All in all the job is interesting and really a challenge."

"All in all the job is interesting and really a challenge."

"All in all the job is interesting and really a challenge."



Angelique Merasty

New Breed

**Tricia Dawn Racette** was born in Regina, Saskatchewan on August 26, 1972. Tricia is attending Saint Catherine School and is enjoying her grade three class. She finds delightful pleasure in swimming, skiing, roller skating, camping. Tricia is interested in reading, working with clay, puppies and is active in Brownies. She

**Richard Morin**, born and raised in Green Lake, Saskatchewan, was one of the eleven NORTEP students who graduated on June 26th, 1981. Richard, along with his two brothers and three sisters, lived on a farm in the Green Lake area until the late 60's, at which time his father retired. Most of Richard's schooling was taken in Green Lake but he graduated from Carpmier High School at Meadow Lake, 32 miles south-west of Green Lake, in 1972.

After that, Richard worked with the Hudson Bay Company as a manager trainee. The following year he worked at various jobs as a labourer.

Richard then took Social Worker classes at Kelsey Institute in Saskatoon. After one year of classes, he decided being a Social Worker wasn't quite what he wanted to do and he continued to work at various jobs.

In 1977, Richard taught school in Green Lake through a Probationary Teaching Certificate from the Northern Lights School Division. The same year, Richard took a semester of Education classes at the University of Saskatoon.

In the Spring of 1978, Richard taught Adult Education classes in Green Lake. That fall he entered the

**Gordon Sinclair**, will complete his first year of the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) in Regina at the end of July, 1981.

Gordon sings and plays the guitar. He is sometimes asked by his friends to sing at gatherings, such as the recent dance, sponsored by Native Coalition where he sang a few country tunes.

Gordon, 47, is originally from Winnipeg. "My three brothers and I formed a band and used to play in the pubs in Winnipeg; we really enjoyed that", said Gordon.

Every Monday evening, Gordon volunteers his time and works on the recreation program at the Knox Metropolitan Church. He and two other volunteers keep children between the ages of 6 - 16 occupied in sports, New Based

likes to listen to the music of the Shmearfs. Trish would like to learn more about knitting and other arts and crafts.

When Trish was asked what she would like to be when she is grown-up, she replied, "I would like to be a Dental Nurse so I can put the needles in people's mouths."

Northern Teachers Education Program (NORTEP) as he found that he enjoyed teaching and decided to make a career of it.

Now three years later, at 28, Richard has successfully completed the NORTEP program and has, what is termed a Standard A Teaching Certificate. He said NORTEP is a very good program, socially and academically. "It's a home away from home. The people involved in the program are very close and often discuss and help each other with any problems they may have. ... the classes are quite tough and they take a lot of extra work. They are in no way slack" added Richard. "The rest of the students are quite helpful and since some students are good in one area and others in other areas, all the students help one another".

Richard plans to attend the University of Regina to obtain his Bachelor of Education Degree. One of his main interests is Physical Education and he plans to take classes related to this and would like to become a Physical Education Instructor. After completing his Bachelor of Education Degree, Richard plans to teach somewhere in Northern Saskatchewan.

games, watching films or preparing lunch. "We have had up to 47 kids at one time", says Gordon.

"We make lunches for the children and they are allowed to participate" says Gordon. They sometimes make soups, bannock, sandwiches or just snacks.

Gordon believes there should be more programs similar to the recreation program because there is a need for youngsters to have a place and something to do after school hours. He also said "the children are well behaved", adding "most of them were of Native ancestry."

The career Gordon is pursuing means he will spend most of his time with young people. He enjoys their company and believes they have a lot to offer to grown-ups.

## Our People



Tricia Dawn Racette



Richard Morin



Gordon Sinclair

## RIEL NATIVE PAVILLION - MOSAIC '81

**Regina** - "The Riel Native Pavilion at Mosaic '81 was an overwhelming success," said Myrna Desjarlais, Alternative Ambassador for this event. "I was so scared it was going to be a disastrous flop, but it turned out to be even better than we expected. About 31,000 people visited our pavilion. This was our first year and we hope next year will be even more successful."

Doug LaFontaine, Ambassador for the pavilion and also Vice-President of the Riel Local said, "Mosaic is an annual event that gives different ethnic groups an opportunity to show the public their different cultural ways of life." The dates of this year's Mosaic was May 28, 29 & 30, 1981. The Riel Native Pavilion was held in the Agribition Building at the Regina Exhibition Grounds.

The first day of the event was officially opened by a grand entry with the following people taking the lead: Emile Pajot who said the opening prayer; Albert Noname; Thomas Asham; Emma Pratt; and George Obey. Next came the Gordons Pow-wow Dancers, the Native Women's Fancy Dancers, the Edmonton Square Dancers and the staff of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS).

Myrna said, "The highlights of those three days were the Edmonton Square Dancers and the Native Fashion Show. The square dancers attracted many people with their toe-tapping, hand-clapping music and their professional style of dancing."

Tim Sikeya, a Native Clothes Designer from Resolution Bay in the Northwest Territories displayed clothes based on Native concept. Sikeya said, "Native designs are going to make waves in Europe and North America, but," he added, "it will also bring an insight into a way of living." His designs at the Riel Pavilion were modeled by Debbie Pajot, New Breed



by **Leona Poitras**

Top right: Model wearing one of Tim Sikeya's designs

Bottom: Edmonton Square Dance Group



Faye Bitternose, Alyson Dubois, Lea Bitternose and Gail Bitternose.

People had a variety of traditional Native food to choose from including: buffalo meat in the form of burgers and sausages; fish; bannock; fried bonties; bullet soup and pies. These foods were prepared by: Jean Gordon, Pauline Anderson, Emma Pratt, Norma Welch, Adeline Desjarlais and Gladys Dunbar.

The following is a list of displays that were at the Riel Native Pavilion:

- Maurice Johnston, Lake Elma: Buffalo Breeders Picture Display
- Lawrence Morin, Ile a la Crosse: Handmade Crafts (tappers)
- Dotine Thomas, Winnipeg: Pemican Publishers Books & Sash Display
- Dumont Institute & SUNTEP:

Education Display - Our Heritage

- Native Alcohol Council: Information on Alcoholism
  - Riel Creasault Elders: Crafts and Art work by Lester Turcotte
  - New Breed: Magazines, posters and art work
  - Individual Artists Display: Art work of artists from Saskatchewan Correctional Centres
  - Memory Workman: Dawson Creek Metis Cultural School
  - Marion Desjarlais: Saskatchewan Handicrafts
  - Riel Local: RCMP pictures, Teepee, Red River Cart, furs, travois, flags and T-shirts
- Doug and Myrna would like to thank all the volunteers who helped make this event such a success.



## SUNTEP FINISHES FIRST YEAR!

by Liz Cooper

SUNTEP Regina is just completing an exciting, hardworking and successful year. We began with fifteen students; fourteen are still in the program. The student who had to leave us is returning in September to continue her training. The majority of students have passed all their University classes. Some received very good marks in all subjects. Several people have had some trouble keeping up with the academic classes so we are designing a special remedial class to help them reach University level in writing. The program has high standards for the work students do in classrooms as well. Our goal is to provide well-trained Native teachers who have the skills, not only to teach well, but to change and adapt the work taught to children so that it will reflect Native history and values. This, we believe, will assure better success for Native children in schools.

### Classes

This year students took classes in English, Drama, Native Studies, Native history and culture, General Education (2 classes in how to teach), Mathematics skills, Physical Education, Social Studies Education, Art Education, and teaching in Cross-cultural settings.

Next year they will take another class in General Education, a class in the Psychology of Learning, a class in each of: Mathematics Education, Science Education, Music Education, Language Education, Physical Education as well as two classes in Reading Education, and another Cross-cultural Education class.

The students will also take a second Native Studies class.

**Day Care** was a problem for SUNTEP students this year. We were successful in getting the support of

the Minister and Department of Social Services. Now all SUNTEP students who need it, get a Daycare subsidy.

We have chosen fifteen new students. They are excellent candidates. We also have a waiting list of good candidates.

The SUNTEP Regina program has been completely accepted by the University of Regina and the Board of Teacher Education. The way is clear to graduate certified teachers with Bachelor of Education degrees, three years from now.

SUNTEP Regina staff, Marion Desjarlais, Sherry Farrell, Aven Ross, and Liz Cooper will continue next year. We are looking for a new home for SUNTEP Regina. At present it looks as though we may be in part of Strathcona School.

SUNTEP Students have worked very hard as a group to ensure the success of SUNTEP Regina. SUNTEP Regina is a close family group.

## SUNTEP - SASKATOON

by Leona Poitras

**Saskatoon** - "The Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Urban Native Teachers Program (SUNTEP) students are just completing their first year of training and are all looking forward to entering their second year," said Rita Bouvier, Co-ordinator for SUNTEP in Saskatoon.

Students involved in the first year of their studies have completed the following classes: Educational Studies 100, English 102, Native Studies 100 and Indian Education 257A. They have just completed a class in Educational Psychology 211. This class deals specifically with the development of the child from its pre-natal state. This class, according to a first

year student Irene Clark, "was the most interesting class of my first year. The Professor is fair and witty. All of the topics were interesting, but the one most fascinating to me was human development."

Presently, the Saskatoon SUNTEP staff, a senior SUNTEP student, together with a representative from the College of Education are interviewing prospective students for the 1981 fall semester. Ms Bouvier concluded by saying, "The SUNTEP staff and the first year students, anticipate, in union with the new SUNTEP students, an interesting and inventive year in 1981-82."

We would like to thank all those people in the areas and locals for their help and good wishes. We have been very well supported.



## COMBATING ALCOHOL ABUSE

by Leona Poitras

**Saskatoon** - On June 10 & 11, 1981, a Native Alcohol Council (NAC) meeting was held in Saskatoon. The purpose of this meeting was to establish certain guidelines and policies that will apply to the six NAC Fieldworkers. It was felt that positive steps would have to be taken to combat the high rate of alcoholism and drug abuse affecting Native people in their communities.

The paper prepared by NAC was accepted by the Native Alcohol Commission, stating the duties of the six field workers, who have been hired by their respective areas.

The field workers program will concentrate its efforts in the following areas:

### A. Communications

This area will deal with informing the people about alcohol abuse and the effects of this abuse. It will be the fieldworkers responsibility to gather information about this abuse and to inform the people about the services available for the treatment of alcohol related problems. This information will be gathered and distributed throughout the province for use in Native homes.

There will be meetings held in local communities so that the people can get together to discuss the nature of alcohol abuse and circumstances which contributed to this abuse.

The fieldworkers will help the people identify their historical and cultural roots, thus providing pride and identification with their past. The aim is to improve the morale of the people, to help them change their attitudes and values of themselves and towards the present social and economic situation.

A Community Program will be coordinated with other programs for Native people that promote community improvement. The workers will provide direct contact between the communities, Native and government.



NAC Fieldworkers left to right: Moise Janvier, Northwest Area; Eva Peter, Southeast Area; Tom Chan, Southwest Area. Missing: Ernest Urphererville, West Central Area; Eugene Compose, North West Central Area.



ment organization. This will provide information regarding the nature and extent of alcohol problems in various communities. Experience and knowledge about alcohol abuse can be shared with and between Native communities.

