

September 1981

Volume 12, No. 9

\$1.00

NEW BREED



*AMNSIS Constitution
Uranium Series Part 1
Cree News
Foster Care and Adoption
Election Profiles
Traditional Recipes
Saulteaux Legends*

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Library Department

Letters



CLASS TRIP TO BATOCHE

Dear New Breed:

Thank you for the various items for my students at Southend's Apitucan School. I hope your readers enjoyed the poems. (July New Breed, page 36)

During our recent telephone conversation I said that I would write and relate a bit of information on our class history trip to Batoche. The trip took place on June 1, 1981. We headed to Prince Albert after a day's horseback riding at Emma Lake to visit with John Dorion. John offered the children a slide presentation on Metis history and specifically Batoche. He translated some into Cree, whereas my question of "Why isn't there a Cree version of these slides?" came up. No real answer. John also explained a little about AMNSIS but the kids were fairly blasted by this as the society is extremely low profile in Southend.

We then left Prince Albert and travelled to Batoche. We took our own tour, bypassing the tourist fare and spent 4 to 5 hours looking and talking. The kids were surprised to learn that many of the folks who participated in the Metis uprising at Batoche still have relatives in the area. We then proceeded to Fort Carleton and Duck Lake. Again the students were made aware of history, i.e. the stronghold of the Hudson's Bay Co., as is still present in the far north.

All in all, the trip helped the children to begin to understand some Metis and Saskatchewan history. However, greater and more useful information and resources are still greatly needed.

Chris Todd, Principal
Southend Apitucan School

A DONATION - GOOD WORK

Dear New Breed:

Thanks for the June issue of *New Breed*. It's the first one I have received in about six months. I've noticed that my address is incorrect. Please change it from Maple Creek to Prince Albert.

I think you people put out a very good magazine - a little of everything is in it - and also the truth. I am Metis myself and my wife and I both belong to Local 7.

I am enclosing a few dollars which I hope will help in some small way. Keep up the good work.

Once again I'd like to commend you on your good work and the writing is super.

Lawrence Sayew
Prince Albert, Sask.

PROBLEMS SHOULD BE HANDLED INTERNALLY

To The Editor:

I would like to have printed in the *New Breed* my brief response to Dave McKay's statements made in the Regina Leader Post regarding his resignation from the AMNSIS Board of Directors and which was also reprinted in part, in the July issue of *New Breed*.

I thought we were through with the type of people that go crying to the press every time our organization ceases to operate according to their wishes.

Last fall I wrote a letter to AMNSIS Executive Director, Wayne McKenzie, in which I described my feelings toward our organization and also what I thought were some of our shortcomings. At the time, I requested that the letter be read at

the then upcoming Board meeting. The letter was read at the Board meeting, as I requested, and a few feathers were ruffled among the Board and Executive members and further letters were exchanged between myself and some of the Board members. The exchange of correspondence got rather critical both ways but not once did I think of going public.

I think everyone realized that going to the press would not resolve or settle any of our differences.

There have been many Dave McKays in the history of AMNSIS and there will be many more and the organization has survived through them. I don't think the latest one will pose any more of a threat than the others.

What really irritates me is what McKay hopes to gain by all of this.

He gained recognition through the organization. Like many others like him he probably used the organization as a stepping stone to help him get set up in his private business that he mentions in his article. Not only did the organization gain recognition for him but it probably taught him a few things over the years, not to mention a substantial income and then for him to run around and publicly discredit the organization convinces me we all went wrong with this person somewhere.

Well, back to the drawing board. During my time with AMNSIS, I can't begin to count the number of times I was reminded that internal petty politics and squabbles have to be settled internally. Being able to settle problems internally is a key to a more stabilized and organized organization.

continued, inside back cover

NEW BREED

September 1981 Volume 12, No. 9

301-2505-11th Ave.
Regina, Sask. S4P 0K6
Phone: 525-9501

Voice of Saskatchewan Metis and Non-Status Indians

NEW BREED



EDITORIAL BOARD

Larry Heinemann
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

Carol Esquega
Reporter, Southern Region

Rick Cummings
Reporter, Northern Region

Bonnie Boyd
Graphic Artist

Beverly Cardinal
Advertising Manager / Typesetter

Brenda Triffo
Training Consultant



FEATURES:

Highlights of AMNSIS Constitution	5
Coping is Hard - But Possible	12
Big Brothers / Big Sisters	13
Child Abuse	14
A Child Needs You	16
Metis Foster Parents	18

DEPARTMENTS:

Achievements	2
Editorial	3
Opinions	4
Profiles: Winners of AMNSIS elections	5
Constitutional Update	8
Uranium Series, Part I	30
Saskatoon Legends	centrefold
Book Reviews	22
Profiles: Children	23
Cree News	24
Provincial & Area News	27
News From Outside the Province	34
Bits & Pieces	36
News Briefs	38
Traditional Recipes	40

CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Rob Miles, Robert Lafontaine, Gerry Parsons, Marie Shiel, Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, Ron Rivard, Community Switchboard, Mary Anne Poitras, Denosa, Solomon Rolt Saskatchewan Archives Board, Manitoba Archives.

Front cover illustration by
Raymond McCollins

CANADA POST SECOND CLASS MAIL, REGISTRATION NO. 4649

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
Library Department

NEW BREED

YOUR MESSAGE IN OUR MAGAZINE

RATES:

Full page.....	\$350.00
Half page.....	\$200.00
1/4 page.....	\$100.00
Agate line.....	\$1.00

Column width...13 picas
Column depth...60 picas
or.....140 agates
image area.....7"x10"

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Beverly Cardinal
Advertising Manager
Suite 301, 2505-11 Ave.
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6 (306)525-9501



Achimowins

Joan Beatty

We're almost back to normal again in our monthly publication of *New Breed*; most of the staff are back from holidays although a few of the new people are still in the process of familiarizing themselves with our routines which can get really crazy sometimes.

We focus this month's issue on children. Again, because of limited time and staff, we've only begun scratching the surface. However, we hope you enjoy the profiles we've done on children and the various articles we've done on issues affecting children. Something I want to mention again is our recipe column. We've started it this month, both in English and Cree. In order to make it really good we need your co-operation by submitting your favorite recipes to us. Starting in this month's issue, as well, is a three-part series, opinion actually, on uranium by Massie Shull. I'm sure most of you have heard of her, especially if you have been attending all the various boards of inquiry that have been taking place in the past few years. She's a very active woman who spends a great deal of time researching and gathering her information. I first met her at the Key Lake Board of Inquiry last summer in La Ronge and she was the one who kept things moving and interesting. Again, this is a request we've had from some of our readers to keep the uranium issue alive in our magazine; both sides of it. Hopefully, we can find some positive sides of the issue in terms of our people, but that seems hard to come by.

Don Ross, Area Director for Western Region III, says the Regina Local is planning to have a "roast" for Jim Sinclair in October. Look for details in this issue. Anyway, the roasters are supposed to be various ministers and other individuals that Sinclair has dealt with over the years. It should prove to be a lot of laughs. Hope many of you can come to the event.

I was talking to one local member from the Cando area and he told me that only four out of forty people were receiving the *New Breed*. I hope this isn't happening to most of our Locals. We have been compiling our subscription list and feeding it into the computers from what is submitted to our head office. These are the voters lists. However, if for some reason,

this has not happened in your Local, mail in your name to us along with the Local you belong to. Every member is entitled to receive the magazine at no cost.

I was just reading the latest issue of *Devoise* and found an article about Art Touss. Many of the people from the North will remember him. The article says he's retired but I doubt that very much since he continues to be active and concerned about people.

Jim Favel from Be-a-la-Croise was also just on the phone telling us about his day in court. He's one of those people charged as a result of the Buffalo Nervous demonstration. He said he never felt more proud to be in court today because he really believed in what he was fighting for when he participated in the demonstration. Apparently, all of the twelve people charged pleaded not guilty. Court date has been set for November 26. I was thinking about this the other day especially after having attended the provincial cabinet meeting not too long ago. At that meeting, Jerry Harman-Smith, Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, kept re-emphasizing to the AMNNS Board, including Jim Favel, the need for a co-operative relationship. It was his instigations from Regina that led to the charges being laid. On top of things, he even called a press conference saying his life had been threatened. He also said the only reason people like Favel participated in the demonstration was because of the AMNNS elections. It might be interesting to note that Favel got in by acclamation and this was common knowledge prior to the election date being set and prior to the demonstration taking place. I also saw no sense in publicly saying his life had been threatened by someone from AMNNS. How do you claim to want to establish a good working relationship with an organization when you're trying to discredit it at the same time? Somewhere, someone is having a hard time maintaining his original objectives and trying not to lose sight of them. And it's not guys like Favel who are having this problem.

So much for that. Talk to you next month.



EDITORIAL

There is a growing number of Native children and young people being taken away from their homes and placed on waiting lists to be put in foster homes or adoptions. There is a growing number of Native children being put in homes for delinquents. There is a growing number of young people roaming the streets in urban centres. Children and young people are getting into trouble with the law over violence, drugs, and alcohol. The hostels and jails are continually being filled by young Native people. The list and figures just go on.

I cannot help but think about a nephew of mine who was brutally beaten to death by two young kids this summer; one was barely in his teens and one was nine years old. I think about the young ten year old boy who hung himself a few days ago at one of the homes for delinquent children in Regina. I often see young people roaming the streets in Regina, late at night, and wonder what kind of future they have. It was a shock to see young Native people drunk and stoned in the skidrow streets of Edmonton. I wondered how long they would continue to survive. Why is this happening and what are we doing about it?

Any group of people or society would react the same way. Any group of people with no land base, no equal economic and educational opportunity would have the same kind of social problems facing Native people today. Our young children and young people really have no choice. They see their parents desolate and miserable and drunk, trying to get away from facing reality. They see them and their friends with no job and no home to really call their own. They see them trying to exist on welfare. It's a way of life for them.



THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW



However, this does not mean our people and our leaders have given up and stopped working even though they may feel like it sometime. It's through the efforts of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS), the Native Women of Saskatchewan, and others, that the policy of adopting children to the United States was stopped by the Department of Social Services. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians are in continuous battle to retain the Treaty Rights of many of the Indian children who lost them through adoption. The Native Women's groups in Saskatchewan are continuously working to improve the daily lives of children through proper day care facilities, alternative schools, proper counselling, recreational activities, etc.

About a year ago, I was talking to a representative from a Native organization who said a conscious decision had to be made between trying to deal with the immediate everyday problems of the Native people and trying to solve the long term economic and social problems. The decision was for long term planning. There is really no other choice if we ever hope to get out of the rut we're in and provide a better life and opportunity for the next generation.

This is why AMNSIS and other Native groups in Saskatchewan and Canada continue in the struggle for the settlement of aboriginal rights and land claims, for economic independence, and for equal opportunity. Not until the root of the problem is solved, will the social problems being faced by Native people and their children start to decrease. Not until we are sober with decent jobs and homes to call our own will the children learn and be proud of who they are. □



OPINIONS

FORMER DNS EMPLOYEE ANNOYED AT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Gerry Parsons
La Ronge, Sask.

truth is somewhere in between.

In any case, a large number of loans have been made. My contention is that as more loans were made, less time was spent in providing management support, and more time spent by staff in formulating a bureaucratic system of proposals and decisions. At this point in time, almost all efforts seemed to be directed towards collecting or explaining why collection cannot be made, and building in conditions on any new loan applications so that few, or none, are made.

The consultants from Manitoba provided all the staff with instructions on how to investigate and present a proposal, and how to deal with delinquent accounts, but little or nothing on how to conduct a business. Again, this hardly matters as only two or three people who took this expensive course are left working for the branch. It seems, though, that they made a strong point - disregarding management support and help for clients. Instead, they built a system that works from a long distance and cuts the losses. After all, that is what they did in Northern Manitoba before their program was cut off. It seems these consultants were the identical people who are now working here (at a higher level of course). One was stationed at Buffalo Narrows, but was quickly transferred here; but everyone including the Premier, understands that people from Buffalo Narrows are a tough bunch and hard to work with. I lived there for twenty years, and have to say that I enjoyed every minute of it. There are no better people in the world, except they won't take orders, especially from bureaucrats.

DNS Hypocritical

A very strange (to me) situation is the hypocritical action the DNS is taking toward hiring Native Northern

people. They are trying to negotiate terms with mining companies compelling them to hire Northern people and to buy services in the North which is great and second only to Northern people owning the mines. But, they themselves, in the Economic Development Branch at least, not only do not hire Northern Natives, they can't find Saskatchewan people who qualify - or maybe local people don't want to work for them.

Who can blame AMNSIS for complaining and proposing their own program. I feel sure they would try to meet the needs of Northern people and certainly do more to provide individual support than DNS is now doing.

It seems only a few years ago that DNS believed something could be done to help Northern people take advantage of opportunities to improve their economic status. It was said to be understood that a large amount of money and a great deal of time would be required and that losses could be expected. It seems that 15 or 25 million is the limit in cash even while it is being paid back and seven years is the limit in time.

A recent publication about statements by the Minister of DNS seems to suggest that he is, indeed, capable of moving from one side of the fence to the other. It is also apparent that at least one branch of his Department can also change its convictions.

A current loan condition is that the fund cannot be used to buy out an existing business. This appears to be contradictory. DNS will not fund a Native person to buy an existing business so that the mining companies can comply with the demand that they buy services in the North from Northerners. The non-Northern businesses, (resident in the North but less than 15 years Northern operation) has to compete with well established businesses in the South and will probably lose out.

The surface lease proposal is great. It will give Northern people a chance. Why should the same agency that is negotiating the agreement not go all the way and provide the means of taking advantage of the situation. Encourage local Native people to buy existing businesses which could provide the service in agreement with the contracts and also provide ongoing operation, direction and support. □

I am not an unbiased viewer of the Economic Development (ED) Branch of DNS, but I would appreciate using your paper to express my annoyance at what is happening within that branch. As my recent information is not first hand, I might have some minor material incorrect but I expect to be quickly put straight if that is so.

New Staff From Ontario

Following the appointment of a new Director after an expensive study done by a Manitoba consulting firm, the original field people are almost all gone and are being replaced by Ontario citizens in head office. I suppose that's because the Director is from that province, and knows that the applicants from there are better than any that could be found in Saskatchewan or the West.

