

# NEW BREED

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## SGEU Seeks Unionization of G.D.I.

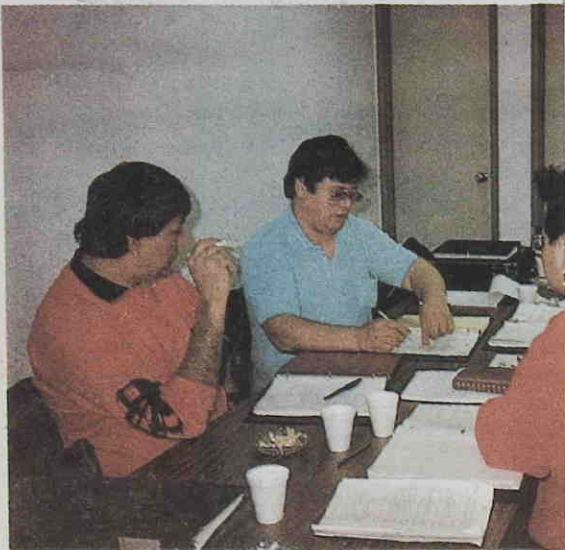


Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler/Berzig

Max Morin (centre), Chairman of G.D.I.

By Milt McKay.

On May 7th, 8th and 9th a hearing was held before the Provincial Labour Relations Board in Saskatoon. The hearing was the most recent step in the process of determining whether an application for certification of employees within the Gabriel Dumont Institute (GDI) will receive the approval of the Labour Board.

In the GDI situation the Saskatchewan Government Employees Union (SGEU) is representing the workers

who are in favour of unionization. The recent hearing dealt primarily with arguments related to whether certain positions should fall within union membership (in scope). The hearing was also scheduled to deal with a jurisdictional argument as to whether the Provincial Labour Board was the appropriate forum for the issue of unionization to be decided - the alternative being that labour Canada, a Federal Government institution, is the more appro-

priate forum for the unionization decision. The jurisdictional argument was not presented at the hearing and will remain an outstanding question.

Sandra Leflar, Secretary of the Labour Relations Board, provided NEW BREED with an explanation of the application for certification process.

"The Labour Relation Board is charged with the responsibility of administering and interpreting The Trade Union Act." Ms. Leflar explained that the act provides employees with the right to join or form a union, and the right to have a union removed if it is found to not be representing employees in a responsible and appropriate manner. Decisions that are made by the Labour Board are binding on the employers and employees that are involved.

Ms. Leflar said that the first step the process is contact between the employees and a union. Contact may be initiated by either the employees or the union. Once contact is established, members in favour of joining or forming a union sign cards indicating their sup-

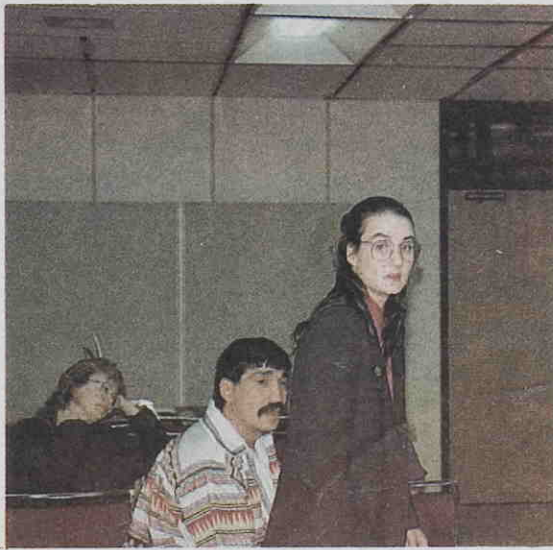


Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler/Berzig

Janine Reed-Johnson

Legal Representative for S.G.E.U.

port. If it is believed that there is a majority of members in favour of unionization an application is made to the Labour Relations Board for certification. She further explained that, upon receipt of the application, the Labour Relations Board advises the employer of the application. The employer is allowed an opportunity to reply by submitting a "Statement of Employment." This statement contains argument with regard to which employees should be allowed

to form the membership of the union, and other arguments which bear upon the central question of whether unionization should be allowed by the Labour Board.

Ms. Leflar stated that it will now take time for the Labour Board to decide on the issue of which employees will be considered to be in scope. The decision on this issue will impact upon the Labour Board's ultimate decision as to whether

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## The Metis; A Federal or Provincial Responsibility?

By Milt McKay

In the January issue of NEW BREED a report was made on the Metis Society of Saskatchewan Leaders Summit which took place in Prince Albert on November 25th and 26th, 1989. This report discussed a motion that was passed by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan Local Presidents. The motion being that the Local Presidents at the conference oppose the unionization of GDI

staff and other affiliate organizations.

Gary LaPlante, brought the motion forward. He claims "...the issue regarding Unionization goes far beyond the question of worker solidarity and the benefits that arise from it." His concern rests primarily with a statement in a factum presented at these hearings by unionization representatives. "There are a number of concerns with the union's argument that the metis people are not

a federal responsibility"...stated LaPlante. "The largest of these concerns is that the issue of Federal/Provincial responsibility has yet to be determined by the superior courts, and any lower level rulings at this time may have a negative influence on future opportunities in which the Metis may wish to argue for Federal jurisdiction."

In the same January issue, a guest editorial by Clem Chartier explained that in

principle the Metis Society of Saskatchewan was not opposed to unions and that the union movement is not in principle opposed to Native political organizations. Mr. Chartier claimed that unionization of GDI staff contradicts the objectives of self-determination and self-government.

In the editorial, Mr. Chartier points out that the Metis are the only

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## Chairman's Message



Gary LaPlante

The New Breed has an editorial policy which allows for coverage of all sides of every issue which comes up. We try our best to present both or all sides. At the same time, however, we want to stress the healing of our people, rather than be a tool to create more divisions amongst our people. Therefore, on behalf of the Saskatchewan Native Communications Corporation, I extend a sincere apology to anyone who may feel slighted or underrepresented by any stories we have published. I would ask that writers who wish to submit to us, be considerate of their fellow

citizens, keeping in mind that we all have the same vision or goal, which is to work toward the betterment of aboriginal people. I sincerely believe that we will never achieve this if we are preoccupied with fighting one another.

This month, the focus of the New Breed is on the environment. The larger society is finally waking up to the fact that we need to take care of the land and the resources that are left in order that we can continue to depend on them. The northern trappers and fishermen should be commended for their long recognition of this and their attempts to preserve the land. It is to be

hoped that further developments in the North will be carried out jointly with the participation of the people who actually use the land for their livelihood.

Aboriginal people have a special commitment to the land and have long demonstrated a stewardship of it, based on understanding derived from long experience and observation. We, as aboriginal people, and as individual members of the human race, need to take the commitment seriously and each do our part to care for our Mother Earth.

## From the Editor



Ona Fiddler/Berteig

We have entered the decade of the environment. Quite a change from the "ME" decade, which was coined as the phrase which best described the 80's. What will it mean, if anything? Speculations are abundant. From forecasts of a more conscientious consumer on an individual level to the development of a global awareness of the impending crisis: it seems that everyone has a feeling or an intuition.

In Saskatchewan, and especially in Aboriginal communities, concern for the environment is not new. I heard one of our elected leaders, in a half joking matter suggest

that it seemed that the yuppies out there have only just discovered that there is an environment. Although, there is some validity in this statement, I sincerely believe that as the principles, traditional practices and concerns of our people are adapted by and become integrated into mainstream society, we will all breathe a sigh of relief.

Signs of this unity of purpose are everywhere. In industry, especially in the North, consultation with the peoples directly impacted by development is becoming a reality. Indian bands in many instances have direct control and/or input into short and

long term planning and are in fact demanding their rightful place as co-owners in development projects. Metis people are stepping forward on an individual basis and as collectives to be directly involved in the processes which will impact their lives. Industry is becoming conscious of the fact that Aboriginal people really do know what they are talking about.

The environment is not just the trees, grass, rivers and wildlife. In the broadest sense environment also encompasses the cultural and social consciousness of human beings. Although Aboriginal people are at the forefront of the struggle to 'save the environment', we have also through the years and especially in the last decade proven that we are not willing to take a back seat in terms of direct involvement and control in any aspect of development.

Evidence of this commitment to reach out, take control and compete as equals in a real sense is found in the numbers of Aboriginal people who received degrees, certificates and commendations during this grad season. Doctors, lawyers, social workers, teachers, Master students, and agricul-

ture students and graduates all over the province, and across the Nation are growing.

Statistics of the low number of Grade X11 graduates are often cited. However, a little known fact is that the greater majority of Native students who do get their grade twelve, go on to successfully complete post secondary education.

There is much talk about the environment, our natural resources and the forestry industry. Sometimes I feel that our most precious resource, that is our people themselves are placed in a lower priority. The right to education, as negotiated in the treaties is

now being examined. The funding for Non-Indian Aboriginal students was lost a few years ago, child care receives less attention than land claims or self-government and in general the bread and butter issues are left to volunteer organizations in many instances.

Yes, the environment is an important issue. Yes, we have to protect our natural resources. Yes, self-government and land claims should be settled and/or negotiated. YES, but our most precious resource is our people: and yes, sometimes we have to be reminded.

### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Riel Native Employment Centre requires an employment counsellor for the City of Regina.

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Phone: (306) 757-8535

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# Letters/Opinion

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by Lou Demerais, B.C.

Since Finance Minister Michael Wilson's budget signalled the Mulroney government's intention to financially punish those Indian groups and institutions not considered to be "politically correct," much has been written and said in protest.

News stories, editorials, letters to the editor, demonstrations and threats - implied or otherwise - of dire consequences have all seen the light of day and no doubt have been dutifully tabulated so as to gauge whether or not the government ought to be worried.

Well, it's my guess the Mulroney government feels it can withstand these forms of protest simply because it appears there is not sufficient public pressure to force a change of mind. (A change of heart is another matter altogether.)

In short, Mr. Mulroney and his cabinet members probably feel by now that we've peaked, and well short of the mark. They may be right.

But rather than continue to gnash our teeth, wring our hands and make threats which will probably never be carried out in any case, I have a fairly simple plan that just may do more for restoring funding than all of the things mentioned above.

While you're sitting there wondering what it is I have in mind, consider the following:

\* Governments do pay a lot of attention to public opinion polls, but direct threats from voters absolutely scare the hell out of politicians.

\* The decision to make the cuts to Indian organizations and media groups was made by only a handful of people - members of an inner cabinet committee. The rest of the cabinet and the government's back-benchers had very little, if anything, to say about the cuts. These "sheep" are probably already very nervous for several other reasons.

\* Sometimes between now and the end of 1992, Mr. Mulroney must call a federal

election. This is when his sheep must, if they want to keep their jobs, go out and defend their government's cruelty against disadvantaged people such as Indians, cruelty they may not have agreed with in the first place but were too afraid to speak out against.

\* It is well worth remembering that politicians take it for granted people (voters) forget broken promises, lies and the trampling of the poor and so-called powerless between elections.

\* As such, all members of Mulroney's caucus will be counting on people (voters) to forget not only the harsh cuts in Mr. Wilson's budget, but also such things as the Goods and Services Tax, the badly flawed and bungled Meech Lake Accord, the killing of Via Rail, the fish, resources and job give-aways as a result of the Free Trade Agreement, the flip-flops on abortion and environmental issues just to cite a few.

So, what's to be done? Thought you'd never ask. As I said earlier, my plan is really quite simple. If each person who reads this letter is serious about getting the government to restore funding, here's what to do.

Simply write a letter to Mr. Mulroney threatening not only to vote against him next election, but also threatening to go out of your way to convince at least five other voters to not only vote against him, but also to go out of their way to convince five other voters...and so on...and so on.

Sound naive, you say? Well, maybe so. But the more I watch governments the more I am convinced letters of protest alone won't get the job done. Ballot box threats just might.

I also suggest you send a copy of your letter to the Member of Parliament representing the riding you live in, regardless of which side of the House of Commons he or she happens to sit. If it's the government side you'll definitely cause some anxiety and very likely some action; if your member sits on the opposition side you'll be

reminding someone not to be complacent or mean.

Think of your letter to Prime Minister Mulroney as a mini chain letter of sorts, but one which may require further action if you don't get results. After all, I suspect the gallant women across Canada who have been fighting will be mounting a similar campaign, so it's not as if

you will be a voice in the wilderness.

Finally, a few other things are worth remembering as you ponder my proposal:

\* Cracks are beginning to appear in the so-called Tory solidarity, particularly over the GST and Meech Lake, indicating that some government backbenchers also have

\* It's completely legal to threaten the Prime Minister in the way I'm suggesting, and

\* you can write to him and your local MP c/o the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A2 - and you don't have to pay any postage.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by Elizabeth Cline

Last summer I had the opportunity to attend the Northern Trappers Association summer gathering at South Bay, Ile a la Crosse. The gathering focused on promoting northern based economic development options. Saturday morning, September 2, was devoted to the discussion of nuclear power development in the north. Ken Dillon of Inland Associates spoke in favor of nuclear development. Inland Associates is a consulting firm hired by Western Project Developments. Western is proposing to build a Candu reactor somewhere in northern Saskatchewan.

Speaking in opposition to nuclear development was Allan Quant, a long time

resident of La Ronge. Following the debate between Dillon and Quant, the floor was open. Northerners came forward one after another to speak from their hearts on this very contentious issue. It was a very empowering experience for me to witness so many "uneducated" people voicing their opinions so eloquently. In this age of "experts", the ordinary people don't often have an opportunity to be heard. But when we take back our voices and start to speak out we begin to experience our own power to make the changes we want in our lives.

This summer there will be another gathering in the north. Once again people will have the opportunity to speak out on the issue of nuclear development. I refer to the Fish and Loaves Gather-

ing at Green Lake on August 4th and 5th.

This gathering is being organized by the North South Peace Land Action Network (NS PLAN), a network of concerned citizens. Please extend an invitation to all the readers of "New Breed" to attend and participate in the gathering. It is a gathering with a spiritual emphasis using the Biblical symbol of "Fishes" and "Loaves". The people of the north bring their gifts, symbolized by the fishes. The people of the south bring their gifts, symbolized by the loaves. Two cultures share their commonness and their differences over a meal, and in so doing, we take our first steps in learning a more harmonious way of interacting with each other and with the earth.



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## CHALLENGE OF THE 90'S

The GABRIEL DUMONT INSTITUTE in conjunction with the ILE A LA CROSSE LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD will be offering another Adult Grade Twelve Completion Program in Ile a la Crosse this fall. This program is tentatively scheduled to begin on Monday August 20, 1990. The classes to be offered will include English 30 A&B, Social Studies 30, Life Skills 30, and Algebra 20 and 30. The program will be delivered on a semester basis with a maximum of four (4) classes offered per semester. Students can register for as few as one class or as many as four per semester. Each semester is approximately five (5) months in length.

Priority will be given to students with a partial Grade 12 or a complete Grade 11. Candidates with less than a Grade 11 may be accepted into the program pending recommendation from the Selection Committee. All applicants will be screened and interviewed by a committee consisting of G.D.I. staff and School Board Members.

If an incomplete Grade Twelve is preventing you from achieving your occupational or personal goals, this program is for you.

For more information and an application form call Morris at the G.D.I. office at 833-2090.

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# Letters/Opinion

## “THIS IS NOT A COURT OF JUSTICE, IT IS A COURT OF LAW”

### - Judge Brosie Nutting

#### NATIVE STUDENTS TRIAL

by Dan Stifle

May 15, 1990. Today we go to court, for our trial. Over a year ago twenty six Native students and supporters came to a decision. That decision was to make a stand for the rights of treaty Indian students across this country. Already many other student were in their second and third week of hunger striking to demonstrate against the Conservative governments unilateral decision to negatively alter the post-secondary funding policy to treaty students.

Yesterday we were informed that we should plead guilty to the charges of Public Mischief facing 25 years of us. If we did, then the Crown would grant us all an absolute discharge, that is they would let us free and forget the matter themselves. On the other hand, if we continued with our plea of not guilty then we would be singled out and punished accordingly. It's a form of the old divide and conquer strategy used so well by the governments of this country in their past and present dealings with Aboriginal people, it's why we as Native people are in the shape we are in today, as a whole, as compared to pre-contact with the Europeans.

How can any person or people relate standing up for one's rights as being Public Mischief? It sounds like we were irresponsible children vandalizing a building. The fact of the matter is, people were starving themselves almost to death in defense of a right guaranteed by the Federal Government, by the signing of the treaties over 100 years ago. These treaties were signed between Nations of Indigenous people, for that's what our ancestors were, with the Nation of Canada. They were to continue forever, binding into perpetuity the promises of the government for the Indigenous lands that makes up Canada. Treaties were signed between people who spoke two different languages, who came from two different worlds. The Indigenous people knew a change was coming, some of their people had been to the East in places like Montreal and Ottawa. They saw the large numbers of European people with their huge three story buildings and they came back with these stories. Our ancestors knew the only way they would, as a people, survive that world was through education. Therefore the education clause was included within the treaties, it called for a school whenever



Aboriginal students unite against E-12 court case.

Photo Credit: One Fiddler/Bartog

the people desired it. The school provided a standard of education equivalent to the average education of the Europeans at that time.

Today, however, the standard of education of the average person of European descent is University or some other form of post-secondary schooling. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the treaties that bind for perpetuity, it is the lawful and moral obligation of the Federal Government to provide for treaty Indians that equivalent standard of education.

When we first divided to occupy the offices of Indian Affairs in Saskatoon, we knew we would become entangled with the law and we discussed some of the possible outcomes of our actions. We came to the conclusion that this issue was of too great of importance to ignore or sit idly by and watch. We acted in the manner we decided was most appropriate in having our concerns heard and acted upon; at the National level.

The support we have received in the past year from Elders, youth, students, and various non-Native groups and organizations has been inspiring. We thank all those people for their support and encouragement in our struggle for educational rights. It is a struggle affecting every Native person in this country whether they are treaty, status, non-status or Metis. We all of us have

family that are treaty Indians. It is no fault of ours that the Federal government in all its wisdom decided to segregate Indigenous people by using different forms of status to classify us into nice neat groups of Native specimens, it's just more of that classic divide and conquer strategy. That does not mean we have to follow it through. The government may have made us legally different but hey, we're all brothers and sisters. We can all trace our relatives to the same original nations that once ruled this continent.