### B. Education

An active education program will be implemented in the communities concentrating on the negative effects of alcohol abuse, the effects of alcohol on their social, family and cultural life. The people will be encouraged to examine their communities and understand why alcohol abuse has become their way of dealing with their problems and needs.

The education program will be available wherever the community groups meet, whether it be the school, church, someone's home etc. Whenever possible, ways will be found to introduce information to Native people. The school, in particular, offers a number of ways to reach the youth. This is important

because young people haven't yet developed well-defined behavior patterns or alcohol abuse problems.

### C. Prevention

In most cases, alcohol abuse is a symptom of social problems experienced by Native people. Any prevention program must therefore be part of an overall program of community improvement. The communities will be encouraged to examine problems which lead to alcohol abuse. These problems may be inadequate housing, employment, cultural and leisure time activities. In a lot of communities, the Native people have a lack of control over the events that effect their lives in



*NAC Fieldworker, Robert Harris*  
their communities. Therefore, they must become more involved. Such involvement will provide constructive and creative outlets for their energy and ideas. This will also help them develop an investment in their communities and in their own personal lives, thus making them feel better about themselves.

#### D. Detection and Referral

It is very important to detect problem drinking as early as possible because it is easier to treat in the early stages. The community program will attempt to make the Native members of the community more aware of the warning signs and signals of problem drinking patterns. They will try to emphasize the fact that alcoholism is an illness and can be treated as other illnesses can be treated. The purpose of detection is to refer people for help before their problem becomes too serious.

#### E. Follow-up Services

The follow-up program will be helpful in many areas. Preparing the family for the return of the alcoholic to the community. Assisting the alcoholic to find constructive activities for himself. This may be training for employment or good leisure time activities at the community level. Local groups will be assisted to accept these people back into the community and to provide moral support. When personal problems arise, counselling will be provided by the workers, volunteer groups or members of these volunteer groups.

The goal of the NAC Fieldworkers will be to support the Native people in their efforts to build a better life for themselves.  
New Breed



## The People's Paper



by Rick Cummings

**Be-a-la-Crosse** - *Achinouasin* is a bi-weekly northern newspaper based in Be-a-la-Crosse, approximately 230 kilometres north of Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan. The paper went into production on January 5, 1981.

*Achinouasin* is funded through a three year program from Canada Manpower. The paper will receive 100% funding in the first year, 40% in the second year, and 20% in the third and final year. The paper is then expected to be totally self-sufficient.

*Achinouasin* has Buckley Belanger as Editor, a part-time artist and secretary, Cheryl Kiplain, and Raymond Moir, in charge of circulation and reporting.

*Achinouasin* operates out of the local AMNSIS office building/community centre in Be-a-la-Crosse.

The printing of *Achinouasin* is done by the Meadow Lake Progress, a newspaper based in Meadow Lake. Buckley says the people at the Progress have been very helpful to them.

At present, *Achinouasin* has about 150 subscribers and is circulated to 16 northern communities. The paper has received letters of support and congratulation from nor-

thern communities such as Cumberland House and others.

Referring to the content of the paper, Buckley says, "It's not a political paper at all. It's an area paper. We deal with things such as community events, sports, profiles, poetry and just things that are happening in northern Saskatchewan in general. We are trying to be certain *Achinouasin* does not become centralized to Be-a-la-Crosse and the immediate surrounding area. We want *Achinouasin* to be a northern paper. To make this all happen and to make *Achinouasin* successful, we need people in northern Saskatchewan to become involved with and supportive of *Achinouasin*. We want people in northern Saskatchewan to know we are here and that we are a northern peoples' paper."

*Achinouasin* is available at \$10.00 per year. The address is P.O. Box 208, Be-a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan. The phone number is 833-2040.

To place ads in *Achinouasin* the same address and telephone number applies. Ad rates are: \$40.00 for a whole page, \$25.00 for half a page, \$15.00 for a quarter of a page or 10 cents per word.

# AREA WANTS MORE INFORMATION

**Swift Current** - Sixteen people from the area and staff from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) had an informational meeting on June 18, 1981 at Swift Current.

The meeting was called by the Association because Dave McKay, Area Director for the southwest region has not attended provincial AMNSIS board meetings recently where information is given out to the board members on the monthly activities of the Association. This information is in turn passed on to the Locals by the Area Directors.

Most of the local people present stated they had not received any information on the activities of the Association although an area meeting had been held in May.

Much of the meeting was taken up with information about the organization being given out to the Locals and bringing them up to date. These included the plans for a Native Economic Development Foundation, Housing, Dumont Institute, Constitution, criminal charges against AMNSIS, Jim Sinclair and Wayne McKenzie, Aboriginal Rights, Native Alcohol Council, Communications, and Metis Heritage Days which are to take place on July 17, 18, 19, 1981 at Batoche, Saskatchewan.

There was also discussion on the southwest Native Development Corporation and the Regina Beach lumberyard.

A motion was made that a financial statement of both corporations be done and be made available to the Area and AMNSIS. This request is to be submitted to Dave McKay.

Another motion was made that Chris LaFontaine, Director of the Provincial Metis Housing Association (PMSHA) be asked to organize a workshop dealing specifically with housing issues.

New Breed

Don Ross, President of the Riel Local in Regina, said they will be buying or building 250 housing units for their Local under the Urban Native Housing Program. He said there was no reason why Swift Current couldn't do the same thing.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, said it was up to the Area to put their Area Director to work.

"Our board and executive members receive \$30,000 a year plus expenses to have meetings with their areas giving them information and receiving direction from them. This is why area meetings are so important," he said.

He told the people present he felt the area needed help and he was willing to come out and have regular meetings with them.

It was generally agreed more informational meetings were needed and

should be held. One Local president commented, "We were overwhelmed with all the information we got tonight, and because we're not that familiar with the various issues talked about, we couldn't really comment on them and provide feedback."

Dave McKay, Area Director, who was not at the meeting although he was invited, did send a letter to the organization stating Jim Sinclair and Wayne McKenzie be suspended pending criminal charges. However, at an AMNSIS provincial board meeting in June, after a full discussion on the charges by lawyers, the board gave a unanimous approval of support for Sinclair and McKenzie to continue in their present positions.

The position for Area Director for the southwest region is up for election on August 1, 1981.



## AMNSIS Area Director Resigns

*[The following is a portion of an article taken from The Leader Post]*

**Regina** - Dave McKay, Southwest Area Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for the past 11 months, has officially resigned from the organization.

McKay said his main reason for resigning is he feels the organization has lost direction and has stopped responding to the needs of its people. He added, the entire AMNSIS experience has been a frustrating one fraught with petty politics.

"I thought I was going to change the leadership and the direction of the whole organization, but I found out how difficult that can be. In fact, I went as far as to distribute a letter to the other Area

Directors in Saskatchewan to have Jim Sinclair, (AMNSIS President) and Wayne McKenzie (AMNSIS Executive Director) replaced, but I have attracted little support in this regard," said McKay.

"I plan to do some work to help organize a new society. One that isn't dependent on government grants, service programs and handouts. One that will reflect the views of the Metis people and their aspirations," he added, "there are some very good Area Directors, but far too many have let their psyches become the issue and have forgotten about the direction of their areas."

McKay has been with the organization for five years and before being elected Area Director he was working with the Metis Housing Program. He said he regrets having to leave and plans to try his hand in private business.





## NOW THEY OFFICIALLY HAVE A PLACE!

by Leona Pottrus



Left to Right: Jim Sinclair, Albert Pottrus, Don Ross, Emma Pratt, Myrna Desjarlais, Wayne McKenzie

**Regina** - "Blessings and good wishes on the Centre" was the main thought in the opening prayer of the Riel Crescault Senior Citizens (RCSC) Grand opening on June 25, 1981. The prayer was said by Mr. Thomas Asham, an elder of Regina, in both the Cree and English language.

Mr. Albert Pottrus, co-founder of the RCSC told the people a brief history of how they got started and said, "I am very happy to see how far the society has come. Thanks go to all the people who have helped us get organized."

"After a lot of hard work our dream has finally come true," said Mrs. Emma Pratt, President of the RCSCS. "Now we have a good, comfortable place where the elders can get together, but this wouldn't have been possible if we didn't have the support of Don Ross, Doug Sinclair, Doug LaFontaine, Jim Sinclair, Wayne McKenzie and the Manpower

officials. So thank you all very much."

"I am honoured you requested support from the Riel Local in finding a centre," Don Ross said "I am very proud to have been able to make an investment in the RCSC Centre. But this is just a beginning. We would like to see the elders get the same benefits as other senior citizens, such as the senior citizens building on 21 block Winnipeg Street, and we are certainly going to push the City Council to see this kind of thing for our elders."

Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) said, "Thank you for inviting us. A lot of credit has to be given to the elders for pushing for this centre. We would like to see 25 or 30 units set aside for the elders in the new Gabriel Housing Corporation." Jim went on to say, "I wish you all the success in the future."

Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director of AMNSIS, thanked the people for inviting him to the grand opening and also wished the RCSC a lot of success. After a brief update of the AMNSIS programs, he laughed and said, "I was told to make this short and not to get into a political speech."

Manpower official, Dave Rylands spoke next and said, "I am astonished to see the difference in this centre as opposed to the grim accommodations the elders had at the Friendship Centre and this is only after a couple of months of negotiating. I would also like to thank Don Ross for opening the eyes of Manpower that the elders really needed a centre."

Myrna Desjarlais, a Riel Local Community Services Worker presented Don with a gift in appreciation for making the elders wish finally come true.

After everyone spoke, the official ribbon cutting ceremony took place with Jim, Wayne, Emma and Don cutting the ribbon.

"Seven Arrows" a group of young pow-wow singers from Regina who are just starting out, gave a performance along with the Regina Native Girls Dancers, who are under the instruction of Lily Daniels.

The Centre is now officially opened and the Riel Elders would like to take this opportunity to invite the public to drop in at any time. Lunch is served daily for a small fee.

The elders are starting out from scratch and would appreciate the following donations:

- 1 T.V.
- 1 Couch & Chair
- 1 set of Table & Chairs
- and any other miscellaneous items

**The Riel Crescault Senior Citizens Centre**  
1534 Albert Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
Phone: 527-3625

## "DECISIONS TODAY, FOR OUR CHILDREN TOMORROW"

by Leona Poitras

**Regina** - Leona Blondeau, Provincial Co-ordinator of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association (SNWA) said, "Native Women as the bearers of Native Children have a prime responsibility in ensuring any decisions taken which will affect the lives of Native people are the best ones." She was referring to issues such as the entrenchment of aboriginal and treaty rights in the new Canadian Constitution and what responsibility Native women have in this area.

This was the main topic of discussion at the Seventh Annual Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) Conference held at the University of Regina, June 18, 19, 20, 1981. It was hosted by the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association.

The Conference began with the adoption of minutes of the sixth Annual Convention. Reports from the President, Vice-President and Auditor were presented. This was followed by workshops in areas such as Health, Education, Child Welfare and Employment.

Guest speakers were Ms. Elaine Jessop, President of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association; Ken Sparver, Executive Secretary for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan; Wilfred Blondeau, President of the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres; Marlene Pieme-Aggamaway, President of the Native Women's Association of Canada; Larry Schneider, Mayor of Regina and Walter Smishak, Minister of Urban Affairs who came in place of Allan Blakeney, Premier of Saskatchewan.

