



SASKATCHEWAN SOCIAL WORKER

Volume 17 Number 2

“Social Workers – Make a Difference”

June 2006 Edition

SASW AGM and Provincial Conference Practicing the Strengths Perspective

The SASW Annual General Meeting was held at the TCU Place in Saskatoon on April 26 with 57 members in attendance. Highlights of the AGM included approving the auditor's report for 2005, approval of the 2006 proposed budget, and approval of the by-law Section 5 – Approved Universities. Reports were received from the President, Executive Director, Registrar, and CASW representative, as well as all committees/task teams and branch/groups.

The slate of officers was presented by Rick Kuckartz, Volunteer Development Committee. The following are the officers for 2006:

President: Debra Wiszniak, Regina
Past President: Tom Seeley, Yorkton
Treasurer: Frank Dornstauber, Regina



Secretary: Maureen Kraemer, Weyburn
Members at Large: Susan Luedtke, Prince Albert
Myrna Pitzel, Regina
Joyce Reid, Regina

David Macknak of Saskatoon was presented with the CASW National Distinguished Service Award, and Peter Griffiths of Prince Albert was awarded the SASW Distinguished Service Award. Due to Peter's recent passing, his wife Ruth and children Greg and Gwyn accepted the award on Peter's behalf.

A reception/social concluded the evening.

Dr. Dennis Saleebey presented for a day and half on “Practicing The Strengths Perspectives.” His strengths-based presentation proved to be a positive contrast to perspectives and methodologies that are

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SASW COUNCIL

President: Debra Wiszniak, Regina
Past President: Tom Seeley, Yorkton
Public Representative: Doug Stewart, Regina
Treasurer: Frank Dornstauder, Regina
Secretary: Maureen Kraemer, Weyburn
Members at Large: Myrna Pitzel, Regina
Susan Luedtke, Prince Albert
Joyce Reid, Regina

SASW COMMITTEE CHAIRS/APPOINTMENTS:

Registrar: J. Rawdon Bieber, Regina
CASW Board Member: Marlene Chatterson, Yorkton
Senate Representative: Grace Jasper, Regina
Standards of Practice: Vacant
Professional Conduct: Susan Hetu, Regina
Discipline Resource: Don Stevenson, Regina
Social Policy: Patti Cram (Prince Albert) &
Nancy Carmichael (Saskatoon)
Education: Ray Pekrul, Regina
Public Relations: Roxane Shury, Saskatoon
Practice Ethics: Joann Schenn and Marcia Clark, Saskatoon
Legislative Review: Geoff Pawson, Regina
Advocacy Task Team: Don Ebert, Saskatoon
Psychologists Act: Vacant
Volunteer Development: Barb Church-Staudt, Regina
Scholarship Task Team: Sandy Vaughan Hastie, Yorkton

SASW BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES:

Regina: Dianne Allen
Saskatoon: Jean Wiens
Prince Albert: Susan Luedtke
Northeast Branch: Lucie Dmyterko, Nipawin
Swift Current: Peggy Cunningham
Yellowhead East: Sandra Vaughan Hastie
Rural Interest Group: Deborah Bryson Sarauer, Humboldt
Battlefords: Jim Walls
Moose Jaw: Leann Keach

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Members of the Editorial Board can be contacted through the e-mail addresses provided above or by contacting the SASW Office. We are interested in readers' stories, thoughts and ideas, letters to the editor, pictures and current events. The Board reserves the right to reject any article as well as edit submitted material. Publication does not imply endorsement by the Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers. The views expressed in the printed material represent the views of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the view/policies of the Association.

The Saskatchewan Social Worker is published and released in March, June, and November. Deadline for submission of information is December 31st, April 30th and September 15th.

Advertising Rates are as follows:

\$50 quarter page \$100 half page \$200 full page

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Upcoming Conferences, Workshops & Educational Events

- **REGULATE** •
- **SUPPORT** •
- **PROMOTE** •
- **ADVOCATE** •

SASW AGM and Provincial Conference, continued

oriented in assessing clients based on their deficits and problems. His sense of humour was evident throughout his presentation and he invited conference participants to discuss the use of this perspective in their practice.