If we as Indigenous people are to make serious changes in the educational, economic, political or social institutions that are oppressing our people, then we must do it as a people and forget these government imposed barriers that separate us. We

must struggle in a united front and not allow the government to separate us. This is why we of the Saskatoon Native students coalition continue to argue that we are not guilty of the charges facing us. It is our inherent right, due to the signing of the treaties, that we stand up for. This is our defence for my accusations this government may bring forth. Our case was presented to the courts on May 15, 16, and 17. After hearing both our lawyers argument and the Crown's, the judge adjourned court until June 27 for his decision. A statement made from the judge that I cannot forget is "this is not a court of justice, this is a court of law." If this is truly the case, then where does one go to receive justice for themselves or their people?



Photo Credit: One Fiddler/Bartog

Student Protestors outside of courtroom

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# Letters/Opinion

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

by Diana Leis, sent to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney

I am very upset by the severe cutbacks to Native organizations that receive funding through the Department of Secretary of State announced in the 1990-91 budget. While these spending cuts are only \$10 million of our tax dollars, the results to both Native and Non-Native Canadians will be disastrous.

I think that the \$23 million cut to DSOS is unnecessary. Twenty-three million is not a great expenditure compared to the billions spent on the military and support for the uranium and nuclear industry. I believe that the programs for multiculturalism and citizenship development funded by DSOS are essential for not only the group who receive the money, but also for all Canadians to become more aware and accepting of minority groups. **THE \$14 MILLION YOUR GOVERNMENT IS PLANNING TO USE TO PROMOTE THE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX THAT WILL BRING AN ADDITIONAL HARDSHIP TO ALREADY**

### OVERTAXED CANADIANS COULD BE USED TO FUND DSOS PROGRAMS.

The distribution of cutbacks within DSOS clearly suggest a direct attack on Native people. Why are Natives being inflicted with 45% of the cuts when they are a small percentage of the total Canadian population? Statistics clearly show that Native people have higher unemployment rates, lower education, and lower standards of living than their Non-Native counterparts. Will these cuts not cause additional hardships for people already suffering from discriminatory government policies? It seems like a great contradiction to me for your government to continually talk about Indian self-government and devolution in one breath and then slash the already meagerly funded Native organizations that are assisting their people to achieve these goals in another breath.

I don't know if you clearly understand the drastic consequences of these cuts. In Saskatchewan we are now

being deprived of excellent radio programming of Misinippi Broadcasting in La Ronge for the month of April. When do they resume broadcasting in May, four positions will be abolished. The news, announcements, guests, stories, and programs of Misinippi provide a important link among the distant northern communities. I feel very deprived this month without the afternoon and evening shows bringing me the friendly voices of my Cree and Dene neighbors from the northern communities.

I'm also an avid reader of "New Breed Journal", "The Saskatchewan Indian," and "Native Network News," from northern Alberta. These newspapers publish excellent articles on Native issues as well as general topics such as health, education, economic development, arts, and creative writing. **THE ABSENCE OF THESE PUBLICATIONS WILL LEAVE A GREAT VOID IN THE LIVES OF MANY PEOPLE.**

Many organizations and services in other provinces will also suffer. In fact, the loss of some radio stations such as Waterway Radio in northern Ontario will actu-

ally endanger the lives of its thousands of listeners who use it to call for help in emergency situations. Many other local radios and newspapers will also be completely abolished or underfunded.

As a taxpayer who pays more and more taxes each year, I would at least like some, if not all, of my money be used for worthwhile projects and organizations that benefit the majority of Canadians, not just a few wealthy large corporations and government officials. I would like to see the budget for Native organizations and programs increased instead of decreased. I am very interested in Native culture, languages, and political and economic development. How can we claim to be a multicultural country where all people have equal freedoms and opportunities when one racial group is used to bear an unproportional burden of our deficit?

I would like Native people to receive the same per capita expenditures as all Canadians. Since the majority of

Native people do not attain the same level of education as Non-Natives, they often receive less tax dollars for education. Many services and programs that are funded by governments in larger and southern centres are often lacking in northern and reserve communities. Health care, recreation, libraries, roads, and other basic services are often inadequately funded in northern communities.

I would also support additional funding to other minority groups for educational and cultural activities. Women also suffer unfairly from this year's budget as well as health, education, elderly, youth and so on.

I think that the next election will show what Canadians think of your 1990-91 budget. If you care about the welfare of Native people and the problem of equality of all Canadians, I would like you to retract all the budget cuts to DSOS, especially the cuts to Native organizations and communications.

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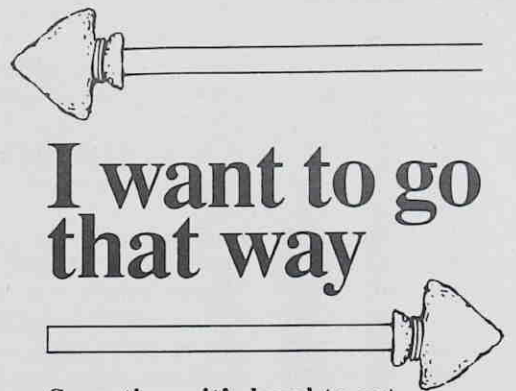
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You'll find one of us at the SIAST campus nearest you waiting your call.

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## Local

## Local 7 Donates \$10,000 to P.A. Child Crisis Centre



Photo Credit: Ona Fiddler/Berteig

Chairman Lawrence Joseph, President May Henderson, Mayor Gordon Kirkley

by Ona Fiddler-Berteig

"Children are our future," is a statement which finds its way into many speeches, especially those from Aboriginal leadership.

On April 28, this year, Aboriginal people repeated this phrase and backed it by donations of thousands of dollars and years of volunteerism towards to development of the Prince Albert

Child Care Crisis Centre which will open its doors this summer. Local 7 of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan set a precedent last year by donating \$10,000 to the Crisis Centre. Once again the local, which has 289 members made the same commitment to the Centre at the Second Power 99FM Radio Marathon. May Henderson, the newly elected President and past

Treasurer for many years for local 7, was proud of the locals contributions. "Children are our future, they are everyone's future. We have to ensure their needs are a priority in every situation," she stated. She further added that, "Sometimes people are too busy in politics, too involved in accessing a land base and self-government; they tend to forget the little people and set child care aside."

Although local 7 gave the largest financial contribution there were many other Aboriginal and non-Native individuals and organizations who express their concern and commitment to the children in crisis.

Barry Akpew, an inmate of the Prince Albert Penitentiary, presented a donation of \$1200.00 to the Centre. Funds were raised for this by an inside Rockathon where the Windsor band from Prince Albert played for free along with three institutional bands. The some 450 inmates raised the money themselves.

Mr. Akpew pointed out that

most inmates make as little as \$4.00 a day. "Many gave whatever they had," he stated.

The Native Coordinating Committee, Family Services staff of 18 managed in three short weeks to raise \$870.00 which they promptly donated. June Anderson, family services employee explained their actions. "We wanted to do something special because the centre is so important to all of us," she stated.

Other contributions were from: The Elks Club \$1,000.00; SIAST Woodland Campus \$2,000.00; The Police Association \$300.00; The Fire Fighters Association \$1,000.00; The Kiwanis Club \$3,000.00; The Optimists Club \$1,000.00; The Kinsmen Club \$2,000.00.

By the end of the weekend \$45,190.00 was raised. Even the youth got involved by staging a Child Crisis teen dance which raised \$1,800.00

The Mall Manager, Greg Dione and Jim Skarrow, the Manager for Power 99, gave free air time and space. Smitys Restaurant and the Kiwanis coordinated a fund raising breakfast for \$500.00 in proceeds. "We enjoyed helping out because we see aban-

doned children," Mr. Dione offered.

There are many others involved in the Centre. Mayor Gordon Kirkley and Lawrence Joseph, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors were on hand to observe the activities. Mr. Joseph emphasized the unity achieved by the citizens of Prince Albert. Mayor Kirkley pointed out the direction the city is moving. "Way to go citizens, for helping bring this about," he announced. He further added, "We are really proud of our city."

Alma Newman, the coordinator for the some 25 volunteers described her experience. "The thrust for this centre came from Aboriginal people. Its been a positive cross cultural experience for everyone involved. It is the way we have to go in the future and all children will benefit from the centre: Racial origin is not a factor," she stated.

The Crisis Centre will open its doors this summer to provide a safe homelike environment for children during a family emergency, but it will continue to seek donations from individuals and organizations for operating funds and from the Federal government.

## HATCHET LAKE BAND

The Hatchet Lake band today announced that it would be seeking intervenor status in the prosecution of giant Cameco under the provincial Environmental Protection and Management Act. Said Hatchet Lake Band Chief Ed Benoanie, "we just want to make sure our environment is being protected."

Cameco lawyers have indicated that the company will be challenging the province's constitutional right to prosecute where uranium mining is involved. For reasons of "National Security", the federal government was given responsibility for uranium mining and processing under the post-World War II Atomic Energy Control Act.

Benoanie says that if federal legislation is inadequate, then the province has

an obligation to protect its own environment. "Cameco always tells us they obey whatever set of rules of the toughest, no matter who makes them," said Benoanie. "We just want to be sure that they're going to be held responsible."

Benoanie added that despite a "deafening silence" from Ottawa, he still feels a full public inquiry would be the best way to evaluate the impact of uranium mining in the north. "We need to hear the whole story," he said. "We're not opposed to these mines, but we have to know that our environment is protected too. My people live off their environment, it's our way of life. It's like our elders always tell us. We have to think about our future generations."



Photo Credit: Ona Fiddler/Berteig

June Nunan, announcer, May Henderson, Thelma Smith

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# Local

## People Empowering People

by Dan Stifle

The Saskatchewan Coalition for Social Justice hosted their first annual 'People Empowering People Festival' on May 12. The goal of this festival was to have Saskatchewan people, Native and Non-Native, celebrate their accomplishments as well as share information, experiences, talents, issues

and concerns.

The festival was an all day affair consisting of three parts. The first was a community fair held at Victoria School. Various political and social organizations had informational tables set up. There were also original arts and crafts displays, musicians, clowns and food vendors in attendance.

SaskWatch was the next event in the festival. This was a performance "News" broadcast produced by Maria Campbell. Included in this live broadcast at the Broadway theatre were several satirical plays, songs and poetry. All dealt with the concerns for Saskatchewan's future under the conservative govern-



Photo Credit: Ona Fiddler/Borteg

Maria Campbell (R) and Francis Buchan intently watch progress of, "Sask watch".



Photo Credit: Ona Fiddler/Borteg

Emil Belle, Peggy Johnson, Frances Buchan at close of aboriginal rights speech by Belle and singing of Neckbone Stew by Johnson. Buchan was a roving reporter and organizer of show.

ment. For Aboriginal performances, Emil Bell, Peggy Johnson and Randy Hamilton did their share in empowering people with music and words of encouragement and strength. The cast of roughly 60 performers played to an audience of 300 people who clapped cheered and totally enjoyed the performance.

23 Below. The Vexations provided musical entertainment from the 60's, 70's and 80's. Soon the crowd began dancing and enjoying the success of the day's events.

The People Empowering People festival gave everyone involved an opportunity to feel good about themselves and the future of our province through laughter, the best medicine.

The night was brought to an end with a well attended dance at local hotspot, Club

## SGEU Seeks Unionization of Gabriel Dumont ...Cont'd

certification will be allowed. Ms. Leflar explained that there are no set time lines for these decisions. In each case the board must consider the arguments put forth by the parties involved, and legal research must be conducted on the precedent legal cases that are put forth in support of these arguments.

Ms Leflar said that the Labour board may decide the issue in one of three ways. If it is apparent that there are a majority of employees in favour of unionization certification could be approved. If there is clearly not a majority certification would not be approved. Should there be at least twenty five percent of employees in favour of a union; but, not a clear majority in favour, then the labour board can order a

vote of the employees to determine the issue.

Bev Cardinal, Director of Native Services Division (SIASD), explained GDI'S position on the scope argument. She stated that it is GDI'S position that employees whose functions relate to confidential matters concerning GDI should fall outside the scope of the union membership. Positions of this nature would include the GDI Information Officer, Accounting Clerk 3, Confidential Secretary, Administrative Coordinators and Program Coordinators. With regard to the Program Coordinator positions, GDI argues that these positions are of a management nature and as such must fall outside the scope of union membership.

David Adams, Program coordinator for the SUNTEP program at Prince Albert,

has been involved with the unionization effort. Mr. Adams said that employees in favour of unionization argue that program coordinators fall within the scope of the union. Mr. Adams states that Program coordinators are not directly involved in policy decisions and their activities are determined

through and by their directors. He further said that having the Program coordinators in scope would allow for increased bargaining power and participation in the operation of the institute by members.

The forthcoming decision by the Labour Relations Board will likely be

known sometime within the upcoming month. NEW BREED will update readers on the Labour Board's decision and explore the impact of this decision on future management/labour relations with respect to Metis organizations.

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## Local

# Lucky Seven: MSS Local #7, A Model for Others

by *Ona Fiddler - Berteig*

Prince Albert Local 07 of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan has undergone some dramatic changes since its inception two decades ago.

Today, Local 07 is one of the most organized and structured locals from the some 60 locals of the MSS. It may well be one of the richest, as well.

From an enthusiastic small start up group to a local which now boasts 289 and growing members, local 07 has become a role model to many others.

The local owes much of its strength and success to the first organizers who had a vision of a Metis local which could actively support its membership, morally and fi-

nancially. A spirit of support and commitment evolved from attempts at fundraising, primarily through a fair both. Revenue generated then was used to help the members receive education on Aboriginal issues, and to attend workshops and other forums to increase awareness.

The spirit of sharing has remained steadfast throughout the years. Today, local 07's revenue base is derived from Bingo's which are held every first and third Saturday at Carnival Bingo in Prince Albert and other activities. Members volunteer their time to generate the revenue base to enable the local to sponsor a wide variety of activities.

A committee is responsible for reviewing the proposals and determining what will be

supported.

May Henderson, the newly elected president of the local emphasized that the first priority always, in terms of sponsorship is to the membership. Sponsorships often go to members to attend conferences and workshops. A factor which has impacted awareness. In the last year 6 people with medical problems were helped through their times of crisis by the local. One member was able to seek treatment for cancer in Mexico, all due to the local's support.

The local not only helps individuals, it has also donated \$2,000.00 to the Metis constitutional committee, \$1,000.00 for the last few years towards enhancing the annual Back to Batoche celebrations, and last year and

this year it has donated \$10,000.00 to the Prince Albert Child Crisis Centre, a project which many members have been active in since the idea began two years ago.

The education committee for the local are meeting this week to discuss the creation and management of a \$50,000.00 scholarship fund. According to May, the recipients will be determined through a review process based on set criteria. As in all sponsorships and donations, membership will receive priority, but only if they meet the criteria as set out.

The executive of Local 07 are May Henderson - President, Mike Pocha - Vice President, Verna Henry - Secretary, and Cynthia Henry - Treasurer.

When asked about criti-

cisms over using Bingo as a fundraising activity, Ms. Henderson responded by explaining that many of the local's 289 members play Bingo, and although the vast majority of Bingo players are Native most of the dollars generated went back to the membership or to other Native peoples in Saskatchewan.

Local 07 is proud of their achievements. They work hard and their rewards are many: enjoying a nite out at Bingo, helping address racism in the city, contributing to an increasing awareness of Aboriginal issues and finally to proving to themselves and others that cooperation, unity and sharing are as much a part of contemporary Metis culture as they were 150 years ago.

## The Metis; A Federal or Provincial Responsibility ? ...Con't

aboriginal people for whom there are no clear Federal or Provincial jurisdiction. He writes that the Federal Government maintains that the Metis are under provincial Jurisdiction; while the Provincial government maintains the Metis are a under Federal Jurisdiction. He points out that the Metis National Counsel has taken the position that the Metis fall within Federal jurisdiction under section 91 (24) of the British North America Act. This Jurisdictional argument will have to be decided at some point in the Supreme Court of Canada. Mr. Chartier states that, until this question is decided, it is not clear whether the Province has the authority to deal with the Metis, and therefore Provincial labour laws may not apply to the Metis. Mr. Chartier further explained that this

was in essence the reason why the motion put forth received unanimous support at the leaders summit in November, as the unionization issue impacts upon the ongoing effort to secure the right to Metis self-government in the Canadian Constitution.

Max Morin, Chairman of GDI, states that he has a number of concerns related to statements made by the SGEU with respect to the claim of support for the Metis right to self-government. He believes that if SGEU is sincere in their support it should respect motions passed at the Leaders summit and similar motion passed at the Annual General Assembly of GDI in January of this year opposing the unionization of GDI staff, and the staff of other affiliate organizations.

Mr Morin explained that, given the nature of labour

negotiations, GDI must continue with it's evolution and adhere to the rules surrounding the labour board hearing process, as to do any less may be construed as unfair labour practice. Mr Morin further said that should SGEU wish to demonstrate it's support for Metis Self-determination and self-government it should curtail the present unionization effort until the jurisdictional concerns are determined. He stated that, once the Federal/Provincial jurisdiction question has been decided, perhaps the General Assembly of GDI would be in agreement to negotiate and develop an aboriginal form of union which would ensure the priority of hiring Metis people within GDI remain intact.

## AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HEARING

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission is conducting a public hearing in Regina, June 20 and 21 to review 12 of the province's approved affirmative action plans. Employment plans and training and education plans will be reviewed.

Anyone interested in affirmative action in Saskatchewan is invited to attend. The hearing begins at 9:00 a.m., June 20 in the Batoche Room, Sheraton Centre, Regina.

For further information contact:

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## Provincial

# Brief to the Royal Commission of Electoral Reform and Party Financing



Gerald Morin, Max Morin, Clem Chartier, and Ron Camponi

Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler/Berling

### Metis Society of Saskatchewan

We welcome this opportunity to share some of our concerns and recommendations. While we participated in the 1986 Electoral Boundaries Commission for Saskatchewan hearings, we had reservations about our role. We feel that our participation was meaningless because our recommendations were not acted upon. We hope this will not happen again.