New Breed

Top Right: Leona Blondeau

Bottom: Representatives from across Canada at NWAC conference.



On the last day of the Conference elections were held for executive officers; these are the results:

**New President:**

Jane Gottfriedson, British Columbia  
- elected by acclamation.

**1st Vice-President:**

Grace Menard, Manitoba  
- elected by acclamation.

**2nd Vice-President:**

Dorilea Slauenwhite, Nova Scotia  
- elected by acclamation.

**Secretary:**

Bernice Dubec, Ontario  
- elected by acclamation.

**Treasurer:**

Elaine Jessop, Saskatchewan  
- elected by secret ballot.

Marlene Pieme-Aggamaway was elected President by acclamation but she declined the nomination.

Woman of the Year Award was given to Edith McLeod from the Native Women's Association in Ontario. The Governor General's Persons Case Award, which is an award given commemorating the year 1929 when women were first recognized as persons according to law, was given to Agnes Semmler of the Native Women's Association in the

North West Territories.

On Thursday evening, June 18, a Wine and Cheese Reception was held in the Senate Boardrooms of the University hosted by the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association. On Friday night, there was an Indian Feast with over 300 people in attendance. Following the feast, a Pow-Wow was held in the Student Union Building with singers from Poemans Reserve and Regina. Dancers came from all over the province including the Regina Native Girls Dancers, the Gordons Reserve Dancers and some elders also participated.

Saturday, June 20, there was a wind-up dance with the Lawrence Joseph Band from Prince Albert providing the entertainment to around 200 people.

All in all, the Native Women of Saskatchewan had a very busy week. They worked around the clock making sure their guests were comfortable.

Mrs. Blondeau said, "even though we were kept on our toes throughout the week, we were very honoured to be able to host this convention and hope we made everyone comfortable."



## "OPENING OF METIS HALL"

by Carol Esquega

Lloydminster - Over 150 people attended the Grand Opening of the Metis Hall in Lloydminster on June 19, 1981.

"The hall will provide various programs and activities for the Metis people, as well as promoting community involvement", said Dave Ross, President of Lloydminster Local #18.

In attendance from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) were Jim Sinclair, President, Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director, Rod Durocher, Vice-President, Jim Durocher, Treasurer, Frank Tomkins, Secretary, and Morley Newton, Area Director, Western Region 1A. Government officials included Kay Mathason, Mayor of Lloydminster, Senator Herbert Sparrow, representing the Federal government, Duane Leugerfelter, Minister of Social Services, and Honourable Bob Long, Minister of Highways. The Metis Building was officially opened with Kay Mathason, Dave Ross, Jim Sinclair, Bob Long and Maurice Comeau participating in the ribbon cutting ceremonies.

Jim Sinclair, who was given the honour of cutting the ribbon, said, "the hall proves if people are given the opportunity to do things themselves, they can accomplish a great deal." He congratulated the Local people for their hard work in getting the hall and reminded government officials present he hopes to see the government continue their support in terms of dollars.

"The local people's direction and initiative have made this dream a reality. I hope this hall will be the first of many that will be built in this area", said Morley Norton.



Top: John Ross  
Bottom: left to right -  
Kay Mathason, Dave  
Ross, Jim Sinclair,  
Bob Long and  
Maurice Comeau

"On behalf of the city of Lloydminster and myself, I would like to congratulate the people on their fine work", said Kay Mathason. She said her desire is to see programs for the local people continue to be as successful as the hall project was.

The master of ceremonies, Maurice Comeau, an associate member of AMNSIS and the head of the building committee said working relations have always been good with the Metis and Non-Native people and the building of the hall proved the fact.

Plaques were presented to John Ross, a long time member of AMNSIS and a previous Local president.

Leo Paul was also presented with a plaque in appreciation for all the hard work he did.

A large plaque will also be on display listing the names of people who have given donations for the building of the Metis Hall. Funding was provided through Special Ards, (DREE) through local fund-raising events, and donations from local businesses.

Plans for the Metis building started about five years ago. The actual construction began last September. The hall cost \$445,000 to complete and has six separate offices. One of the offices belongs to the Metis Local. The Urban Native Housing (UNH) program will occupy the other. The housing office will open its doors on the first of August to the public and will provide services to Native people.

After listening to the guest speaker, lunch was served. The guests and local people were given a chance to inform each other of the many services the hall will be offering to the Metis people of Lloydminster. A large cake was cut by Mayor, Kay Mathason. The food was provided by the Lloydminster Metis Local.

The hall can accommodate 300 people and will be rented out to the general public for special gatherings such as weddings, Christmas parties, etc. The Metis Local will be holding bingo every Monday night. The remaining three offices will be rented out to private businesses. The Lloydminster Metis Hall is located at 5009-48th Avenue.



# CJBN: BUFFALO NARROWS' ILLEGAL T.V. STATION

by Rick Cummings

**Buffalo Narrows** - Buffalo Narrows is one of six northern communities engaged in the illegal receiving and transmitting of signals from the United States. What distinguishes CJBN from the other six, however, is that along with the signals it receives, it also airs a significant amount of local programming.

Discussions relating to the formation of a TV station in Buffalo Narrows began taking place early in 1979. In October of that year, the town, through the Local Community Authority (LCA), held a plebiscite and received \$50,000 for the purchasing of receiving and broadcasting equipment.

One year later, after lengthy preparations by people with little or no previous experience in the venture but with healthy enthusiasm, CJBN broadcast its first signal. The date was November 29, 1981, and CJBN has come a long way since then and it is still advancing with the same enthusiasm with the added advantage of the experience it has gained.

CJBN runs on a 24 hour basis, seven days a week. Initially, it employed four local Native people along with a station manager. The four local employees are, paid through a Canada Manpower grant. John Stephenson, the station manager has been involved with the station since it's inception and is responsible for much of the success it has experienced to date.

CJBN runs on a 24 hour basis, seven days a week. Initially, it employed four local Native people along with a station manager. The four local employees are, paid through a Canada Manpower grant. John Stephenson, the station manager has been involved with the station since it's inception and is responsible for much of the success it has

New Breed

experienced to date.

CJBN airs a regular 1/2 hour a day, Monday to Friday, of local programming. The half hour programming generally consists of local news, provincial news, interviews with local people and sports. On Fridays, a TV Bingo is aired and half of the proceeds from this go to the operating costs of the station while the other half goes to the local Recreation Board. CJBN also receives money from local ads that it airs. Along with the regular local programming, CJBN airs local sports events along with other local events of interest. CJBN has also aired a 2 1/2 hour concert by a local group called FIRE.

CJBN hopes to have at least 10 hours a week of local programming by 1983.

Initially, CJBN operated out of a building which was the former LCA office which the station shared with Buffalo Narrows Public Library. The library has been moved to the local

school, however, and the entire building is at the station's disposal.

CJBN is presently in the process of creating a soap opera TV series which will be called "Of Luck and Dreams" and will be acted out by local people. At present, six episodes for the series have been created. Production of the series is planned to begin early in September and the actual running of the series is planned for November.

CJBN now has a second TV channel which began broadcasting on June 15th. The station is broadcasting signals to Patsuanak, Dillon, Michael Village, and St. Georges Hill, four small communities close to Buffalo Narrows.

The station expects to be broadcasting an AM radio station quite soon.

CJBN plans to employ three students through a student summer employment program in July and August.



## Provincial and Area News



### **ASL PAVING LTD.**

*Urban & Commercial  
Hot Mix Paving*

1840 Ontario Ave.  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
S7K 1T4.

**(306) 652-5525**

.....

### **ASL PAVING LTD.**

**ARGO ROCK DIVISION**  
*Gravel Crushing  
and  
Aggregate Supply*

**(306) 653-2700**

CJBN has applied for a grant totalling \$365,200.00 for the construction of a fully equipped professional studio and a mobile recording van. \$219,000.00 will also be needed for salaries of an expected staff of 14 people.

CJBN is part of the Western Canada Satellite TV Association, an Association which opposes the CANCOM TV package which has been approved by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). When asked why CJBN opposed the CANCOM package, Stephenson replied, "we don't want to have to go with the CANCOM package. We don't want

to have to pay \$4.00 a month for what should be a basic service. The CANCOM package means we would have to invest more money and some stations in the North have already invested about all that they can. We would also lose a lot of the movies that we can get now and also sports specials and 24 hour TV."

The Western Canada Satellite TV Association is presently fighting the CANCOM package.

Employed at CJBN are Irene Clarke, Ricky McKay, and Denis Woods. All are local people and are learning their jobs through training on the job.



*L. to R.: Ken Sinclair of Regina emerged as the winner of the North Battleford Indian-Metis Friendship Centre Golf tournament, held at Cochin, Saskatchewan, June 27, 28, 1981. Ronnie Albert and Jim Sinclair tied for second and agreed to share the prizes.*

### Third SUNTEP Centre to Open

**Prince Albert** - The third Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) centre in the province will open this fall in Prince Albert, to provide Native students of the area with an off-campus program leading to Bachelor of Education degrees or teaching certificates.

Education Minister Doug McArthur has announced that \$540,000 in funding will be provided to the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies, which administers the program, to assist in providing support to the new Prince Albert Centre and to the two already in operation in Regina and Saskatoon.

McArthur said the SUNTEP centre in Prince Albert will open with 15 students, and will take in an additional 15 each year to a maximum of 45 students. He also announced that SUNTEP centres in Regina and Saskatoon, which opened this fall, will each increase their enrollments from 15 to 30 in the fall of 1981.

"We are looking at SUNTEP as an on-going method of Native education, with the graduates going back into their communities to teach," McArthur said. "They are more than just aware of the problems faced by young Native students. They understand, and therefore are the ones most qualified to teach."



by Carol Esquega

**Saskatoon** - If you live in Saskatoon and wish to have your old furniture upholstered or sold, "Bits and Pieces" is one of the ways you may be able to do it. "Bits and Pieces" is the name of the used Furniture Store which is together with the upholstery shop. They both provide services at a reasonable price. This is just one of the many services the Saskatoon Metis Local offers.

The furniture store and the upholstery shop have provided employment and training for the local people in areas such as upholstery, management, bookkeeping, shipping and receiving, and selling.

The "Bits and Pieces" upholstery shop is located at #5 - 501 Parquia Place and their telephone number is 652-2440. It consists of six full-time staff: Lois Vandale, clerk; Freddy Caron and Louis Gerard, delivery persons; Clementine Vandak, receptionist; and two trained upholstery workers, Jene LaValley and Allie Caplette.

There are also six students with instructor, Beatty Campore, training under the Non-Registered Indian and Metis (NRIMI) program. Campore trains her students on the job with the furniture that is purchased, brought in for service, or donated from the general public.

The "Bits and Pieces" furniture store located at 228 - 20th Street West has been in operation since 1979. The staff include: Anthony Cox, Manager; Audrey Mazer, Assistant Manager; and Jim Caron the purchasing agent. They work closely with the upholstery shop that provides them with the furniture such as couches, beds, cribs, dressers etc, once they have been re-done or fixed.

#### FOLLOW UP

The Follow Up Program now running in its eighth year of operation has assisted many people in remaining sober. This program, in co-oper-





ation with the Native Alcohol Council (NAC), assists its clients after they have completed their treatment in the Alcohol Treatment Centre in Saskatoon. A client is assigned to a counsellor who offers one-to-one counselling, home visits, sharing of feelings and uncertainties, on a day-to-day basis.