Dr. Saleebey encouraged conference participants to stimulate and reinforce the discourse and narrative of the Strengths Perspective in our work places. Through a review of the perspective for many attendees, Dr. Saleebey's presentation was an inspiring reminder about the underlying principles of the perspective. His presentation included practical strategies for the use of this perspective with individuals and communities, both for assessment and for ongoing work. He reminded us that we are compelled, as social workers, to use this perspective with everyone, to walk with them in the direction of their hopes and dreams. This is made possible through an exploration of client survival in difficult situations, the development of supportive communities, a trust in the ability of human beings to heal, and a belief in the client's ability to tell us narratives that accurately portray their experience. The perspective can be used along side many current therapeutic techniques. Why use this perspective, rather than an orientation geared to solving problems? Dr. Saleebey says "it is far more

important to set one's gaze toward a better future, to traffic in possibility, than it is to obsess about disappointments and injuries from a dark, dark past" (Saleebey, 2002)

The attendance for the annual conference was excellent with 214 people taking advantage of the opportunity to expand their knowledge and to connect with other social workers. Those in attendance enjoyed being entered in a draw to receive Dr. Saleebey's latest book as a prize. Fifteen copies of the book were purchased through donations from conference sponsors. Participants of this conference enjoyed a banquet with guest, the Honourable Buckley Belanger, Minister of the Department of Community Resources, who spent the evening with us. The banquet was followed by the SASW President's Social, hosted by new president Deb Wiszniak and past president Tom Seeley, which provided an additional opportunity to socialize with colleagues.

We were well treated over the two days by the staff of TCU Place. The Hilton Garden Inn provided excellent accommodations and was a lovely location for the President's Social.

*Submitted by
Ruth Mireau, MSW, RSW (Sask.)
Co-chair—Conference Planning Committee*



Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers

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- Refueling charges, applicable taxes, collision damage waiver and other optional items are extra.
- Special 407 rates. (Available at airport only).

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Colleagues at the Conference



President's Message



It is a privilege to have been elected President of the Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers. To serve our membership of approximately 1,150 social workers is truly an honour.

Before I introduce myself, I would like to recognize the important contribution of our Past President, Tom Seeley for his commitment,

contribution and strong leadership during his term. Tom has an extensive history with the Association since the early 1990s and has brought a wealth of knowledge related to his professional career and personal experience. It is inspiring for me to follow the positive leadership and engagement demonstrated by Tom.

To introduce myself, I graduated with a Bachelor of Social Work in 1994 and a Master of Social Work in 2002 from the University of Regina, Faculty of Social Work. My career has been in the field of health care where I worked as a medical social worker for 10 years, 7 of which were in Palliative Care. I then became a manager with the System Wide Admission & Discharge Department (SWADD), Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, in 2003. Numerous social workers work in this department, practising in a variety of areas. In November 2005, I was seconded by Palliative Care to work on the development of a Bereavement Centre in Regina which is in the early but exciting stages of development. I will share more in future newsletters.

My service with the Association (Member at Large on Council 1998-2002 and Legislative Review Committee 2000-2003) has been very enlightening, empowering and invaluable to me professionally. I found myself surrounded by very passionate professional volunteers exemplifying our profession from the core of their beings. I was amazed at the amount of work that was being accomplished by these volunteers and found myself being inspired to learn, grow, take pride in my professional and promote it

Personally I have several passions. I have been a Certified Fitness Instructor for 10 years and recently completed Pilates training. I enjoy group fitness and the opportunity to promote healthy lifestyle practices for myself and others. My second passion is the outdoors, nature, hiking, cycling and gardening. I truly believe in the importance of a healthy work and home balance. It has taken me years to get to that balance

and the challenge is to maintain it. Social work ethical practice guides us to strive for balance in order to effectively serve others as well as having meaningful quality of life in both work and home realms.