Today we want to address the issues of "representation and redistribution" based on "northern" and "Native" issues and "prisoners" rights.

Electoral boundaries have to take into account Aboriginal populations/communities and geographic areas. There are several constituencies which could be reviewed with respect to this proposition. Specifically, in Saskatchewan, the Prince Albert - Churchill riding must be redistributed to adequately reflect the reality of Northern Saskatchewan.

Firstly, the Aboriginal peoples of northern Saskatchewan comprise about 80 percent of the northern population. While Aboriginal peoples on a provincial basis comprise about 10% of the population.

As Aboriginal peoples, our "existing Aboriginal and

treaty rights" have been entrenched in the Constitution Act, 1982. We also participated in constitutional conferences with the first ministers of Canada for the purpose of entrenching further rights including the right of self-government. We are hopeful this process will resume in the near future.

While our rights have been recognized and affirmed in the Canadian Constitution, Aboriginal peoples also have a "distinct status" in this country. This is reflected in the Constitution Act, 1867, section 91 (24) which identifies the federal government as the level of government mandated to interface with Aboriginal peoples.

In this context, we have been negotiating the right of Aboriginal self-government with the federal and provincial governments. Constitutional recognition of Aboriginal self-government (as a third order of government) will not detract from Aboriginal involvement in the federal and provincial orders of government. In fact, it would make it more necessary to accommodate Aboriginal representation in those two orders.

Providing for guaranteed representation in parliament and the senate is one method of doing this. This is currently in place in New Zealand and with respect to the Maori

people. If this is not acceptable at the moment, accommodation can be made through the revision of existing legislation.

In Saskatchewan, this has already been accomplished. The legislature has guaranteed two ridings for northern Saskatchewan. The two northern ridings offer an opportunity for Aboriginal representation, although it does not preclude non-Aboriginal MLA's as is currently the case. It does however, offer an opportunity of choice.

This provincial initiative reflects the reality of northern Saskatchewan with its cultural, linguistic, economic, and social differences.

In terms of culture, most of the people are Dene, Cree and Metis. Many of our peoples do not speak English and are not familiar with the electoral process. In this sense, having a specific riding for a majority Aboriginal population would enable special electoral programming to be put in place.

Many of our people also engage in traditional economies based on traditional resource-use. This also includes the harvesting of wild-life as a source of food and diet. As such, northern Saskatchewan is culturally distinct from the city of Prince Albert. This should

therefore be a major factor in determining the need to separate these two environments.

While we are pursuing the right of self-government as Aboriginal peoples we are nevertheless encouraged by Parliament's passage of the Canadian Multiculturalism Act. We certainly agree the culture of all the differing populations within Canada should be respected. While we view ourselves as a people with the right to self-determination, which goes beyond multi-cultural or minority rights, we feel that the stated policy of the Act is a useful guide.

This is particularly so with respect to the policy of recognizing the "existence of communities whose members share a common origin and their historic contribution to Canadian society," coupled with the commitment to "enhance their development." It is further strengthened by the Government of Canada declaration that "all federal institutions shall... promote policies, programs and practices that enhance the ability of individuals and communities of all origins to contribute to the continuing evolution of Canada."

How better can the people and communities of Northern Saskatchewan contribute to the continuing evolution of Canada, than by direct participation in the House of Commons?

In terms of the economy, there is massive unemployment in northern Saskatchewan. It exists in varying degrees: 60% in some communities and 90% in others.

We need a strong representative voice in Parliament which will be able to pursue northern economic development. Without the apprehension of displeasing southern urban constituents, who may want such economic ventures in their community.

The economy of the north is based on the northern environment. Lakes and forest provide the basis for the

economy while agriculture and secondary industries are southern based. A strong advocate is necessary to ensure that our northern economy is not continuously overlooked to the benefit of the south.

As a result of massive unemployment and poverty in the north, the social base of the communities has been adversely affected. Consequently, our communities are diseased with alcohol and drug addictions, family violence, high rates of suicide, family breakdown, apprehension of children, conflict with the law and high incarceration rates.

Only northern people can work to correct this situation. However, there is a need for proper representation in Parliament as a geographic entity to provide a forum in mainstream society within which to approach this matter.

The specific provincial legislation providing for northern municipalities is further evidence of the north's distinctness. This legislation covers the communities lying north of the 54th parallel, commonly known as the Northern Administration District.

The mayors of these communities have also organized two associations to address northern issues. For the west side of the north there is the Northwest Mayors Association. The east side has recently organized an Eastside Mayors Association. These community leaders meet on a regular basis to address some of the more pressing common issues.

The educational system is also specific to northern Saskatchewan based on the same boundary or geographic area. There is a Northern Lights School Board that administers the education program for both elementary and secondary education. The majority of the elected representatives on the board are of Aboriginal ancestry.

While not provided for by legislation, the northern trappers, fishermen and wild-duck growers also have their



# A New Understanding - Natives Involved in Political Process

by *Ona Fiddler-Berteig*

In November of this year Mr. Pierre Lortie was appointed as Chairperson to the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing. Other commission members are: Elwood Cowley, Pierre Fortier, Don Oliver and Lucie Pepin. The mandate of this commission is to inquire into and report on how the present electoral and party financing structure and process can be improved to better serve the needs of all Canadians.

The commission began a series of public hearings on March 12th in Ottawa, which will end in June in Ottawa. Individual citizens, groups, associations, participants in the political process and representatives of political parties have presented well over 500 written briefs. Over 200 verbal presentations were also made.

On April 17th the commission was in Saskatoon. In his opening remarks Mr. Lortie emphasized the need for change. He stated, "The



Photo Credit: Ona Fiddler-Berteig

**R - Lucie Pepin - Royal Commission on Electoral Reform. "I now understand why it is so important to have Natives involved in politics."**

Canadian elections act has not been substantially modified in more than 15 years. As a result it does not reflect constitutional, social and technological developments... Democracy requires more than the trusting of a ballot into a metal box.

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan was present to

ensure that the Aboriginal concerns and recommendations were formally presented. Representing the M.S.S. were Gerald Morin, Secretary, Max Morin, Ron Camponi and Clem Chartier. In his opening remarks Mr. Gerald Morin expressed his disappointment that the recommendations made on behalf of Aboriginal people in

the 1986 electoral boundaries commission for Saskatchewan were not acted on. "We hope this will not happen again," he stated.

The concerns expressed and recommendations made were focused on representation and redistribution, and prisoners rights. In a nutshell the M.S.S. recommended that the electoral boundaries be changed so that Northern Saskatchewan, which has cultural, linguistic and economic differences be better represented, that representation at the federal level be assured in the House of Commons and the Senate through parliament and that prisoners be allowed to vote.

The commission queried the M.S.S. delegation for clarification on who the Metis were, why the North needed to form one constituency and what would be the ideal situation. Responses from the delegation were fielded to the appropriate specialists. Max Morin eloquently emphasized the northern scenario. "No one speaks on behalf of the northern economy, there are 35,000 people in Northern

Saskatchewan, 80% are Aboriginal and a majority are traditional land users. We need someone who can advocate very strongly on behalf of our people." Mr Morin pointed out that people feel discouraged because they have no advocates at the federal level. "Legitimate channels are not available for us to express our will, the geography alone makes it extremely difficult for our concerns to be heard, therefore Northern citizens do not have equal rights."

Other presentations at the Saskatoon hearings included briefs from professor John Courtney on redistribution, citizens concerned about Free Trade on advocacy involvement, the Saskatchewan Liberal Party, the New Democrat Party, the voice of the handicapped on level access and others.

In the closing remarks Lucie Pepin expressed the new understanding that the commission had received. She stated, "I now understand why it is so important to have Native involved in the political process."

## Brief to the Royal Commission of Electoral Reform and Party Financing ...Cont'd

respective industries. It goes without saying that these would not be priorities for the citizens of Prince Albert and surrounding non-Aboriginal communities.

The final point, with respect to the issue of representation is the vastness of the geographic area which is covered by the Prince Albert - Churchill riding. This constituency basically covers half of the province. While the population may only be between 30 to 40 thousand, it is distributed throughout the whole of the riding. Some communities are accessible by road while others are only accessible by air.

In this connection the principle of the representation by population may work against the best interests of the northern population. As is currently provided there is a 25% cushion in terms of the average

population size, per electoral district. There is a further provision that this 25% tolerance can be exceeded "in circumstances viewed by the commission as being extraordinary." These circumstances include "the community of interest" and a "manageable geographic size for districts in sparsely populated rural or northern regions."

We believe that this criteria was met in 1986 but as stated earlier our representations fell on deaf ears.

In this connection, although our proposed riding population would be substantially less than the Saskatchewan average, it would exceed the riding populations of Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

The issue of "rep by pop" within Saskatchewan can be met by the equality rights provision in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. By

Section 15 (2) exemptions are provided for laws that address affirmative action. Providing a special riding for northern Saskatchewan certainly would be "affirmative action".

We now turn to the second issue: the right of prisoners to vote.

In this province, the majority of persons incarcerated in provincial correctional facilities are of Aboriginal ancestry. Many are in these correctional facilities because of the socio-economic conditions confronting Aboriginal societies. Many simply cannot pay their fines or do not have a sufficient understanding of the legal process.

Most of the offenses are also poverty related and the majority are committed while individuals are under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

There is no reason why these individuals should not

have the right to vote.

In terms of federal inmates, there is no reason why they should not be able to vote. They must, at some point, be reestablished in communities. If rehabilitation has any significance, they should be in a position to express their preference for the political party that is to run the country.

In conclusion, we believe this Royal Commission has an opportunity to address some of the issues facing Aboriginal peoples in terms of the democratic framework by which this country is governed. While the mandate is not broad enough to deal with Aboriginal self-government it is sufficient enough to recommend a more meaningful role for Aboriginal peoples in the federal order of government.

To deal with the broader aspect of Aboriginal peoples and self-government, we encourage the members of

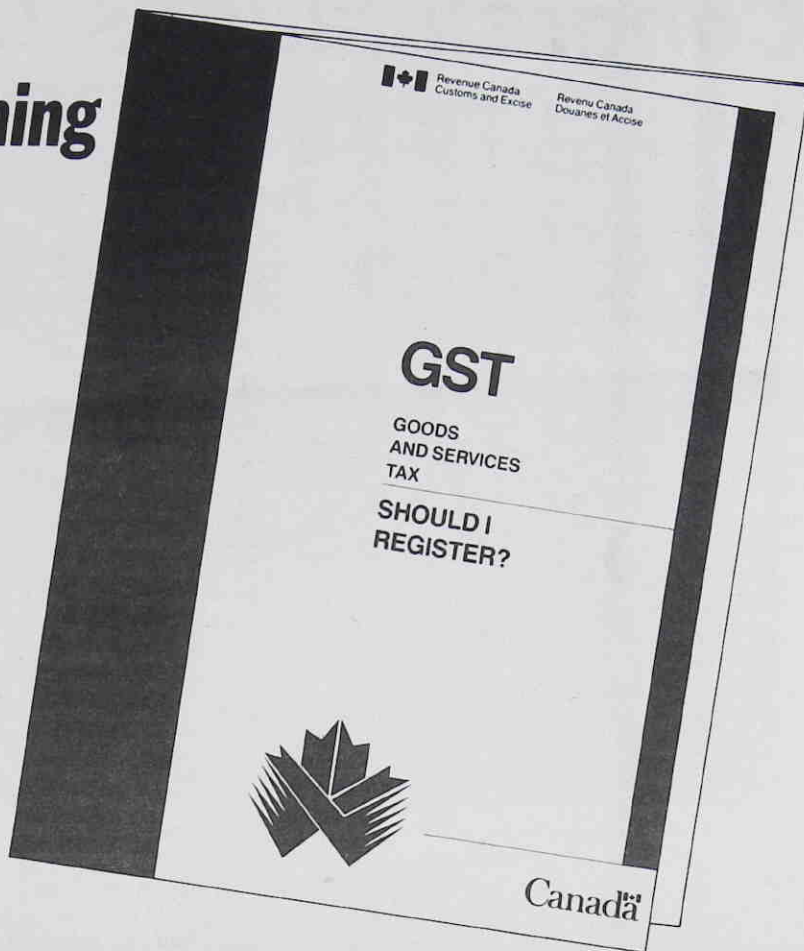
this commission to support the call of Mr. Max Yalden, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Human Rights Commission for the creation of a Royal Commission on Aboriginal self-government by the House of Commons.

In terms of your mandate, we submit the following recommendations for consideration and adoption:

1. That parliament make special provision for guaranteed representation for Aboriginal peoples in the House of Commons and the Senate.
2. Alternatively, that revised legislation accommodate the needs of special ridings where feasible for Aboriginal communities such as in northern Saskatchewan.
3. That prisoners be allowed to vote.



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## Graduations

# Congratulations U of S Grads



photo Credit Rick McKay

### U OF S 1989-1990 NATIVE GRADUANDS

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Jacob (Couillonneur) Tootoosis, B.A. General  
Littlepine  
Arlene Pete, B.A. Advanced  
Flying Dust  
Richard Merasty, B.A. General  
Cindy Derocher, Health Administration  
North Battleford  
Geraldine Delorme, B.A. Advanced  
Mistwasis  
Darlene Lancely, B.A. Advanced  
Kim Fraser, B.A. Advanced

#### Thunderchild

Harvey Thunderchild, B.A. General  
Holly Graham, B.Sc. Nursing  
One Arrow  
Dan Gaudry, B.A. Advanced  
Fond Du Lac  
Angela Jones, B.A. General  
Ron Martin, Dentistry  
Ahtakakoop  
Grag Ahenakew, B.A. General  
Isa Ahenakew, B.A. General  
Little Black Bear  
Allan Brabant, LLB Law

#### Luckyman

Archie King, B.A. General  
Witchekan  
Clarence Fineday, Voc. Ag.  
Wrigley (N.W.T.)  
Kathy Pellissey, B.A. General  
Montreal Lake  
Brenda Bird, B.A. General  
La Ronge  
Rick Cummings, B.A. General  
Blaine Lake  
Chris Arcans, B.Sc. Nursing  
Ile-a-la-Crosse

Emil Bell, Bachelor of Social Work  
Arthur (Butch) Durocher, LLB Law  
Ochapawace  
Florence Watson, B.A. General  
Chitek Lake  
Debbie Whitehead, B.A. General  
Sweetgrass  
Pamela Lucier, B.A. General  
Saskatoon  
Judy Howett, B.Sc. Nursing  
Rhonda Johnson, LLB Law  
Grand Prairie (Alta.)  
Tracy Lindburg, B.A. General

## Listen to the Past and Look to the Future: U of S Grads 1st Annual Graduation

by Ona Fiddler-Berteig

In 1969 there were only 6 Native students enrolled at the University of Saskatchewan. Today there are over 600. A major feat by anyone's standards. The majority of these students are enrolled in the College of Education and the College of Arts and Science, the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teachers Education Program (SUNTEP), the Indian Teachers Education Program (ITEP), and the Northern Teachers Education Program (NORTEP). They have special graduations annually for their graduates, as do the Federated Indian College and the Gabriel Dumont Institute.

In an attempt to share the joy of accomplishment the Indigenous Student Council went on a fund raising drive to make it possible for families and friends to join in a special celebration for those Native University students who do not fit into other Native graduation celebrations. The result was a graduation banquet and dance at the Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre for over 300 guests and 28 graduates.

Dr. Oliver Brass, the President of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (SIFC) delivered the keynote address. The SIFC itself had 75 graduates this spring and since its inception in 1978 has graduated approximately

500 students. Dr. Brass emphasized the impact that one successful graduate has on his/her immediate and extended family and community, "To be one who goes to school is visionary ... Once one who succeeds the rest of the family get the same vision. That always happens," he stated. Dr. Brass called on Native people to seek education and eliminate stereotypes. He exclaimed, "Our time has come. We have the chance to show people who we are."

Professor Winona Stevenson, of Native Studies, and Dr. Basran, the chairperson of the University's Affirmative Action Program, presented the students with Moose Hide Plaques and

both offered insights and commendations. Ms. Stevenson gave special recognition to the female students. "You have to be three times stronger than everyone else, because you are Native, poor and a woman." She pointed out that many of the female graduates are single parent mothers and deserve special recognition because they have more work and responsibilities than most students.

Dr. Basran commended the students on their accomplishment and acknowledged that the University is working to ensure the number of Aboriginal graduates increases. He promised, "We will not only increase the participation rate of Natives on this campus, but we will

create an environment in which Natives will feel accepted, comfortable and encouraged to study and succeed." He concluded by encouraging the graduates to, "...build on your heritage. Be proud of your history, culture, religion and way of life. You may integrate, if you wish, but you should do so on your own terms."

Mr. Jim Durocher delivered a brief address in Cree and English. He emphasized to the graduates their responsibilities as role models for the younger generations and as future leaders. "We (the Metis) are people who have fallen between the

Cont'd on next page



# Graduations

## Listen to the Past and Look to the Future: U of S Grads 1st Annual Graduation ... Cont'd



Photo Credit: Osa Fickler/Berleg

Dr. Ron Martin (Dentist) of Fondu Lac,  
and Prof Winona Stevenson

cracks...Don't forget your people," he stated.

Other well wishers and leaders offered words of wisdom and congratulations. Keith Goulet noted the large number of Arts and Science graduates. "These are stepping stones. People are going into Health Administration, Medicine, and Agriculture... I see a future in which we enter new areas of technology...to work with and for us. Not against us.", he stated.

Ida Wasacase pointed out that the graduates did not succeed on their own. Their families and friends gave support and encouragement at critical times. Frank Merasty, in the toast to the parents, acknowledged God as the enabler. He stated, "We should acknowledge God - who gives us wisdom,

knowledge and understanding. Acknowledge God and he will direct your path."

Speaking on behalf of the students were Darlene Lancelly, a B.A. Advanced student and principle actress in the E-12 student protest, and Ron Martin, the First Saskatchewan Native Dentist.

Mr. Martin explained how hardships at university in many ways were beneficial. "These unique hardships (racism, housing, loneliness, finances, discrimination and transition) were instrumental in the unification of Native students...The Indigenous Student Council actively supports efforts which create a positive Native identity on and off campus...the friendships I have acquired from past and present students shall be cherished for a

lifetime," he said.