Few Native People Left in ED Branch

In any case, of eleven people of Indian ancestry, who received almost a full year of special training in the classroom setting, only two are left working for the branch. In my period working there, we had at one time field people at many Northern communities including: Creighton, Uranium City, Stony Rapids, Pelican Narrows, Cumberland House, La Ronge, Green Lake, Beauval, Ile-a-Crosse, Buffalo Narrows and La Loche; administration staff was very small. More loans were accepted and processed than now. Currently the field staff is decimated to three at Creighton, a couple in La Ronge and Buffalo Narrows; none anywhere else. The staff in La Ronge at the upper levels, however, are four or five times bigger than in my time, most being paid at Industry and Commerce Consultant III scale, or about \$30,000 per year and up. I imagine most of the highly paid staff have university education. I have observed the type, in past experience, attempting to explain a loan agreement and chattel mortgage to a senior Northern person and eventually, realizing the interpreter did not understand, let alone the client, and decided the task was impossible, but continued to get the documents signed, understood or not.

I have heard statements of the amount of money that the Economic Development Branch has loaned and it varies depending on circumstance of lenders from fifteen million to twenty-five million. I suppose the

HIGHLIGHTS OF AMNSIS CONSTITUTION

Following are highlights of the AMNSIS Constitution ratified at the Annual Assembly, July 16, 1981, at Batoche, Saskatchewan. Copies of the new constitution will be made available shortly to Executive and Board Members. For additional information, contact Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary, or Rob Milen, Legal Counsel.

The Objectives of AMNSIS were changed to add the "Declaration of Aboriginal Rights" [see *New Breed*, June, 1981 pp. 38 & 39 for a copy of this Declaration].

The Bylaws were substantially amended. The main provisions:

- streamlined election procedures. Candidates in any election or by-election can now formally request a recount or a hearing regarding election complaints before a 7-member AMNSIS Board committee. A further final appeal can be made to the full AMNSIS Board.
- provision is now made for removal from office of both Executive and Board members for improper conduct or just cause by the AMNSIS Board. Previously, this did not apply to the Executive.

- provision is also made for removal from office of both Executive and Board members for missing more than three consecutive Board meetings without reasonable excuse.
- every Area Director must set up an Area Board before February 1, 1982. Failure to do so will result in automatic removal of the Area Director from office.
- the Area Boards are to provide direction to the Area Director with respect to the aims, goals and aspirations of AMNSIS in the Area represented by the Area Director. No Area Director shall miss an Area Board meeting without just cause or without reasonable excuse.
- provision for removal from office of Area Directors by Area Boards is made where the Area Locals on the Board are of the opinion that the Area Director is not carrying out his/her job or discharging his/her responsibilities.
- AMNSIS Executive members must provide monthly activity reports to each Board member and the Chairperson of each Area Board.
- Area Directors must provide monthly activity reports, including attendance at AMNSIS Board meetings, to the Chairperson of each Area Board.
- in future elections or by-elections for Area Directors residency requirements are abolished. Candidates must be nominated by AMNSIS members in good standing in the Area in which the candidate desires to run. Any person elected has 60 days to acquire permanent residency in the Area in which that person was elected. Failure to do so will result in automatic removal of the Area Director from office. □



Profiles Profiles Profiles

Rod Durocher, won by acclamation, the position of Vice-President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for his 8th term. He has been working with AMNSIS for the past 12 years, starting as a fieldworker, then as Area Director, then to his present position as Vice-President. "The main areas I will be working on in my new term will be aboriginal rights, land claims and the fight about the constitution," Rod said.

Originally from Beauval, Saskatchewan, Rod now lives in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan with his wife Phyllis. They have been married nine years and have four children, two girls and two boys. One of the boys was a new addition to the family on Friday, August 21, 1981. Rod's hobbies are hunting, fishing, canoeing, camping and trap shooting. He welcomes anyone who may want to talk to contact him at the AMNSIS Area Office in Prince Albert at 764-9532 or at home 763-8143. □



Rod Durocher

Frank Tomkins, Provincial Secretary for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) says "my main concern of course, in my next year of office, is the constitution. It cannot come back from London in its present state. The British government has to tell Trudeau, the Metis people have to be dealt with honorably and justly. Up until now the Metis people have been treated immorally and illegally. If Trudeau has his way, the constitution will be brought back as it is and we will still be treated the same, only it will be legal." He believes once the constitution is in favor of Native people, the other issues of aboriginal rights and economic development will eventually fall into place.

On August 1, 1981, Frank was re-elected Provincial Secretary for the third term. Frank has been with AMNSIS for 10 years. For his first three years he was Area Director for the Northeast area. Frank is also Chairman of the Board for the Gabriel Dumont Institute. The Tomkins family has a long history of being involved in Native politics.

Frank is originally from Jossand, Alberta, but he and his wife Irene now live in Saskatoon. They have seven children who are all grown-up, except for one adopted son, Leslie, who is still at home.

"I was in the army for one year in 1945. I still say that's why the war ended, because they were scared when I joined us," Frank said.

His hobbies are parachute jumping and reading, although he said, "I don't have time for any of those any more."

If you wish to speak to Frank, he can be contacted at the head office of AMNSIS in Regina, at 523-6721 or toll free 1-800-467-5625. □



Frank Tomkins

Rod Bishop is certainly not a new face to the Metis people of Saskatchewan.

"My father, Alex Bishop, was very active as a community leader and ever since I can remember I have been involved." Rod began organizing in the North in the early '60's and became Vice-President of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan (MSS) in 1967. Between 1968 and 1972 he worked as a volunteer, organizing, identifying issues and developing political awareness among his people. In 1972 he became the MSS Director of the Human Resources Development Agency.

Elected as a Board Director in 1974, Rod has been a Board member ever since. In the August 1st elections he was again voted in as Area Director for Western Region I.

Rod, his wife Rose, and their five children, live on a farm one mile north of Green Lake where they have chickens, ponies, cows and do market gardening. For the past three years they have been working towards establishing a more self-sufficient way of life which "has been a learning experience for us."

Rod plans to spend his next term in office concentrating on such issues as aboriginal rights, economic development potentials, reclaiming 1,500 square miles of land promised to the Metis in the '40's, strengthening communications and working closely with Dumont Institute in education and training. It is also important to "try and change attitudes...to change the stereotype image government and non-natives have of us."

Rod says Metis people today are far more involved, outspoken and articulate than they used to be. "Native people have come a long way, but there is much more work to be done."

Rod may be reached at 832-2270 in Green Lake or 386-2403 in Cochin. His address is Box 159, Green Lake, Saskatchewan, S0M 1B0. □



Rod Bishop



Murray Hamilton

Murray Hamilton recently got in by acclamation as Area Director for Western Region II of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). This will be his second term of office. He has been involved with AMNSIS for many years, both organizing and working for them as a fieldworker.

"I would like to concentrate solely on aboriginal rights but it is very hard because so much time is spent in trying to get adequate housing and employment, and other everyday services for our people in the area." Murray said the organization must make a greater effort in becoming more economically independent from government.

Murray was born in Regina but was raised in Lebret, Saskatchewan. He is presently living in Prince Albert with his wife, Catherine, and their three children. His sons are Randy, 5, and Jeremy, 3; a third baby boy was born to them on August 31.

Murray welcomes people in his area to contact him at 764-9532 or AMNSIS, 30-10th Street East, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, S6V 0Y5. □



Don Ross

Don Ross is the youngest Area Director for the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). He got in by acclamation on August 1, 1981. His plans for the coming year for the Southwest Area include developing education and employment opportunities for his people. He also plans on working closely with his nine Locals and setting up an Area Board.

Don has been involved with AMNSIS for the past five years. After high school, he worked for the Regina Riel Local, familiarizing himself with the organization and its different programs. During that time, he got elected as vice-president for the Local and held the position for two years. He then worked as an economic development worker for the Area. After that, he went to work for AMNSIS as a LEAF fieldworker.

In 1979, Don assumed the role as president for the Riel Local and held the position until his election as Area Director. He also worked on a six month contract with Employment and Immigration, researching and developing training programs.

He makes his home in Regina and welcomes anyone who may want to talk to him to call the Riel Local office at 525-0387. □



Jim Favel

Jim Favel recently got in by acclamation, as the Northwest Area Director of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for his sixth term. He has been involved with AMNSIS for many years. In 1974, he worked as a Native Alcohol Council (NAC) fieldworker. He then got appointed Area Director by the AMNSIS board of directors and has been Northwest Area Director since.

"The main issues I'm going to be fighting for are aboriginal rights, land rights, our rights on the uranium development, and generally all the development that is happening in Northern Saskatchewan. As it stands now, our people are not trained to even take jobs so we have a lot of work to do," Jim said.

Jim and his wife, Marie, have seven children, four boys and three girls. One of the girls is with the Northern Teacher Education Program (NORTEP). One boy is attending the Native Communications Program in Edmonton, Alberta. The oldest is attending a mechanics course at the Repair Depot in Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan. The rest are still at home attending school. Jim and Marie have always lived in He-a-la-Croix.

When he has time, Jim enjoys hunting, fishing, canoeing and curling. If anyone wants to talk to Jim, he can be reached at 833-2040 in He-a-la-Croix. □



Morley Norton

Morley Norton won with a high majority of votes as Area Director for the Western Region IA. He was previously acting director for a period of six months. Morley has been involved with the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) for many years both as a fieldworker and organizer.

"The present head office for the Western Region IA is too small so I will be working on setting up a larger office," said Morley. He is also presently working on establishing five training facilities to better accommodate people who wish to take training in his area. These facilities will be similar to the community centre built recently at Lloydminster.

Morley lives in North Battleford with his wife Manjone, and their three children. They are Deanne Ray, 7, Curt Harley, 5, and Amanda Dawn, who is 3 years old.

Morley is a member of a hockey team known as the Dumont Habs or the Dog Lake Raiders. The Metis team consists of players from Saskatoon, Regina and North Battleford. Morley has seven of his brothers and three of his nephews playing on the team. He said they did not lose one game during the 1981 season.

Morley can be reached at his office located at 1631-100th Street, Box 1352, North Battleford, Saskatchewan, or by calling him at 446-4446. □

CONSTITUTIONAL

UPDATE



SINCLAIR TO HEAD CONSTITUTIONAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE NCC

by Joan Beatty

Regina - The Native Council of Canada (NCC) has selected Jim Sinclair, President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) to head all discussions regarding the patriation of the Canadian constitution. The decision was made at the recent NCC Board meeting in Edmonton.

"Because of our interest at the last national meeting and our stand against the constitution, I was chosen as the spokesman," Sinclair said. "I also made it clear to the NCC Board I wanted to be responsible for selecting my own staff except for the main legal co-ordinator," he said.

Clem Charier, a Native lawyer from northern Saskatchewan was subsequently hired by the NCC to co-ordinate all the legal activities in terms of the constitution.

"My first job will be to meet with Roy Romanow, the Attorney General for Saskatchewan and the co-chairman of the constitutional discussions. We have to bring things up to date in terms of the constitution and then arrange a meeting with Jean Chretien, Federal Justice Minister." He said he wants to make sure that Chretien is not an adversary but an ally to the Native in dealing with the constitution. "I want to make sure he fulfills that role," he said.

Referring to the meeting with Chretien, Sinclair said he wants to discuss all the options that are avail-

able to the Native people and the differences that may exist between themselves and the federal government. "My immediate job is to negotiate an agenda with Chretien that is agreeable both to us and the government," Sinclair says; they hope to meet with the Federal government in the early fall. "I want to make sure we have a common strategy in place before we meet with the Prime Minister and his Cabinet." Sinclair also said it was important this meeting take place because they are the ones who will be making final decisions regarding the aboriginal rights and the constitutional issue. "We must have the highest level of government involved along with the highest level of our people so that final decisions can be made and properly implemented," he said.

One of the big topics of discussions at the annual meeting of the NCC was the use of a portfolio system. This is now being implemented. There are currently four portfolios within the NCC: Economic Development headed by Sam Sinclair of Alberta; Aboriginal Rights by Gary Gould of Ontario; Communications/Culture by Duke Redbird; and the Constitution, headed by Jim Sinclair of Saskatchewan.

Referring to his area of responsibility in dealing with the constitution, Sinclair said he will make sure the whole NCC Board is involved in decision making. "I want to be fair in

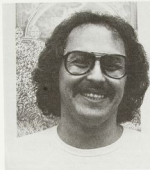
all the things I do to ensure that we have a national policy and not just a Saskatchewan position. We have to have a position flexible enough to allow Saskatchewan and the other provinces to present their views without jeopardizing the national policy," he said.

Sinclair also said the NCC informed the federal government that they have not presented a land claims submission. "As far as we are concerned, we still have two phases of the three phase aboriginal rights program to complete as agreed to by the federal government. We have completed our research. The next phase is to set up a mechanism for presenting our land claims. The final step is to actually present our claims in some form of a political body agreeable to both government and ourselves." Sinclair said each province should develop a position and a budget and present it together as a national body to the government.

Earlier this year, the federal government informed Metis and Non-Status Indian people across Canada that they had no basis for aboriginal rights and would not continue funding the research programs of the various organizations. Meetings have since been held with Chretien and the Saskatchewan group at which time the Minister said the decision had been made based on a couple of small land claim submissions. The Minister has agreed to reopen discussions on the matter. □



Jim Sinclair



Clem Chartier

REGINA - One of the most well versed Native lawyers in aboriginal rights and international affairs has been hired by the Native Council of Canada (NCC) to head the legal negotiations in the patriation of the Canadian Constitution. Clem Chartier, a 35 year old Metis, is originally from Buffalo Narrows in northern Saskatchewan. He is married with two children. He was hired by the NCC at their recent Board meeting in Edmonton. He will be working out of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) offices in Regina.

Clem will also be doing legal work for AMNSIS in terms of aboriginal rights, the constitution, and international affairs. Rob Milen, Legal Counsel for AMNSIS, said you couldn't find a more knowledgeable person when it comes to the aboriginal rights issue. Milen will be working closely with Clem.

Jim Sinclair, President of AMNSIS, also chosen to be the spokesman for the NCC in all matters dealing with the Constitution, said the NCC made a good choice in selecting a person who has a lot of experience and a lot of knowledge about the aboriginal rights issue. "Clem has also been involved in and knows what's happening in other parts of the world as far as other aboriginal people are con-

cerned," he said.

Clem says the first task will be to get the NCC position solidified in regards to the constitution and then start working with other Native organizations. "This way, we'll have a common and united basis to work from," he said.

Another immediate job is to set up a meeting with Jean Chretien, Minister of Justice, to establish an agenda agreeable to both the government and the NCC, to be used for a Federal cabinet meeting. "We have to work out an agenda that will be satisfactory and meaningful to both sides," Clem said. Plans are for the Federal cabinet meeting to take place in September.

In 1967, Clem graduated from Notre Dame College in Wilcox, Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in political science. He then worked at various places including the Department of Welfare in northern Saskatchewan, the Native Youth Association of Canada in Ottawa, AMNSIS, and at various labour jobs in Buffalo Narrows. Throughout this period, he was continually active with the Metis Association, organizing Metis Locals and the Native Youth Movement in Saskatchewan. He worked for AMNSIS as a researcher on Land Claims and Aboriginal Rights. He later became the director of the program.

