Genocide continues

By Brian Bergman and Doug Torrance

Genocide of Native peoples still being carried out in many arts of the world including Alberta, American Indian Movenent (AIM) representative Ed surnstick told a SUB Theatre udience Tuesday.

Speaking on AIM's concern Canadian Natives, Burnstick otested that "this is one of the chest countries in the world and et its original citizens are mongst the poorest." He insted various levels of governent in this country are "playing ames" with the rights of Natives nd that "our people no longer ant promises: they want mething done.

The time for talking is past nd the need now is for action, urnstick said. He warned "when ou corner any kind of animal he turn around and fight back; too will the Native peoples."

Burnstick, speaking to the source Development session Native Land Claims Week, aimed that the Native people in berta endure the lowest stanard of living anywhere in North merica. According to Burnstick, cent resource developments the Tar Sands project will do tle to improve the Natives' posi-

"With 75 per cent of the velopment of the Alberta tar ands completed, practically one of the promised benefits to e natives have been seen,' mstick claimed.

It is because of this uncaring titude of government and big siness that the natives of the orth are determined to settle eir land claims before any wanted development deals are ade, such as the Mackenzie alley pipeline, he said.

"But now such claims in berta are being stalled because government is planning



changes in legislation controlling filling of caveats (declarations of prior interest in the land).

Burnstick pointed out that resource development typically

which must be dealt with.

involves the intrusion of highways, railroads and pipelines into otherwise isolated communities and that these in turn create new social problems

AIM speaker at SUB Friday

Friday, March 25 at 5 p.m. Ken Dennis and John Graham will speak in Rm. 104 SUB about the American Indian Movement (AIM) Native Survival School in Winnipeg. The school, begun in December 1976 with five students, now operates out of a three-storey house where 25 out of the 30 students live together with the staff.

The students are all young native people who had dropped out of the public school system. Unable to cope with a system that does not recognize the vast cultural difference between native and white society, these students were hanging out on the streets, around poolrooms and

Now, says Dennis, these students are not only learning about their own history and heritage as well as studying the "three R's" but are also developing a sense of self-respect and community as native people.

Elders from nearby reserves teach the students about Indian culture. Accredited native teachers from the University of

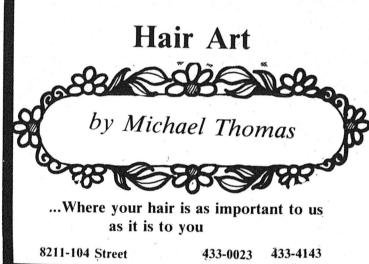
Manitoba instruct them in the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Students discuss current events, with special attention to problems of native people across the country.

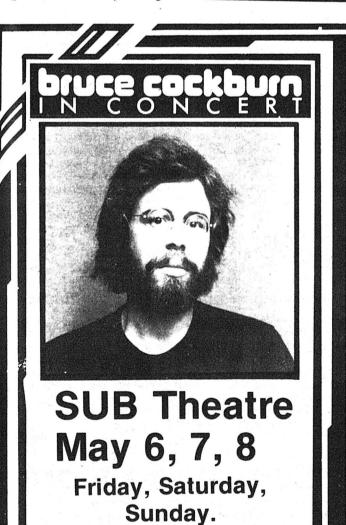
The school is part of a federation of AIM Survival Schools. Many of the 39 schools in the United States are recognized by universities as providing equivalent to high school educa-

The organizers of the Survival School in Winnipeg are working to get similar recognition from the school board and universities in that city. Although some important officials have been unresponsive because of the school's connection with AIM, at least three high schools in the city have indicated they would like to refer all their native students to the Survival School.

The Winnipeg police have also recognized the work of the AIM people, and a relationship has been established between





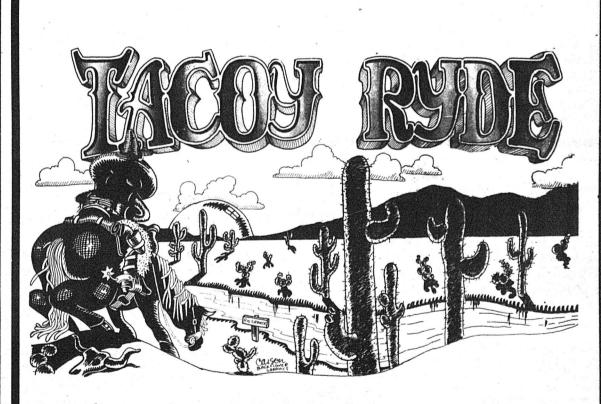


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