Ms. Lancelly spoke of how E-12 education crisis had provided an opportunity to develop strong bonds with Native and Non-Native students and how it provided a forum to educate others on treaty rights. Darlene gave special thanks to those professors who were like mentors and who freely shared their knowledge.

The students did not forget who they were. As part of the evening planned by the students cultural dances, music and prayers were part of the agenda. The theme of the graduation, "Listen to the Past, and Look to the Future," is as age old theme, but continues to be present in many speeches and philosophies.

The University of Saskatchewan congratulates the 30 native students who are graduating from our programs this year.

We're proud of you and wish you well.

A university education creates opportunities for personal growth and calls for a commitment to social advancement.

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# Graduation

## Starting Right

by Vera Jensen

September and school is not far away. Now is the time to start helping your child to prepare for a successful year. Whether this is your child's first year at school or his or her second, third or sixth year now is the time to start planning for a successful new beginning.

Things have changed for the better since you went to school so don't dwell on your failures. Be positive, talk about the good things you have heard about school.

Do listen to your child's fears and concerns. Children need to express their fears and you should be prepared to help realistic ways to deal with them.

Don't tell the child who is afraid of being picked on to "stand up for yourself." Teach him or her to stand tall and look the potential bully in the eye. Looking confident and proud even when feeling unhappy or fearful is an important defense and one worth learning early.

But looking confident needs practice. Play act with your child. Encourage him or her to try various proud, stern looks in the mirror. Add a smile. Try out the techniques on friends and family.

Never threaten children with punishment if they don't succeed. If failure at school is a concern talk about it. Plan now where he or she will do homework. Discuss the importance of listening. Be sure you have had your child's hearing and sight tested. Point out to the child all the things he or she has already learned. Assure him or her that you are there to help.

If this is your child's first year at school help him or her to practice speaking out clearly. Teachers and other adults welcome a child who can be heard. Don't encourage any child to be rude or sassy, just confident. Even the shyest little one can be taught to take a big breath, let it out, take another littler breath, smile and speak his or her name clearly.

Be sure that first graders

know their own address and telephone number. They should also know an emergency number of a baby sitter or relative. If you live in a town or city where personal safety is a concern be sure your child knows how to use a pay phone and has the necessary coins, knows how to use a pay phone and knows where and how to seek help.

You can ease a lot of your child's concerns about getting lost by going over the route to and from school several times. Even if they will eventually be travelling by school bus it is reassuring to have seen the bus stops and noted special land marks along the way.

If possible visit the school even if it is only to walk around the grounds a few times.

The week before school opens is a good time to plan to call in at the office and ask permission to walk around the building.

Locating washrooms, the gym and the library will give your child a feeling of security. Take the opportunity, if you can, to say a brief word to the principal, the librarian or any teachers you meet. Keep it brief, they will be busy preparing the school and the classrooms for opening day. Encourage your child to take the opportunity to practice standing tall, smiling and saying, "Hello." Together you will be making a positive statement about your attitude.

Plan to buy all your child's school supplies before the opening of school. It is important to send your child to school with enough supplies on the very first day. By buying books and pencils over a number of pay days it is easier to afford all the supplies needed. Read the school lists carefully and buy the essentials first. The optionals can come later. Don't get panicked into buying things not on the list but prominently displayed in the stores or pleaded for by your child.

Add the extras only as you can afford them, or encourage grandparents, aunts and

uncles or other friends and relatives to provide them as gifts throughout the year. Many of these things are not expensive but they can break a working budget. Unfortunately, buying the essentials doesn't stop in September. You will have to budget for replacements throughout the year. Many school districts used to supply books and pencils. This is no longer true in many areas and parents are expected to supply pencils, notebooks, crayons, scissors, rulers and erasers.

Nevertheless if you want the best possible start for your child be sure he or she goes to school on the first day with all the basic materials. The child who has to borrow supplies from other children, or who has to wait for the teacher to find the necessary papers or pencils

starts one behind his or her classmates. That's no place for your child.

Ask your school or the school board office for supply lists.

Send your child to school dressed for work and play. Fancy clothes are a handicap and should be saved for a special occasion. Clean, neat, sturdy and washable are best. Children use paint and glue, they run and play, the climb, jump and fall down. As much learning happens on the playground as in the classroom. Children need to feel comfortable about taking part in the day's activities.

Your child deserves the best start you can provide. School is hard work and children need the energy good food gives them. Hungry children don't learn.

You might consider changing the usual North American pattern of meal planning. It is better and more healthy to eat a big breakfast, a moderate

lunch and a light supper. It can also be easier on the budget. Try it.

Don't use breakfast time as an opportunity to nag your child about forgotten chores or past misdeeds. Send him or her off to school with a positive feeling about him or herself and the day ahead. It is worthwhile too to take the time sometimes, especially on the first day, to slip a little note, a poem, or a picture into the lunch bag. Your child's spirit as well as his or her stomach may well need feeding by lunch time.

Always let your child know that you love and care for him or her. Children grow and learn best when they feel secure. They need to know that someone is there for them no matter how awful the day has been.

With some care and planning on your part now and lots of love and support your child will get off to a good start in September.

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# Graduation

## Teacher Interviews

by Vera Jensen

He was big and he was angry and he came storming into my classroom after class one day.

"You The teacher?" he barked.

"I'm Mrs. Jensen, yes," I stood up. He towered over me.

"Some teacher," he snorted. "How come you're always picking on my little girl, eh?"

I backed up behind the refuge of my desk. "Uh, won't you sit down Mr. Uh--?"

"My girl says you're mean to her," he leaned across the desk at me. I wondered if I should call for help. I took a deep breath and tried to collect my tattered dignity.

"Excuse me, just who are you and which child are we discussing?"

He glared at me and I wondered if I should make a run for it. But my school teacher-ish tones had perhaps made an impression. He blinked

and sat down. So did I.

"I'm Janey's dad," he said, "Paul W--," We stood up again and belatedly shook hands.

"Janey is a very bright girl," I told him while thinking to myself, "with a manner very like her daddy's," but I kept that thought to myself. Aloud I said, "Why does she feel I'm mean to her?"

"She says you made her sit at the back of the room during Arithmetic."

Of course! Now I knew why he was here, smoldering more gently now, in my visitors chair.

Janey was a bright little girl who liked to be the centre of attention. Like her daddy, she shouted a lot. I had been reviewing long division in Arithmetic that morning. Janey, along with three or four other children who had long ago mastered the difficulties of "goes into" and "Left overs" had been assigned some problem solving exercises on the comput-

ers at the back of the room.

Janey had chosen to remain with the class and had insisted on calling out the correct answers to the delight of the slower learners.

I had sent Janey to the back of the room with paper and pencil and instructions that I didn't want to hear a peep out of her until she had finished the assignment. Janey had sulked.

Once Mr. W-- had heard the whole story he apologised. He was pleased to hear that Janey was clever at Arithmetic and he understood that I had not been "mean".

An honest discussion with young Janey before he came thundering into my classroom would have saved Mr. W-- and me considerable time and embarrassment.

When you think your child is having a problem at school ask him or her for specific examples of the teacher's meanness. Try to find out exactly what happened both before and after. Be sure you

get the whole story. Sometimes this will help your child to see how his or her behaviour could be changed to improve the situation.

If you still feel your child has a real cause for complaint then make an appointment to visit the teacher. Dropping in unexpectedly is not only rude but usually self-defeating. A teacher's day does not end at 3:30 PM. He or she may well have other meetings, appointments or classes to attend as well as the usual preparation and marking.

Make your appointment and be on time. Have your facts as stated by your child clearly in your mind. Don't try to excuse your child's behaviour nor accuse the teacher. As briefly as possible state your concerns and then be ready to listen to the teacher's view of the situation. Most teachers will listen with sympathy and understanding. They will be more than willing to help you and the child find a solution that all three of you can live with.

Mr. and Mrs. K-- came to see me one time. Bobby was scared of me because I shouted and banged things.

He was quite right. I do shout and bang things. I bounce about the classroom and shout and clap my hands and laugh and even cry sometimes. Also I'm a well padded 170 cm. Bobby is small for his age. His mother is a tiny elf of a woman not a millimetre over 60cm and his dad looked at me in the eye but probably weighed half of what I do. They were quiet, gentle people and Bobby was an only child.

I grew up in a loud, noisy family and now had my own loud, noisy brood of teenagers.

Poor Bobby. I couldn't change my personality overnight. While Bobby did need to learn how to deal with a rough noisy world, that again couldn't happen overnight.

We had a conference with Bobby and his parents. Bobby learned that I could be quite kind and gentle underneath my bounce and noise. We made a secret agreement. If he thought I was getting too loud he'd pull his ear and I'd try to lower my voice and

speak more softly. If he found the noise and confusion of the classroom bringing on his headachy asthma he was to go to the library for a little quiet sit. We both learned a lot that year.

Now, if you meet with anger, denials and abuse after all your careful preparation back off. There is no point in making a bad situation worse. Break off the conversation as tactfully as possible and leave.


When you have cooled down make an appointment with the principal. Do not go to this next appointment alone. If you are a single parent take along an older relative or trusted friend. If English is not your first language and the interview is likely to be in English take a translator as well. You don't want a confrontation but you need to protect yourself from possible intimidation. The principal will no doubt want to include the teacher and perhaps the school councillor in the conference.

Do not allow your child to be a part of the conference at this point. You need the opportunity to express your concerns and to insist that your child's viewpoint be treated with respect. The teacher may have a different view of the problem but both views must be respected.

Be prepared to listen to the teacher's views. Be polite but firm. You want to achieve an atmosphere where your child will be heard and where a satisfactory solution can be arranged.

During the teacher, child, parent interview that should follow insist that your child listen as well as contribute. Be sure that both the teacher and the child agree on an acceptable standard of classroom behaviour and on the consequences for failure to achieve that standard, or an acceptable compromise for whatever the conflict.

With plenty of discussion and some compromises on both sides you should be able to find a satisfactory solution. More importantly your child will have learned some important lessons about dealing with authority.



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## Graduations

# SUNTEP Graduation Saskatoon Campus



Photo Credit: Lauralyn Houle

L-R Brian Gallagher, Vera Borley, Anna Carriere, and Melvin Gervais

by Lauralyn Houle

The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) is a teacher education program offered in three locations: Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, through the Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research in co-operation with the Department of Education, the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina. The program provides teacher preparation leading to a Saskatchewan teaching certificate with completion of a Bachelor's Degree in Educa-

tion.

This year SUNTEP is celebrating a decade of progress. Over the past ten years SUNTEP has graduated over 163 teachers. This year's theme of the graduation was "On the Edge of a Dream." The graduation banquet and dance was held May 12th at the Holiday Inn. Past and present graduates were recognized.

Keynote speaker, Rita Bouvier, spoke of the progress of SUNTEP and the responsibility of the graduates, "The past ten years represent part of a daytime dream for a place for respect and dignity for Aboriginal

people. Everyone can't assume leadership but all should be involved. We can take a bigger role. We should participate critically in issues," she stated.

Graduates of 1990 are: Vera Borley, Anna Carriere, Brian Gallagher and Melvin Gervais. Rita Bouvier said, "SUNTEP helps develop character." Melvin Gervais, one of the valedictorians spoke with a lot of character in his emotional thanks and farewell to his fellow students and the SUNTEP program for giving him the "tools" to keep the dream alive for Aboriginal people.

## GDI - Native Human Justice Graduates

by Patricia Martin

On May 12, the 2nd intake of students enrolled in the Gabriel Dumont Institute, Native Human Justice Program held their graduation at the Polish Pavilion Hall near Prince Albert. In all, 15 students graduated from this two year University of Regina accredited program with a certificate in Human Justice. The 15 graduating students are as follows: Paul Gerard, Judy Fiddler, Oliver Gamble, Mona Rudyck, Connie Soonais, Louis Morin, Francise LaFontaine, Patricia Martin, Moise Lafond, Randy Clarke, Philip Fosseneuve, Faye Ahdeman, Earl Clarke, Marieno Duquette and Elwin Bear. The Master of Ceremonies for the

graduation program was Mr. Ernest Sauve. Opening prayer was delivered by one of the graduating students Mr. Earl Clarke. The banquet was followed by greetings from special guests. The student Valedictorian, Mona Rudyck, spoke on behalf of the graduating students and presented gifts to the program staff. Two highest academic awards were presented to Mr. Moise Lafond and Miss Francise LaFontaine. After the presentation of certificates and awards, closing remarks were heard by Bonnie Jeffry, Program Coordinator. After the graduation, some of the graduates will enter the Human Service field while others will go on to further their education in respective studies.



Human Justice Grads: Phillip Fosseneuve, Judy Fiddler, Moise Lafond, Patricia Martin, Randy Clarke, and Francis Lafontaine

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# Tireless Metis Elder Operates Centre

## Profile



Photo Credit: Heather Andrews

Dr. Anne Anderson

by Heather Andrews

Although Dr. Anne Anderson of Edmonton is 84 years of age, she hasn't considered slowing down her busy life style yet. "There's just too much to be done," she says.

Dr. Anne, as she's affectionately known in the Native community throughout Alberta, has just completed a book entitled "The First Metis -- a New Nation" which is a salute to the Metis families in the area surrounding Edmonton. Two years of research went into the book, with records going back to the 1700's. The origins of some 50 families, with legends, stories and spiritualism of the early settlers, are included in the history which is available through Dr. Anne's Native Heritage and Cultural

Centre located at 10826 - 124 Street in Edmonton.

With her book project completed, Dr. Anne has turned to the printing of a 50,000 word Cree dictionary. "My mother told me long ago if someone writes the language, it will not be lost," she says. She feels Native people especially need to become well educated. "Through education, we can express our needs, enhance our chances of future employment, and help change the image of the Indian people, which hasn't been good in the past," she laments.

The dictionary will be an invaluable teaching aid, Anderson states. She has been teaching Cree classes at her centre for years and her technique of teaching,

known as the Anderson Method of Teaching Cree in the Classroom is well respected. Throughout the province, other Native educators are anxious to learn her procedures, and she travels as much as she can to outlying areas to instruct teachers. She has developed numerous lesson manuals and story books to use with lessons as well.

"Language does more than identify a certain tribe," she states. "History and language create a strong sense of national identity. We are an important part of the history of this country, and this has not been written into existing books." As many as 30 students of all ages gather Monday evenings throughout the year for Cree classes.

As well as an extensive library and book store, the Cultural Centre features a craft shop. "this serves a double purpose," she laughs. "It keeps the making of crafts alive, and it brings us a little income," she says. Metis arts and crafts are also used to teach the authentic handicrafts which the Native ancestors used in every day life. She is also developing a Wall of Fame, with various photographs of well-known Metis people on display.

School children from the area often arrange field trips to tour the facility. "As well as our displays, we have video tapes for the youngsters to watch, about everything from language to

crafts," she says. "Then we sit around in a circle, and I sing to them, and tell them stories, just like in the old days," she adds. They close the visit with a cup of tea, or a drink of pop and a cookie. "That is the old way, too," she states, as the Indian people traditionally offered their guests refreshment during a visit. "We are happy to do it," she concludes.

Dr. Anne operates the Centre full time with the help of one staff person. "Alvina Lake is a big help to me," she says. "She's doing all the typing for the dictionary, too." Lake operates the centre while Dr. Anne works on her autobiography in her small office in the back. "I'm only about half finished," she laughs. "With all my projects, though, printing costs are prohibitive, money is always a problem."

Anderson is also much in demand as an authority on curing illnesses the natural way. She is always willing to instruct visitors on identifying and using medicinal herbs, and has a bit of history to add to each cure. She is

proud of the fact that many of the modern medications are based on traditional ingredients and methods of preparation.

But one theme runs consistently through all her varied activities. "Education is my priority," she says, adding, "Education is an opening to equality."

Dr. Anne Anderson, 84 year old Metis Elder of Edmonton, Alberta says, "Enrichment in your heritage language gives you strength and vitality, promotes positive thinking, and makes you a whole person." She encourages Native people everywhere to be proud of their language and culture.

Dr. Anne Anderson, 84 year old Metis elder of Edmonton, Alberta says, "Enrichment in your heritage language gives you strength and vitality, promotes positive thinking, and makes you a whole person." She encourages Native people everywhere to be proud of their language and culture.

### Chris Axworthy, M.P.



*I offer each of you my heartfelt congratulations on your graduation day. You should indeed be proud of your achievements. Please accept my best regards as you strive for even higher goals.*

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## International

# Reflections on SAMI and Canadian Aboriginal Peoples

by Vigdis Stordahl

### EDITOR'S NOTE

Indigenous people of Denmark Sweden Norway and the Soviet Union. Traditionally the Samis were Reindeer herders with their own language, culture, dress and music. Colonization has led too many of the same social problems that most other Indigenous nations experienced. Issues such as land, poverty, family violence, alcoholism and loss of control of lifestyle are issues which continue to plague the Sami people.

Ms. Stordahl is a Sami temporarily in Canada doing research.

My intentions with this article is to bring up some reflections on the similarities and differences of the situation of the Samis and the Indians. I do not intend to give any final analysis, my reflections are nothing more than observations acquired after two months in Canada, but they might also nevertheless be useful in our common struggle to better the conditions of our people. When you compare you see where you have gained results and where to enforce your struggle.

What first and foremost strikes me is that the economic and social condition are much better for the Samis. The poverty you can witness here you won't find among us any longer. That is history for us. With us there are very few who live permanently on welfare. Our regions are more economically developed and can offer a variety of jobs. Even though we also struggle with social problems like child abuse, drug abuse, violence against women, etc., the dimensions of the problems are not the same. The jails in Norway are for instance not dominated by Native prisoners, as are the case here in many instances. The health and social services seem more capable in offering help mainly because it is staffed by well-educated Samis. And importantly, these institutions are in our region. We can get highly specialized

medical and social services in our own region in our own language! To have your own educated people is important; not only do they speak the Native language, they also do understand the scope of the problems people witness and they do serve as positive role models - Samis can become doctors, nurses, teachers, technicians etc.