He was also editor and co-researcher of a paper on the pardon of Louis Riel. This has since been

CONSTITUTIONAL

UPDATE



NATIVE COUNCIL OF CANADA HIRES NATIVE LAWYER

by Joan Beatty

published under the title of "Louis Riel: Justice Must Be Done". This was a joint project between the Native Law Centre in Saskatoon and AMNSIS.

In May 1978, Clem graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Law Degree. He articulated under David Wayne Andrews of the Qu'Appelle Legal Assistance Clinic. He was accepted to the Saskatchewan Bar Association in November of 1980. At the same time, he became President of the Canadian Indian Lawyers Association after serving as a Board member for a couple of years.

In 1979, Clem delivered a paper entitled, "Indigenous Nations and the Right to Self-determination" to the XLIII International Congress of Americanists in Vancouver, B.C.. Again in 1980, he participated in the Fourth Russel Tribunal in Rotterdam, Netherlands. He presented the case of the Metis and Non-Status Indians of Canada. In April/May 1981, he attended the Third General Assembly of the World Council of Indigenous People in Australia, acting as a voluntary staff/resource person. Clem plans to continue his lobbying efforts with the United Nations and other third world countries. He plans to attend a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland on September 14 to 17, 1981, where there is going to be a gathering of Indigenous People from all over the world. □

PROMOTER AS WATCHDOG?

Twofold role questioned

First of a Series
Opinions by Maizie Shield

"THE WORKERS are being betrayed by the Atomic Energy Control Board (AECB), the Canadian agency that is supposed to be looking after their interest," witness for the Steelworkers of America, Ken Valentine, told the Key Lake inquiry in La Ronge last June.

This witness said he was talking from his 25 years of experience fighting for workers' health at Elliot Lake uranium mine in Ontario.

The fact that AECB has two conflicting roles to play has been one of the major problems.

Another so far insurmountable problem is the jurisdictional conflict and confusion between the two levels of government.

ANOTHER SERIOUS problem causing death to workers at Elliot Lake is that the maximum permissible radiation dose is at least four times too high. In fact, he said, it is probably more like five or six times too high.

His evidence can be seen in Volume 44 of the transcripts and his fuller written presentation is filed with the board and can be obtained through the environment department.

Earlier in the inquiry we had heard information regarding AECB's conflict of interest position when the case of the Inhaber report was raised by Peter Chaterway, a Greenpeace witness (pages 765-768 in Volume 7).

Valentine, when asked, also talked about that incident. However, in his main message he was very blunt about his personal experience through the years with this agency, AECB, which is ostensibly supposed to be regulator and controller of the nuclear industry in Canada but in actual fact puts priority on its other role, promoter of that industry.

For example, on page 4911 he says:

"...the prime concern of AECB is to promote the nuclear industry. How can they then really be expected to discharge the responsibilities which they've been given to promote health and safety of workers in that industry? Anything they do to make health and safety a reality takes away from the promotional aspect.

"NOW THERE are many people who say it's hard to discern where AECB's.....promotional activities.....end



Maizie Shield

and where its regulatory functions begin. We (in the union) do not have that problem at all. We know their prime concern is promotion."

Talking about the jurisdictional issue, Valentine explained that for the whole 25 years of uranium mining at Elliot Lake there has been (and still remains) confusion as to which level of government is legally responsible for the environment and for workers' health and safety. He was very emphatic as he described from his own horrifying and frustrating experiences that (page 4851): "It is pretty clear that the feds have jurisdiction in the final analysis."

The feds have no inspectors. In recent years they have laid down regulations, but these regulations are less stringent than those in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

EXPERIENCE IN Ontario has shown that, although there is a clause in the licence saying that provincial regulations must be adhered to, because of this situation when an operator does break these regulations, neither the province nor the union has been able to do anything about it. AECB has this power, but it has chosen not to use it.

Talking about the Saskatchewan scene where a lease agreement has been signed by the provincial government and the operator at Cliff Lake, Amok, Valentine said (page 4909):

"I suggest to you the leasing arrangement is very ponderous and very complex and I don't know what the outcome would be in the courts.....if the operator challenged the province's right....."

INDEED IT appears from Valentine's experience that the federal provincial jurisdictional muddle - the same that Bayda pointed out in his report - serves as a loophole enabling the governments to bypass the enforcement of their regulations in this lucrative industry.

VALENTINE'S TESTIMONY indeed is ominous for Saskatchewan residents and even more so for Northern people and future generations. Valentine was the only witness I heard at the Key Lake inquiry to mention the moral and ethical consequences of our actions. Discussing the cost-benefit analysis, the rationale used for proceeding with such projects, he described (page 4891) the mindless commercial philosophy of growth, saying:

"THIS KIND OF thinking has an adverse effect on the engineer's values.....Industrialism has emerged as a form or dogma or creed....."

"Governments generally support industry and these dogmas are now leading us to physical and moral disaster. It is the unthinking adoption of this dogma that permits anyone to seriously accept the acceptable risk concept with a clear conscience.....They see nothing wrong in engaging in risk assessment exercises.....in which one side of the equation is measured in terms of human lives."

Having noted that cancer kills just as much as bullets kill, (page 4890) Valentine suggests:

"TO CONDEMN a person to death is barbaric and morally wrong. The right to life must not be relegated below the right to greater profits."

Since Valentine's testimony is based on many years of actual experience with uranium mines in Ontario that have been the cause of destroying rivers and (what he believes to be an unnecessary) loss of lives, I believe we should be giving serious consideration to what this witness told the inquiry. □

to be continued next issue

THE SASKATCHEWAN NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Requires the following Trainees
Subject to Training Project approval

TELEVISION PROGRAMMER

Candidates should have a minimum of Grade 12 and have had some related experience in News Reporting, Radio or T.V. Productions, or an equivalent combination of training and experience. This person must have a good knowledge of Native culture and history and should be able to speak a Native language. Duties will include assisting in the planning and implementation of T.V. programming, will work as part of a television crew and will assist with preparation, set design, make up and interviewing. They will also prepare scripts and articles and edit the work of reporters.

STARTING SALARY:

up to \$1500 per month - depending on qualifications and experience.

Applicants should apply in writing stating identifying information, qualifications, and experience, to:

Wayne McKenzie
Interim Chairman
c/o 301-2505-11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K6

ADVERTISING MANAGER

Candidates should have completed their Grade 12 and have some successful experience in Sales and/or Advertising. This person will be responsible for all advertising sales for the New Breed, Radio programs, and T.V. programming and will assist the Program Co-ordinator in program sales.

STARTING SALARY:

up to \$1600 per month - depending on qualifications and experience.

TECHNICIAN

This person should have completed their Grade 12 and have some knowledge and/or training in the area of electronics. This person will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of T.V. Cameras and Sound Equipment and for the maintenance of the Radio and Sound Studio Equipment, as well as for its operation on request. The Technician will also assist in the maintenance of all other equipment such as cameras, typesetter, tape machines, etc.

STARTING SALARY:

up to \$1500 per month.

An extensive training program will be developed for all of the above trainees which will be of a one year duration.

WEHTA MATOWIN

REPORTERS

2 reporters are required with a minimum of Grade 12 and some related experience in Writing, Research and Interviewing. Each reporter will be assigned to a specific part of the Province to gather news, arrange for press conferences, prepare news articles and carry out related duties. They will also be required to do research on specific topic areas and prepare articles for publication or use in Radio or T.V.. A good knowledge of Native history and culture is necessary and the ability to speak a Native language is desirable.

STARTING SALARY:

up to \$1400 per month - depending on qualifications and experience.



COPING IS HARD - BUT POSSIBLE

by Leona Poitras



Parents are Forever

"The separated or divorced parent suffers feelings of defeat, failure and a sense of loss when the marriage breaks up," said Joe Dreher, a social worker and President of the Regina Chapter of Parents Without Partners (PWP).

Dreher, also a single parent, became interested in this organization because he had first hand knowledge of problems encountered in being a single parent, and he also has met a lot of these people in his line of work. Recent figures indicate there are approximately 10,000 single parents in the Province of Saskatchewan.

"Often, the people who should be counted on the most, show the most rejection. There may be sympathy and signs of understanding at first from married friends, but the friends soon find it difficult to relate and begin to drift away," he said.

The children are caught in between. They try to love both parents. If there is bitterness between spouses they tend to put one another down in front of the children, thus trying to make them choose sides. This really hurts the children.

Society is geared to two-parent families and activities are difficult or restricted for the single parent and the family as a whole. Schools, churches and community groups often look suspiciously on the single parent and assume their children will misbehave and cause trouble.

"Then there are hassles over support payments," Dreher said, "leaving the parent who has custody of the children always in fear of not being able to cover basic needs. Where single parents have insufficient financial resources, many behavior and delinquency problems are evident."

"We must not forget that quite often the decision to separate or divorce is still the best decision and leaves both parties and the family unit happier than when they were together. When the fighting, fear and disharmony ceases in the home, family life is much happier than if they had tried to stay together and not get along," Dreher added.

Loneliness, insecurity and frustration often lead to new attachments for which the single parent is not ready, only leading to more frustration, loneliness and hurt.

It is the aim of 'Parents Without Partners' to promote responsible single parenting. Much patience is needed because single parents are very vulnerable. Many pressures and emotional upsets, often lead to finger-pointing and criticism. PWP provides a temporary haven or resting place, where the single parent can catch his or her breath. There they can find people in the same situation and share similar feelings of loneliness, insecurity and frustration. Together, through group discussions, workshops, family and social activities, single parents can regain their needed confidence. They begin to realize they can function alone in many areas they thought could only be handled with a partner. "They learn to compensate for the lack of a partner and if they learn how to develop and use their support group or groups, they can function fairly well as a single parent," Dreher said.

To contact the organization Parents Without Partners, call the Community Switchboard at 352-6443. They have phone numbers for all the executive. Or you can contact the President of PWP - Joe Dreher at 565-3769 or 545-7120. □

BIG SISTERS

"A friendship that grows on trust and the sharing of secrets, adventures and fun, is what the Big Sisters Association in Regina hopes to accomplish," said Tammara LeMay, Executive Director of the association.

"Our organization is set up much the same as that of the Big Brothers. Our children are matched on a one to one basis and are from the ages of 6-16 years old. The main differences are the Big Brothers are trying to replace the role of the father. We do not do this. What we are really doing is extending the role of the mother, being a friend," Ms. LeMay said.

"There are many different reasons why children apply for a Big Sister, but the majority of these children come from single parent families. We do accept children from two parent families, for those children who do need the extra attention. There are children whose mother and father have died and many are referred to us from foster home situations," said Ms. LeMay.

The Big Sister and the child she is matched up with do many things together such as swimming, crafts, picnics, baking, movies, horseback riding, bowling, etc. - whatever they are interested in.

Ms. LeMay said, "there are 57 Big Sisters in Regina and they are all matched. I am quite happy to say that the response has been excellent. The waiting list has less than five children waiting for a Big Sister."

This organization is not national, but is run locally. There are offices located in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Estevan, Lloydminster and plans are to have two more open in Maple Creek and Weyburn. The only provincially run organization is in Ontario. The Regina office has been operating since 1975.

Ms. Carr added, "something special happens when one child and one adult are matched together through this organization. They develop a special friendship to share, care and trust." She said the organization needs more Big Sisters. If anyone is interested in becoming a friend to a little girl or boy, information is available from:

Big Sisters of Regina
2151 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2V1
Phone: 549-3115



BIG BROTHERS

Providing the all-important male influence to the fatherless boys is the main objective of the Big Brothers Association explained Paula Carr, Executive Director of the Association.

Big Brothers originally began in Toronto in 1913. The national organization was chartered in December, 1964. In Regina, the Big Brothers agency was established in 1971.

Ms. Carr said the difference between other organizations such as the YMCA, Boy Scouts, etc. is that Big Brothers are geared to the needs of an individual boy. The Big Brother is required to see his Little Brother at least once a week for three to four hours. Together they share common interests and activities. These may be hunting, fishing, camping, canoeing, baseball, football, etc.

"We try to match the boys between the ages of 6 to 16 years old with men who will be suited to each other. When an application is made,

it is gone over with a caseworker. If the applicant has proven himself suitable, he will then go before a matching and screening committee. This committee will then make the match between the Big Brother and the Little Brother," she said.

Ms. Carr said the demand for Big Brothers is increasing in Regina. This is due to the large number of single parents, with mothers usually having custody of the children. "We have only 80 Big Brothers registered with us. This year alone there are a total of 160 applications from children. Eighty of these are matched and 80 are still on the waiting list," she said.

If you are interested in becoming a Big Brother and can volunteer just a few hours a week of your time to a Little Brother who is in desperate need of male companionship, please contact:

The Big Brothers Association
204-1810 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2S8
Phone: 522-2877

CHILD ABUSE

by Robert LaFontaine

The horror of everyday living is all too real for the four to seven percent of society's battered children. The percentage of neglect or abuse of children has increased dramatically from the two to three percent reported in 1970.

There are four types of child abuse: physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and mental abuse.

Physical neglect is by far the most common form of abuse within the Native community. Children are often left unattended and without food for long periods of time. Alone and unloved, abused and battered children often turn to illegal activities and this, in turn, is reflected in the outrageous statistics of juvenile delinquency by Native children.

Abuse of children in the Native community is as yet undocumented, but it does exist. In the Native community, alcohol and demeaning social conditions are the main cause of child abuse. Psychologists point out that abuse is far more likely to happen when a breakdown of the family unit occurs.

The recent surge in migration to the bigger centres in Saskatchewan such as Regina, Saskatoon, and North Battleford have added to the burden of the social agencies responsible for the health and welfare of children in Saskatchewan.

Breakdown of the family is more likely to occur in urban centres. Native people who do move to the city in hopes of employment, better housing conditions, etc. are often disappointed. Frustration often turns to alcoholism and the beating or neglect of the children results.

Although child abuse cuts across all socio-economic lines, it is more prevalent in the low income group of people. Native people generally fit into the low income bracket.

Physical abuse, although not as common as neglect, runs a close second. Known as child battering, physical abuse is an extreme form of physical punishment. Bruises, black eyes, scratches, burns and broken bones are signs of physical abuse.

The parents of these children equate beatings with discipline. Ironically, they desperately want to be good parents and in many instances they, too, were beaten as children. Relatives and family friends, although the first to notice the children, are afraid to report it to the au-

thorities for the fear of hurting in or because the parent is a good friend. Recurring tragedies often end up in the emergency room. It is estimated that there are possibly four to six children who could and do die each year in Saskatchewan as a result of child abuse.