The staff of the Follow Up Program consists of four full-time counsellors. They are Kay Mazer (supervisor), Marge LaFrambois, Sylvia Wilkes, and Bertha Aubichon. They say they have had to work with up to 25 - 30 clients per counsellor. This just gives them a clearer picture of the many people who wish to live a better way of life, remaining sober, if given the opportunity and the assistance. The counsellors work out of the Saskatoon Local office which is located at 113 Avenue B south.

## FAMILY WORK

Another helping agency available to the Native people in Saskatoon is the Family Work Program. This program has been in operation since 1976. The clients are usually referred from the Department of Social Services. Listed below are the goals and objectives this program provides for the people:

- demonstrate alternatives to family life in a Native community.
- enhance family functions to prevent deterioration of family life.
- adjusting to urbanization in areas such as employment, school system and urban community life.
- help develop family stability.
- assisting in finding housing.
- coping with the law
- referral of services.
- provide a more co-ordinated approach to provision of services.
- visiting families.
- education awareness program.

The family workers are Dorothy Iumberg, Shirley McFadyen, Jackie Lemirande and Leo LaFrambois. The workers also work out of the Saskatoon Local office.

The Saskatoon Metis Local wishes to extend their services for those who are in need of assistance. For further information contact their offices located at 113 Avenue B South or call 244-1172.

New Breed

## NORTHERN RESIDENTS UNHAPPY WITH GOVERNMENT

by Joan Beatty



**La Ronge** - "There is no doubt that the feelings of frustration and desperation leading to confrontation in northern Saskatchewan are building to the point of no return.

No amount of public relations propaganda, or political platitudes from the Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, is going to head off such a confrontation."

These are the words of Jerry Hammersmith in 1973, who was echoing the same frustrations northern residents are now feeling. In an open letter to Premier Blakeney, Hammersmith said, "Right at your doorstep are some of the most intolerable social, economic and political conditions that exist anywhere and yet the only response of which your government seems capable is a chorus of political platitudes."

Hammersmith, who was then fired by DNS, is now Minister of Northern Saskatchewan but the requests for economic development, social, political and local control continues to be bounced off government with seemingly no response.

On June 15, 1981, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) had a meeting, followed by a peaceful demonstration in La Ronge. Over 300 people from across the province attended the meeting despite the fact there was no funding available for the gathering.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, said this was going to be the first in a series of public demonstrations by the Metis and Non-Status Indian people to show their dissatisfaction with the lack of concrete government activity and response to meeting their needs.

"We have done our homework. We've worked hard in developing an economic strategy for our people, our aboriginal rights research is complete, we want our own training and education facilities, and a decent communications program. When we put all the issues together, most important is to gain control of our lives, through economic programs and land," Sinclair said.

# Provincial and Area News



Hammersmith, who was reportedly on holidays at the time of the demonstration, said he did not receive an invitation to the meeting and that AMNSIS had not used proper channels to get their concerns across to the government.

Wayne McKenzie, Executive Director for AMNSIS, said Hammersmith's office had been contacted several times asking for his presence at the meeting. "Besides that, all the Minister has to do is look at the number of submissions and proposals we have sent him asking for his help."

The following is the outline of concerns brought up at the La Ronge meeting.

- We have been negotiating for a year on a **native career development, training and employment program** but do not yet have such a program in place. Progress is now being made in this direction and a new program should be in operation by late summer. However, the level of funding for support services and training is woefully inadequate and further, at present, there is actually no fund in place to fund training projects within AMNSIS.

- There are no funds to provide **training facilities** for Native people in the North, which are under the control of Native people. We made a presentation over a year ago, to the minister of DNS and he promised training facilities for community based education programs. What the government has done instead is proceeded to develop its own Community College system on the east side. Further, it has made no provisions for actual training facilities. The only facility in the North, at present, to provide job oriented training, is located in Buffalo Narrows and it can only deal with a limited range of trade skills.

- To date we have no **recreation program**. We have made numerous submissions to the province over the last seven or eight years for funds for

recreation but to date we have received no help. The government's excuse is that we don't fit their regulations. It refuses to change the regulations or to make special funds available for Native programs.

- We, as yet, have no full-fledged **communications program**. The minimal funding provided by the province goes to the publishing of the *New Breed* and does not recognize the other communications needs of Native people. This is so, even though the province provides the Status Native association with funds for communications programming at a level almost five times what is received by our Association.

- For two years we have been negotiating to take over the **Metis farms**. The government has promised to turn them over but to date we have no concrete plans for this change in ownership of the farms.

- Our people have constant problems in regard to **hunting and fishing rights**. The province consistently presses legal charges for hunting violators against our people. It goes even to the extent of appealing lower court decisions which are favorable to Native people. It refuses

to recognize that we have any rights in this area. In the area of fishing the government has saddled our people with the monopolistic Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation. It will make no move to improve markets, to provide alternate facilities or to launch a program of restocking fish and of fish conservation. It is obvious that the government wants to force our people out of commercial fishing.

- We still have no **economic development program** and in addition the proposal we made for a Native Economic Development Foundation has been upstaged by the province's own version of virtually the same concept operated under their control.

- In the South we have as yet to community **education system** and the government is not prepared to commit new funds for this purpose. Funds are to come from the old NRRM, now NSIM program, which is already woefully underfunded. The current fund of about 3.9 million should be at a level of 6 million just to keep pace with the 1972 funding level. This would provide for no increase in training to reflect increased training needs among Native people

*continued on page 47*







# NORTEP

by Rick Cummings

1971 can be described as the year in which education in northern Saskatchewan took it's first major step towards providing a better educational system for it's children. It was the year in which the Northern School Board, now the Northern Lights School Division, began hiring Native northerners as teacher aides.

The statement that the educational system in northern Saskatchewan was outrageously inadequate in serving the needs of northern children was accepted as being quite accurate. The Northern School Board (NSB) is well aware of this and is continuing to take significant steps toward correcting the problem.

## Major Problems

The major problems include: high student drop-out rates, low student attendance rates, low student graduate percentages, and an extremely high teacher turn-over rate (51% in 1971).

The main reason for the problem is there is an awesome gap between the vast majority of the teaching force in northern Saskatchewan and the children, their parents, and the communities in general.

The blame for the problem cannot be put on the teaching force nor can it be placed on the communities themselves. It is quite simply the result of a system whose design is at fault and is badly in need of some quick and significant changes. The students and the teachers of northern Saskatchewan are the 'victims of circumstances.'

Teachers who were strictly white, and in some cases fresh out of University, were being hired to teach in the schools of Saskatchewan's North. These teachers were all from the South and the majority of them had no previous contact with northern communities and their people and customs, not to mention their Native languages. In the majority of these communities, there was an absence of sewer and water facilities, no television system, and very limited transportation modes. These are only a very small portion of the ways the lifestyle in the North was vastly different to that of the South.

Along with all the other differences that existed, were the quite prevalent social differences. The majority of the people in northern Saskatchewan were, and still are, of

Native ancestry. Most of the children were more comfortable with their Native language and in many cases, their first exposure to the English language took place when they entered school. The majority of Native northerners were involved in the traditional lifestyles of trapping and fishing and families were quite transient, travelling to their trap-lines and more favourable fishing and hunting grounds, depending on the seasons. This is still the case in some of northern Saskatchewan's more remote communities.

## Existing curriculum irrelevant

The curriculum being followed was very irrelevant and for the most part, meaningless to the students, since it was designed for students in the schools of southern Saskatchewan. For the most part, there is still little change in this area. At any rate, there was very little in common between the teachers and the students. Teachers were attempting to teach meaningless ideas to unwilling, for the most part, students.

The NSB was seeking to correct the problems that existed and felt to put a Native person, from the com-

munity, into the school, would help to bridge the gap between the teachers, the students, and their communities. The NSB realized there was a need for training for the Native teacher aides they had hired so they could be more than just Native people who were helping white teachers.

There was a program called the Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) established in 1973. One of the main problems with ITEP was its location at the University of Saskatchewan (U of S). The majority of northern Native people did not wish to go South to take any form of training. Early in 1974, in the move towards obtaining additional training for teacher aides, the NSB hired Myra Pusnet as the Primary Consultant. That year Myra conducted a non-credit summer class. Following the class, the NSB approved the proposal for another course to take place in La Ronge the following year.

Myra and Ernie Lawton, who was then a NSB superintendent, worked together and developed a proposal for a year-long Teacher Aide Training Program. In 1975, the program, under LEAP, started under the direction of Myra.

Satisfied the project was a success, the NSB began offering the teacher aides classes towards becoming certified teachers.

The NSB saw, however, they needed a program which would be approved and recognized by the Universities. In January of 1977, Michael Tymchak was hired by the NSB to develop a program. Mike had worked for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan's (DNS) Division of Academic Education. His job had been to design a grade 9 social studies curriculum relevant to northern Saskatchewan's Native culture. The successful manner in which he developed the course earned him the respect in his being hired to create a teacher education program.

Keith Goulet, a Native northerner, had been hired by the NSB in 1975 as a liaison between the teaching staff and the teacher aides in northern Saskatchewan's schools. In 1976, when the teacher aide classes were formed, Keith was assigned to teach the course, which would later



Mike Tymchak

became NORTEP, in La Ronge. He was offered the position as the Director of NORTEP, however he declined. Mike (Tymchak) was assigned the position as NORTEP's Director.

#### Plans developed for NORTEP

Mike, working closely with Keith and receiving valuable input from Ernie Lawton, Myra Pusnet, Gene Gryba, NSB Superintendent, and Stan Hovdebo, Chief Executive Officer of the NSB, developed plans for NORTEP.

In May of 1977, the NORTEP proposal was submitted and approved by the College of Education at the University of Saskatchewan. In November of 1977, the proposal was approved by the Faculty of Education at the University of Regina. It was also approved by the Saskatchewan Board of Teacher Education and Certification.

NORTEP is sponsored by the NSB, now the Northern Lights School Division (NLSB), which is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of nine elected northern people. The NLSB is fully responsible for NORTEP and the funding for NORTEP is through a contract, which is negotiated annually, with DNS.

NORTEP has been training 8 teacher aides since the fall of 1976 even though it was not yet an officially recognized program. The classes had been, and presently are, taught out of the old La Ronge Pre-Cam Junior High School.

The students who had been enrolled in the program were supplied

with lodging, cooking, and washing facilities in the same building. This is still the case although the building has been renovated since to accommodate more students. In 1979, the 8 students who had entered NORTEP before it was even officially recognized, all graduated with standard A Teaching Certificates.

Every summer, since 1976, NORTEP has interviewed interested candidates from northern Saskatchewan and has hired one or two in each community. Students entering NORTEP begin becoming familiar with the school in their community and the teaching staff.

The new NORTEP students are assigned to a co-operating teacher with whom they work and learn. The NORTEP student may have more than one co-operating teacher and may also change co-operating teachers. The student is flown to La Ronge once or twice a month where he/she takes University classes taught by University professors or other instructors. The students are paid student allowances which increase each new year they are under NORTEP. To complete the NORTEP course takes three years; four years if the student has had no previous experience such as the teacher aide program.