I have been asking myself why the conditions for the Native people in Norway are better in many respects than here in Canada. The history of how we were turned into minorities in own land is the same. It is the history of how Europe expanded and colonized in all four corners of the world. It is the history of the post-colonial period with it's new ideas about human rights. Despite the similarities, colonization and decolonization have their local variations and the answer lies, I believe, in how the encounter between the Aboriginal people and the colonizers took place. This encounter was much more brutal in America. Our land was not that attractive for the landless Norwegian population. They chose to come here instead of going to the cold north.

Today this encounter is reflected in the political and administrative structures as well as in the legislation. While you are divided into different legal categories (status, non-status and Metis) we are not. We are all one people (That doesn't mean that there are no internal hierarchy and problems connected with it. For instance do the reindeer herders have a special status and special rights as an occupational group, something the Sami farmers don't have.) We were never put on reserves although our conditions up to the 1950's had many similarities to reserves; marginal, poverty, loss of self-esteem etc. An administration to manage "Indian Affairs" like here, was therefore never created. The Norwegians firmly believed that the Sami would die out as a people, they just weren't fit to survive. Therefore we don't have an over-



Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler/Brising

Vigdis Stordahl - "The Norwegians firmly believed that the Sami would die out as a people

grown "Indian administration" as your DINA. Our Federal administration is somewhat 20 people all together, most of them Samis. We all know the vested interests an overgrown administration can develop. What we therefore have to watch out for now, is that our new Sami administration (we just received our own Sami Parliament i.e. an advisory body) doesn't become an overgrown one.

When the shift in the political climate towards minorities took place after WW II, the Samis managed to convince the Norwegians that they also had the right to survive as a distinct people. The main reason for this, I believe, was that the Norwegians themselves had experienced how it is to have no say in your own affairs when Hitler-Germany occupied Norway. For Hitler and his regime the Jews were the lowest race on earth not worthy of survival, not the Samis. When the Germans decided to withdraw from the north they burned the Norwegian towns as well as the Sami towns. So when the Norwegian government started to rebuild the north after Hitler's devastation, the Sami areas were included and the policy now became one of bringing these areas up to the same social and economic development level as the rest of the country.

The Sami immediately took advantage of this new political climate and organized nationally as well as on a Nordic basis. Not only did they urge for better eco-

class and the language is taught up to grade 12. If you want you can go to the University and take your Ph.D. in Sami. The Sami language is now to become an official language. The experiences we have gained in raising the status of the language is something you could learn from. As far as I can see you are where we were in the beginning of the 70's.

We have gained a lot, but there is no time to sit back and rest on one's laurels. Our land claim is still unsettled. For ten years now a commission has been working with this issue, and no one knows what they are discussing behind closed doors. That door has to be open, and you might have an idea about how!

The greatest challenge to our Sami society is to continue the discussion about how our Sami future is to be. As long as there is child and women abuse something is completely wrong. The women and children are not the one's to be the victim of men's low self-esteem. The solution to these problems is not blaming the "Whites" or "Norwegians". If we don't dare to speak about these issues more thoroughly than we have done up to now, we'll end up as our own enemy. That is a situation you also find yourself in as far as I can see.

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# International

## Indian Developments in Nicaragua

by Clem Chartier

May 4th marked another significant milestone for the Indian peoples and nations of the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua. Thousands of Indian peoples from the surrounding area participated in the northern portion of the Atlantic Coast's regional government's inauguration.

The elections on February 25th, witnessed a political victory for the Indian resistance, YATAMA (Nations of Yabti Tasba - Mother Earth). While the national governments was installed on April 25, the two regional governments on the Atlantic Coast were installed on May 4th.

The road to this electoral victory has been a long and arduous one. In 1981, due to government repression, the Indian peoples were forced into an armed resistance. This resistance, lead by Brooklyn Rivera, maintained its independence from the U.S. backed Contras and was able to progress through international political pressure.

The Sandinistas recognized a degree of autonomy for the Atlantic Coast (although not specifically for Indians), as a result of peace talks between the Indian Resistance and the government, held between December 1984 and May

1985. This process also allowed Indian peoples to return to their communities on the Rio Coco from the relocation camps. Prior to this they had been forcibly removed from their homes, and their livestock, crops and communities were totally destroyed by government troops.

The Indian resistance convinced the government to reopen the peace talks in January 1988, but they again broke down in June 1988. It is interesting to note that the Indian resistance, at their first negotiating session in January/February 1988, entered into a cease-fire agreement, several weeks before the Sandinista/Contra ceasefire. It should also be noted, that in both 1984 and 1988 the Sandinistas agreed to the peace talks with the Indian resistance, acknowledging that they were not part of the Contras. The government had also publicly admitted that they made "errors and mistakes" in dealing with the Indian peoples. They didn't, however, acknowledge what those mistakes were.

### INDIAN RESISTANCE LEADERS RETURN TO NICARAGUA

The Sandinista government in September 1989 was fi-

nally persuaded by ex-President Jimmy Carter of the United States to allow YATAMA to enter the country and re-incorporate into Nicaraguan life. The government originally insisted on strict conditions, including an undertaking not to organize as Indian peoples for political purposes. The conditions required of YATAMA were far greater than those required of the Contras. Most of these conditions were dropped and the Indian leadership agreed to abide by the final conditions agreed upon.

As a result of their freedom to return to Nicaragua and participate in the elections, YATAMA was able to field candidates in the regional elections, although they only had several days to register their party and candidates. They were also able to run several candidates in the national elections, through an alliance with the Christian Democratic Party.

The major portion of the Miskitu and Sumu territories fall within the northern autonomous region. YATAMA was able to win 22 of the 45 seats, with 21 for the Sandinistas and 2 for UNO. This victory occurred in spite of insufficient time to organize, lack of resources, severe gerrymandering/manipulation of the seats by the government to favor non-Indian voters, and the voiding of about 15,000 Indian votes.

In the southern autonomous region, where there is a large Creole population, UNO secured the majority of the seats, and with YATAMA's 4 seats has a controlling majority of that regional government.

In the northern region, of the 3 seats/constituencies for the National Assembly, YATAMA (Christian Democrats), Sandinistas and UNO each won one. In the southern region, with 2 seats, the Sandinistas and UNO each won one.

For the Presidency, YATAMA supported Violetta Chamorro of UNO, and she received approximately 4,000 more votes in the northern region and 6,000 more votes in the southern



David Rodriguez, Youth delegate at Batoche 1985, elected to Nicaraguan National Assembly

region, than Daniel Ortega and the Sandinista party.

### INAUGURATION OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The May 4th swearing-in of the members of the regional council, also included the election of a seven member executive and a regional coordinator (governor). The executive were elected from, and by the members of the regional autonomous council, which also includes the three members of the national assembly.

YATAMA members were elected to the positions of President, 1st Vice-President, 1st Secretary and 1st Vocal (voter). Sandinista party members were elected to fill the positions of 2nd Vice-President, 2nd Secretary and 2nd Vocal. For the position of regional governor, YATAMA nominated one of their members, which was seconded by the Sandinistas. All of these positions were filled by acclamation.

With the cooperative spirit which marked this inauguration, there is hope that the administrative/labour problems may not affect the Atlantic Coast. In terms of administration, the Governor in his speech, appointed heads of different departments, including Sandinista supporters.

### RIVERA APPOINTED TO NICARAGUAN GOV-



Miskitu Indian Children

### ERNMENT CABINET

In another turn of events, Mr. Brooklyn Rivera, head of YATAMA on April 25th was appointed to the new Nicaraguan Cabinet, as Director or Head of the Institute for the Development of the



Photo Credit: Clem Chartier

Recording Testimony of Government atrocities



# SNACC

## SNACC - Celebrating 20 Years of Service to the Native People of Saskatchewan



SNACC Board of Directors and executive staff.

Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler/Berling

by Lauralyn Houle

Back in 1969, a group of concerned Native people came together to form what is known as Saskatchewan Native Addictions Council Corporation. By 1970 the Native Alcohol Council, which was the name of the organization, had board representatives from reserves and Metis communities across Saskatchewan. This board's objective was to seek funding for treatment of Native people with alcohol problems. With help from the Donner Foundation, Department of Social Services and Indian Affairs

grants, by 1974, 4 Native treatment centres were opened. Government funding was turned down, and due to funding regulations of the Department of Social Services, the centres were called "Social Adjustment Centres". A per diem rate of \$6.00 per day was paid by social services and Indian Affairs. However, this amount was not sufficient enough to pay salaries for counsellors, the NAC board then applied and received federal government LIP grant to pay 34 position salaries. In 1971, two social adjustment centres were opened: North Battleford

and Prince Albert. NAC Central Administration plus six provincial fieldworkers were paid through the Donner grant which was \$110,000.00. The balance of LIP workers were hired at the local and reserve level. In 1972, a third Social Adjustment Centre opened in Saskatoon, eight LIP positions were discontinued from the field workers to staff this centre. At this time the LIP grant only allowed salaries of \$400.00 per month. There were 24 positions in the centres and 10 field or local positions. These people were obviously dedicated to the concept of NAC, since they

were working for less money than welfare would pay. By 1971 NAC start up grant was coming to an end. The board then turned to the federal government and were told that the government of Saskatchewan had the mandate to handle alcoholism programs.

Due to funding problems, in order to save the program, January 01, 1972, the NAC board dissolved and became a program committee under the Metis Society of Saskatchewan. By 1974 a fourth Social Adjustment Centre was opened in Regina. In 1976 due to cutbacks by Indian Affairs, for treatment, the North Battleford Centre was forced to close down. Up until this time NAC's mandate was primarily to treat alcoholism among students. In the late 1970's early 1980's NAC mandate was changed to meet the needs of

the people. Younger people were going to treatment, with not only alcohol the problems but also drugs.

By 1980, global funding was successfully negotiated, which meant monthly grants to NAC programs. In 1983 NAC was incorporated as a non-profit organization - SNACC.

To date SNACC has grown to include the following programs:

1. Core administration of Filed Staff - 10 staff
2. Regina Rehabilitation Centre - 8 staff
3. Prince Albert Centre - 8 staff
4. Saskatoon Rehabilitation - 8 staff
5. Prince Albert - Out Patient - 3 staff
6. Regina Crisis Centre - 2 staff
7. Youth Program - 5 staff
8. Mobile Community Treatment Program - staffed through other programs

The goal and objectives of the SNACC is "to provide rehabilitation, education and prevention services for Native people seeking help for alcoholism, drug and solvent abuse."

SNACC is governed by a 14 member board of representatives from across Saskatchewan. The corporation is funded by the Saskatchewan Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission. Total funding is \$1.5 million.

In April, 1990 SNACC held their first ever staff conference in Saskatoon, celebrating 20 years of service and honouring those individuals who have dedicated years of service to Native people of Saskatchewan. Future goals of SNACC is to promote good health, more preventative work and to do more in the area of family violence. SNACC will continue to change and grow, as they have over the past 20 years, to meet the needs of the native people of Saskatchewan.

### Saskatchewan Native Addictions Council Corporation

### "A New Beginning"

A NETWORK OF CONCERNED INDIVIDUALS STRIVING FOR A HEALTHIER LIFESTYLE FOR THOSE THAT ARE INFLICTED BY THE USE OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND SOLVENTS.

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- REGINA CRISIS CENTRE
- FIELD EDUCATORS PROGRAM
- IN-PATIENT TREATMENT CENTRES
- PRINCE ALBERT OUT-PATIENT CENTRE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Ken Sinclair

352-9601  
329 College Avenue East  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4N 0V9





# SNACC

## Mobile Community Treatment Provides Healing Tools

by Lauralyn Houle

Mobile Alcohol and Drug Treatment is some what a new concept; a new era of healing. In the past the word 'treatment' meant leaving home for 28 days or more, for some this meant finding suitable babysitting etc. etc. Not to say that Alcohol and Drug Treatment programs have not fulfilled their responsibility, by far, they have and will continue to be an asset in healing alcohol and drug abuse. However, as times change, new ideas and new developments are constantly being implemented. One of those changes is mobile treatment.

Mobile community treatment is bringing the treatment program to the community. Mobile community treatment is an attempt to help communities heal themselves. Mobile community treatment is people taking charge and committing themselves to stop the suffering within their community. Mobile community treatment is a stepping-stone for communities to come together, work together, heal together and become a community in every sense of the word.

This idea of bringing the treatment program to the community was first imple-

mented in northern B.C. in 1984. Community Alcoholism and drug counsellors saw people trying to help themselves. They would go out for treatment, however, for some of these returning home they found that they had changed but life was still the same at home. For others with small children or too many responsibilities it was impossible to leave for 28 days. And still for others it was just too scary, too big a move. These counsellors found that the motivation was there, to change, but the realities of some basic problems stood in the road. Mobile Treatment took away those roadblocks and most important not only one or two people were changing but groups of them from the same community. The effects of bringing the treatment program to the community effected not only those directly involved with the program but their family members and their neighbors.

Mobile community treatment reached Pine House Saskatchewan in October, 1988. Since then two programs have been implemented in Cumberland House (November/December, 1989 and February/March, 1990). Saskatchewan Native Addic-

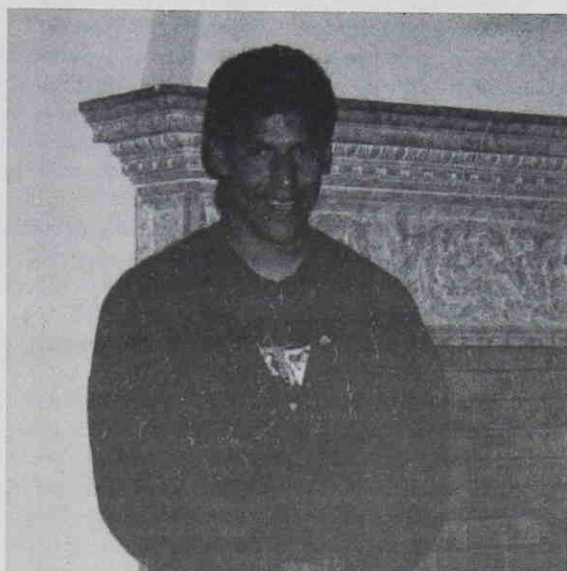


Photo Credit: Osm Fiddler/Boreig

Lyle Daniels - "Its had to measure success."

tions Council Corporation (SNACC) treatment coordinator Lyle Daniels has been the main force behind setting up these programs in these areas. Mobile community treatment involves the community, yes, however the treatment team is as equally important. Mobile community treatment is not a 8 - 5 job, more like a 24 hour 5 days a week for 3 weeks. It takes a tremendous amount of dedication and commitment in helping people to heal themselves. It is the treatment team that leaves home for 3 weeks and literally moves into a commu-

nity. The treatment team must be flexible, they are not only dealing with individuals but whatever is happening or happens in the community during that time. The treatment team is responsible for preparing the community resources people before hand and after care once the program is over.

To measure the success of mobile treatment on statistics only would be unfair to the community, the participants and the treatment team. Not all that start finish, not all that finish stay sober. However, the seed is planted. An old saying in AA is. "You

can lead a horse to water, but you can't make them drink, however you can lead them there and make them thirsty." Treatment does that, it gives people a choice that they may not have known was there before. Out of the 69 people who attend these three mobile treatment programs 50 completed. According to Lyle Daniels, mobile treatment coordinator, this means, "that Mobile Community Treatment is successful, however, it is hard to measure success because it depends on what happens after treatment with follow-up and aftercare."

What mobile treatment gave to these individuals was "The tools to build up their lives again." For Lyle Daniels the success of these two programs goes to the clients, "if it wasn't for them, the program such as this would not be successful. Even though we provide them the program, they were the ones that had to change, so our first job as counsellors was easy compared to what the clients had to go through."

For those of you who were participants, counsellors and resource people of these two mobile community treatment programs "Hats off to you."

## Max Lucier Honored ... Sixteen Years of Service

by Lauralyn Houle

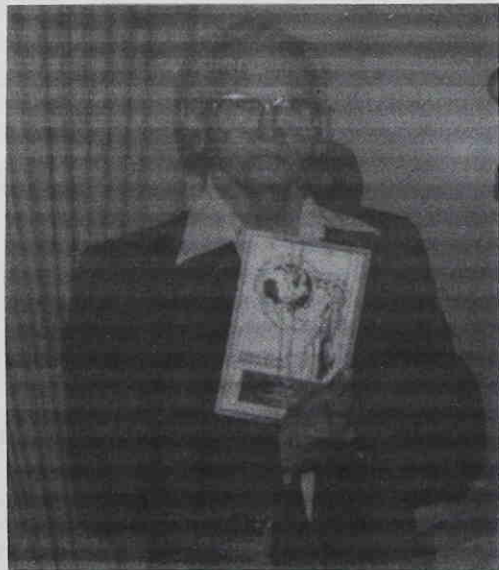


Photo Credit: Osm Fiddler/Boreig

Max Lucier  
"Honored"

Saskatchewan Native Addictions Council Corporation celebrated 20 years of service at a recent staff conference in Saskatoon. Part of that celebration was to honour individuals for their years of service to SNACC. Max Lucier was one of those individuals. Max was honored for 16 years of work and dedication at the Prince Albert In-Patient Treatment Centre. Brian D'Amour, Program Director, SNACC Centre, Prince Albert, presented Max with a plaque from SNACC. Ken Sinclair, Executive Director of SNACC presented Max with a neon T-shirt with a picture of

Louis Riel and SNACC slogan on it, and signed by the SNACC staff.

A watch was presented to Max which was purchased from SNACC staff donations. The Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship presented Max with a \$100.00 bill for his Las Vegas trip he is going on.

Max was born November 16, 1914 in Fishing Lake, Saskatchewan. Seventy-five years later on November 16, 1989, Max Lucier retired from his position as Director of the Prince Albert Centre; a position he held for 14 1/2 years. He worked for 1 1/2 as counsellor in the centre before becoming the Director.

To retire literally means, "to withdraw especially for

privacy" or "to withdraw from one's position or occupation: concluding one's working or professional career." Max Morin has found that retiring "is better than I thought it would be, because I've worked all my life I was not sure what retiring would be like." Max was quick to add, "but I still meet with people every day, that part I don't see as work." And so, retiring, to Max Lucier is not withdrawing from those that continue to need support.