Sexual molestation of children is considered an abuse of the most shameful kind. Reports of sexual abuse are few and far between, but in the majority of cases, it is committed by a parent or friend of the family. Possessive fathers and passive and submissive wives constitute a dilemma for the abuse of children. The individual usually has a physical or mental illness and in many cases has marital or personal problems. Sexual abuse, however, is not common in Saskatchewan.

Humiliating and chronically criticizing one child without the return of parental love is considered by authorities to be mental abuse or neglect. Generally, mental abuse is hard to prove and even harder to define. The problems in defining mental abuse is in terms of defining how much love a child should get. Love cannot be measured in standard terms.

While the child abuse statistics rise, Native people and the abuse of their children rises with them. Growing concern within society dictates that with awareness will come the legislation required to control, if not eliminate, the abuse of children.

In Saskatchewan, there are laws that require the reporting of suspected child abuse. Section 16(1)(2) of the Family Services Act of 1973 states: (1) "Every person having information that a child is in need of protection shall report the information to an officer of the Department of Social Services or a peace officer; (2) A person who makes a report pursuant to sub-section (1) is not liable in any action for making the report unless the report is false and maliciously made."

The law, while not adequate, recognizes the right of the child. Parents who beat their children are often under the misconception that they own them.

Abused children will always suffer temporary or permanent damage psychologically. The scars on their bodies will heal but it takes a long time to forget.

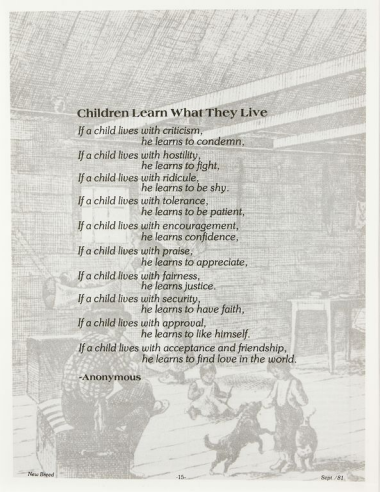
The frustration of single parents, while it is understandable, cannot be justifiable. Abusing children cannot be taken lightly by the Native community for they are the future.

The plausible self-defending words of guilty parents are heard by sympathetic social workers who hear only what they want to hear. Child rearing, although at times frustrating, is an art not a job and should be treated as such. Parents who suspect that they may be abusing their children should seek help.

This may include self-help groups, parenting courses, counselling services and programs for single parents. As a member of the community, you are required to report any suspected case of child abuse. Phone the Department of Social Services or the local police and let them take action.

The sad fact is that we all know a battered child or ongoing cases of child abuse. Each day reports of child abuse fill our newspapers. As a nation of people, it is time that we gave our children the right to a decent and fulfilling life. □

References: *Booklet from Sask. Social Services - Child Protection Branch.*



Children Learn What They Live

*If a child lives with criticism,
he learns to condemn.*

*If a child lives with hostility,
he learns to fight.*

*If a child lives with ridicule,
he learns to be shy.*

*If a child lives with tolerance,
he learns to be patient.*

*If a child lives with encouragement,
he learns confidence.*

*If a child lives with praise,
he learns to appreciate.*

*If a child lives with fairness,
he learns justice.*

*If a child lives with security,
he learns to have faith.*

*If a child lives with approval,
he learns to like himself.*

*If a child lives with acceptance and friendship,
he learns to find love in the world.*

-Anonymous

A CHILD NEEDS YOU

by Leona Poitras

"Sending three kids to the United States for adoption, after being raised by Native foster parents for years was the last straw," said Rod Durocher, Vice-President of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS). He was referring to the incident that led AMNSIS to the demonstration in 1977 regarding placing Native Canadian children for adoption outside of Canada.

"The government was actually trying to take children from their homeland and place them in a foreign country. We did succeed in stopping this. But I considered this only a minor victory," Durocher said.

"We went before the government and proposed a 'Subsidized Adoption Program' whereby Native people would receive some financial assistance for adopting Native children. But, as usual, the government never responded. Don't get me wrong, we don't want this to be a money making racket. There are a lot of Native people who have a lot of love to give these kids, but many of us are poor and wouldn't be able to provide the essentials. With this kind of program, we would be able to keep the Native children with Native parents, subsequently, they would not be losing their cultural roots and ties. We have to have direct involvement in this issue. Especially, the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association should be directly involved with the government in deciding the future of our children," he said.

Elaine Jessop, President of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association (SNWA) said, "I back Mr. Durocher 100 per cent on this idea. We can't let the government divide us and our children. We can't let them decide on the future of our kids. They rely on us, they need us. We, the Native people, whether it be Metis or Indians, have to put our political differences aside and act now! Native people have to have more input. We can't let this carry on."

"The SNWA has been asked to speak at the Native Child Apprehension Conference to be held in Saskatoon on September 9-11 and we are certainly going to speak on this issue," she said.

"Finally, I feel only as a last resort, when all other efforts have failed to place Native children with Native parents, should the children be placed in non-Native homes," Ms. Jessop said.

Mr. Len Soiseth, Co-ordinator of Child Care for the Department of Social Services referred back to the demonstration about children being placed for adoption outside of Canada. He said, "this policy has stopped and has no chance of ever being reviewed again. Some children may be placed in Native foster homes in other provinces, but not outside of Canada. This is only done when all efforts to place the children in Native homes in Saskatchewan has failed."

FOSTER PARENTS

Mr. Soiseth said the department is always in urgent need of foster parents, especially those of Native ancestry. There are presently 2,300 children up for adoption or seeking foster homes in Saskatchewan. Out of this number 55 percent are children of Native ancestry.

Contrary to the situation often described, Soiseth said the requirements needed to become a foster parent are not that strict. "Many people are under the impression that they have to own a big fancy house, a new car, a colour T.V. and have lots of money in order to take in foster children. He said these are only myths. The family must provide a place to sleep (not necessarily a separate bedroom), adequate rooms to play, a safe and sound environment and enough of an income to live on. "Even a single parent or a person receiving social assistance would qualify to become a foster parent," Soiseth said.

"Having parents is so important to kids. I am referring to the importance of foster care and finally adoption, after all attempts of getting the children back to their natural parents has failed," Soiseth said. "The decision to remove children from their home and their natural parents is something not done lightly. They are taken away because their life may be in danger. They may

A child is waiting!



R.E.A.C.H.

It means Resources for the Adoption of Children. Every child needs his own home, a mom and dad who will love him. Maybe brothers and sisters too.

Unfortunately, not all children can grow up with the family into which they were born. Other arrangements must be made.

When we think of adoption, we usually think about babies, but as you can see from these pictures, many other children also need parents. Children who are older, children with developmental problems, and

children in family groups of 2, 3 or 4 are available for adoption.

Have you ever considered adding to your family by adoption? Through this column we will again tell you about some of the children in our care. For more information about adoption and the Reach program contact the Department of Social Services, 1920 Broad Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3V6, or call the toll free number, 1-800-667-3678, during office hours.

have alcoholic parents who neglect to supply food and adequate shelter for their children. The young children may be left alone for long periods of time or they may be even physically abused," he said. Once the social workers are called in, usually by neighbors or relatives, every possible means to remedy the situation is done before taking away the children.

When the children are taken, they are placed in foster homes. These homes are only temporary arrangements which have to meet certain standards approved by the Department of Social Services.

Foster homes are really a long term babysitting service. There is no time limit as to how long the children stay in a foster home. All efforts are made to try and assist the natural parents overcome their problems. If the problems can't be solved, a final decision is made by the courts to have these children put up for adoption.

While the children are in the care of foster parents, the natural parents are welcome to make visits to see their children. These visits depend on the circumstances and have to meet the approval of the foster parents and the social worker.

ADOPTION - The Final Decision

"Every child deserves to have a family. But, sometimes, for their own safety, a lot of children are taken away from their natural parents and have to be placed for adoption," said Richard Hazel, Co-ordinator of Adoptions for the Saskatchewan Department of Social Services. He added, "adoption builds that family."

According to Mr. Hazel, there are two major reasons a couple or single parent may want to adopt. They may want children and have not been able to have any of their own, or they may have children, but not as many as they would like. Adoption fills these needs.

There are three categories of adoptive children and the requirements to adopt are outlined below.

REACH (Resources for the Adoption of Children)

This refers to children who are waiting to be adopted, but for various reasons, there are no homes available. These include: a) older children, including school age; b) brothers and sisters, but in their best interest, the Department does not want to split them up; c) those who have physical handicap; d) those who have emotional handicaps; e) finally, those who are of Native ancestry or a mixed race.

There are no restrictions on age or family size when adopting children from this category.

INFANT ADOPTIONS

This refers to children from birth to six months, who are healthy and non Native. In recent years, the number of couples wishing to adopt these infants has increased, but the number of infants available for adoption has decreased. Because of the large number of applications, the Department of Social Services has found it necessary to introduce two new requirements: a) there must be no more than one child in the existing family; b) the couple must have a combined age of at least 48 years and not more than 70 years.

If the couple meets these requirements, their application will be registered on a provincial waiting list for healthy Caucasian infants. Depending on the current availability of infants, the couple can expect to wait up to three years from the date of their application.

New Breed

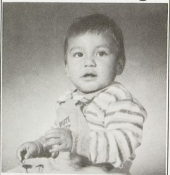
OLDER CAUCASIAN CHILDREN

In this group of children, there are more couples waiting to adopt, than there are children. This category refers to children who are healthy, problem-free Caucasians from six months to six years. There are no age or family size restrictions here. The wait for an older, healthy, Caucasian child will be as long or longer than that of an infant.

Mr. Hazel also said, "the decision to raise a child, whether it be your own or through adoption is a serious matter. A child who has little or no parental love and care in the early years, requires a lot of patience. If they run into problems, psychiatric counselling will help the parents to better cope. The main thing the department is looking for in a home is parents interested in seeing a child brought up right."

• If you are interested in becoming an adoptive or foster parent, contact your nearest Regional Office of the Department of Social Services. A directory of these offices will be published in this issue of *New Breed*. (pg 19)

A child is waiting!



Not too tall yet, but dark and handsome!

Darren is a very good looking little fellow. He has a nicely shaped head and a good sturdy build. He started walking just after his first birthday and now he is busy climbing up and down and discovering new things to play with.

Despite his robust appearance, he has a recurring problem with colds and ear infections. This needs careful watching but so far there seems to have been no hearing loss.

Darren is happy in the car, in the bath tub, when he can go barefoot, and especially when he can be cuddled at bedtime with his favorite yellow blanket. Let us tell you more about this appealing little boy. Call us at Reach Program, Saskatchewan Social Services, toll free at 1-800-667-3678, during office hours, or write to Department of Social Services, 1920 Broad Street, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 1V6.

METIS FOSTER PARENTS

Maryanne & Morris Poitras

by Leona Poitras



Maryanne and Morris Poitras of Regina, Saskatchewan are a Metis couple who were foster parents for Native children from 1954 to 1968. About four years ago, they became adoptive parents to two little girls, Lisa now six and Lila who will be five this fall. They have also been raising their deceased daughter's son, Craig, since 1973. Mr. & Mrs. Poitras say they just wouldn't be happy if there weren't little children running around the house. With the passing away of a son and daughter, they still have seven children of their own.

Mrs. Poitras now uses her spare time making extra money by doing sewing in her home for people. She has been a qualified seamstress for some years now and has instructed several sewing classes that were sponsored by the Regina Plains Community College.

After serving five years overseas in the Second World War, Morris decided he wanted to be a welder. He received his welding papers and has been employed at the Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Corporation (IPSCO) for the past 20 years. He is retiring this fall and they are now in the process of moving to a home-stead they own up North. They are looking forward to living on a farm, raising a few head of cattle, some chickens and a large garden. They say they have been waiting for this for a long time. After raising so many children, they feel they owe it to themselves to start taking life a little easier.

I recently had the opportunity to interview Mrs. Poitras on how she became interested in becoming a foster parent and what it has been like.

New Breed: What made you become interested in being a foster parent and how long ago was this?

Mrs. Poitras: In 1953, I was working at the Dales House, which is a place for children who had no home. I did everything there, from feeding and changing babies, to cooking and cleaning. I saw how pitiful some of these children were who had no parents, so I decided to do something about it. At the time I knew that I would have to wait awhile because I was 8½ months pregnant with my fifth child. I worked up until then. About a year later, my husband Morris and I applied to the Department of Social Services to see if we could become foster parents.

New Breed: Was there a lot of red tape regarding your application and how long did you have to wait?

Mrs. Poitras: No. We didn't have much trouble at all. A social worker came out to visit us. They had to inspect our home to see if it was large enough and to see if the family situation was stable. We only had to wait a couple of weeks after that and they informed us our application was accepted. Before we knew it, we had the first child left in our care. At one time, we had six babies in our house and this was all at once. Over a period of 14 years, we kept about 16 children.

New Breed: How long of a period did a child stay in your home?

Mrs. Poitras: Some stayed a week, some longer. We even had two boys that were brothers stay with us for about three years.

New Breed: What was the hardest part of being a foster parent?

Mrs. Poitras: The hardest part was having the children for so long and then they would be taken back, either to be adopted or to go back to their parents. When you have the same kids around for so long, you naturally become attached to them. This is the reason I had to quit, my nerves would get bad each time they were taken away. It would really hurt. That's why I would like to warn people who would like to try being a foster parent to try to prepare yourself for this.

New Breed: What did you like most about being a foster parent?

Mrs. Poitras: It gave me a proud and satisfied feeling of accomplishment that went along with raising these children. For instance, there was this little boy named Darcy. He came from a home where he had been badly neglected. When the welfare brought him to me, he was eight months old and couldn't even sit up alone yet. His head was flat on one side because his mother didn't turn him from side to side when he was sleeping. About a month after I had him in my care, he started standing in the crib. I would exercise his legs every day so they would become stronger. This is the kind of accomplishments that made me feel good about keeping these kids.

New Breed: Were these children all of Native ancestry or did you have different nationalities?

Mrs. Poitras: Yes, surprisingly enough they were, but when we applied we told them that we would take any child. It didn't matter what race or color they were. I guess the welfare saw it fitting to give us Native children because we were Native people ourselves.