I am proud to be a social worker and do recognize myself as a social worker first; no matter what role I am serving professionally. I strongly believe in the statement we run in our newsletters: "Wherever you go, whatever you do, say: 'I am a Social Worker'." Each of us has the capacity to strengthen our identity by remaining grounded in our professional principles, theories and values that guide our practice, and to promote our profession by educating others.

Looking to the future, I assume this role with much pride, excitement and anticipation of the continued growth and development of the Association and the profession. I will remain focused on the mission and vision statements of the Association and in particular the key purposes:

- To regulate the profession of social work in Saskatchewan;
- To promote the profession of social work in Saskatchewan;
- To advocate for the profession and for social justice.

There are initiatives that fall under these purposes that the Association has accomplished or is currently working on, and new initiatives will evolve. The Association will embark on another strategic planning project due to the success and accomplishments from the 2002-2003 work and the resulting action plan. This will occur in the near future, which will afford the opportunity of creative, progressive thinking toward future goals and plans.

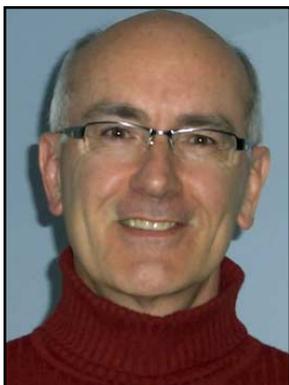
Recognizing all the current and past volunteers who have served with SASW is important to me. Their commitment, professional diversity and creative thinking drive the continued growth and strength of the Association. Richard Hazel, Executive Director, and Debb Fisher, Executive Assistant, are integral to the successful administrative operation of SASW as well as supporting the goals and objectives set by the volunteers in their capacities.

In closing, I encourage all social workers to respect and advocate for our profession as you do for the people you serve. Remember: "Social workers make a difference." Thank you for the opportunity to serve the SASW as President.

*Respectfully submitted,
Debra Wiszniak, BSW, MSW, RSW (Sask.)*

Executive Director's Message

Significant Progress on Strategic Plan



It bears repeating that SASW runs on the energy, interest, expertise, commitment and time of its volunteers. This comes into sharp focus when reviewing the progress we have made over the last three years since the June 6-7, 2003, Planning Session held at the University of Regina. This gathering captured, analyzed and finalized the results from the

extensive strategic planning process that had run from the previous fall. The report of this work is found on the SASW website under the tab called "Council/Committee/Branch Information." Also found there are our Vision/Mission Statements, our organization chart, and article on governance of the Association, and the most recent version of our Action Plan, dated March 2006.

The Action Plan was put together to identify, track and guide the work of implementing the recommendations that came out of the June 2003 Planning Session. In part, the Plan provides for our own accountability which was identified within the consultations that were done during the strategic planning exercise. It is the view of your representatives on Council and the Advisory Board that the Action Plan reflects some excellent progress, and that the discipline of tracking our work has created a good sense of priority which has helped us make progress. It has been concluded at the Advisory Board table that we now need to begin to look at a renewal process so that new developments can be considered and priorities reset for the coming years. Planning for this process will be finalized later in the year.

For now, just to highlight the kind of progress that has been made, I'll give you several examples. More detail is available on our website, where the Action Plan chart shows objectives, where responsibility lies, particular tasks, the expected completion dates and progress notes.

A central point for us was the clarification of function brought to our two main operational groups. Council was clarified to be the group of elected officers of SASW whose responsibility it is to manage the Association. This is actually rooted within *The Social Workers Act* at Section 8 where it states that Council "shall

govern, manage and regulate the affairs and business of the association." Council therefore consists of the President, past-President or President-elect, Secretary, Treasurer, three members at large and the Public Representative. The persons in the role of Registrar and Executive Director are ex-officio members of Council. It was then further clarified that Advisory Board would have two key functions: to provide advice and support to the decision-making role of Council and to provide the main avenue of communication within the organization. Advisory Board is made up of Council, all committee chairs and branch representatives and the SASW representative to the CASW Board.