In La Ronge, NORTEP students stay at the NORTEP building. It has 12 rooms, used as living quarters, which can accommodate up to 46 students. Women in NORTEP are allowed to bring their children along if they can't make arrangements to have them looked after in their home communities. NORTEP has cooking, and washing facilities and students are only required to bring their bedrolls and are responsible for their own meals. NORTEP also has a lounge and two classrooms.

At the end of their stay in La Ronge, the students are flown back to their home communities, and back to working in their schools, quite frequently with homework from their classes. Since the students work together and live in the same building while in La Ronge, they develop a closeness with each other and help each other with problems they may have. The students and instructors are, as some NORTEP students put it, like one big happy family.

Students who graduate from NORTEP receive Standard A Teaching Certificates. They have the qualifications to teach anywhere in Saskatchewan. However, the vast majority of NORTEP students wish to remain and teach in northern Saskatchewan after they graduate. They also have the opportunity to attend a southern University to obtain their Bachelor of Education Degree.

#### **A very successful program**

Initially, NORTEP was looked upon rather skeptically by most people. Many people weren't quite confident it would be as successful a program as it has turned out to be. Since it's beginning in 1976, NORTEP has had 26 graduates and has a retention rate of 75%. It has established itself as a legitimate and very successful program. Director of NORTEP, Michael Tymchak, says as far as he can see the only problem facing them is how to produce more teachers. The teacher turn-over rate of white teachers in northern Saskatchewan is 25%, the student growth rate is 5%, the NORTEP produces 5% of the teaching population. A feasibility study is being planned for an addition to the existing building in La Ronge so more students can be accommodated.

#### **Outraged at Thompson's letter**

NORTEP has been receiving recognition, congratulations, and respect for the success it's had from everyone, until recently that is. On May 13th, 1981, Fred Thompson, of Buffalo Narrows and MLA for the Athabasca constituency, wrote a letter to Philip Gauthier, Chairman of the NLSL, stating concerns about NORTEP. (see letter page ) "My request is that your board reissues the Northern Teachers Program and accept only Grade 12 graduates and that they be put through the regular teacher program in the University of Saskatchewan," he said. This letter has been copied, produced and circulated to a large part of the population of northern Saskatchewan. Philip Gauthier said in a letter that for the most part, Thompson's "facts" were somewhat distorted and that Thompson had obviously been misled. Philip clarified the facts concluding with the following statement:

"The Northern Lights School Division Board of Education is proud of its teacher training program. We had taken the initiative years ago, have developed a successful program, and have survived the trials and tribulations which come from instituting such a program."

Thompson also received letters from some NORTEP students who were very disturbed and outraged with his letter. These letters generally pointed to Thompson the facts he had wrong and how they felt NORTEP, though perhaps not perfect, was a very good program. They explained how much good the program was doing for the North and how unaware and unfair his letter had been.

#### **NORTEP held third graduation**

NORTEP was undaunted by Thompson's letter and on June 26th, they held their third graduation in honor of eleven more graduates.

Among the dignitaries in attendance were, Premier Allan Blakeney, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, Jerry Hammersmith, MLA for the Cumberland House constituency, Norman McCuley, Chairman of NLSL, Philip Gauthier, and various others associated with NORTEP, along with other organization and government departments. Fred Thompson, MLA for Athabasca constituency was not in attendance.

---

*The following letter was sent from Fred Thompson, M.L.A., to Philip Gauthier, Chairman of the Northern Lights School Division. Copies were also sent to Premier Blakeney, Jerry Hammersmith, Northern Minister, Doug McArthur, Education Minister, Norman MacAulay, and Ed Tchortzewski, Finance Minister.*

Mr. Philip Gauthier,  
Chairman,  
Northern Lights Division  
Beauval, Saskatchewan.

Dear Philip:

I am writing this letter to express to you my concerns and concerns that I am getting from many of my constituents re The NorTep Program.

First let me say that the Northern Teachers Training Program is a good program especially to get northerners into the classroom to help overcome some of the problems that are encountered in some areas with language problems. But there are some very serious social problems that have resulted due to the fact that the trainees teach in the classroom for two weeks, then they have to leave their families to spend two weeks in LaRonge. This is not the best arrangement. My request is that your board reissues the Northern Teachers Program and accept only Grade 12 graduates and that they be put through the regular teacher program in the University of Saskatchewan.

There are a number of reasons for my request.

1. We now have a large number of Grade 12 graduates every year in Northern Saskatchewan and the numbers are growing every year.
2. I feel these Grade 12 graduates should have the opportunity and should also be encouraged to go into education.
3. Also, I feel that any northerner who gets a Teaching Certificate or degree should be recognized all over Canada, not just in Northern Saskatchewan.
4. I strongly feel that the children of Northern Saskatchewan should be taught by teachers who have the same qualifications as children taught in Prince Albert, Weyburn.
5. I feel it is very unfair to our northern students who graduate out of Grade 12 to have large numbers of NorTep students who did not get a Grade 12 education and also did not take the university classes that all southern boards insist on.

Would you discuss my concerns at your next board meeting and consider channelling your NorTep funds to our northern Grade 12 graduates to attend university and acquire a degree in education, so they can come back north and teach or go wherever they desire?

I look forward to your thoughts and comments.

Thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Fred Thompson, M.L.A.  
Athabasca Constituency.

July 1981



Cree News

by Sarah Ballantyne

ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᓄᑲᑲᐅᐅᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃᓃ ᐅᑲ.  
ᐁᑲ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ  
ᓄᑲᐅᑲ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ ᐅ

ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ

ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ  
ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ ᐃᓄ ᐅᓃ ᐱᓃ ᐅᑲ



76. 2 00 P4V- 04c0.  
 R2P P0 2 63A P4. 066  
 2 6 C0.7C 16c' 06L  
 2 P0.C0. P0.1' 0d ACT  
 ^ C P" P6.4 6 P P P C 6.00  
 PL 4. 4 P C 1 A C P U 2  
 4. 6.4" C P P P V 2 2 L 4  
 P V6. 4 4. 63 P P 4 2 0 P  
 L0 6 P P P 6 c' 0 4 d 4 4"  
 P U 2 4. 6 P U T C X 6. 4"  
 C P 2 2 P P' L 6 6 P P P C'  
 4 P.4 6 U L 2 P P' 2 L. - 6 4  
 " V P P V 2 L P 0 C 2 d - 6  
 P P C' 4 V C P. d 2 2 2 P L P  
 2 4 L 4. 2 L. - 4 9 C P. C  
 T P P 6 U 0 C L P 2 P P 6 U' C  
 6 2 4. V P P P X 4 2 P P P"  
 2 L. - 2 2 6. - C P P P P P P X  
 4 4. P P C 2 4 0 C 2 P P P'  
 L 6 P 6 P. L L P. 4. 4 V C P  
 d 2 2 2 X 4 2 P P P P P P P

P P. 6 P. C V P. P 6 2 C 6 P 4  
 2 P. P. 2 2 C 2 d - 2 P P P 6 P  
 2 2 P' V 2 C V 2 6 C P' P  
 C 6 2 2 C L 6 P 6. 6 3 4 P 4 2 P  
 P U 0 P P. P. P L L 4. V L' 4 V  
 C P. d 2 2 2 2 P 6. P 2 P P V U  
 2 4 0 P 2 P P P P 6. P 2 6 P P  
 4 2 4. U d P' P. P 4 V C P. d 2 2  
 2 2 4. 4. P P 4 C P P P P P P P  
 P U 2 L 2 P' P 3 P P 3 C 2 d -  
 4 2 P P Bear Creek P P P P P  
 6 P P P P P P P P P P P P P  
 2 L. - L 6 2 6 6 C  
 C 6 2 P C 4. 4 P P P C C V C d  
 P' 4 C P P P L 6 2 2 4 P P P P  
 P P P' 2 6 6 C 2 2 4. 2 d 2 6  
 P 4. 2 6. 2 C 6 C P P P P P P P  
 L 6 P. 4 P P P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P 6 2 2 2 C L P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P  
 P P P P P P P P P P P P P P P

## If I were home



These poems were written by the senior class (grades 4,5 and 6) at "Abitwaish School", as part of a class project. "Abitwaish" is a small school, with an enrollment of 88, in Southend, Saskatchewan, 150 miles north of L. Ronge.

The students were inspired by a little magazine they were studying from the Southwestern United States which contained beautiful writings, poetry, legends and art work. They decided to do something similar. Chris Todd, their teacher, said, "We wanted to regionalize it for ourselves. We used the same ideas, format and style but wanted to make it Southendish or Northendish."

Some of the children signed their names to their poems, others were too shy.

*If I were home  
I would be in the forest  
where the Jackpines grow  
where the geese fly  
where the rivers flow  
where the birds sing  
I would be where I am happy.  
Terry Ulriksen*

*If I were home I would be  
in the house  
where the children are  
where the kids play  
where the noises are  
where the dogs howl.  
I would be where I am free.  
Patti McKenzie*

*I would be where the water is still,  
Beside a big hill  
Where the rabbits hop  
Where the popcorn pop  
Where the Jackpine grow  
Where there is deep snow  
I would be where I am me.  
Sterling Ulriksen*

*If I were home  
I would be beside the lake  
Where moose live  
Where fish are bigger  
Where lots of trees are  
Where it's always winter  
Where it's safe and quiet  
I would be where I would be safe.  
Roger Clarke*

*I would be in the forest  
where the Jackpines grow  
Where the ducks fly  
Where the water flows  
Where the chickens are shy  
I would be where I am happy.  
Franklin Cook*

*If I were home I would be on the island.  
I would spend my time fishing  
We would eat fried fish.  
I would swim in the soft water  
We could be playing in the woods.  
Sometimes we go on a picnic and we  
could run in the smooth sand with  
my family and then we could go on  
a boat ride.  
Clarence Clarke*

**The Elves and the Leaves**

*In the trees there are elves that paint leaves  
Yellow, orange and red and brown  
and when the leaves come down  
the paint goes with the leaves.  
If the leaves land on you, you will be painted.*

*I would be in the forest  
Where the wind blow  
Where the berries grow  
Where the birds are singing  
Where the flowers grow  
Where I would be happy.  
If I were home.*

*If I were home  
I would be in the forest  
Where the Jackpine trees grow  
Where the wolves howl  
Where the winds blow  
Where the water runs  
I would be where I am free.*

*If I were home  
I would be on the island  
Where the berries grow  
Where the moose goes  
Where the birds sing  
I would be where I am happy.*

*If I were home  
I would be in the city  
Where the cars are  
Where I'd go shopping  
Where I'd stop on traffic  
I would be where I'm ecstatic.  
Sylvia Clark*

*If I were home  
I would be in to hills where  
the wind blow  
on a land,  
in the trees,  
where the wolves howl.  
I would be where I am free.*

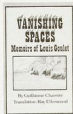
*If I were home  
I would be on the rocks  
Where the birds are whistling  
Where the flowers grow  
Where the fish swim  
Where the houses fall down  
I would be where I am elated.*

### Spring

*Spring the leaves come back  
The birds come back  
Spring is when the snow melts  
The flowers grow up  
We clean house  
We go camping  
This is what spring is like.*

# Book Reviews

by Sara Lockhead



### VANISHING SPACES: MEMOIRS OF A PRAIRIE METIS

By Guillaume Charette, translated by  
Ray Ellenswood. Winnipeg:  
Editions Bois-Brûlés 1980.