All in all, it was a rewarding experience. I guess I would still be doing it, if it wasn't so heartbreaking to see them go. □

REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Saskatchewan Social Services has adoption units in regional offices at:

Saskatoon	North Battleford
122-1st Avenue North S7K 2N6 Telephone 664-7960	1146-102nd Street S9A 1G1 Telephone 445-6169
Swift Current	Meadow Lake
150 Cheadle Street West S9H 4G1 Telephone 773-8186	Box 100 S0M 1V8 Telephone 276-5641
Kindersley	Prince Albert
Box 1678 S6L 1S9 Telephone 663-2033	101-15th Street East S6V 1G1 Telephone 765-7444
Weyburn	Regina
110 South Avenue S4H 1Z9 Telephone 842-4644	107 Crawford Street East S4S 1A3 Telephone 762-2701
Estevan	Nipawin
1219-5th Street S4A 3Z2 Telephone 634-3646	Box 1360 S0B 1A3 Telephone 862-5791
Yorkton	North Battleford
72 Smith Street East S3N 2V4 Telephone 783-3666	1308 Winnipeg Street S4P 2Y5 (Phone) Telephone 567-1700
Moore River	Yorkton
60 Fairford Street West S6H 1V1 Telephone 693-3677	2404 - 2nd Avenue S4P 2Y5 (Branch) Telephone 565-8700

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan also has adoption units in regional offices at:

Buffalo Narrows	La Loche
Telephone 235-4112	Telephone 822-2238
Crofton	La Ronge
Telephone 687-4762	Telephone 472-2134
Green Lake	Uxton City
Telephone 832-2114	Telephone 498-4100

For more information contact:

Saskatchewan Social Services
1920 Broad Street, Regina, S4P 1V6
Telephone: (306) 340-3671
Toll free: 1 or 112-888-667-3675

ASL PAVING LTD.

Urban & Commercial
Hot Mix Paving

1840 Ontario Avenue
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1T4 (306)652-5525

Argo Rock Division

Gravel Crushing &
Aggregate Supply

(306)653-2700



NANABUSH & THE BULRUSHES

Illustrations by Larry Okanee
Story by Linda Pelly

The usual stillness of the marsh was disturbed by a most unusual sound—twanggg, twanggg, twanggg—it was Nanabush, holding his bowstring in his mouth and striking it to make musical sounds as he walked along.

Suddenly, he stopped. What was that in the distance? It appeared to be a large number of people dancing along the edge of the lake. They were all wearing feathers in their hair.

He hurried toward them, curious about why they were dancing there, and rather put out about not being invited to join the dance!

As he neared the shore, he discovered that they were not people after all, but bulrushes as they swayed gracefully to and fro in the breeze, all moving in the same direction at the same time. How he enjoyed the sight! Closer and closer he crept, until he stood right beside the tallest bulrush.

"Please," he asked politely, "would you allow me to join your dance?" The tall bulrush looked him over carefully and replied, "No! You could never keep up with us. We stop only when the wind calms down, and that never lasts long. Our dancing simply never ends."

"Oh, I can keep up—truly I can! Let me show you; let me try!" pleaded Nanabush.

Well aware of Nanabush and his tricks, the bulrush decided this was a good chance to get even. "I'm afraid not," he said. "You never do anything right! You don't know how to dance as we do."

"Please! Pretty please! I promise to do exactly as you say. Just show me what to do," begged Nanabush.

After much arguing, the bulrush appeared to relent. "All right. I'll give you a chance to dance with us, but only one chance! You must listen to what I tell you," he cautioned. "First, take the bulrush and fasten it in your



hair. Dance right beside me, and don't stop unless the wind calms."

Nanabush listened attentively, nodding his agreement and shuffling his feet in his anxiety to begin.

Whoosh—the wind began to blow and the dance was underway. Nanabush felt wonderful, swaying this way and that way. The pace increased as the wind blew harder. Faster and faster he swayed, bending so low that he almost touched the water.

All day and all night, Nanabush and the bulrushes danced. Soon, it was many days and nights they had danced. Nanabush became very tired and longed for a break! "I wonder if I might have a short rest?" he asked.

"Be strong, Nanabush!" The tall bulrush told him. "I warned you that we never stop dancing!"

"Oh, it's not that I'm tired," lied Nanabush. "I just want to stop for a while."

"You promised to listen to me," said the bulrush, "so keep on dancing. Don't stop!"

So, Nanabush continued to dance. On and on he danced, swaying in the wind, until three days and three nights passed.

"Nanabush, you're doing well. You're keeping up with us. How are you enjoying it?" asked the bulrush.

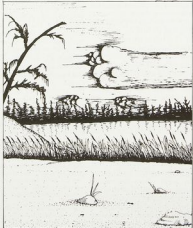
Nanabush was so tired, he couldn't even answer. He stopped dancing and glared at the bulrushes. Angrily, he tore the bulrush from his hair and threw it as far as he could.

"I am tired!" he shouted, "I'm tired of dancing and I'm tired of listening to you! I'm quitting!" - and off he went to find something to eat.

Now, unknown to Nanabush, the bulrushes had accomplished their trick on him. It hadn't been three days and nights they had danced, but three years!

When Nanabush found out, he was furious! "From this day on," he declared angrily, "you will grow only in wet, marshy places along the shores of rivers and lakes!"

And so it has ever been; bulrushes growing only along lakes and rivers, dancing in the wind.



**SAULTEAUX LEGENDS:**

Nanabush & The Geese
 Nanabush & The Ducks
 Nanabush & The Muskrat
 Nanabush & The Bulrushes

Stories by: Linda Pelly
 Illustrations by: R. McCallum

Legends are an important part of Indian life and are told to Indian children to explain the wonders of nature, to teach about values and beliefs (which include lessons on behavior), and to provide entertainment through humor and exaggeration.

Many legends are about a spirit and his adventures as he roamed the earth. His supernatural powers enabled him to take any form at will. He could speak to all plants, animals, birds and even the non-living such as rocks, clouds and bodies of water. He was sly and cunning and always full of trickery.

Each language group has its own legends which have been handed down from generation to generation through the oral tradition. A similarity exists among most legends, though the language, the name of the spirit, and some events may differ. For example, Wesakjak of the Cree tricked the birds into dancing with their eyes closed while he killed them. So did Inktoime of the Nakota (Assiniboine) and Nanabush of the Saulteaux.

In areas where the native tongue is still spoken as a first language, legends and the spirit which they talk about are well known. But even in areas where English

PUBLISHERS:
 Sask. Indian Cultural College
 Curriculum Studies and
 Research Department
 Emmanuel and St. Chad
 U of S Campus
 Box 3085
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9
 1976.

has taken over as the first language, people at least know of him as being their legendary hero.

These legends are from the Saulteaux people and are about Nanabush. No one knows what Nanabush really looks like; he is portrayed as human in these books.

Questions on each legend are included in the back of each book. This is to enable children to 'develop skills in reading comprehension, memory and recall, and to enlarge their vocabulary.'

Featured in the month's centrepiece is the story of 'Nanabush and The Bulrushes' reproduced in its entirety.

Other books in the Nanabush series are 'Nanabush and the Ducks', 'Nanabush and the Geese', and 'Nanabush and the Muskrat', all written by Linda Pelly and illustrated by Raymond McCallum. They were all produced by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon. They may be purchased directly from the Cultural College or borrowed from Dumont Library in Regina.





Sarah Welsh

Sarah Welsh, almost five years old, loves visiting the Riel Cresaults drop-in centre with her mother, Rhonda, because she gets to meet and play with a lot of other kids.

Her grandmother is Emma Pratt, President of the Riel Cresaults Society in Regina.

Sarah spends a lot of time looking after and playing with her baby sister,

Carrie Anne. She feeds and dresses her and enjoys taking her for long walks in the park. She also gets a big kick out of trying to teach Carrie Anne how to talk.

The Welsh family is moving to Saskatoon soon where Sarah will be starting kindergarten. She is excited about the move and is looking forward to meeting new kids. □



Lisa Daniels

Lisa Daniels, now 13, started dancing with the Black Cloud Dancers of Regina when she was eleven years old. She now performs with the Regina Native Girl Dancers, who are co-ordinated by her mother, Lily Daniels.

Lisa is shown here wearing the Rainbow Fancy Shawl which was given to her by Rosella Goodall, also a traditional dancer from Regina. The blue breast plate was made for her by Connie Copenace, her dancing instructor, and her

beadwork was done by May Kay. All her dresses are made by her mother.

When the Regina Native Girl Dancers performed at the stampede in Berggough recently, it was Lisa's first experience performing alone. She said she was very nervous but now feels confident she can do it again.

This fall Lisa will be going into grade seven at Haultain School. She also plans to continue performing with the Regina Native Girl Dancers. □



Georgina Ballantyne

Georgina Ballantyne, age 10, will be starting grade five at a new school at Deschambault Lake. The school is called "Kistapiskau" in Cree, which means "bed rock" in English.

"I want to be an animal doctor," said GIGI, short for Georgina, whose best subjects at school are outdoor science and math. During her spare time, she likes drawing cartoons and summer scenes. She also loves listening to rock and roll music on the radio.

Recently, GIGI crocheted herself a sweater, which was in various colors of green, blue, red, and orange. She

said she will be wearing it at school. She hopes to teach her little sister, Leana, how to knit and crochet, too.

GIGI spent a month in Regina this summer where she was able to go to a few movies. One of the movies she liked the best was the "Fox and the Hound". She said, "it was exciting, funny, and part of it was scary and sad."

GIGI, along with her mom, Sara, sister Leana, and brother Jason, will be moving into their new house at Deschambault Lake. She is looking forward to the move as it will be closer school. □



THE SASKATCHEWAN NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS CORP.

WEHTA MATOWIN

Requires the following staff - Subject to final approval of Core Communications funding:

PROGRAM CO-ORDINATORS

QUALIFICATIONS:

Program Co-ordinators will be required for Radio and T.V., programming and for the publication of the New Breed.

Program Co-ordinators should be University Graduates with training in Communications and/or Journalism, or possess equivalent training and experience. A minimum of 3 to 5 years experience is desirable. Successful candidates must have a good knowledge of Native history and culture and preferably should speak a Native language. Co-ordinators will be responsible to plan, develop, and implement suitable programming in their assigned area. They will also have to supervise and direct the work of any staff assigned to their program area or to assist with their program area.

STARTING SALARY:
to \$2000 per month - depending on qualifications and experience.

SECRETARY

This person should have training in typing, machine dictation, shorthand, filing, and other related clerical duties. Several years of successful experience in the clerical field is desirable. This person will be responsible for all clerical and secretarial duties, reception, office management, and other related duties.

STARTING SALARY:
\$1000 per month

CLOSING DATE:
September 22, 1981

Please apply in writing stating qualifications and experience and giving other identifying information.

APPLICATIONS TO:

Wayne McKenzie
Interim Chairman
c/o 301-2505 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0K5

A training program will be developed to assist the staff to develop their knowledge and skills.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

QUALIFICATIONS:

University Graduate in Administration and/or combination of training and experience. A minimum of 5 years experience in Administration and/or Communication. The successful candidate must have a good knowledge of Native history and culture and of Native organizations in the Province. Preference will be given to candidates who speak a Native language. The director will be responsible for the overall management of the communications and cultural program and will work with the board in the development of policies, procedures and programming. This person will also supervise and give directions to the four program co-ordinators.

STARTING SALARY:
to \$2400 per month - depending on qualifications and experience.



CORNWALL STREET TUTORING PROJECT

by Carol Esquega

The Cornwall Street Tutoring Project (CSTP) is not a tutoring service, nor is it located on Cornwall Street. Although, Tom Warner, Director of the program did say that change of name is well overdue.

The CSTP is an alternate school that offers counselling and academic education to young people who have had difficulties adjusting to the regular school system.

The majority of students that go to Cornwall come from families with problems in areas such as alcoholism, poverty, marital breakup, and the law. An estimated 85 percent of these students have had encounters with the courts and the law. These young people would otherwise end up in juvenile or adult institutions if Cornwall was not available.

For the last ten years, Cornwall has been situated in various places in Regina. They are presently at 2825 Victoria Avenue and hope to relocate into a bigger building before Christmas. They will then be able to accommodate the ever increasing number of students wanting to enroll into the program.

Most of the students who go to Cornwall are of Native ancestry, ranging from ages 12 to 19, and are referred by the Department of Social Services. Responsibility and involvement is stressed in the program to all students to develop their full potential, educationally, emotionally, physically and socially.

"Schools scares many of these kids," said Mr. Warner who is also a part-time counsellor and has been with the program for the last eight years. He added that students who come to Cornwall really do want to learn and become responsible adults. Warner said with all the problems these students have in coping with their lives, they are very seldom able to return to the regular school system without having first dealt with their real problems.

New Breed

The unique part of the Cornwall program is that it is set up in such a way that allows access to various learning experiences. Along with lessons that are taught, there are tours to different institutions in or outside the city. Lecturers are made available who speak on topics such as drugs, alcohol, careers, life skills, sex, etc. These are planned throughout the year by the staff at Cornwall.

"Program input and progress" is an evaluating process that determines the student's length of stay at Cornwall. This includes a regular meeting between counsellor and student, who together point out areas the student may need to improve in.

Qualified counsellors, besides Tom, are Linda Haake and Jack Quinlan. They are on call to their assigned students twenty-four hours a day. The counsellors are often required to go to courts, settle family disputes, straighten out matters with landlords, police and other people involved with the students. These students, who would otherwise have no support, have all the guidance that is needed in solving problems in the best possible way.

At present, Cornwall has 20 students enrolled and will begin classes on the 31st of August. Orientation and assigning of teachers is done during the first week. Determining the student's skills, assigning counsellors, and assignment of duties is also done.

The teachers this year are Joan Patterson, Judy Eichorst and Gail Parson who will teach grades 7 to 11. They will be trying to bring the students up to their grade level which will allow them to return to the regular school system.

Parents, students and other persons who are interested and want more information can contact the Department of Social Services in Regina or call the Cornwall Street Tutoring Project at 522-0044. □

BY-ELECTION

Regina - On August 31, 1981, the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) was advised of the election results in Northwest Region I by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mark Winkler. The Board was faced with a very difficult situation of whether to accept the large number of rejected ballots.

The results for Northwest Region I were as follows:

Philip Chartier	88
Tony Kiezie	71
Armand Murray	21
Rejected	237
Spoiled	1
TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	418

However, the number of rejected ballots, if considered valid, would declare Armand Murray winner of the area by the following count:

Philip Chartier	91
Tony Kiezie	78
Armand Murray	193
Rejected	55
Spoiled	1
TOTAL BALLOTS CAST	418

Since the rejected ballots could drastically alter the election, the Chief Electoral Officer recommended to the AMNSIS Board that a by-election be held. The position of the Chief Electoral Officer was supported by a legal opinion advising that whether Philip Chartier was declared elected, or whether Armand Murray was declared elected, that the election results could be challenged in the courts.

The matter was thoroughly discussed at an AMNSIS Board meeting where it was decided only a by-election would produce a fair result. The Board and Executive approved a by-election for October 3, 1981.

A new Chief Electoral Officer has also been appointed by the Board to conduct the by-election. He is Allen Morin, Executive Director of the Northern AMNSIS Tech Unit.