When one works in the addictions field for as long as and is as committed as Max has been, one does not



# Meech Lake

## Is Meech Lake Polluted?

by Paul Hanley

"Without a vision, the people perish," says an old saying. People need a vision of who they are in order to be able to have self-esteem and confidence, to plan for the future, and to make decisions.

What's true for the individual is also true for communities and nations. A "vision statement" of who we are as a people, what our priorities and goals are, and how we wish to achieve these practices is required for building a united community.

Part of the "vision statement" of a country is its constitution. Among its many functions, the constitution states who is included in the community and how, and assigns power and responsibilities.

The debate over the Meech Lake Constitutional Accord is an attempt to restate Canada's national vision. It is for this reason that the current controversy matters.

Two of the most important questions about the Meech Lake Accord include the ways in which it excludes members of the Canadian community, such as Quebec, and how it defines power sharing and responsibilities between the federal and provincial government.

Scant attention has been given to how this accord will include or exclude Native Canadians; even less has been given to how it could affect the environment -- and there are significant connections between these two issues. What are they?

\*The Meech Lake Accord implies a decentralization of power to the provinces. According to Meech, any province may opt out of a national program while retaining their share of the funding for a federal program -- if they meet the national objectives of the program through a provincial initiative.

This may make it more difficult to establish uniform national standards, for example, for environmental programs to protect air and water quality. The problem is, that while human beings can understand imaginary borders, the environment can't. Air, water, and ecosystems are trans-provincial, even trans-national, so national standards are required to plan and administer environmental protection.

Does it make sense at a time when the world is moving to a global vision of environmental protection for Canadians to opt out of national standards? Further, how could we participate in setting global standards as a

loose federation of semi-independent province.

If the national government, for example, established a federal/provincial program to eliminate hazardous wastes, provinces could opt out for their own programs, but the federal government would still have to pay. Let's say the Ontario, Quebec, and Alberta, with 75% of the country's population, opted out, then Ottawa would have to give these provinces 75% of the money for the program -- but the national government would not get the credit. For this reason, it might not be politically expedient to initiate national programs.

\*Provincial governments are given responsibility for the exploitation and conservation of natural resources, and derive much of their revenues directly from royalties on resource extraction. It is in the interest then of the provincial government to see these resources developed.

Furthermore, provincial governments have a more narrow scope of activities and revenues than a federal government. The federal government, on the other hand, does not derive as large a percentage of its revenue directly from resources so it is somewhat less inclined to place resource development

before resource conservation. And being federal in scope, the national government is also less dependent on any one industry or project, or segment of the electorate, than may be the case for a provincial government; this may also contribute to a more objective, environmental stance by the national government.

It is not surprising then to see recent reports leaked to the press ("Provinces seek final say on megaprojects", *Globe and Mail*, May 11, 90), that six provinces have banded together to ask Ottawa to enact legislation that would virtually eliminate federal involvement in environmental assessment of resource developments.

Such action demonstrates the development orientation of the provinces, adding emphasis, from the environmental point of view, to the argument for a strong federal presence in setting national environmental regulations.

\*A method to address the status, self-government, and land claims of Native Canadians has not been included in the Meech Lake Accord. If the Accord is passed, it will become more difficult to ensure that Native issues are addressed in the Constitution because any province would be able to veto amendments to the Constitution -- in other words, it would be necessary to have absolute unanimity from the provinces and the federal government for Native people to achieve formal recognition in the Constitution.

In terms of environmental protection, Native people, because of their dependence on traditional resource industries the geographical locations of Native communities, and their spiritual tradition, tend to stand for the protection of resources such as forests, waterways and fisheries. For that reason, recognition of Native rights to land and self-determination usually goes hand in hand with environmental protection. Native leaders have expressed profound concern that Meech, rather than drawing Native people into the circle of federalism, may further marginalize the Native community.



\*Meech will make it more difficult for the northern territories to achieve provincial status. The northern territories have a Native majority, so given the premise that Aboriginal Canadians are more inclined to sustainable development of resources, this aspect of Meech may also be environmentally-unfriendly.

\*Meech calls for regular economic summits of the Prime Minister and the Premiers. Due to the business/development orientation of these leaders, it is reasonable to expect that economic policies generate from these meetings will be less environmentally friendly than other consultative processes. If these regular conferences include Native representation, as requested by Native leaders, policies might well prove to be more balanced between economic and environmental concerns.

Traditions of the Hopi Nation contend that the failure of efforts to form an effective world vision through the League of Nations and later the United Nations came about because the world community did not include the Aboriginal people in the circle of consultation.

The same reasoning may well apply to the Canadian experience. Without the inclusion of the Aboriginal people of Canada, Canadians may again miss an essential link in the circle of unity, perpetuating a fundamental injustice which undermines a unified national vision, endangering the future of the nation socially and environmentally.

## NEW BREED

Next Issue July 1

Next Issue - History and Culture  
Deadline for submissions June 20th

- The philosophy of Gabriel Dumont
- Mosaic: Regina
- Area Elections: Buffalo narrows, Regina
- FSIN Assembly - GST
- Pow Wow
- Horses Horses, I've got horses
- Pinehouse Summer Games



# Meech Lake

## Brief to the House of Commons Special Committee to Study a Proposed Companion Resolution to the Meech Lake Accord

by *Metis Society of Saskatchewan*

**Editors Note:** The Metis Society of Saskatchewan prepared the following brief to be presented to the committee. They were rejected and subsequently called a media conference to express their disappointment at the committee's rejection and to voice their opposition to the Meech Lake Accord, as it is proposed.

We welcome this opportunity to make a presentation on this most serious constitutional issue. While we are hopeful that there will be substantial movement towards constitutional accommodation. We have grave concerns about the passage of the Meech Lake Accord in its present form.

Shortly after the First Minister's Conference in November 1989. Our Leaders Summit made up of the Presidents of our Locals, passed a resolution calling upon the Prime Minister and the Premiers to "include the rights of the Aboriginal peoples in any revised or companion accord." The resolution, directed that such rights not be made contingent on the rights of others (including Quebec), and that any revision to the Accord or a companion agreement must include Metis rights on the yearly agenda.

The Metis, at least of Saskatchewan, don't have much of a reason to trust that we will be justly treated, if the Meech Lake Accord is passed as is. History weighs against this happening. To date, it appears that we are merely pawns in the constitutional process.

Potentially, in the Meech Lake Accord, there is a negative impact on Aboriginal peoples' participation in future constitutional developments. The section dealing with constitutional conferences, transfers the Prime Minister's traditional authority to set the agenda, to the provinces.

While fisheries and senate

reform are guaranteed agenda items, the premiers have the constitutional authority to determine "such other matters as are agreed upon." Arguably, those matters to which the premiers do not agree, will not be added to the agenda. Does this mean agreed upon by the Prime Minister and one premier? The Prime Minister and two Premiers? Five Premiers? Seven Premiers of provinces that make up over 50% of the Canadian population? Or does it mean, the Prime Minister and all ten premiers?

Let us point out, we still have an unfinished agenda that was agreed to, in the 1983 constitutional accord. This includes a landbase for the Metis. As we are denied participation in other forms, we need this constitutional process to continue.

In this connection, we are gravely concerned with the way that "such other matters as are agreed upon" could be interpreted. In a letter dated February 1, 1990, Premier Devine stated that with the passage of the Meech Lake Accord, the annual First Minister's Conferences of the Constitution "could" address issues such as the constitutional rights of the Aboriginal peoples. He went to say that, "any specific agenda items for these conferences will be decided by the First Ministers." The chances of this happening are characterized by his own words: In the case of possible talks on the Aboriginal constitutional issue, I understand the federal government has indicated that some real prospect of success would be a precondition to recommencing the process.

Given this attitude, it appears that First Ministers, probably will not agree to further conferences. Until the Aboriginal peoples accept what the governments are prepared to recognize and which will then be rubber-stamped, on national television.

We are even sidetracked from what is now, achiev-

able! The tripartite talks, between the Metis in Saskatchewan and the federal and provincial governments have been derailed since April 1987. The federal government, has taken the position that the province must initiate and lead the process, and upon invitation by the provinces, they will then participate.

The province, on the other hand, in January, 1990, took the position that they would only enter into such discussions, upon a firm prior agreement, through which the federal government would acknowledge its legislation and financial responsibility, for any special legislation or Aboriginal specific initiatives, which might result from such discussions. We do not yet know, what the federal response is.

Following the lead of the Metis National Council, we support the four elements put forward by the Assembly of First Nations, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and the Native Council of Canada.

The joint presentation calling for "legally effective" changes, with respect to companion agreements, also accords with our position.

While supporting those four elements, we propose two further amendments. The first, and most important, is the need for resolving the jurisdictional issue, with respect to the Metis.

In this connection, if we are to make any substantial movement, we must overcome this impediment, which has plagued us since this process begun. Because of this impasse, we are not only held hostage by Meech Lake, as so characterized by Mr. Amagoalik and Chief Erasmus, we are also imprisoned in a legislative limbo.

Not only does this affect our constitutional multilateral negotiations and tripartite discussions potential, it also has a serious impact, on our ability to access federal programs and services for Aboriginal peoples.

Members of the committee, your government continues

to treat our people as unwelcome beggars at the federal door.

But the federal government has not always ignored us, - in 1885 you sent your army to fight us

- you took away our land - you took away our right to be self-governing

- you took away our right to traditional livelihood

- you took away our right to self-sufficiency

- you sent a police force to occupy our lands

- you hanged our leader, and now the province portrays him in a racist and hideous manner, a statue most unflattering of him, and an affront to the Metis

- you built a glass building, a giant trophy case at Batoche and display the spoils of war.

Flying our flag along side yours at that site is not enough

- finally, you have been the driving force in reducing our people to a nation that is landless, within our own homeland, forced in many cases to live in adverse social and economic conditions.

In short, it is the federal government which has colonized and cast us aside.

For us, this is an issue of vital importance, and must be resolved at this time. This can be accomplished by agreeing to add to the companion agreement, an amendment on section 91

(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

Secondly, because of the serious economic and employment conditions faced by our people, we propose that Section XII of the Meech Lake Accord be amended, to include "Aboriginal peoples and the Economy" as a yearly agenda item along with a directive that the Prime Minister "shall invite the representatives of the Aboriginal peoples to participate in discussions and decisions on that item."

In conclusion, while we support Mr. McKenna's proposal, the changes as we have proposed and as set out by the joint presentation of the

AFN, ITC and NCC must be adopted. These proposals are modest. It is not such a great price to pay to bring peace to the family of founding and First Nations of Canada.

While we support Quebec's five demands, in the absence of accommodating our rights, we cannot in good conscience support the Meech Lake Accord, which goes beyond accommodating Quebec unless every amendment not directly connected to Quebec's 5 conditions are removed.

Although discussions on our rights as Aboriginal peoples have been suspended since April 1987, we do not view as valid the proposition that no amendments can take place without Quebec's participation. If that was the case, no amendments could have resulted from the 1983 FMC. If there was good faith, and a political commitment from First Ministers, amendments would be possible for the accommodation of Aboriginal peoples' rights.

We do not maintain that Quebec's rights are contingent on the recognition of our rights. Conversely, the recognition of our rights must not be contingent on the recognition of Quebec's rights. We both have the inalienable right to be recognized for who we are, "distinct societies" with political, social, cultural and legal rights.

Let's all make a conscious and super-human effort to accommodate our respective aspirations and rights. In the end if we have tried and failed this is no reason to tell us that our rights won't be dealt with. Particularly since we have been brought in at the eleventh hour.

In Saskatchewan, it is our people who have the most to lose. We face adversity on three fronts: at the national level we are held hostage to the Meech Lake Accord; Secondly, we are suspended in jurisdictional limbo; and thirdly, we are frozen out of tripartite discussions.

Thank you for your attention.



## Environment

# Ten Energy Conservation Measures

by Paul Hanley

Global warming and the greenhouse effect have all become common phrases in our language in the last year. Scientific evidence shows that the earth is warming up largely because of the way we are burning coal, oil, and gasoline. This global warming could make the world hotter and drier, and have a drastic effect on food production, wildlife and forests.

The world's governments are discussing ways to cut down our use of energy from fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas. As usual, its more talk than action. But the average citizen does not have to wait for governments, each of us can act immediately to reduce our personal use of non-renewable, polluting fuels.

Much of the energy used by our society, is used by individuals in the home or car. Here are ten things that you and your car can do about energy conservation, starting today. By the way, energy conservation measures save you money too.

\* Transportation uses 25% of Canada's energy supply. The average car uses 10,000 litres of gas over the course of its road life. Save on fuel by being a green driver: if you are buying a new or used car, choose the models with the best mileage; keep your car well-tuned and serviced; drive at slower speeds; use fully-inflated radial tires; don't use air-conditioning. The "Fuel Consumption Guide", available from Public Affairs, Transport Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0N5 is a guide to choosing vehicles based on fuel consumption.

\* Filling your car with people is a good idea. When you take a trip, the more people that go along, instead of making a second trip to the later, the better. Its also a good idea to use second hand cars because building cars uses a lot of energy in itself. But make sure that you keep your car well tuned.

\* Whenever possible, use the bus instead of a car. If one out of ten car users switched from private to public transit,

globally, annual oil production could be cut by 17%.

The good ol' auto uses 2500 BTU's per passenger-kilometer compared to 285BTU's per passenger for the bus. Public transit is much cheaper than private; what most people don't realize -- perhaps because they haven't tried the bus long enough to get used to it -- is that the bus is, in many cases, more convenient than the private car: no warm-up in cold vehicle, no traffic hassles, no parking problem. Use the bus whenever possible and keep the car for when it's most needed, for shopping trips, on family outings, or to reach locations that are inconvenient and inaccessible by bus.

\* 18% of all energy is used in our households and most of that used is wasted due to inefficiency of design and construction practices and by inefficient furnaces, water heaters and appliances. Heating uses 67% of household energy. Energy efficient housing, which combines a good seal, high levels of insulation, and some solar heating, can save up to 75% of household energy costs. People building or buying new homes would do well to look into these publications: "Energy-efficient Housing Construction" (\$3.00) and "Choosing Energy-efficient Homes" (\$3.00) from CMHC at 301-119 Ave. S, Saskatoon. "Energy Efficient Housing: a prairie approach" is available from the Institute for Construction Research, NRC, 110 Gymnasium Road, Saskatoon, S7N 0W9.

\* Upgrade the seal and insulation in your home. Spending \$150 in sealing products can cut 25% of the energy used in space heating; upgrading windows and improving insulation saves an additional 15%; concentrate on the basement sill plate and electrical outlets on exterior walls. The free book "Keeping the Heat in", available from Energy, Mines, and Resources, 558 Booth St. Ottawa, K1A 0E4 tells you how to do it yourself.

\* Contact a furnace repair/

cleaner to keep your furnace working at top efficiency with an annual maintenance check and cleaning, or upgrade to a more efficient unit for energy improvements of 30%.

\* Turning your thermostat down 5C at night and when you are not home cuts energy use 14%; generally keep the heat lower and dress warmly. Especially in rural areas, trees-belts help by cutting down wind chill. Avoid skylights, sliding glass doors, and fireplaces, all big energy sinks. Programming thermostats are now available to automatically adjust temperatures.

\* Water heating uses 17% of household energy; appliances 14%; and lighting

2%. Take shorter showers; use warm rather than hot laundry cycles; reduce the heat setting of your water tank to 54C or less, or 60C if you have a dishwasher. Insulating jackets are recommended for water heaters.

Pipe insulation is a good idea on all hot water lines. Turn off the heater when on vacations.

\* Order the free "Energyguide Directory" from EMR, 580 Booth St. Ottawa, K1A 0E4. It is your guide to the most energy efficient appliances on the market; for example, choosing the right refrigerator (which is next to the furnace and water heater in energy demand) can save up to 50% of the energy used by that appliance.

\* Every fluorescent light

installed to replace an incandescent saves 1/5th ton of coal annually. Greater efficiencies are available from the new compact fluorescents which are much more expensive than regular lightbulbs but also last 10 times as long or more. They save 75% more energy than conventional bulbs. These are available from specialty light bulb suppliers listed in the yellow pages.

\* Also, concentrate on reducing your energy demands during the peak hours between 5:00PM and 7:00PM; for example, don't use the dishwasher or do laundry at this time. This can reduce the need for new power facilities as power supplies are usually more than adequate throughout the day, except to provide peak supplies.

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### Introducing NEW BREED's New Advertising Sales Representatives



Sask Native Communications Corporation is pleased to introduce the two newest members on staff, Rick McKay and Wanda McCaillin as advertising representatives.

They will be marketing the NEW BREED paper to all native and non-native organizations wishing to place advertisements in the upcoming issues. Currently they are in the process of preparing a promotional package consisting of rates, discounts, distribution, and other advertising information. Rick and Wanda would be pleased to discuss with you your advertising needs. Give them a call at our toll free 1-800 667-7622 (effective May 15th, 1990) for our current and potential clients wishing to place advertisements.

For immediate and general advertising needs call Wanda and Rick at 653-2253.

Welcome Aboard Wanda & Rick!!!!



# Environment

## How You can Help to Protect the Environment

Newspapers, radio, and television are full of stories on the destruction of the environment. Sometimes it seems that the problems are so numerous that there is no solution.

Not so. Individuals and families can make a significant difference by making changes in how they look after the house and yard and shop for consumer goods.

In fact its amazing what a difference families can make when they decide to care about nature. Eventually, most goods produced by our society end up in the hands of consumers. Households generate almost half of the 27 million tonnes of waste generated in Canada.

By using fewer consumer goods, buying environmentally safe products, and avoiding dangerous ones, we make a dent in the pollution problem. We also began to influence the marketing decision of the stores we buy from. Then industry starts to alter its ways too.

Individual action can also have an effect on political priorities and the media. Politicians watch the polls carefully; they are interested

in acting on the things that the average person is involved in. Media attention to environmentally-friendly activities helps to educate the public, then more people get involved. Getting involved makes us feel empowered -- "Yes, I do make a difference, I'm not powerless."

The average person can have an influence on the world. "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world," says a the famous American author Margaret Mead. "Indeed, its the only thing that ever has."

Here are a few of the most important and simplest things that you can do to help change the world -- a little at a time.