Louis Goulet was born near St. Norbert, Manitoba in 1859. He died in 1936. Goulet lived during one of the most turbulent and important periods of Metis history. He witnessed the decline of the buffalo on the plains and the society that was based upon the buffalo. He was a participant in the 1885 Rebellion and knew the key actors in that drama and of that era including Riel, Dumont, Father LaCombe, Major Walsh and Sitting Bull. Charette's biography is taken directly from notes made from Goulet's own account of his life. Goulet was a born story-teller, and the pages of this book reflect a life recounted with dignity and simplicity.

*\*Books available at Public Library  
For more information, contact:  
Sara Lockhead, Dumont Library  
2505 - 11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6.  
Phone: 522-5691.*



### IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE

By Stanley A. Fulham. Winnipeg:  
Kinross, 820 Portage Avenue,  
4th Edition 1987.

"What in hell do you Native people do? ... Why don't the Nations do things for themselves like other people? Native people know what they want and have done things for themselves."

Fulham's book records those things said and done. The first edition of *In Search of a Future* (also held in Dumont library) deals with the serious social and economic problems of Native people, particularly in urban centres and includes a series of recommendations for a comprehensive migration service, employing the resources of both government and the people in a positive program of assistance. The present 4th edition documents the efforts and experience of Native people in trying to resolve these problems since 1970. Fulham sees an industrial and employment strategy for the economic development of all Native people as being urgently needed. He suggests a strategy redirecting current government social and economic assistance programs in order to create jobs for the disadvantaged, for example the development of urban Native industrial centres. Fulham's book is a positive examination of what is being done by Native people to create a better life in an urban centre and he presents some viable alternatives for continuing this progress.

# News From Outside The Province



## METIS CNR EMPLOYEES PROTESTING!

**DAUPHIN** - Discrimination and poor working conditions were the two main reasons why 28 Indian and Metis Canadian National Railway (CNR) employees walked off their jobs on June 12, 1981.

About 30 protesters staged a sit-in in front of the station on June 23 to support claims of racial bias and poor working conditions. They also dismantled parts of the railway tracks. About 25 people were arrested and charges were laid under the Railway Act for trespassing on CN property and interfering with railway property.

The men who walked off the job are claiming a CNR foreman called them "dogs and pigs" and they also say only one washroom and four shower stalls were provided for a group of about 70 workers, forcing several of them to go without washing in the morning and after work.

John Morneau, President of the Manitoba Metis Federation (MMF) said the Federation is demanding removal of the foreman and reinstatement of the workers who walked off the job. They also want better washing facilities.

Members and officials of the MMF were joined in their demonstration on June 23 by members of Pine Creek and Crane River Indian Bands. Lyle Longclaws, President of the Four Nations Confederacy also arrived in Dauphin to give his support to the protesters.

To date, CNR vice-president Ralph Hansen has agreed to guarantee the 28 workers new positions with a CNR work gang in the Dauphin area July 15. But, he said no action would be taken against the foreman unless he was proven guilty of the charges made by the Indian and Metis employees.

## HEALTH OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF LYING

**OTTAWA** - Federal health officials were accused of lying to a parliamentary committee about sanitary conditions in a Cree community in Northern Quebec. The accusation was made by a Progressive Conservative MP and he suggested that future witnesses should be sworn in on the Bible.

Contaminated water supplies were blamed for an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in the Cree communities that contributed to the death of eight Native children last summer.

When the MP asked the health officials at the meeting about raw sewage being pumped into the river near the water intake pipe at the community, one health official said that remedial measures were taken and the situation was remedied. The MP toured these communities and when he returned he confirmed that raw sewage continues to be pumped into the river.

New Breed

## NATIVE AMERICAN CENTRE FOR THE LIVING ARTS

**NIAGARA FALLS** - Eight thousand people recently witnessed the grand opening of the new TURTLE building. This new building houses the Native American Center for the Living Arts. It is a place where people can gain an insight to both historic and contemporary forms of American Indian Art.

The three storey structure was designed by a well-known Indian architect, Dennis Sun Rhodes. The design resembles a Turtle, a symbol of the earth to both the Iroquois and Anasapaho nations.

The Centre has one of the largest collections under Native American supervision: Artifacts - 7,000; Art - 200 contemporary pieces; Library - 500 volumes & other works; Photo Archives - 10,000 negatives and colour slides.

The Turtle is also designed as a multi-purpose building to accommodate changing exhibits, a high level art gallery operation, interpretive museum, a performing arts auditorium, a research library, tribal archives, classrooms, permanent collections, retail sales shops and a bi-level restaurant specializing in Native foods.

The opening of the Turtle is a milestone in the self-determination of Native American people.

## LARGEST COLLECTION OF METIS LITERATURE IN CANADA

**WABASCA, ALTA** - Terry Lusty was an orphan and didn't know he was a Metis until he was 16 years old. During his search for his cultural roots, he has gathered what he believes to be the largest collection of Metis literature in Canada.

Hundreds of books are stacked from the floor to the ceiling in his home in Wabasca, Alberta. Teachers in Native communities have come to rely on his library and he has requests for material from as far away as the United States.

An annotated bibliography of Metis literature, compiled from these books, will soon be published by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education in Toronto, Ontario. There are more than 600 titles listed, all from Lusty's bookshelves. Lusty said, "something had to be done because the material had been neglected for so long."

Lusty had been travelling around Canada, since he dropped out of school in the tenth grade. He realized the need for an education and went back to complete his education degree. He is now teaching at Wabasca and is preparing the school's first curriculum on Native history.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCE UNEMPLOYMENT

**THE PAS, MANITOBA** - A conference, sponsored by the interprovincial Association on Native Employment, was held on June 27 & 28, 1981 at The Pas, Manitoba. The reason for this conference was to take a look at the high unemployment among Indian and Metis people.

An Alberta official said this problem is seen all over the prairie provinces, even the most prosperous provinces

July 1981



# Up-coming Events

## RIEL LOCAL PUB AND DANCE NITE

**DATE:** Friday, August 7, 1981

**TIME:** 9:00 P.M. - 1:00 A.M.

**PLACE:** St. Charles Parish Hall  
1171 Broder St.

**ADMISSION:** \$15.00 per couple,  
\$10.00 single  
(ticket prices include meal)

**MUSIC BY:** Herb Dowie and his orchestra  
*SPONSORED BY THE RIEL LOCAL  
COMMUNITY SERVICES*

For further information on advance tickets  
contact: Bernie Lafontaine or Marilyn Dea  
at: 525-0387 or 525-0388.

such as Alberta. The over-all unemployment rate in his province averaged about 5.4 per cent between 1971 and 1980. Indian and Metis unemployment was 63 per cent in 1980. He said an expected 700,000 jobs will be created in Alberta by 1988. "With all these jobs coming available, it is important that we ensure a much higher participation by the Native people," he said.

A spokesman for Manitoba said unemployment among Indians and Metis is in the same range, reaching 90 per cent in some spots.

Bob Bone, Director of the Institute of Northern Studies at the University of Saskatchewan, said six of every 10 residents in Saskatchewan between the ages of 15 and 64 are employed. Among Indians and Metis that figure drops to four out of 10.

Garth Leask of Alberta, the president of the Interprovincial Association on Native Employment said, "the most positive step the federal government can take in all of this would be to initiate a critique of all the major projects like Manitoba Hydro, the Saskatchewan potash and uranium industry and the petroleum industry in Alberta. It would be helpful to see what has been good and bad in these undertakings in terms of Native employment."

### POSSIBLE MOVIE ON A.I.M. LEADER

**ILLINOIS** - Actor Robert Redford plans to make a movie on the American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier. Peltier an Oglala Indian from South Dakota was believed framed on murder charges and is presently serving two life sentences in prison. He has been the subject of much publicity since his conviction.

A recent edition of a popular magazine described the way in which the U.S. government won its conviction as "questionable". Robert Redford was quoted in the magazine as saying, "The abuses on the reservation, especially in this case, defies the imagination."

Redford visited Peltier in Marion Penitentiary, Illinois early this year to discuss the possibility of making a movie about the case.

### MARATHON IN WHEELCHAIR

**MOOSE LAKE, MAN.** - Francis McKay, a 23 year old Cree Indian paralysed from the neck down, but with movement in his arms, plans to go 1,600 kilometres in his wheelchair to raise funds for the disabled.

Mr. McKay says he is not trying to imitate Terry Fox, the Marathon of Hope runner, who died last week after a battle with cancer. "It's not true," McKay said in an interview. "Naturally, I read everything I could about him and he's been a tremendous inspiration, but I'm doing this on my own."

The marathon will begin on July 6 and will take him from The Pas to Winnipeg and back again. He plans to be back in The Pas by August 29, travelling 50 kilometres a day.

"I want to show people that they should aim at something big and never look back, whatever their situation."

Money raised by the marathon, which is endorsed by the Manitoba League of the Physically Handicapped, will be used to help disabled people in the North.

New Breed

## Want to be a reporter?

Enter a new career with a 12-month program in Native Communications. On-the-job assignments at the Alberta Native Communications Society in photography, reporting, radio and television production and classes at Grant MacEwan Community College train you for this interesting career.

Field experience and many assignments are done outside Edmonton in Native communities. Workshops in the mountains with Elders are a vital part of the program.

A desire to be a Native communicator will be your best qualification. High School education is preferred but not essential.

The course begins August 25. For information and applications contact Barbara Beeson, 9311-60 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 0C2, (403) 437-0560.



**Grant MacEwan  
Community College**



## News Briefs

### Violation of Rights

**Ottawa** - The Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC) recently protested the confiscation of nets and fish on the Restigouche Indian Reserve by the Quebec Provincial Police.

The group issued a press release which stated that the Quebec Provincial Police, on orders of the Government of Quebec, entered the Restigouche Indian Reserve and confiscated nets, fish and other such articles claiming the Indian people of Restigouche were violating the provincial fishing regulations and harming the salmon's spawning. The people of Restigouche have depended on the fish as the base of their traditional economic livelihood for generations.

While confiscations of the nets, fish, etc. occurred, some 100 police officers entered the reserve and declared themselves to be riot ready.

The NWAC said the activities of the Quebec Provincial Police are violent oriented, and Native women of Restigouche have been hurt, abused and threatened. "The NWAC must, and does, strongly protest the invasion of lands reserved for Indians in Restigouche and any threat of violence towards its inhabitants. We cannot sanction the fact that a government without legal responsibilities for Indians can intervene so dramatically in the lives and economies of our Nations. The NWAC would like to make clear its full and continuing support of the people of Restigouche. We interpret this matter to be not an issue of illegal fishing, but it is instead a matter of rights of the aboriginal people of this land.

As women, we must condemn the invasion of private homes at the

Restigouche Indian reserve by the police of the province of Quebec. We will continue to support and develop support mechanisms for the Indian women, children and men of Restigouche."

The NWAC stated they support the request of the Indian people from Restigouche to have the federal government intervene in this matter.

### Education Task Force Completes Study

**Northern Saskatchewan** - An education task force in northern Saskatchewan has prepared a report entitled *Education in the 1980s* which identifies the long-term planning of educational facilities and programs and the direction the North should follow.

The task force was made up of representatives from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS), La Ronge and West Side Community Colleges, Northern Lights School Division, Buffalo Narrows School Board, Ile a la Crosse School Division, Northern Teachers Association and the Creighton School Division.