The nomination forms for the position of Area Director must be filed and sent to Allen Morin no later than September 18, 1981. The nomination forms require signatures of two witnesses who are members of the Association in good standing in Northwest Region I. □

CULTURAL SUMMER CAMP A SUCCESS

by Carol Esquego

Regina - "I would like to see more Native people promote their culture. We, as adults, should make sure that opportunity exists for our kids to learn, understand, appreciate and respect our culture," said Rhoda Fisher of the Regina Native Women's Association (RNWA), co-ordinator of the fourth annual Cultural Summer Camp, held recently.

The RNWA believe that if Native youths are to understand and respect other cultures, they first must be aware and develop a positive feeling about their own culture. In doing so, the cultural summer camp aims at providing urban Native youths a chance to experience the traditional ways of the Native people.

Like the summers before, the cultural camp site was at Kinookimaw Beach, an Indian controlled resort near Regina Beach. A total of 150 children, between the ages of 7-14, were at the camp this summer. The children were divided up into six groups.

Sleeping bags, fishing gear and food was available at the site. Each child was only allowed to stay for a week to try to give as many children as possible the opportunity to go camping. The camping dates were from July 6-10, 13-17, 27-31 and August 3-7, 1981.

The RNWA has been co-ordinating the cultural summer camp since 1979. Funding was provided by community and church grants. Local radio stations also provided some funds. Funding from the International Year of the Child organization has also been available since the camp started.

"Once we had six kids from the same family," said Rhoda. "It was good for the parents to have a break and the kids were not homesick because they were still together. There are no children turned down. If a child is too young, an older brother or sister is usually recommended to attend that same week," she said.

Neil Beed



To pay for counsellors for the camp, the Regina Native Women received funding from the Summer Students Program through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. The only criteria for students applying for positions as counsellors was that they continue their schooling in the fall.

One counsellor was Brenda Peep-keekoot of Sandy Lake who speaks Cree fluently. She was able to give Cree lessons to the children at camp. Colleen Ibbister from Regina was also

hired and proved to be an excellent cook and counsellor. Don Worme and Chico Daniels, both from Regina, were also hired as counsellors.

Each Thursday evening at camp, a feast was held. The cooks prepared traditional foods such as bannock, fried saskatoons and fried smashed chokecherries. The Regina Native Girls Dance Group was brought in to entertain and teach the children the basic steps of the dances. Seven Arrows, an urban Native pow-wow



team from Regina, performed in the evenings. The lead singer of the team is Ricky Favel.

Every feast was opened with a prayer either in Saulteaux or Cree. Emil Papat of Papat Reserve, an elder, often came to take part in this event. Jim Ryder of the Indian Federated College in Regina was also there to perform the pipe ceremony. He would later amuse the children by telling them legends of the Native people.

According to Rhoda, one of the most important aspects about these feasts is that the burning of sweet grass, passing of the pipe, dancing, setting up of the pow-wow singers, are all done in the direction of the sun, in a circle. This represents the on-going cycle of life, signifying respect to the Creator by doing things in the natural flow of life. Parents and others were most welcome to take part in this event.

During the entire camping period, only one feast was cancelled because of rain. However, the children were entertained by Margaret and Marla Hndy, sisters, who are involved with the Little Red Hen Story Theatre in

Regina. They also did a sing song with the children. Then everyone splurged on hot chocolate and marshmallows to end the evening.

During the week, the children were also occupied in arts and crafts. They went out hiking, horseback riding, fishing, and swimming. To ensure the safety and well-being of the children, counsellors with first aid certificates were present at all the camps.

"It seems a lot of kids had first time experiences," said Rhoda, noting that some had never done horseback riding before. "We had a boy whose age was eleven, and it was his first time outside Regina." Rhoda said most of the children took part in the various events and were especially not shy in getting up to dance.

The Cultural Summer Camp has increased its volume in recruiting more children each summer, comparing it from 60 the first year, to 150 this year. Volunteers representing the elderly, performers, and dancers has also shown a considerable increase with contacts coming from Regina and surrounding areas. □

HOME FOR NATIVE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

by Joan Beatty & W Sanderson

Prince Albert - For the past 16 years, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Henry have been looking after Native handicapped children in Prince Albert. "It's not everyone who can look after and handle these kind of children because some of them are so pitiful," said Mrs. Henry. She said they have had to look after as many as 27 children in one weekend. The children's ages range from a few months old to young people in their teens. They are presently looking after seven children ranging from the ages of three to fifteen.

The children come from the surrounding area and from northern Saskatchewan. They are all Indian children.

"I bet I've looked after over 1,000 children," Mr. Henry said, adding that the hardest part is when the kids are returned to their natural parents or when they are adopted out. "You look after them daily and you really get attached to them," she said. She recalled an incident when one child was taken away and he was crying and grabbing on to some tree branches outside the yard as he was being led away. "That was one of the hardest times I had to go through," she said.

Mrs. Henry gets up at six in the morning to start preparing breakfast for everyone. She said it's even harder in the winter when you have to get many of the children ready for school. "All of them wear ski-doo suits and we make sure they take along a good lunch," she said. "The ones in wheelchairs are even harder to look after because you have to help load them onto the buses. Sometimes when the weather conditions are bad, my husband has to go out shovelling snow early in the morning so we can wheel the children out," she said.

Mrs. Henry said she's really proud of the children and tries to get them involved in many outside activities. "They also help around the house," she said, noting that Howard, the



The Regina Native Women wish to extend their appreciation to those who volunteered their time in making another cultural summer camp a success. Following are the names of these individuals they would like to thank:

Dorothy Huder	Emil Papat
Margaret Kopingha	Jim & Sara Ryder
Peter Reimer	Regina Native Girls Dancers
Wilbur Favel	Siem Anous
Lilly Daniels	Ruth Blaser
Betty Ryder	Gloria Retkovic

oldest boy, had just finished drying the dishes. Mrs. Henry said they've made quite a few visits to the lake this summer.

She said many of the children require special beds and special equipment. Much of the work is done by her husband. The house is equipped with a ramp leading to the door, along with fire escapes. "The house meets all the standards required of a home to look after the needs of these kind of children," she said. The house is a two storey one with five bedrooms.

The Henrys get \$327.00 or less a month for a child, with the amount varying depending on the age of the child. "It's not near enough to cover the cost if you want to really look after them properly," she said. Mrs. Henry said there was no way anyone can ever say they are looking after the children because they make money at it. "All they have to do is look at our bills and figure it out from there," she said.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry originally come from Duck Lake, Saskatchewan. They have four children with three of them married and one still at home. Mrs. Henry said one of her married daughters comes in and helps out with the children. "Sometimes I have to have extra help," she said, "and I am pretty fussy about the kind of person I get to come and help me out."



The following are the children who are currently staying at the Henrys:

HOWARD SAKOVOW

Howard is 15 years old and has a paper route, delivering over 100 papers everyday. At one point he handled two routes. Howard had a bike to do his deliveries until it got stolen, but he is getting a brand new one soon. So for now, he walks or takes the bus. Once in awhile, he invites Charles and Basil to go with him when he delivers the papers.

Howard is the teacher and leader of this group. He cares for and protects his little friends. He enjoys playing baseball, artwork and reading. He and his friends play many different kinds of games; indoors and outdoors. Howard will be attending school at Boucher Junior High this year. He is from the northeast area of the province.



ROICE JIM

Roice is seven years old and is from the Red Earth Reserve. Roice is a very lovable child and enjoys nothing better than being held and cuddled. He will be attending school this year at Queen Mary.

BASEL BALLENTINE

Basel is from Pelican Narrows, Saskatchewan and is 14 years old. He enjoys art very much and can draw very well. He likes to help out with dishes and other chores around the house. Basel likes to play at the park and enjoys going with Howard on the paper deliveries. Basel will be attending school at Riverside this year taking Special Education classes.



CHARLES MASUSKAPOE

Charles is from Sandy Lake, Saskatchewan and is 16 years old. He enjoys going to the park and likes to spend a lot of time outdoors. Charles also collects all kinds of different cards such as hockey and baseball cards. He likes watching all kinds of sports on T.V. and enjoys his paper route trips with Howard. Charles will be attending school at Riverside this year, taking Special Education classes.

FRANCES MCKENZIE

Frances hails from the big town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. She is seven years old and likes to play. She loves posing for pictures, showing off her beautiful smile. Frances will be attending school at Queen Mary School Development Centre.

DOREEN STALTCHANW

Doreen is a very shy girl. She is seven years old and comes from Black Lake. She likes being outside and enjoying the nice weather. She really didn't mind getting her picture taken but she would have rather played with the camera. Doreen will be attending school at the Queen Mary Development Centre.



BRUCE LALIBERTE

Bruce is six years old and comes from Cumberland House. He is shy but did not mind getting his picture taken. He likes to play outside and will be attending school at the Queen Mary Development Centre. □

EMPLOYMENT & CAREERS DEVELOPMENT

Regina - Over the past year, representatives from the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) have been negotiating with both the provincial and federal governments to try and implement a unique employment service to Saskatchewan's Native people. An agreement was finally signed with the Minister of Continuing Education, Doug McArthur and AMNSIS. The organization is now in the process of staffing this new unit called the "Employment and Career Development Program". It was originally planned that Canada Manpower would be actively involved in the delivery of this scheme, however, they have not indicated any positive intentions. Therefore, the province and AMNSIS have proceeded in getting the program started.

Part of the program will be to continue the existing training on the job program. This essentially provides for staff to identify and recruit potential trainees throughout the province who can be put into meaningful work situations. A degree of counselling will also be provided to assist potential trainees to resolve barriers to employment and develop vocational goals by:

- (a) identifying personal, family and educational barriers to employment;
- (b) referring the client to appropriate community support, rehabilitative and educational services for specialized assistance, and;
- (c) providing non-specialized supportive counsel.

Other duties of these workers will include recruiting potential employers who will train special needs persons for full-time, permanent employment. As well as getting people employed, the TOJ counsellors will be responsible for monitoring all workers that have been placed in jobs.

For the service to be successful, the counsellors will work jointly with Canada Employment and



Rose Rivard

Immigration Commission and employers in preparing and submitting training on the job proposals. Included in these proposals will be:

- (a) job descriptions and employee duties;
- (b) minimum qualifications for training;
- (c) special working conditions;
- (d) training outlines which includes specific tasks to be learned;
- (e) guidance and counselling support by the TOJ staff.

In addition to this TOJ program, staff are being recruited to fill positions for a Human Resources staff unit to deliver further employment opportunities for Saskatchewan's Native people. This agreement was also recently signed by AMNSIS President, Jim Sinclair, and provincial government officials.

It is the intention of the program to have one staff to each of the seven AMNSIS areas in the southern part of the province. Because the urban areas are generally well serviced by Manpower and by Outreach offices, in terms of recruitment and placement, the Employment and Career Development Program will limit their role in these areas. However, in many of the smaller urban areas and in the rural areas, such services are generally limited or non-existent. Since a good portion of our Native people live in these areas, the program will concentrate its efforts

New Breed



Dan Paul Bock

on ensuring that these people have the same access to Native Employment and training opportunities as those in the urban centres.

The goals and objectives of this service will also fall under the "Employment and Career Development Program". Both the TOJ program and the Employment and Career Development Program will be under the responsibility of the Native Employment Management Board. To date, members of this board have not been selected. This board will exist as the overall management body for the employment services. Some of the objectives of the Native Employment Management Board are:

- (a) to provide for the on-going input of various Native organizations, the province of Saskatchewan, and the government of Canada in the co-ordinated management of Native employment and training related support services;
- (b) to oversee the activities of the Employment and Career Development Program which will function as staff to the board;
- (c) to seek the most effective means of co-ordinating the activities of Native Outreach programs as funded by the government of Canada (CEIC) with the activities of the Employment and Career Development Program as funded by the government of Saskatchewan.

The Native Employment Management Board shall consist of the following:

- (a) five (5) representatives of AMNSIS;
- (b) one (1) representative of the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres;
- (c) one (1) representative of the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association;
- (d) one (1) representative of the province of Saskatchewan.

It is no ones surprise to find that the Indians and Metis people in Saskatchewan are among the poorest in the country. Part of being poor goes hand in hand with being unemployed. It is the design of these training and employment programs that we hope to support the social and economic needs of Saskatchewan's Native people in the months to come.

• In the next issue of *New Breed*, the names and addresses of the Employment Counsellors will be available for those who wish to use our services. □

UPCOMING EVENT

JIM SINCLAIR ROAST

The Riel Local of the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (AMNSIS) will be sponsoring a fund-raising 'roast'. AMNSIS President Jim Sinclair will be the guest of honour. Roasters will be government officials and other individuals.

WHEN: Friday, October 16, 1981

WHERE: The Four Seasons
2401 Rochwell Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

TICKETS: AMNSIS members - \$25.00 couple
\$15.00 single
Non-members - \$40.00 couple
\$25.00 single

Cocktail hour - 6:00 - 7:00 p.m.
Banquet, Roast & Dance to follow.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME!

For more information contact:
The Riel Local at 525-0387 or
Fred Bird at 527-8591.

RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF REGINA

Conwell Street Tutoring Project

- 2825 Victoria Avenue
S2Z-0044, S2Z-2213 (students), 352-8753
- alternative education and rehabilitation in an informal setting
 - structured student decision making programs with emphasis on responsibility
 - elementary and high school curriculum
 - counselling, life skills

Council for the Defence of Incarcerated Children

- 2138 McIntyre Street
- group of lay people concerned with children who face long-term residential treatment
 - try to monitor social programs
 - look at legal problems and history of institutional abuse

Crisis Unit

- 7109 51th Avenue
S2S-5133
- handles all types of problems including drugs, suicide, welfare, emergency finances
 - 24 hour service

Day Care

- Department of Social Services
1920 Broad Street
S6S-3855, S6S-3852, S6S-3856
- has complete list of all approved day cares
 - assists groups in developing new day care centres, provides grants to start up
 - parent subsidies for those who qualify

Mobile Family Services

- 7109 11th Avenue
S6S-3799 or 527-6127
- offers counselling and assistance in child welfare, juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug abuse, emotional and family problems
 - offers emergency financial assistance
 - workers available 24 hours a day for crisis situations

Native Alcohol Council-Crisis Unit

- contact: Stu Herman/Doug Sinclair
205-2505-11th Avenue
S2S-0387
- provides counselling to Native alcoholics and their families
 - provides crisis intervention, referral, and information on existing agencies
 - offers a preventative program to the young to inform them of the damage caused by alcohol, drugs, solvents, etc.
 - workers available 24 hours a day

Family Service Bureau

- 1801 Toronto Street
S2T-6675
- counselling marital, parent-child relationships, employment, school, drugs, emotional problems

New Breed

Regina Friendship Centre

- 1689 Toronto Street
S2S-5459
- provides social and recreational facilities for children and adults
 - provides family, court and recreation workers
 - promotes Indian culture, language, handicrafts, dances

Regina Native Women's Centre

- 2907 Dewdney Avenue
S2Z-2621 or S2Z-2022
- counselling, family work, housing, advocate services
 - provides accommodations for Native women and their children facing various hardships

Salvation Army

- Family Welfare/Community Services
2040 McIntyre Street
S2Z-9484
- emergency assistance with food, clothing, furniture, food
 - family counselling, job placement, medical consultation

Tekawitha Wickip

- 1279 Retallack Street
S2Z-9313
- counselling and referral for Indian/Metis

Transition House

- S69-2292
- home for women and children in crisis situations
 - 24 hour, 7 day a week service
 - emergency accommodation, meals, clothing, transportation
 - support counselling, self-help programs
 - advocacy and referral

Youth Unlimited

- S6S-3556
- daily summer program and camp
 - recreational programs
 - counselling for kids
 - kids plan own program, i.e. sports, art, crafts, dances
 - drop-in centre

Community Switchboard of Regina

2079 Rae Street
352-6443 or 522-5689

The information on this page was taken from the Community Switchboard Reference Directory which has comprehensive and up-to-date information on various community groups and services in Regina.