The Public Relations Committee held its own planning session to capture all of the "promotion-related" items in the action plan. Their workplan was then put together under the themes:

- Create a stronger professional identity.
- Develop resources to improve linkages for branches and committees.
- Develop public profile to highlight role of social work.
- Clarify reasons for membership.

Public Relations has been hard at work pursuing these themes and has:

- Taken on the task of promoting the coverage of social work services in extended health-care insurance plans.
- Initiated a series of public workshops to publicize the services offered through private-practice social work.
- Initiated a new round of outreach to DCR and CPS staff eligible for registration.
- Ensured that information on student registration is appropriately available.
- Reviewed the information provided to new registered members and worked out a process whereby new members will be contacted by their Branch with a letter of welcome and information on Branch activities.
- Initiated in our newsletter the ongoing section called, "A Day in the Life," which profiles different areas of practice.

The Volunteer Development Committee was initiated to address the need to assist committee chairs in the allocation of members to sit on committees, and to thank those who offered their interest in the annual round of registration renewal. This group also has the task of ensuring those who have served on committees

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Executive Director's Report, continued

are thanked at the end of their service time. In addition, this committee develops the slate of officers for the Annual General Meeting each year.

Our renewed emphasis on social justice advocacy is being carried by two committees: Social Policy and Advocacy. The Social Policy Committee has responsibility for longer-term policy analysis and for working with other systems in collaboration to address issues. The Advocacy Task Team is focused on shorter-term examination and response. You may have noticed publicity about how any member may access the Advocacy group in our February newsletter to request their action. Elsewhere in this newsletter there is a fuller discussion on our advocacy work.

We now have a website. We now have a mediation process available for use by our Professional Conduct Committee. We have raised the profile on our regulatory responsibilities. Continuing education opportunities have been developed in a new partnership between the Association and the Centre for Continuing Education at the U of R.

These are just a few examples of the progress we are making. Good work, indeed!

As summer approaches, I hope everyone has an opportunity to step away from service pressures, enjoy friends and family and just relax.

*Respectfully submitted,
Richard Hazel, MSW, RSW (Sask.)*

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE
SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS PRESENT:

DR. MARTIN BROKENLEG: RECLAIMING YOUTH

Register today by calling 585-5853

Registration Deadline: October 2, 2006

- Identify major environmental forces that place children at risk.
- Understand the philosophical and psychological basis of the Circle of Courage.
- Identify the four key elements of creating environments in which all you people can grow and flourish.
- Recast problems as strengths to foster pro-social values and behaviour.
- Acquire techniques to avoid punitive, blaming interactions and help youth face their behaviour.
- Explore strategies for talking to youth in conflict that use problems as opportunities.

Date: Thursday, October 12, 2006, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Location: Queensbury Centre, Regina Exhibition Park

Tuition: \$150 (plus GST) for one-day seminar, including lunch

Dr. Martin Brokenleg, Ed.D.

Dr. Martin Brokenleg is the Director of Native Ministries and Professor of First Nations Theology and Ministry at the Vancouver School of Theology in Vancouver, British Columbia. He serves as a Vice President of Reclaiming Youth International, providing training for individuals who work with youth at risk. He holds a doctorate in psychology and is a graduate of the Episcopal Divinity School. For thirty years, Dr. Brokenleg was professor of Native American studies at Augustana College of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He has also been director of The Neighborhood Youth Corps, chaplain in a correctional setting, and has extensive experience as an alcohol counselor. Dr. Brokenleg has consulted and led training programs throughout North America, New Zealand, and South Africa. He is the father of three children and an enrolled member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe practising the culture of his Lakota people.