Topics examined included: program, curriculum and material development; guidance and career counselling; delivery and construction of capital projects; and the role of various outside agencies and parents in the school system.

Many northerners are still dropping out of school at an early age, the report says. No "top-down" solutions to this problem were offered but the report recognizes the importance and need for increasing Native language and culture in the

school curriculum and for involving parents in schooling decisions.

"The task force members stressed the importance of developing a unique educational system designed to meet the needs of northern Saskatchewan," said Brian Hill, task force chairman. However, the report states that further studies are needed to examine how and to what extent changes should be introduced.

Although the problem and demand for vocational and technical training in the North was identified in the report, it only recommended joint efforts be established with existing school and training facilities. No recommendation was made for the establishment of a northern technical institute.

The task force was funded by DNS.

### Uranium Wastes A Great Concern

**Regina** - The proposed expansion of the Rabbit Lake Mine to Collins Bay is still under public review. It has been extended to August 1, 1981.

During the review period, which started in February, 1981, a major concern constantly brought up by northern residents was the long term storage of tailings (waste materials) after the uranium has been taken out of the ore. Scientific experts have said uranium wastes are the most radioactive products of the whole process of mining and refining uranium ore. They could be a

## News Briefs

source of contamination for thousands of years.

Another concern brought out during meetings in the North was the high level of arsenic in the uranium ore.

Gordon Carle, chairman of the Northern Municipal Council, said the Council is afraid the new mine will be only the first step in going deep into Wollaston Lake and disrupting the environment.

Carle said all future development in the North should stop and an independent study, funded by the province, be conducted into all cumulative environmental effects of uranium mining.

The Collins Bay B-zone ore body, 10 km from the existing Rabbit Lake Mine, is owned by Gulf Minerals Canada Ltd.

Gulf estimates the Collins Bay project, together with the Rabbit Lake operation, will mean about \$900 million in taxes and royalties to the provincial government.

### Nuclear Plant Without Safety Filter

**Ontario** - A routine inspection at Douglas Point, Ontario generating station on April 24, 1981 found the nuclear power plant had been running for six months without a decontamination system for radioactive gases within the reactor building.

The Ontario Hydro crew making the inspection found a filter which ought to have contained 20 kilograms (about 110 pounds) of charcoal was empty when the system was tested.

Station Manager, Allan Holt said

an investigation has shown the filter box was replaced last fall during a long plant shutdown. Holt said installers apparently didn't realize they were supposed to change the new filter.

The station manager said the device, referred to as the plant's "iodine filter" is referred to as such because of its ability to remove iodine 131, the radioactive gas of greatest concern to scientists in the event of a nuclear power mishap. The filter also screens other radioactive gases and particles.

Atomic Energy Control Board Director General, Dymond Domaratzki, said, although he still has not received the report, he knew there had been "an impairment of safety," at the generating station.

### Learning For Life

**Fort San** - Many times Native and Non-Native people have difficulty in understanding each other. Youths today are aware of this and are doing something about it.

A weekend Leadership Seminar called "Learning for life" was held recently at Echo Valley Centre, sponsored by the Saskatchewan Red Cross Youth. The Seminar was attended by youths who were between the ages of 16 and 22. The purpose of this seminar was to develop a better understanding of the problems, concerns, and needs of others from all walks of life.

Two young Native people, Lynne Daniels and Kevin Daniels from Regina, had the opportunity to speak to the group.

Lynne, a Sunep student, spoke

on Native culture. She spoke on how all cultures were based on survival and the necessities of life. She talked about how Native people of the Plains were educated in a traditional way, which was an on-going process, ending only when life ended. A discussion period followed where she asked participants about their culture and what it meant to them. They, in turn, questioned Lynne on various aspects of Native culture. "Each culture is unique in its own way - none superior to the other," was the message Lynne brought to the participants of the seminar.

"Alcoholism is one of the biggest battles Native people have to fight," said Kevin Daniels. He presented many of the problems faced by Native people who move into urban centres, such as alcoholism, unemployment, drugs, poverty, welfare dependence, etc. He also explained the purpose of the Native Rights Coalition. He talked about the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) and how they have been progressing as an organization. He said the main objective of AMNSIS is to obtain a settlement of land and Aboriginal Rights for Metis and Non-Status people in Saskatchewan.

Also present was the recently formed Regina Native Girls Dancers who put on their first performance. This group of 16 girls is co-ordinated by Lilly Daniels who works for the Regina Native Women's Association (RNWA).

Cornie Copencac is the dance instructor for the girls. Cornie spoke on the various styles and significance of dress. She has taught the girls traditional style dances and the sneak-up dance usually done by men.

The seminar ended with Cornie asking all the participants to join her and the performers in a dance.

# News Briefs

## Cultural Presentation

**Regina** - "The Cultural Policy Review Committee has provided Indian and Metis people with their first official chance to put their cultural case before the Federal Government," said Walter Currie, spokesman for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). Currie presented a brief on behalf of AMNSIS during the public hearings, held recently in Regina.

Currie, Assistant Director for the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, said the Federal Government must recognize they owe a great cultural debt to the Indian and Metis people whose culture has been slowly taken away from them for the past 300 years.

Dr. Currie also commented that on one hand the Federal government is not prepared to recognize Metis and Non-Status Indian people on the proposed constitution as a nation, on the other hand they are asking them for recommendations on how they could survive as a people with a distinct culture.

"We are also calling on the Federal Government to provide grants to Native magazines, television and radio stations. Since all Canadians, including Metis and Non-Status Indians pay for the existence of the CBC, services relevant to them should be available," the brief said.

Currie asked, "the use of Native languages in radio and television programming should be a policy of CBC. In Saskatchewan, the CBC provides a French network. Why not one for the Cree speaking people, who in Saskatchewan, outnumber the French speaking people by far?"

The AMNSIS representative said the Native cultural traditions are often mis-represented on T.V. A recent program showed Indians participating in a peace pipe ceremony where the pipe was begun by the wrong person and passed around in the wrong direction. "That would be like standing on your head instead of genuflecting when going into a Catholic church."

"The foundation for culture is language. Indian and Metis tradi-

tions are still not available to us in classrooms of schools across the country. Our children are denied this because of the lack of Native content in schools," Currie said.

Dr. Currie concluded by saying, "we have been denied rights as Native people. There is a saying that if a man knows his traditions, he knows who he is. Maybe you are one of our last chances, what are you going to do about it?"

## Need Information About the Department of Northern Saskatchewan?

### We Can Help.

Extension Services is the Department of Northern Saskatchewan's information branch. If you need information about the Department or one of its many programs, but you're not sure who to contact, we can help you.

We'll answer your questions or put you in touch with someone who can.

Extension Services is located in La Ronge's Mistasinihk Place. Address any question or concerns by mail to Extension Services, Box 5000, La Ronge, Saskatchewan, S0J 1L0 or

call the Supervisor of Information Services, at 425-4256. Out of town residents (from Saskatoon north) may call toll free by dialing (1) or (112) 800-772-4060.



Northern  
Saskatchewan

Extension Services  
Branch.

## PROPOSAL

### TENDER NO. 1803 Insurance Coverage 9 Unit Townhouse Complex Green Lake, Saskatchewan

Sealed proposals will be received by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Project Management Sector, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, c/o Contracts and Tenders Clerk, Box 3003, 800-802 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 6G1, up to 2:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, July 22nd, 1981, and will be opened in public immediately thereafter.

Proposals are called for the provision of:

- 1) Builder's Risk Insurance
- 2) Contractor's Liability Insurance
- 3) Advice and Service on the above.

Proposal documents may be obtained from the Contracts and Tenders Clerk, Project Management Sector, Box 3003, 800-802 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 6G1.

The Province reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Saskatchewan,  
Province of Saskatchewan.

## PROPOSAL

### Insurance Coverage No. 1804 Buffalo Narrows Corrections Facility and 40-man Construction Camp Complex Buffalo, Narrows, Saskatchewan

Sealed proposals will be received by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Project Management Sector, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, c/o Contracts and Tenders Clerk, Box 3003, 800-802 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 6G1, up to 2:00 p.m., Central Standard Time, July 16, 1981, and will be opened in public immediately thereafter.

Proposals are called for the provision of:

- 1) Builders Risk Insurance
- 2) Contractor's Liability Insurance
- 3) Fire and Liability Insurance on Camp
- 4) Advice and Service on the above.

Proposal documents may be obtained from the Contracts and Tenders Clerk, Project Management Sector, Box 3003, 800-802 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 6G1.

The Province reserves the right to reject any or all proposals received.

Deputy Minister, Department of Northern Saskatchewan,  
Province of Saskatchewan.

# Don't poison our waterways.

Poisoning algae, weeds and other aquatic nuisances can also kill useful water life and contaminate water supplies.

That's why it is against the law to apply biocides or pesticides to Saskatchewan surface water or shorelines except under careful control and properly authorized conditions.

For illustrated information on Saskatchewan aquatic nuisances, alternative control methods and applications for authorized control procedures, write:

Saskatchewan Environment,  
Water Pollution Control Branch  
1855 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, S4P 3V5.

or call  
Provincial Inquiry Centre:

in Regina service district, 565-6291  
in Lloydminster and Creighton,  
ask operator for Zenith 0-8599;  
elsewhere in Saskatchewan,  
(1 or 112) 800-667-8755.



Saskatchewan  
Environment  
Ted Bowerman  
Minister

THE ASSOCIATION OF METIS AND NON STATUS  
INDIANS OF SASKATCHEWAN  
ELECTIONS 1981



The following is a list of candidates and the areas they will be running in for the elections.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Rod Durocher (wins by acclamation)

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY: Frank Tomkins  
Dennis Shatilla  
Winston McKay

AREA DIRECTORS:

NORTHERN REGION II

Armand Murray  
Henry Cummings  
Philip Chartier  
Pierre Chartier  
Tony Kiezie  
Raymond Laliberte

NORTHERN REGION III Jim Favel (wins by acclamation)

WESTERN REGION I Lawrence Lacendre  
Rod Bishop

WESTERN REGION IA Morley Norton  
Alex Fayant

SOUTHWEST Don Ross (wins by acclamation)

WESTERN REGION II Murray Hamilton (wins by acclamation)

*\*No further nomination papers will be accepted.*

# 1981 AMNSIS ELECTIONS

The following is a list of rules to be followed during the upcoming election period:

## DEADLINES

• **Midnight, June 30, 1981,** will be the absolute deadline for nominations to reach the Chief Electoral Officer. Nominations by telephone shall be accepted (by means of the postal strike) to the deadline date when witnessed by the Chief Electoral Officer plus one other witness.

• **July 8, 1981,** will be the last day for receipt of updated voter's lists. Last year's list will be used for the locals which have not submitted new lists.

• A provision will be made for self-declared voters (members only). The name of the self-declared voter shall be added to the voters list by the D.R.O. of the polling station.

• Candidates will receive a copy of the voter's list for their area.

• It should also be noted that absentee voters will not be accepted.

## ELECTION

• **ballots:** the ballots will be of a perforated - tear away form - one half for the ballot the other half for name and signature.

When separated, both the ballot and the signature piece will be placed into the ballot box.

• **advance polls:** one advance poll will take place on Wednesday, July 29, 1981, from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

• **election day:** will take place on Saturday, August 1, 1981, from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

• **ballot boxes:** after the close of the polls, the ballot boxes will be opened at the polling station and an unofficial count will take place.