**Reduce your use of paper and plastic** The average Canadian home tosses out about a tonne of garbage every year, and a third of that is paper. Most of that paper is newspaper and advertising flyers and much of the rest is packaging.

Northern forests are being cleared to provide us with this paper, and paper production despoils our rivers, lakes, and air. Clearing the

forests destroys the way of life of northern Native people, and damages fish and wildlife.

Put up a sign on your door saying that you don't want advertising flyers, unless you make use of them. If you live in a place, like Saskatoon, where paper is recycled, put all of your newspaper, cardboard from cereal boxes and other paper packaging, and writing paper in a box and throw that in a recycling bin.

When you are shopping, try to avoid bringing home packaging. Canadians bring home 55 million plastic bags from grocery stores alone every week. Take canvas bags or reuse grocery bags. Often products are packaged several times, and put in a bag. If you don't need the extra packaging, refuse to take it. Keep your bill to prove that you really bought the product as you leave the store.

Use cloth diapers instead of paper disposables. **Start a compost pile** Another third of household garbage is food scraps, garden wastes, weeds, leaves, and grass clippings. All of these can be

made into compost, which is a good fertilizer for gardens.

Compost is made by piling this organic material in layers, mixed with soil. Once you have a pile about three feet high, dampen it, and cover it with soil so that it doesn't smell. Gradually, the organic material will break down and turn into a kind of rich, black soil. It usually takes about three or four months. You can start a new pile while the first is decomposing.

So, by reducing, reusing, or recycling most paper and organic wastes, you have already eliminated at least half of the wastes from your home.

**Reduce hazardous wastes** Hazardous wastes make up only 2% of garbage, but it's the most dangerous part. Hazardous wastes include insecticides, drain cleaners, bleach, paint and household cleaners. The best way to deal with these products is not to use them whenever possible.

Often there are better ways to control flies and garden pests than insecticides, for example, repairing screens on houses is important. There are dozens of books available on organic gardening, which is a way of avoiding the use of insect poisons.

Many stores now carry environment-friendly laundry products such as phosphate free detergents. Chlorine bleach is very hard on fish, use borax instead -- its

easier on your clothes too.

Baking or washing soda can be used to clean sinks and toilets, it can also be used as a drain cleaner. For a general household cleaner, mix soap, such as Ivory Soap and baking soda. A liquid spray cleaner can be made from 1 part baking soda, 2 parts white vinegar, and 4 parts warm water.

**Be a green consumer** When you buy, choose goods with the least packaging when possible. Many large stores offer food in bulk. But fresh food instead of canned or frozen products -- usually there is less processing and packaging involved.

Buy products that hold up to repeated use; for example, avoid paper towels when you can use rags; avoid styrofoam and plastic when you can use china. Buy used clothes, tools, dishes, and books if possible.

Many stores sell "green" products, such as toilet tissue made from recycled paper, safer cleaners, and chemical-free foods. Ask your store clerk if they have environmentally sound products.

There are many ways to live environmentally friendly, but little space here to list them. Numerous books are available that detail methods of changing your life-style. Probably the best of these is **The Canadian Green Consumer Guide** which is available in most book stores; it can also be found at Superstores. Check it out.



**THE BATOCHÉ 1990  
COMMITTEE  
Welcomes Nominations For:**

**MISS METIS CANADA 1990**

Candidates will be judged on the following:

1. Future plans for helping Metis people
2. Metis History and culture
3. Talent
4. Poise and beauty

For further information call: Ms Lorna LaPlante  
at: (306) 343-8285

## Saskatchewan Environmental Society

A voluntary organization of  
Saskatchewan citizens working for  
ecological sustainability through  
education, information programs  
& research.



Box 1372, Saskatoon, Sask.,  
S7K 3N9  
Phone: (306) 665-1915



## Sports

# Western Canadian Native Curling Draws a Crowd

by John Holman, reprinted from Windspeaker

Over 300 Aboriginal curlers converged on Wetaskewin last weekend to compete in the Western Canadian Native Curling Championship hosted by the Hobbema Curling Club.

"It's the biggest bonspeil in Canada," said organizer Dale Spence, who works for Peace Hills Trust, a major tournament sponsor. Forty-four men's teams and 14 ladies teams competed in the April 6 - 8 tournament for prizes totalling \$12,200 - \$7,200 in cash and the best in merchandise. Next year it will be "bigger and better" and more lucrative.

Since this year's tournament was such a success, "the word is out," said Spence.

Next year the event will be held on a March long weekend and will be preceded by an open tournament earlier in

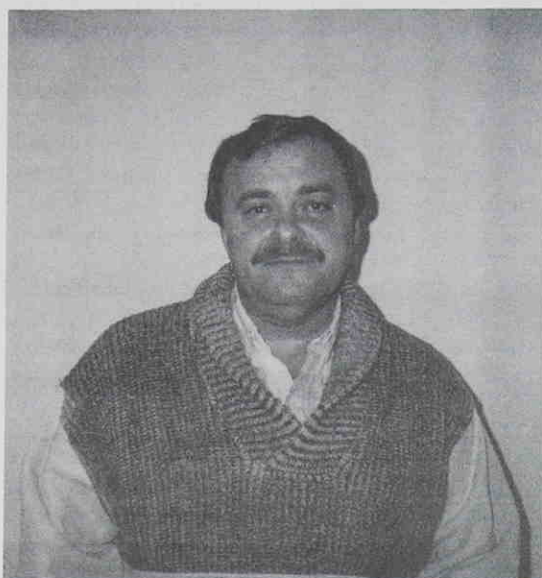


Photo Credit: Osa Fiddler-Bertig

Morris Aubichon, Skip, Winners Mens Category

the season.

A lot of Saskatchewan teams competed in the tournament. British Columbia, Manitoba and Alberta were also represented while one team from the Northwest Territories cancelled at the

last instant. A spirit of goodwill permeated the weekend long tournament, which included a dance and a banquet.

The low entry fee, \$120, was paid back to the curlers since they get into the banquet and dance for free,

Simpson. Spence said.

The winners in the men's category came from Regina. Skip, Morris Aubichon led teammates Mike Fisher, Greg Fisher and Howard Sinclair to the \$2,000 grand prize. Hobbema's Dennis Okeymow and teammates Dwayne Okeymow, Melon Okeymow and Adelord Akeymow placed second. Third event went to Slave Lake's Paul Cypnion Lloyd Benoit, Tim Fled and Ralph

Hobemma won the women's category with skip, Rosemarie Okeymow leading Elizabeth Cutarm, Tamara Wildcat and Debbie Young to some gold watches and \$800. Myrtle Bear, Adele Pete, Valarie Bernaise and Marvina Pete of North Battleford, Saskatchewan finished second. Third place winners came from The Pas, Manitoba led by Maria Miore.

### INTERPROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION ON NATIVE EMPLOYMENT INC.



- Native Organizations
- Governments
- Industries
- Unions

Working Together to Promote Native Employment



## PANEE MEMORIAL AGRIPLEX HOBBEMA, ALBERTA, CANADA

JUNE 20-24, 1990

Performance Time 1 p.m. Daily Slack-June 19, 9 a.m.  
Purse **\$5000.00** per event Entry Fee **\$100.00** (Canadian)

Purse **\$2500.00** per Event Entry Fee **\$50.00**  
Junior Ladies Barrel Race  
Junior Boys Steer Riding  
(15 YEARS AND UNDER AS OF JANUARY 1, 1990)

Entries Open May 28, 29, 30, 31 - 12 P.M. TO 8 P.M. (MDT)  
Phone (403) 653-4996 or 653-4997 IRCA Office  
Entry Fees to be paid by June 6-6 P.M. (MDT) or will be drawn out.  
CALL BACK JUNE 11 and 12, 12 P.M. - 8 P.M.  
Expecting 1000 Cowboys to compete in Rodeo.  
Mutli Sanctions by INFR  
Indian Rodeo Cowboys Association.

### Schedule of Events

Rodeo June 20 - 24, 1990  
Long & Short Go Format  
Long Go, June 19 to 23  
Short Go, June 24  
Princess Pageant June 20 to 23, Crowning on Saturday.  
Wagon Races Pony Chucks 6:30 Fri to Sat  
Chariot Races 6:30 Fri to Sat  
24 hour Security Agriplex  
Special Acts  
Fashion Show June 20, 5:00 in conjunction with Dignitary Lunch  
Traditional Grand Entry June 20 - 24  
Souvenir Shops  
Beer Gardens June 21, 22 and 23 at 8:00 o'clock on Ground Casino  
Indian Village located on Grounds  
Awards: Buckles  
Saddles  
Horse Trailer (to All Around Winner)

Info on Panee Facilities (indoor/outdoor/Rodeo Arena)  
Race Track  
Barns/stalls (indoor Stabling Service 110 Box Stalls)  
(outdoor Stabling Service 100 spring Stalls)  
Dignitary Luncheon June 20  
Contest/Spouce Luncheon 21 3:00 o'clock

SB - Saddle Bronc  
BB - Bare Back  
CR - Calf Roping  
SW - Steer Wrestling  
BR - Bull Riding  
LBR - Ladies Barrel racing  
TR - Team Roping

Including Junior events 15 & under



# Sports

## Saskatoon Indian Metis Friendship Centre Awards Night

by Lauralyn Houle

SIMFC Awards Night banquet and dance was held on May 04, 1990. The agenda was filled with honouring athletic individuals, athletic teams, organizers and volunteers. Credit was given where credit was due. Approximately 200 people turned out to enjoy good food, good company and good music.

The Co-ed Volleyball League Awards were as follows: Champions - Joe Duquette Eagles, Runnerup - No Names, 3rd Place - I.T.E.P.E.R.S, 4th Place - S.I.A.S.T.

Athletic Awards: SIMFC Classics, the women's Volleyball team achieved some important goals this 1989-90 season. November 1989 - 1st Blackfoot Remembrance Day Tournament (defended title), 2nd Brandon Volleyball Tournament, December 1989 - 1st SIMFC Tournament (defended title), 2nd Prince Albert Christmas Classic, February 1990 - 1st Winnipeg International Tournament, April 1990 - 2nd National Indian Athletic Association (runner-up to our championship title 1988-89), March 1990 - 1st Prince Albert Senior Tournament (winner of the Saskatchewan Indigenous Games playdowns). The SIMFC classics won the right to attend the North American Indigenous Games in Edmonton. The team: Ruby Bear, Norma Bear, Arlene Cote, Arlene Chickosis, Connie Durocher, Shirley Greyeyes, Donna LaFreniere, Elaine

LaFreniere, Coach: Maynard Quewezance was presented with an appreciation Award for his hard work and dedication with the classics.

SIMFC Boxing Club: During the 1989-90 season the Boxing Club more than achieved their goals. One goal was to have at least one boxer go to the Commonwealth Games, SIMFC Boxing Club sent two boxers to the games: Jeff Hill and Lyndon Linklater. Another goal was to bring home at least one gold medal from the Saskatchewan Games Clubs, three of the junior boxers brought home gold medals, Robert Boyer, Jason Petit and Dean LaFreniers. Robert Boyer went on to the National Junior Championship and brought home a bronze medal. The team: Zack Antoine, Robert Boyer, Jason Petit, Harley Courtoreillee, Chris Hahn, Gerald Haineault, Jeff Hill, Dean LaFreniere, Lynden Linklater, Paul Machiskinic, Claude (Roy) Petit, Victor Poochay, Johnathon Roberts, Collin Slippeny, Coach: Norm Petit was presented with an Appreciation Award for his hard work and dedication with the boxing club.

SIMFC Bullets, the Men's Basketball team were also presented with individual athletic awards. Organizer Gary LaPlante is trying to encourage young men (highschool and university) to come out and participate with the Bullets Basketball team. The team will start to

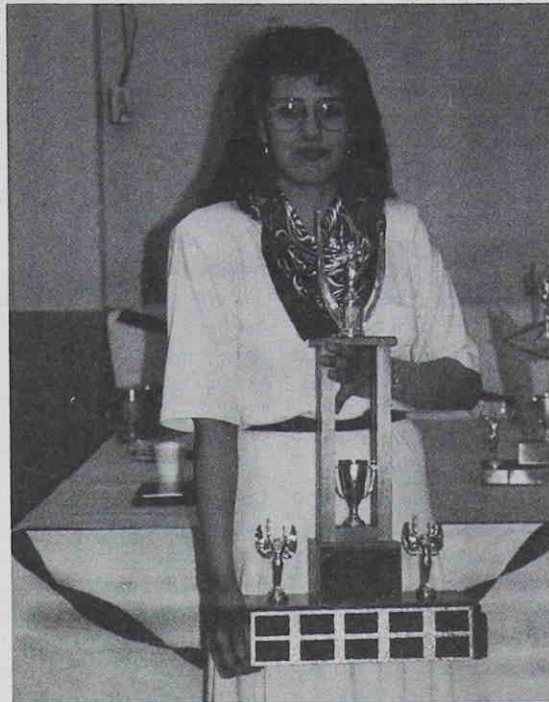


Photo Credit: Lauralyn Houle

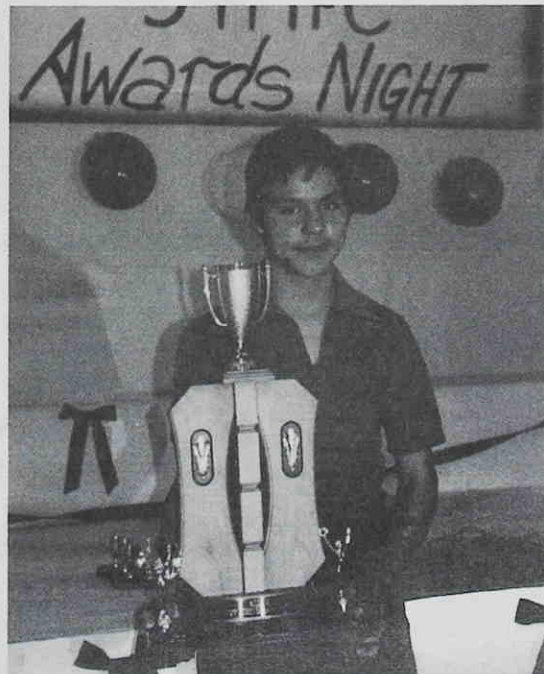


Photo Credit: Lauralyn Houle

participate in out of province tournaments by October, 1990. Team: Gary LaPlante, Allan Ross, Kris McNab, Eddie Walter, Chanze Gamble, Albert Papp, Lee Yah Yahkeehat, Grady Andrews, Roy Robillard, Dennis Robillard and Vince Robillard.

Gary LaPlante was presented with an Appreciation Award for his organizing and work with the Bullets.

An appreciation Award presented to Mary Johnson and Arnold Wapass for their work with the Young Spirits Youth Club. The SIMFC Young Spirits Club were also presented with an Appreciation Award. Special Appreciation Awards were presented to the following individuals: SIMFC Board of Directors for 1989-90; Top Volunteer Youth Club Member - GERALD Haineault, Tammy Starblanket; Honorary Board Member - Mary Johnson and Maynard Quewezance; SIMFC Volunteer of the Year - Shannon Norton; Top Male Athlete of the Year - Robert Boyer; Top Female Athlete of the Year - Elaine LaFreniere; Top Achiever of the Year - Troy Morissette.

(Top picture)  
Elaine Lafreniere-Top female athlete of the year.

(Bottom picture)  
Troy Morissette-Top achiever of the year.

### SIMFC SPRING CLASSIC HOCKEY APRIL 21 - 22, 1990

Congratulation to the winners of the annual Spring Hockey Tournament held at the Saskatchewan Place, April 21 - 22.

1st Place - Trophy + \$2500.00  
Prince George Lumber

Kings Prince George, British Columbia  
2nd Place Trophy + \$1500.00  
St. Louis St. Louis, Saskatchewan  
3rd Place-Trophy + \$750.00 The Pas Blues

The Pas, Manitoba  
4th Place -Trophy + \$750.00 Willow Cree  
Chiefs Willow Cree, Saskatchewan  
Most Valuable Player - Everette Rose (Prince George)

Most Sportsmanlike Player  
- Jerry Bick (St. Louis)  
Allstars  
- Brent Pascal - Prince George Lumber Kings  
- Everette Rose - Prince George Lumber Kings

- Ron Ahenakew - St. Louis  
- Rene Hunter - The Pas Blues  
Goalie  
- Lawrence Santer  
Prince George Lumber Kings



# Robert Boyer - Male Athlete of the Year

by Lauralyn Houle

Robert Boyer was born January, 1975 in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Today he is 15 years old and lives with his grandparents Rose and Felix Boyer, in Saskatoon. Over the years, Robert has excelled in various sports: baseball, track and field, hockey and diving. He was a member of the Saskatchewan Diving Team. Robert Boyer is no newcomer to competitive sports. At the annual SIMFC awards night, Robert was honored with Male Athlete of the Year, for his achievements throughout the 1989/90 year in boxing. Most individuals gradually move up the competitive ladder in sports, Robert's gifted talents allow him to move quickly.

His boxing career started last November. The story goes he walked into the

Friendship Centre one evening, put on the gloves, and felt at home with boxing. Throughout the years grandma Boyer says he went from sport to sport and now Robert feels like he has found his sport. Since September, 1989 Robert's achievements have been: Gold medal - Saskatchewan Winter Games, Melville, Saskatchewan; Bronze medal - Northern Junior C Championship, Montreal Quebec; Gold medal - Saskatchewan Boxing Association, White-wood, Saskatchewan; Gold medal - Intertribal Games, Brandon, Manitoba; Gold medal - North American Indigenous Games Box-Off, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. This last accomplishment gives Robert the right to compete in the North American Indigenous Games, which will be held in Edmonton, Alberta this summer.

Robert's grandma, Rose Boyer, describes her grandson as "A born athlete, a good kid, and a kid at heart." She talks about her grandson as being a "red ribbon boy." Grandma Rose goes on to say "although Robert's the one in the rink with the gloves on," there's a lot to say about Norris Petit, Robert's coach. The discipline and support given to Robert over the past few months, by coach Norris, is a reflection of Robert's achievements. What does Norris say about his Boxing Boy? "He is one of the easiest kids to train, a good kid, easy to talk to." Behind the Male Athlete of the Year, Robert Boyer's grandparents and coach, stand committed and proud.