For further information on services not included in this page please call them at 352-6443 or 522-5689. Deaf persons can call 522-9940.

Al-Anon Family Services

- 3025-13th Avenue
S2Z-7300
- therapeutic support for the alcoholic and the alcoholic's family
 - service for teenagers through Al-A Teen
 - 24 hour hot line

Ballour Special Tutorial Program

- 1235 College Avenue
S2S-9797
- school for pregnant girls
 - general high school courses
 - handed through the Board of Education

Big Brother Association

- 204-1810 Albert Street
S2Z-2877
- provides male friendship and companionship for boys ages 6-16 from fatherless homes
 - one to one relationship
 - matched according to background and interests

Big Sisters

- 2155 Albert Street
S69-3155
- provides female friendship and companionship for girls and boys between 6 and 16, from motherless homes
 - one to one relationship
 - matched according to background and interests

Child and Youth Services

- 1801 College Avenue
S6S-3400
- diagnose and treat special learning and family problems in conjunction with schools, doctors, social workers, parents
 - specialized mental health, speech, hearing and reading programs
 - parent education programs

Child Injury & Abuse Line

S69-2724 (24 hrs.)

Community Health Centre

- 5765 Sherwood Drive
S4S-7880
- medical clinic
 - community programs: child daycare, weight control, senior citizens health, preparation for parenthood, pediatrics, child behavior, marriage counselling, fitness programs, stop smoking program

Rape Crisis Line

352-0434 (24 hours)

Gate Haven

- 2310-13th Avenue
S2Z-1421
- residence for unwed mothers
 - provides prenatal classes
 - temporary home for teens
 - offers assistance to children over 5



INUIT TRYING TO SAVE LANGUAGE

YELLOWKNIFE, NWT - The Inuit of the Western Arctic have launched a project aimed at saving their language from extinction.

San Radli, president of the Inuvik-based Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE) said the project will eventually make Inuvialuktun the language of instruction from Kindergarten through Grade 12 for Inuit children.

Radli said the use of Inuvialuktun has been steadily declining and many young Inuit people today use only English.

GRANT FOR NATIVE COMMUNICATIONS INC.

MANITOBA - The Manitoba government has approved a grant of \$102,600 for Native Communications Inc. (NCI) to assist its radio programming activities in northern Manitoba.

Currently the Thompson-based network has branch stations in Cross Lake, Norway House, Shamattawa, La Paz, Pukatawagan and Bochet. Using the facilities of Radio CHTM in Thompson and CFAR in Flin Flon, NCI reaches traplines, fish camps, remote settlements and larger communities in the North with programming of particular interest to Native people.

Established 10 years ago, the NCI, with a staff of 30, broadcasts about 335 hours of all Cree programming each week in addition to their other programming done in English.

Ernie Scott of Cross Lake, general manager since 1975, said more than 150,000 hours of Native language broadcasts have been produced since the network first went on air.

Murray McKenzie, first NCI manager, credited the growth to the fact that Native people in northern Manitoba feel that for the first time "they have a program of their own".

Grants of \$100,000 from each of the federal and provincial governments provide the chief source of funds. However, money is also raised through radio programs and the *New Nation*, a monthly publication with a circulation of 5,000.

AXWORTHY'S BROTHER BANKRUPT

WINNIPEG - The Royal Albert Arms, a Winnipeg hotel, owned by the brother of Employment and Immigration Minister, Lloyd Axworthy, has gone into bankruptcy. Robert Axworthy has also declared personal bankruptcy.

The 90-year-old hotel has been the sight of several politically embarrassing incidents for the cabinet minister. Last year, Lloyd Axworthy faced a conflict of interest charge in parliament after he signed a ministerial order permitting U.S. ex-convict Timothy Leary to enter Canada to lecture. Leary appeared once at the Royal Albert Arms.

The hotel also had its liquor license suspended for two days last August when the minister's brother served liquor to Liberal convention delegates after closing hour. Lloyd Axworthy was among those participating.

The minister was also criticized for having a \$25,000 investment in the hotel which was being administered by a blind trust.

INACTION ON ACID RAIN PROBLEM

STOWE, VT. - Hundreds of lakes in eastern Canada are being polluted from sulphate particles that fall with rain into the region. This acid rain is coming from industry in the United States. Canadians had hoped the U.S. government would push Midwestern industry to clean its emissions that blow into Canada and destroy lakes and any ecological life within them. But that is not the case.

Canadians are now considering an unusual advertising campaign directed at American congressmen.

A spokesman from Canada's Air Pollution Control Department, Alex Manson, talked about launching a massive advertising campaign directed at U.S. environmental, sporting and conservation organizations, filled with information on the problem. Hopefully they would then carry the message to their congressmen. He mentioned the possibility of advertising on U.S. news media.

No decision has been made on whether to undertake such a campaign. The public approach is being considered, in part, because of concern over revisions in the U.S. Clean Air Act. Indications from the Reagan administration are not very optimistic, Manson said.

ALBERTA METIS ASSOCIATION ELECTIONS

HIGH PRAIRIE, ALTA. - When the dust had settled following two rounds of balloting, Sam Sinclair emerged victorious and was elected president of the Metis Association of Alberta for a second consecutive two-year term.

Sinclair defeated opponents Joe Blyan and Stan Daniels but needed support from Daniels who threw a block of 270 votes behind Sinclair after being bumped off in the first round of voting.

Blyan expressed disappointment. "It took two good men, two seasoned politicians, to knock me off," he said. This was the fourth time Blyan lost as a presidential candidate but added he would "remain active".

Sinclair noted that this victory "was the toughest" since entering Native politics. He was at no time doubtful that he would not win, adding the "tension has been high on me today". He appreciated the decision Daniels made to support him but added "I wish he wouldn't have...I would have left it up to the voters."

Daniels said he supported Sinclair because he felt he had the best leadership qualifications.

Sinclair campaigned heavily on the constitution and plans to take a delegation of Metis to London, England, within the next two weeks to lobby British MPs, unions, church groups and other pressure groups.

The Metis Association, representing 60,000 Metis, is seeking entrenchment of Metis aboriginal rights. The constitution is presently before the Supreme Court of Canada. A decision is expected to be handed down soon as to the legality of unilateral patriation by the federal government without the consent of the provinces. □

HIGH SCHOOL RUN BY INDIANS

MONTREAL - Thirty graduates of the Caughnawaga Survival School, a high school run by the Indians of Caughnawaga Reserve, graduated recently. It wasn't an ordinary graduation ceremony. It began with a prayer of thanksgiving to the earth, water, air, beds, wind, our brother the sun and grandmother the moon. It ended with the advice to "go out, have lots of kids - make the Mohawk Nation strong".

This federally-funded school was established 3 years ago by band members and spearheaded by Jeannine Beaurvais. "Without the school, the Mohawk Nation wouldn't have had a chance of surviving into the 21st century," she said. The dropout rate is far lower than from regular high schools and last year more than half of the graduates went on to junior college.

"On other reserves, Indians are committing suicide or taking to drink. All that is a search for identity. It hits young people the hardest. They don't know the history of their culture," Beaurvais said.

In addition to standard academic subjects such as mathematics and English, the school offers such courses as Mohawk language and history and traditional oral literature.

"I came here because I didn't want to be told what to do in a white man's school" and "I didn't want to learn our history out of white man's text books," commented one of the graduates. □

New Breed



CHAMPION
...Greater
Work Capacity

Champion products are recognized as the world's most "toughest" products in the industry. They offer you an extra margin of safety and reliability. They are built to last. They are built to work. They are built to win.



Ours is to Reason Why

Briarpatch magazine takes a fresh, critical look at society. We'll keep you in touch with labour, women's and minority movements, environmental, agricultural and economic issues, and political and cultural events.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY

\$10/yr. \$18/2 yrs. \$26/3 yrs.

Send cheque or money order to:

Briarpatch
2138 McIntyre Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2R7

BITS & PIECES



DRUG ADDICTION AMONG DOCTORS A MAJOR PROBLEM

Toronto - About one doctor in eight has a dependency on either alcohol or drugs. Studies show that physicians are twice as likely as other professionals to develop a drug dependency. Dr. William Henderson of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons reported recently. He said one reason is because the drugs are readily available to the doctors.

Henderson said because of their image in society, doctors are reluctant to admit that they have a drug problem. He added that doctors generally have little knowledge about drug dependency and have trouble accepting the fact that if they receive help, they will become patients.



Barbara MacKay of Peterborough, Ontario, wife of a reformed drug-dependent doctor, said the spouse is the first to see the problem but the last to recognize it. The spouse will often cover up the problem and as the dependency becomes worse, will assume more and more responsibility for running the family.



OUNCE OF CURE, POUND OF PROBLEM!

Toronto - An estimated 5,000 to 10,000 of Ontario's lakes are in great danger from the destruction caused by acid rain. The Ontario government will soon begin the first year of a five-year project to see if some of these lakes can be neutralized by adding limestone to them.

However, environment ministry officials recently warned that limestone is not a cure-all for acidic lakes. For one thing, it is a very expensive process. For another, it can have at least one extremely undesirable side effect - it might kill off all the fish, if the lakes cannot be neutralized quickly.

A limnologist with the environment ministry said experiments in Sweden have shown that when the neutralization process is slow, the aluminum in acid lakes can become even more poisonous.



RAINING FROGS

Athens - During a recent down-pour in southern Greece, it was raining frogs - not 'cats and dogs'. Scientists at the Meteorological Institute in Athens said the frogs, weighing no more than a few grams each, were sucked up from North African marshes as a whirlwind passed over the area. A fast air stream carried them 800 kilometres to Greece where they fell to earth. The frogs, who apparently like their new home, are keeping area residents awake with their croaking.

INDIAN FASHIONS ARE IN!

Toronto - Fringes, feathers, beads and headbands are taking Canada by storm. "Women seem to love anything with a fringe. It's sexy, it moves with the body," said Benay Shapiro who designs and makes clothes for a shop in Toronto.

The Indian look is one that's catching on like wildfire. Toronto designer of footwear, Gary Rammel, said his fringed, beaded moccasins are very popular in such bright colors as purple and royal blue. He's presently designing a low soft-soled boot "to compete with the running shoe among younger customers" - and a mid-calf Western-heeled boot with a fringe as an alternate to the cowboy boot.



Even joggers are going Indian with braided deerskin headbands. "They wear them as sweatbands," said Bernie Weston of Skin and Bones. "And everyone loves the comfort of moccasins and moccasin boots."



DRINKING ALCOHOL CAN HARM THE UNBORN BABY

Arizona - Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can harm the unborn baby. During the first weeks of pregnancy, the baby's nervous system is beginning to develop. When the mother drinks, alcohol travels

through the blood to all parts of her body and the unborn baby's body. The alcohol can then affect the slow down of the baby's development and growth. This can cause any combination of the following birth defects: face that is not normal; brain that is not completely developed; body that grows very slowly; body that is deformed; and personality that is not normal.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) children can be helped - but unfortunately none of these birth defects can be cured. Since no one really knows how much is safe, it is important for a woman who is planning to become pregnant or suspects she is pregnant to stop drinking alcohol immediately.

This information was taken from the June 12, 1981 edition of the "Fort Apache Scout", the official newspaper of the White Mountain Apache Tribe in Arizona.

SMOKING INCREASES RISK TO UNBORN BABY

Chicago - Children of women who smoke as little as one pack of cigarettes a day during pregnancy have increased risks of breathing problems and other disabilities.

A University of Michigan Medical Centre study showed that women who smoked three packs of cigarettes a day were four times as likely as non-smokers to give birth to babies with heart, lung and nervous system problems.



In 1971, 800,000,000 pounds of chemicals (more than 3,000 different kinds) were added to our food as preservatives, stabilizers, coloring, flavoring and other "cosmetics" to make food last longer, taste better and look prettier. Since then the figure has risen steadily. In 1976 food processors could choose from at least 10,000 different chemicals.

For example, people have come to expect brilliantly orange oranges, so the fruit is dyed bright orange to match the mental image of what an orange should be. Chickens are fed a chemical to make their meat appear yellower. Fruits and vegetables are kept picture perfect and unblemished by using fungicides, pesticides, waxes and other chemicals which leaves harmful residues that we eat



CHEMICALS USED TO MAKE FOOD LAST LONGER, LOOK PRETTIER

"Unless unnecessary and harmful chemical additives are removed from our food supply, the public faces an increase in the already high cancer rate," said V.C. Zaralzean from the National Institute of Mental Health.

New Breed



DID YOU KNOW...

- that the average person walks about 113,000 kilometres in their lifetime, equivalent to about three trips around the world?
- that garlic eaten raw or cooked helps lower blood pressure?
- that one glass of cranberry juice a day helps clear up kidney infection?
- that wild rice is as nutritious as other common cereals? It is higher in protein than wheat, barley or corn and lower in fat than wheat, corn or oats. It compares favourably with other cereals in vitamin content as well. Wild rice is highly digestible and is sometimes fed to patients suffering from stomach disorders.
- that the ingredients in Coca Cola are carbonated water, sugar, caramel color, phosphoric acid, natural flavour and caffeine? Each bottle of Coke contains nine teaspoons of sugar. Caffeine, used as a flavouring in cola and root beer beverages, causes nervousness, insomnia, irregular heartbeat, noise in the ears and in high doses, convulsions. It may also have harmful effects on an unborn baby.
- that most of the casualties of the Spanish-American War were caused by the malarial mosquitoes?
- that an elephant's trunk can hold six quarts of water?
- that pigs wallow in mud to prevent sunburn and keep cool?
- that the planet Neptune has not made even one complete revolution of the sun since it was discovered in 1846?
- that Mercury, the fastest planet in the solar system, averages more than 160,000 kilometres an hour in its orbit around the sun?
- that Canada Post is the largest employer in Canada, employing 66,000 people?