Immediately after the unofficial count, the ballot box will be resealed and shipped to Regina for the official count. The ballot boxes must be received in Regina by midnight, Friday, August 7, 1981.

If a ballot box's seal is broken or if the ballot box is not in Regina by midnight August 7, 1981, those ballots shall be considered null and void.

• **count:** the official count will take place in Regina beginning at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, August 8, 1981.

Each candidate may have one scrutineer present at the ballot count. It is the candidate's responsibility to sponsor his scrutineer.

All complaints regarding irregularities in voting procedures must be raised to the Chief Electoral Officer before August 8, 1981.

## OTHER

• the DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER'S instructions will be issued at Back to Batoche. As well, a duplicate set of instructions will be issued with the ballot box.

• Meetings between the C.E.O. and all candidates for each area will be held to discuss election procedures.

If you have any questions regarding the elections, please feel free to contact me at the Regina office - 1170 Eighth Avenue. 525-6721.

Mark Winkler

Chief Electoral Officer



unfortunate that such a letter was ever written. Obviously, Mr. Thompson has been misinformed or doesn't have all of the facts as such. The NORTEP Program, as well as the SUNTEP Program, or any other teacher education program operating in Saskatchewan, is a fully certified teacher education program when is certified by the Board of Teachers Certification. I have been involved for a number of years now with a number of these programs and the NORTEP Program, for sure, is looked upon as a quality program. Various people who have been involved with it - the Saskatchewan Teachers Federation, the Northern Lights School Division, and so forth - are very, very pleased with the results. In fact, many of the universities are taking a closer look at the design and implementation of these programs and see that there are positive aspects they would like to incorporate into the regular program. So, to conclude, the statement that Mr. Thompson made is totally inaccurate and I gather he just hasn't had an opportunity to look at the facts or to hear them. I think he has been totally misinformed.

**BEATTY:** As a result of the NRM educational review process that took place this past year, how will Dumont be involved in NRM programming. What does this mean in terms of dollars and training for the local people?

**WHYTE:** Well, first of all, as I indicated in the first question Dumont is involved along with AMNSIS and Continuing Education in a provincial policy committee of six people, which are going to have overall jurisdiction of the NRM Program, or as it's called now the NSIM Program. The key thing is that the people who are taking over NSIM are really the people at the local level. Because now each AMNSIS Area, through their education committees that are established are yet to be established, are going to be the ones that are actually taking over the NSIM Programming. In terms of actual dollars and cents, this year the total NSIM Program is 3.9 million dollars. This includes all the monies that were spent on training for all levels and for the administration of the NSIM by the Community College this past year. For the people at the local level, what that is going to mean is there isn't going to be any great change, at least in the immediate area in terms of dollars and cents. The biggest change is they'll be able to administer the money themselves. And, hopefully, to make it more effective.

**BEATTY:** How will this affect northern Saskatchewan since this will only apply to the DNS line?

**WHYTE:** Well, there's no two ways about it that the monies in the NSIM Program are for Southern Saskatchewan and so, you know, in terms of the administration and the NSIM fund, that doesn't involve Northern Saskatchewan. However, the Community Education structure that we're talking about, we hope, will extend into Northern Saskatchewan. We hope that the AMNSIS Area up there, or the Native people up there, will form education committees or utilize a structure that is already there to relate directly to the Gabriel Dumont Institute. At least it is our hope. There's going to be a number of discussions and dialogue to begin to sort this out.

**BEATTY:** How do you propose to start working on the New Breed

training needs of northern people?

**WHYTE:** I think we've already begun the dialogue with the various individuals in Northern Saskatchewan. I have had an opportunity now, on two occasions, to talk to people representing the Community Colleges and their Boards as such. And we've talked about how we might interact with those already. We already had some discussions at a more local and personal level with number of individuals. I would assume that the major discussions might go on in our Education Conference in the fall which is scheduled for Prince Albert, and the major focus is going to be Community and Adult Education. At present, I think this is scheduled for October 23 and 24, although, we would have to confirm that date.

**BEATTY:** Is there any way that local communities can assist you at Dumont?

**WHYTE:** Surely, the local committees and communities, I should say, can assist us a great deal. We're most interested to hear their view points and so forth. We would hope that they would be involved to make sure the area representative is doing his or her job. And, you see, this is one way that they can really be involved. Secondly, the area people or the local people can address us personally if they wish us to be at their meetings, by phoning or writing us. Any kind of data we can get from the communities about their concerns and so forth is valuable and we surely welcome it.

**BEATTY:** Are you available to visit local communities, if requested?

**WHYTE:** Yes, we're available to visit communities on request and we've sent out this invitation last fall and have got a number of responses. Right now, again, in our initial year we've severely short staffed, so if we were able to, we did respond. We surely responded to all invitations to come to area meetings. Sometimes if there were local meetings, if there would have been calls from all locals, for sure we wouldn't have been able to attend. But we have attempted to get to almost all of the meetings that we were invited to. And for sure we've held that area meetings are a priority and we've been able to get to all of those.

**BEATTY:** Additional comments.

**WHYTE:** The additional comments, again, I want to point out that the most important happening in the past few months is the structure now for the NSIM funding. It will be administered by the local area education committees. There will be a provincial policy committee that looks after it provincially made up from people of Continuing Education, but the same representation from AMNSIS and Dumont, and they're going to be giving overall policy and direction. As part of the negotiations now we're requesting that at least three staff members come on to Dumont to begin in August, who will co-ordinate all of these efforts. If we can get those staff people, then some additional staff people will be able to really begin to start serving the needs of the people in the area of community and adult education. □



since that time. There are, as well, no facilities or programs in the South other than Dumont and the SUNTEP program, and the Kapachee Centre. The latter is funded on an ad hoc basis. The former program focuses on teacher training only and makes no provisions for the broad range of training needs, both trades and professional, needed and desired by Native people.

• We want the province to support our position on **Aboriginal Rights**. This they can do by providing land in the North or by giving us a share of royalties collected from resources. To date Mr. Blakeney's position has been that we have no aboriginal rights but even if we should have, the province has no responsibility for settling our claim. We also need further assistance to enable our organization to deal with the **Constitutional Patriation** issues.

• Instead of constructive actions to respond to our needs and to assist us to solve our problems, the province spends millions of dollars on building more **jails**. Native people make up two-thirds of the jail population. It seems that the province is of the view that more people will and must go to jail. It seems satisfied with this state of affairs judging by how it decides its priorities on where it will spend the taxpayers money.

The biggest problem area is the split between DNS and the rest of the province. Every time we sit down with the government to negotiate for a program or for funds, we are told that the agreements reached do not apply to the DNS area. We will have to negotiate separately with DNS, we are told; but DNS won't negotiate. This creates different services for our people in different parts of the province; divides our people; creates conflict within our Board; and generally weakens our organization. We look on this as a deliberate ploy, by the government, to play our people off against each other - North against South - and to, in general, discredit the efforts of our people.

The government must be made to understand that we will no longer be put off; we will no longer be manipulated, and that we want action and responses to our needs now! We want the government to keep its promises and no longer use our people in its efforts to retain its own political control in the province.

New Breed



## AUGUST 1, 1981

### RE-ELECT

**Frank Tomkins**  
as Provincial Secretary for the  
**Association of Metis and Non-Status  
Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS)**

#### EXPERIENCE:

- Elected as AMNSIS board member in 1971.
- Served 5 years as Provincial Secretary.
- Chairman of Dumont Institute.
- Only remaining member of the original Aboriginal Rights committee and was elected on this committee in 1971.

"Aboriginal Rights, Economic Development, a just settlement of our land claims and the Constitution are presently our Number 1 concern and priority. Join the struggle for Aboriginal Rights."

Keyano College, Fort McMurray  
for  
The University of Calgary

## TUTOR/COUNSELLOR

If funding is confirmed there will be a co-operative university level program commencing at Fort McMurray in September 1981. Tutoring and counselling will be provided to recruit and assist Native students.

The tutor/counsellor could be successful if coming from a number of different backgrounds but the following qualifications are desirable:

1. University degree, preferably in Education  
Masters degree preferred but not required
2. Comparable teaching or tutoring and counselling experience
3. Knowledge of a Native language
4. Willingness to live in Fort McMurray for the full three years of the contract
5. Availability in August 1981

Salary according to qualifications.

Please write with resume and also telephone (collect) to:

Professor Evelyn Moore-Eyman, Native Students Services, The University of Calgary, 284-6004 as soon as possible.

The appointment will be made as soon after July 16th as a suitable candidate and confirmed funding are available.

# NEW BREED

"Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and non-Status Indians"

### THE ROLE OF THE NEW BREED

Playing a vital role in the inter-relationship between the communities and the relationship between the community and provincial organization of Metis Association of Saskatchewan, the NEW BREED provides a two way printed vehicle which the community and our Association can utilize for purposes beneficial to both. Not only is the publication an information source to its Native readers but also to the non-native readers who hopefully gain a new understanding of the Native people in their battle for justice and recognition.

Suite 301, 2505 - 11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 0K6  
Phone: 525-9501 or 525-9502



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

AMNSIS members free, Membership Card # \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 year \$10.00  
 2 years \$15.00  
 3 years \$20.00  
 payment enclosed  
 please invoice

## WANTS TO BECOME AMNSIS MEMBER

Dear New Breed:

I would like to find out how to become a member of the AMNSIS. I am a halfbreed. My mom is a Cree Indian from the Onion Lake Reserve. My dad is a Canadian-Russian who comes from Blaine Lake, Sask. My mom had a treaty number and so did I when I was born. But then my dad married my mom, so my mom sold her treaty.

Please let me know how I can get in on this.

Peggy Postnikoff  
Lloydminster, Sask.

Dear Peggy:

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to Dave Ross, who is the president of the Lloydminster Meta Local #18. I am sure he will be glad to have you become a member of his Local.

Over one hundred Locals form the foundation of the Association of Meta and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan.

Dave's address is:

#7 - 4920 - 49th Avenue  
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan  
S9V 0T7

Thank you for your inquiry.

Joan Beatty  
Editor

## LEAVING NORTH

Dear Editor:

It's good to see you at the helm of this very worthwhile monthly. I see the content improving in quality and substance with each issue. Keep up the good work. We are in the process of moving to a new community where I will be involved in a new job. I will miss my many friends in the north after some 18 years of service in their behalf - keeping the power flowing to the homes of thousands of people. Of course we would like to continue to subscribe to New Breed and would ask that you make arrangements to change our mailing address.

J. E. Armand Aden  
Safety and Occupational  
Health Division  
Nipawin, Saskatchewan



# Make every drop count.

Water is our most precious commodity. We need it for drinking; we need it for life. Because of the dry weather we've had this spring it's important, and critical, that we make every drop count.

We all have a role to play in conserving water, with little or no expense and in easy, practical ways. Here's some things we can all do:

- Check every faucet in your home for leaks.
- Don't shower too long or fill the bathtub.
- Use dish and clothes washers with full loads only.
- Water your lawn and garden with good sense.

Please conserve now.  
Let's make every drop count.



Saskatchewan  
Environment

Ted Boweman  
Minister

Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan

welcome you to



**Metis  
Heritage  
Days**

SASK. INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE  
P.O. BOX 3085  
SASKATCON, SASK.  
S7K 3S9

**July 17, 18, 19, 1981**