What Robert wants people to know is that he "puts a lot of effort into boxing" and his goal is, "to become a profes-

## Sports



Photo Credit: Lauralyn Houle

SIMFC Male athlete of the year, "Red Ribbon Boy", Robert Boyer

sional boxer." Robert's message to other boys is "get out there that will support you." Remember that name folks, Robert Boyer. involved with things that you believe in, there are people

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## MUSKODAY RECREATION

## 1990 Spring & Summer Calendar of events

### MUSKODAY 2nd ANNUAL

#### SLOW PITCH TOURNAMENT JUNE 16 & 17/90

Veterans Memorial Park - Muskoday Reserve  
Entry Fee \$100.00 certified cheque or money order only  
Entry Fee **MUST** Accompany Entry

Prize Money A. 1st \$600.00 2nd \$400.00

Prize Money B. 1st \$400.00 2nd \$200.00

\* BASED ON 16 TEAMS

- Beer gardens - nevada
- Open air dry dance
- children's races and events

DEFENDING CHAMPS - LaRonge Silver Bullets

ENTRIES PAYABLE TO : Muskoday Recreation Board  
Box 9 Birch Hills, Sask. 764-1282

### MUSKODAY SLOWPITCH TOURNAMENT

July 28-29, 1990

Muskoday Reserve Veterans Memorial Park  
\$100.00 Entry Fee by certified cheque or money order only  
Advance Payment only with entry to :

Muskoday Recreation  
Box 9 Birch Hills, Sask. 764-1282

Prize Money A. 1st \$600.00 2nd \$400.00

Prize Money B. 1st \$400.00 2nd \$200.00

- \* Special Attraction - Mud Volleyball Tournament  
10 teams @\$25.00/entry  
1st \$150.00 and 2nd \$100.00

\* Committee not responsible for injuries or thefts

\* For any information contact:

\* Ron Bear 764-1282 or 922-0434

\* Al Crain 764-1282 or 764-8454

- \* Beer Gardens
- \* Childrens games & races
- \* Cabaret-Band Hall Sat. Nite
- \* Nevadas

### MUSKODAY 1ST ANNUAL

#### ALL NATIVE FASTBALL TOURNAMENT

Prize Money A. 1st \$1300.00 B. 1st \$700.00

Prize Money A. 2nd \$ 800.00 B.2nd \$500.00

Trophies for :ALL STAR TEAM,BEST PITCHER,M.V.P. and TOP HITTER

Saskatchewan Sanctioned Umpires

Must prove Native Ancestry-Treaty Status card, Metis Assoc. or Friendship Centre Membership

- \* Beer Gardens
- \* Childrens games & races
- \* Horseshoe Turn.
- \* Bingo Tent
- \* Jam session
- \* Nevadas

\* Open air dance-free admission (Dance only)

### MUSKODAY GOLF TOURNAMENT CHAMP. & 3 FLIGHTS

August 18 & 19, 1990

Kachurs Golf Club-Prince Albert, Sask.

Registration Deadline: Aug. 11/90 764-1282, Al Crain, Ron Bear

\$50.00 Entry Fee Men's & Women's, Jr's \$25.00 14 & Under

Tee off Saturday 10:15 a.m. Qualifying round Saturday

Final round Sunday 10:00 a.m. Tee off

Saturday Bar-B-Que - Long Drive & Proximity events

Prize money determined on number of entries (\$1,000. min.)

DEFENDING CHAMP - Jack Laliberte

\*Entry fee includes 2 rounds of golf & steak bar-b-que

Entries after Aug. 11/90 DO NOT include Bar-B-Que



## To Know People

by Louise Noltcho - Buffalo River Band

If a person knows himself; he knows people;  
but when do you know yourself;  
You could be an elder; you could be a leader;  
you could be well off; you could be poor;  
but if you don't know yourself;  
you don't know people.

do you drink; toke; smoke;  
or do you respect and take care of your body;  
do you gossip; criticize; judge; condemn;  
or do you forgive and seek forgiveness;  
do you lie; cheat; mistrust; dominate;  
or are you faithful and honest;  
are you ignorant; selfish; cheap; greedy;  
or do you share the creator's blessings;  
what are you; who are you;

do you love yourself;  
are you there for your friends and neighbors;  
do you respect your parents;  
do you care and support your children;  
do you follow the tradition of your forefathers;  
do you identify with your culture;  
do you accept advice from others;  
to learn humility is to begin to know people;

to be around friends and family is oneness;  
to feel what goes around you is awareness;  
to cry for others sorrow is compassion;  
to assist in sharing change is togetherness;  
to dream dreams and let them guide you is spiritual;  
to understand spirituality is to know you;  
to know you is to know people;  
to know people is beautiful;  
to be beautiful is to CHANGE;

## Arts



### THE RECIPE

By Vivienne Beisel

My mother taught me  
how to bake:  
one part brown  
for health and fuller flavour  
one part white  
for lighter, smoother texture

One part White  
Enriched  
one part Brown  
Whole  
Pure

Like good girls do  
In preparation for marriage  
I took her advise.  
But little did she  
Suspect  
That I'd be making  
Bannock.

The Education Branch has prepared the following set of materials for their bilingual/bicultural program. The following materials are now available. (revised October 89)

Traditional Stories: these booklets are \$3.00 per copy.

## Curriculum Resource Unit

Lac La Ronge Indian Band  
Box 1410, La Ronge, Sask. S0J 1L0  
(306) 425-3177 or Fax # (306) 425 - 2846

QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	ea.	TOTAL	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	ea.	TOTAL
_____	A Hard Winter	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Hunt	\$3.00	_____
_____	Adam And The Wolves	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Hunter And The Pithesiwuk	\$3.00	_____
_____	After The Dance	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Hunter And The Woodsprite	\$3.00	_____
_____	Beware Of The Wihitiko In The Springtime	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Legend Of Wihitiko	\$3.00	_____
_____	How The Muskrat Got Its Tail	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Little People	\$3.00	_____
_____	Memekwesiwuk	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Magic Arrow	\$3.00	_____
_____	Muhikunistikwan	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Medicine Lake	\$3.00	_____
_____	My Grandmother And The Wihitiko	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Red Star	\$3.00	_____
_____	Numekos, The Trout	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Sacred Rock	\$3.00	_____
_____	Pithesiw Fights The Crayfish	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Trick Is On Wesuhkechahk	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Adventuresome Wesuhkechahk	\$3.00	_____	_____	The Two Hunters	\$3.00	_____
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_____	The Beaver Story	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wesuhkechahk And The Evil Caribou	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Canoe-maker And The Mosquito	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wesuhkechahk And The One Who Carries A Bullet	\$3.00	_____
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_____	The Cry Of The Chickadees	\$3.00	_____	_____	Why The Trees Are Split By Lightning	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Deceitful Man	\$3.00	_____	_____	Why The Whiskey Jack Does Not Go South	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Dream	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wihitiko And The Wolf Spirit	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Fox Who Bragged	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wihitiko At The Bow River	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Great Naming Contest	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wihitiko Came Over The Potage	\$3.00	_____
_____	The Huge Trout	\$3.00	_____	_____	Wihitiko's Heartbeat	\$3.00	_____
				Total: \$138.00			

CURRICULUM SUPPORT MATERIALS:	If Buying package deal- Without package deal	Total: \$32.00 Total: \$37.00
_____	A Guide to 20 Plants And Their Uses By The Cree	\$7.00
_____	* A "TH" Dialect Cree Picture Dictionary	\$15.00
_____	* Assorted Sentence Patterns Dictionary	\$15.00
_____	* Special Package Deal - Save \$5.00	
_____	Package Deal * Dictionary & * Sentence Patterns	\$25.00

OTHER BOOKLETS ALSO AVAILABLE:	Total: \$14.50	
_____	Pelican Narrows Literacy Guide with Trapline Story	\$8.50
_____	Young Author's Book	\$6.00

POSTERS:	Total: \$23.50	
_____	Cultural Activities Calendar Poster	\$2.50
_____	* TH* Syllabic Poster	\$6.00
_____	The Six Seasons Of The Woods Cree	\$7.00
_____	The Lord's Prayer (in CMRO)	\$8.00

CURRICULUM GUIDELINES:	Total: \$52.50	
_____	Cree Cultural Activities Handbook For Division I & IV	\$20.00
_____	Social Studies Curriculum Guide for Div I & II	\$10.00
_____	Cree Language Activities Handbook for Div K - 12	\$8.00
_____	Cree Language Activities Handbook (Medical Terminology)	\$7.50
_____	* The Lac La Ronge Indian Band Education Handbook	\$3.00
_____	* The Lac La Ronge Indian Band Educ. Proc. Handbook	\$2.00
_____	* The Lac La Ronge Indian Band Educ. Prog. Handbook	\$2.00

\* These Booklets are available upon request only.  
\* Cree Syllabic materials are presently being revised and are not available at this time.

Total of items: \$260.00  
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## Health

# Teen Suicide is Preventative with Counselling

A young person may take his or her own life for many reasons. The number one reason, though, is the inability of the person to cope with serious life stresses — usually the family and social strife around them. Treatment of youth with self-destructive tendencies involve learning of the context in which they attempt to harm themselves, then helping them cope with the specific problem.

There has been no recent overall increase in teen suicide in Canada despite recent news stories bringing attention to it. But teen suicide has increased markedly in the past 20 years. An it is on the rise in certain sub-groups, including Native people and youth under the age 15. Present numbers of deaths due to this tragic behaviour are still unacceptably high.

Young people who attempt or commit suicide most often come from unstable family and social environments.

They may be victims of physical or sexual abuse, and receive very little family or group support. They usually have no stable, supportive older person to turn to in time of need.

Some teen suicides are the result of drug abuse. A small number of suicides are the result of young people feeling a strong sense of failure, of their not measuring up to realistic and idealistic expectations. Suicide may also be linked to group pressure.

Any behaviour involving self-harm often indicates that a young person may be considering taking his or her own life. Youth who overdose on drugs, cut themselves, or even talk about suicide are showing signs that they may be needing help. Sometimes a suicide or an attempt is the result of a particularly stressful moment the youth could not come to terms with.

Young people are very

idealistic, very emotional, and not always equipped to deal with the responsibility that comes with relationships, sex and social problems. Teenagers can be quite vulnerable in relationships, and demands placed on them today can be very high.

If friends or young people are suspected of exhibiting suicidal behaviour, they should be brought to the attention of a teacher, priest, a public health person, or the police. Doctors in Saskatchewan are trained in assessing self-harm behaviour in patients and they can refer youth to specialists in this area.

Each incident of self-harm behaviour has taken place within a certain context. Psychiatrists are skilled at learning from patients the reasons and circumstances that precipitated the self-harm behaviour. Patients are then placed on a program that addresses it, by scheduling

regular visits for counselling, informing those around the youth of the problem in order to increase support and to provide practical help in problem solving.

It is important to remember that intervention does help young people in crisis. There are at least ten attempted suicides for every one actu-

ally committed. Though we may not be able to change the young person's environment, we can help him or her cope with it.

Health Talk is brought to you by the Saskatchewan Medical Association, the doctors of Saskatchewan and this newspaper.

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Minister of Education



SASKATCHEWAN

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Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3  
(306) 787-7360

I am pleased to extend my personal congratulations to all the Native graduates from the University of Saskatchewan's spring convocation.

Pride of accomplishment is one of our most enduring human pleasures — the special satisfaction that comes with setting an objective, working diligently towards it, and eventually reaching your goal. You have now reached your goal, joining the ranks of Canadian citizens who are university graduates.

At the same time you have joined the mainstream of the 1990s and beyond — the growing ranks of those who recognize that knowledge is the key to personal development and socio-economic progress.

By now you have also recognized that learning is a lifelong process. Although you have taken a major step, you have by no means "finished" school.

We live in a time of transition, a time when knowledge is replacing natural resources as the main engine of economic growth. Our future success as a province will therefore depend in large measure on the skills and abilities our students of all ages acquire through education, and the learning opportunities that are made available to them.

NORTEP, SUNTEP, and other programs have been designed specifically to help meet the learning needs of our Native students, to help them realize their full potential and play a positive role in this time of change. You are now set to take leadership roles in the future development of Saskatchewan. I am confident of your continuing success.

Again, congratulations, and the best of luck with your chosen careers.

*Ray Meiklejohn*

Ray Meiklejohn,  
Minister of Education



Saskatchewan  
Education

2220 College Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3V7



## Bits/Pieces

### Indian Developments in Nicaragua ..Cont'd

Nicaraguan government at the inauguration of the regional autonomous governments.

This is certainly a different position for Mr. Rivera. Over the past decade he has been negotiating with the Nicaraguan government, in the pursuit of the recognition of Indian rights, including the right to land and self-government. He is now a part of the government which will either recognize or deny such rights. While knowing the risks of accepting such a position, Mr. Rivera stated that he, "is prepared to take up the challenge, with the hope that he can bring about meaningful change within the government." He also feels that the regional autonomy statute is weak and will be supporting the autonomous governments in a technical capacity, bolstering their autonomy powers and filling in the void not covered by the autonomy law. He also feels that his position will be important in assisting the autonomous governments in their crucial need of securing foreign aid which is required for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees, and the reconstruction of communities and economies.

Both he and YATAMA, realize that the central government will not be in a position to provide the necessary resources for those purposes. In his address to the crowd, Mr. Rivera also cautioned the people that they could not totally rely on outside help and must be prepared to do everything possible to help themselves.

#### WHAT ABOUT INDIAN RIGHTS?

YATAMA leaders are also aware that their rights as

Indian peoples and nations are not necessarily supported by the new Nicaraguan government. They are however hopeful that Mr. Rivera will be able to educate the Cabinet with respect to Indian rights, and that he can successfully defend their rights within the government. In the meantime, they are attempting to exercise as much regional autonomy as will be allowed by the current regional autonomy statute.

As it is currently written, the autonomy law is subject to either a wide or narrow interpretation. YATAMA indicated they will give the widest possible interpretation from Managua point to a preference by the government for a narrow and restrictive exercise of authority. Over the next several weeks and months, it is clear that there will be a conflict with respect to the powers and authority of the regional autonomous governments.

With the economic and political chaos on the Pacific coast, the new government may be too pre-occupied with those problems to give much attention to the developments on the Atlantic coast. With their relative isolation from mainstream Nicaraguan life, it is possible that this will enable the Indian peoples to carve out an acceptable degree of regional autonomy, while continuing their efforts for the specific recognition of Indian rights.

In particular, their initial efforts will be the repatriation of the 20,000 plus refugees still outside Nicaragua, and their resettlement on their communities. This will include the rebuilding of the numerous communities which were totally destroyed by the Sandinista armed

forces. Some of these communities have been repopulated, however more work is necessary to bring them back to the stage they were at prior to the repressive government measures. These initiatives will have to be accompanied to the rebuilding of the traditional Indigenous economy enjoyed prior to 1981.

The Indian leadership also acknowledges the need to go beyond regional public government, as currently provided by the autonomy statute, because of the current trend of Ladino movement to the Atlantic coast. Within a few years, the Indian population could be reduced to a minority and would then not have a voice in government (this is the same thing that happened to the Metis who created the province of Manitoba in 1870). They feel that their traditional Indian territory has to be recognized, guaranteed and protected. They also want to be able to exercise Indian self-government/autonomy within their Indian territories.

Because of this Ladino transmigration, which has already taken place in the southern region, the Indian leadership feels that the demarcation of their Indian territories is a major priority. This includes natural resources and water/sea resources.

While indications are that the Nicaraguan government and the UNO coalition are not favorably disposed to recognizing Indian rights, having Indian control of the northern autonomous region of the Atlantic coast, and having Mr. Rivera in Cabinet at least gives the Indian peoples a forum within which to push for the recognition of their rights.

### Max Lucier Honored

#### ..Cont'd

simply retire. One does not walk away from helping people in his line of work. Max Lucier withdrew from his regular working hours at the Treatment Centre, to a more relaxed schedule (and of course less pay) down at Smitty's Pancake House or the Mall Food Fare or on the street or at his home in Prince Albert.

Work to Max Lucier was helping out people, wherever, whatever and whoever they were. Although Max did not and does not see this as work but as a responsibility to help all those that suffer from alcoholism. In this sense, Max has not retired from work.

On December 2nd, 1938 Max married Cecelia Folster. They have one daughter, Mae Smith and one foster son Floyd Bear. Cecelia passed away in September of 1989. Before starting work with SNACC, Max had various other jobs. He is also a veteran of World War II where he served for 4 1/2 years overseas. This however was not the only battle that Max fought. He also fought the battle of alcoholism. In 1961, Max sought AA to

help him through his fight with alcohol, today Max has been sober for 29 years. An accomplishment that deserves recognition.

Max has been an active member of the community and remains active today. His dream over the past years was to get a new Centre for his people in Prince Albert. The new Centre is now open in Prince Albert. He was also an active board member of the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre for years. Today he is a lifetime member of all Friendship centres across Saskatchewan. He was also on the Board of Directors for the St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre and is a respected elder of the Metis Society of Saskatchewan local #7 in Prince Albert. Max is also a very avid hockey and ball fan.

Max Lucier was honored at the SNACC Banquet and dance by friends and co-workers, with gifts and kind words; however the gifts that he has given to others will long be felt and seen in those fortunate enough to have crossed paths with this respected and dedicated elder.

## ATTENTION ALL VETERANS

### Metis Veterans of Saskatchewan Inc.

This organization has been formed to act on behalf of all our Veterans and their families.

Our aim is to act as a lobby group between our Veterans and government.

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Congratulations to each of you on the occasion of your graduation from the University of Saskatchewan.

The 1990s are a time of rapid change. Part of this change will see the Canadian Aboriginal population experience accelerated economic, social and cultural growth. Your post-secondary education will provide leadership opportunities that will allow you to strengthen the future of Saskatchewan.

Each of you has shown tremendous commitment to complete your university education. In particular, I would like to congratulate Dr. Ron Martin, Saskatchewan's first Indian student to graduate from the College of Dentistry.

I encourage you to capture the opportunities that will be presented to you in the future.

Best wishes for many years of success and prosperity.

Grant Devine  
Premier