NEWS BRIEFS

MISSING JUVENILES IN THE CITY

Regina - According to Constable Ed McCann of the Regina City Police, there are hundreds of children missing each year. In most cases, the older children from ages seven to fifteen, deliberately run away, usually from a bad situation at home.

The problems at home appear to be caused by alcoholic parents who abuse and neglect their families. These children leave home for one or two months at a time. They are then usually found by the city police and returned home.

In the City of Regina alone, statistics for missing juveniles in 1980 were 387 missing males and 525 missing females. "Some of these children do not like being returned home because, in many cases, the home situation has not changed," McCann said.

There are also missing infants, age six years and under. In 1980, according to police statistics, there were six males and thirteen females reported missing. In most instances, these children "wandered off" from home but are taken home by the police. Sometimes there are no adults at home, often there are only older children there to look after them. "Again the reason is child neglect with alcoholic parents and broken down family units," McCann said.

The total figure for missing children of all ages in 1980 was 931.

NORTHERN HOUSING PROGRAM TO END

A federal cost-sharing program which has helped provide almost 1600 homes to northern families since 1973 will come to an end when the current agreement expires at the end of this year.

The decision could mean as many as 140 persons presently working with the DNS building division will be laid off as the division ceases operation. Some will be hired by private contractors, and preference will be given there for other public service employment opportunities in the north, says northern

Saskatchewan minister Jerry Hammersmith.

Houses built under the Northern Housing Program are sold to northerners on a subsidized basis, with mortgage payments restricted to 25 percent of family income.

The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) has advised it will initiate a new Rural and Native Housing Program following expiry of the present agreement.

(reprinted from *Desnois*, August, 1981)

NORTHERN FIRES

"The fires in northern Saskatchewan have almost doubled from the average fires per year," reported Keith Gorham of the Forest Protection Branch of the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (DTRR).

The Branch has dealt with 887 fires as of August 31, 1981. A total of 3,600,000 acres have burned, 738,000 of them in the "intensive zone" and 2,893,000 in the "secondary zone".

There are presently 550 men, 30 helicopters and two base air craft teams fighting the fires.

SCHOOL IS A FIRETRAP

Goodfish Lake, Alta. - The Whitefish Lake Band refused to let their primary pupils attend classes in a 25 year old school because of 31 fire hazards. Four of the classrooms are located in the basement where most of the fire hazards exist, said Paul Schmidt, the Band's education coordinator.

The Band said in the event of a fire, the children would not be able to escape because the windows are too small, hard to open and too high to reach. The fire extinguisher is empty. In one of the classrooms the heating unit and some wires are exposed. In a portable classroom the floors are rotten with holes in them. The portable unit also leaks and its furnace room has no walls or fire

door. Mr. Schmidt said several of the fire exits in the basement are obstructed.

Bob Pinney, a spokesman for the Indian Affairs department in Edmonton, said although the school "might need some renovations" the department feels it is safe.

Make-shift school rooms were provided for 127 pupils to attend classes until Whitefish officials can sort everything out.

"THE URBAN NATIVE EXPERIENCE"

Regina - "To discuss such critical issues such as employment, education, the Native family, housing, justice, friendship centres and the Native culture is the objective of this conference," said Jonas Thunderchild, conference co-ordinator. Jonas was speaking of the national workshop on Urban Native Concerns. This workshop will be held in Regina on September 13-17 at the Regina Inn. The theme of the workshop is "The Urban Native Experience".

People have been invited from major voluntary organizations, corporations, governments and unions to discuss these issues. The workshop will emphasize communications, interaction and understanding, and work towards co-operation among all participants and their organizations.

Mr. Ed Broadbent, leader of the New Democratic Party; Mr. Gordon Fairweather, Chairman of the Canadian Human Rights Commission; and Mr. Walter Smishek, Minister of Urban Affairs for Saskatchewan will be the guest speakers at the workshop.

The workshop is the result of negotiations by the National Association of Friendship Centres (NAFC) with the Secretary of State to provide a forum to discuss the concerns of the urban Native population.

TRAPPERS AND FISHERMEN STILL NOT COMPENSATED

La Ronge - The provincial government has still not come up with a compensation package to assist trappers and fishermen who have suffered financially because of all the mining and tourist developments taking place in Northern Saskatchewan. Mines, roads and tourist operations continue to expand with no concern for the losses suffered by local residents.

For many years Northern people have been asking for compensation for their losses. They are getting tired of waiting for the government to provide assistance and are now presenting their cases at public inquiry meetings.

Gulf Minerals, which has a uranium mine at Rabbit Lake, is now proposing an expansion of its operations into Collin Bay. Trappers and fishermen are extremely upset as their main source of livelihood is again being threatened.

Gulf Minerals vice-president, Jack Kelly, said he believed the government was studying the compensation issue and said they would abide by whatever the government decides.

But Gordon Carle of the Northern Municipal Council said that wasn't good enough. He said that Gulf should be a good corporate citizen and make sure compensation is guaranteed.

HECTEP IN NORTHERN SASK.

Regina - There's SUNTEP, ITEP, NORTEP, and now there is HECTEP which stands for the Home Economics Teacher Education Program. The program which started over a year ago, is sponsored by the Northern Lights School Division (NLSLD) and funded by the federal government's Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP). It is administered by the Northern Teacher Education Program (NORTEP) out of La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

Sandra Fortman, co-ordinator of the program, said the course was developed because the school board

was having trouble finding qualified home economics teachers to teach in northern communities. "Sixty percent of our life is spent in the home environment. It's important that we know how to manage that time effectively and wisely."

The first year of HECTEP is introductory. Students spend 13 weeks at classes in La Ronge before returning to their home communities to get practical experience. The second year of the course consists of taking a combination of classes from NORTEP and home economics, along with spending time in their local schools.

Fortman identified lack of proper training facilities as a big problem in La Ronge. Students have been using a NORTEP classroom, the Churchill Highschool home economic lab and the Catholic parish hall for training facilities. Another difficulty being encountered by the students is being away from home.

The requirements to get into HECTEP include: northern residency or to have lived in northern Saskatchewan for at least 15 years or half of your life; grade twelve or be twenty years of age or older; and a willingness to take part in training sessions away from home.

Students who graduate from the five year HECTEP/NORTEP will be fully qualified teachers with a speciality in home economics. They will only be qualified to teach in northern Saskatchewan.

Fortman said only half of the twelve students who started the classes are still in the program. She feels this is due to lack of awareness of what the course entails.

NO HUNTING MEANS HARDSHIP FOR SOME

by Solomon Ratt

Metis and non-status Indians in Deschambault Lake are feeling the pinch.

Why? The price of food is high. The price of purple gas, used extensively by local fishermen, is also high. Some people are lucky enough to get to other communities like Prince Albert or Flin Flon where they can get their groceries and supplies at substantially lower prices, but most people are not so lucky.

They are forced to pay the high prices demanded by the only store in the community.

Oscar Beatty, chairperson of the Local Advisory Council, says the price of meat at the store makes it almost impossible for some people to have meat in their daily diet.

The problem of high-priced meat is further compounded by the government ruling which prevents Metis and non-status Indians from hunting out of season. Beatty's concern is that unless something is done to alleviate the problem the local Metis and non-status Indians will be forced to break the law by hunting big game out of season.

"Until two years ago we were not bothered if we hunted," Beatty says. "Two years ago the Outfitter's Association put pressure on the government to prevent us from hunting."

Beatty said Metis and non-status Indians are being treated like white people since they do not have special rights to the resources which kept their ancestors from starvation.

"It's not fair," he continued. "We've been here a long time, even as long as the status Indians. We should be allowed to hunt and fish." Today the Metis and non-status Indians cannot even fish domestically.

(reprinted from *Desosa*, August 1981)

EAST SIDE GETS COLLEGE

A third northern community college has been established to serve the east side communities of Sandy Bay, Pelican Narrows, Deschambault, Creighton, Demare Beach, Sturgeon Landing and Cumberland House.

Appointed to the board of the new college were Louise Medynski of Pelican Narrows, Ernie Ray of Sandy Bay, Dennis Darling of Creighton, Steve Kadachuk of Cumberland House and Bonita Beatty of Deschambault. Ms. Beatty will serve as board chairman. Mr. Darling has since resigned his position.

(reprinted from *Desosa*, August, 1981)

VΓα Δ.ε Δ.ο.α

SOME TRADITIONAL RECIPES

by Mary Anne Poirras

ΔΥβ.ΔΥβUP C6.7Γα α

Vγi ΔΥβ αn P76CΔΥβUP C6.7Γα α
 αδ ΔΥβ αn αV"
 ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn Δ60
 αnΔ ΔΥαPΓ6αPα VΓ"
 ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn αP60

P6αC? C6.7Γα α Δ 5αP
 6 αi ΔPΓ αV" P6. P3P?
 ΔΥCo αn C α0 α P6 αn
 P6. PαV' C60 VΓα ΔPΓ" P6
 αC? ΔΥβ αi ΔΥβ - P6P
 P6 P6. Pα6. γ - ΔΥβ αi P6P
 P6 α0 P6. 6V6PUP PαΔ C
 P7U' P6. 6PΓ" PΓC Pα"

CRUSHED CHOKE CHERRIES

1 cup Crushed Choke Cherries
 2 cups water 3 tps. lard
 ½ cup sugar ½ cup flour

Put choke cherries in frying pan, add water and boil for approximately 20 minutes. Add sugar and lard, then stir. Gradually sprinkle the flour and stir constantly until thickened.

Variation: Rendered cracklings can be substituted for the lard.

FRIED SASKATOONS

2 cups Saskatoons
 ¼ cup lard
 ¼ cup sugar

Place Saskatoons and lard in frypan and cook over medium heat for about 10 minutes until soft. Add sugar and simmer for about another 10 minutes. Then serve.

ΔΥβVαP76UP Γα.αΔΥΓα

αδ ΔΥβ αn Γα.αΔΥΓα
 ΔΥCo Γα ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn VΓ"
 ΔΥCo Γα ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn C60

P6LL Δ.αC? Γα.αΔΥΓα
 ΔPΓ VΓ" 5αP6. αi C P3ΔΥ
 α P7α' P7PUI ΔΥCo Γ6Pα
 P6 αn Δ6P" Pα. P7U6P"
 P6. 6γ0 C60 P6. 6C6αC? α0
 Co Γ6P αP6 αn

Γα.αΔΥΓα 5.α

αδ ΔΥβ αn Γα.αΔΥΓα
 Vγi Γα ΔΥCo αV"
 ΔΥCo Γα ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn C60
 ΔΥCo ΔΥβ αn αP. P60

Γα.αΔΥΓα P6. αV" P6. C60
 P6P? 5.αP ΔΥβ αi ΔΥCo PCC'
 α4γ α3i P αP6 αn P6. V3α
 Cα P6PUI α0 αP. P60 αV"
 P6. PαV' 6LL P7PUI P7 PαΔ C
 P7U' Δ6P 6LL P7. α0 PαΔ C
 P7UP" 6.4αi P. 6P? PαΔ C
 6 αP. αP. P6 αi

SASKATOON SAUCE

2 cups Saskatoons ¼ cup sugar
 1½ cups water ½ cup flour

Put Saskatoons, water and sugar in a saucepan and boil for about 15 minutes. Mix flour and water in a separate cup, add to the above mixture until thickened.

Serve the above recipes with hot or cold bannock or fried bannock.

WE LIVE IN A SICK SOCIETY

Dear Editor:

This is so fundamental I feel it absurd to even have to bring it up. However, some people still don't understand that there has to be this type of unity among our membership for our organization to function effectively.

I would like to remind McKay that even white politicians use more logic than he does by refraining from using the press when internal discord arises.

The editor in the same issue of *New Breed* described, very well, some of the more than serious issues facing Native people today.

McKay should sit down and read that article very carefully and attempt to make some sort of contribution to help toward bringing about change to the conditions described in the article. Native people have to live within this province instead of wasting all their time and energy discrediting our organization.

Maybe the credibility of AMNSIS is not all that good. I don't know, but I am still with it, and if it is lacking credibility it is people like McKay and their tactics who have made it that way.

If he has always had this line of thinking he should have resigned a long time ago.

Bill Daniels
La Ronge, Sask.

Our northern communities are still faced with high unemployment, suicide rates are up, highschool dropouts are on the increase, and now the ugly head of drugs has risen and made its presence known. However, Premier Blakeney and his NDP government still travel around southern Saskatchewan telling people the wonderful things they are doing for northern people, while refusing to meet with our northern leaders.

When Native people of the north attempt to illustrate to the government the false economy it has created for them, its first reaction is to call in its para-military force, namely the RCMP, to press charges and let the courts decide our fate. Such is the case now at Buffalo Narrows.

The Native people of Saskatchewan aren't the only ones facing economic despair. One can look nationally to find many examples of clashes between authorities and Native people in their never ending attempts to stand up for their basic rights. In Quebec at the Restigouche River Reserve, police were brought in to forcibly stop the Mic Mac Indians from fishing salmon which they claim as their aboriginal rights. When they refused to stop fishing, there were reports of police brutality. In Manitoba, the Metis people recently tore up some of the CP Railway tracks demanding better working conditions because of

discrimination by the foreman. Some of these people are now facing jail sentences. Indians in Vancouver occupied the Indian Affairs office demanding the resignation of B.C.'s Director General, who they say divides Indians by dispersing funds in a political fashion. These people will probably end up in jail because of their defiance of a court order to vacate the offices.

Going to court is nothing new to Native people. But we certainly can't depend on the courts to rule in our favor - that's been proven over the last 300 years. Yet when people strike and disrupt the entire national economy, nobody issues a court order or beats them up. Instead a mediator is appointed to smooth things out between the strikers and the government. Does anybody want to debate on equality?

There is a vast difference between the people that are on strike and the demonstrators in Buffalo Narrows. Those on strike at least have jobs. Native people are demonstrating for jobs but instead will probably end up in jail. What a sick society we live in.

Oh, we do have something new in northern Saskatchewan - three new jails.

Roy Fosseneuve
Prince Albert, Sask.



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 the 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.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Prov. _____ Code _____

AMNSIS members free. Membership Card No. _____

Suite 301, 2505-11th Ave.
Regina, Sask. S4P 0K6
(306)525-8501/525-9302



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

The Voice of Saskatchewan's Metis & Non-Status Indians