For more information or to register, please call 306-585-5853

or visit our website: www.uregina.ca/cce/business



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Registrar's Message

The following individuals have applied and were approved as new members with SASW between the period January 1, 2006, and May 15, 2006 (inclusive):

Alderson, Lorie	Krafchuk, Susan L.
Barton, Shelley	Kreklewich, Douglas
Bennett, Jon	Krienke, Belinda
Brindle, Judith	Labatt, Ryan
Brittner, Andrea	Ledoux, Janice E.
Cook, Darlene	Martin, Wendy A.
Courchene, Frederick	Materi, Kimberley J.
Dempsey, Charlene	McGowan, Lisa
Devlin, Ev	Milo, Rebecca
Duncan, Daniel	Pellegrini, Wendy
Dunphy, Sandra	Rogers, Heather
Fast, Kim	Schwab, Michelle
Gabion, Greelda	Sedley, Kendra
Gaudreault, Claudia	Seime, Jessica A.
George, Darlene A.	Sysing, Melitan
Hamel, Chelsea	Weber, Shelly A.
Janzen, Tracie	
Johnstone, Stacy	
Klassen Jonathan	
Knox, Thomas James	

The following members applied and were approved for reinstatement of their SASW membership for the period January 1, 2006, to May 15, 2006:

Adamcewicz, Jonina	Nugent, Cal
Bell, Linda	Paus-Jenssen, Elliot
Bevis, Carol	Pawson Langen, Kate
Cockburn, Lynne	Phillips, David
Cunningham, Thomas	Raimbault, Glenna
Curzon, Bonny J.	Rain, Dawn
Elliott, Jason	Rask, Terri-Lynn
Field, Andrew	Reed, Lorry
Fourhorn, Sharon	Robertson, Curtis
Gjesdal, Colin D.	Ross, Geraldine (Gerrie)
Hardy, Emily	Schulhauser, Michael
Harman, Jody	Severight, Grant Melvin
Korpus Moller, Tania	Sky, Patricia
Kucey, Colleen	Sookocheff, Floyd
Leahy, Chaparro Luz	Stuart-Biggs, Elizabeth
Adriana	Toombs, Patricia
Love, Kimberly	Tredger, Keith
Matthews, Erica	Turner, Darlene
McDaid, Camille	Wapass, Margaret
Nicholl, Verna	Wongstedt, Janet
Ninine, Carol	

For a complete listing of Registered Social Workers and Student Members in Saskatchewan, please visit the SASW website – www.sasw.ca and click on the tab “Membership”.

The following individuals applied and were approved for a student membership with SASW for the period January 1 to May 15, 2006 (inclusive):

Bailey, Leanne	Loszchuk, Marc
Barton, Amanda	McLeod, Jolene
Bauer, Jennifer	Morphy, Rosanne
Bell, Lindsay	Noln, Bernie
Benson, Deena	Nugent, Marcie
Boy, Fernandez Dianne	Parr, Russell
Boychuk, Nicole	Patterson, Stephanie
Brodziak, Amber M.	Pine, Clarence
Chamberlin, Jenesse	Reimer, Wannetta
Dickson, Suellen	Rogers, Michelle
Ealey, Paula	Roper, Lori
Eckhart, Karen E.	Scott, Jody
Erickson, Jarrod	Selin, Deanna
Farmer, Layra	Simonson, Ashlee
Feser, Alicia	Sommerville, Melissa
Field, Erin	Stecyk, Michelle
Fogel, Shaela	Storer, Wendy
Gantfoer, Allison	Temple, Heather
Goertz, Trista	Topp, Tiffany
Hammond, Jennifer	Townsend, Krista
Hardy-Falk, Kristina L.	Tran, Carolyn
Hartley, Danielle	Wenzel, Ashley
Haugen, Jasmine	Williams, Anne
Hildebrandt, (MacKay)	
Marie	
Hnatiw, Darryl	
Jansen, Rachel	
Kanigan, Myrna	
Kelly, Alice	
Klimm, Amanda	
Konotopsky, Amanda	
Kowalenko, Nicole	
Lau, Rainbow	

*Submitted by
Rawd Bieber, BSW, RSW (Sask.)*

CASW Distinguished Service Award Recipient: David Macknak, Saskatoon

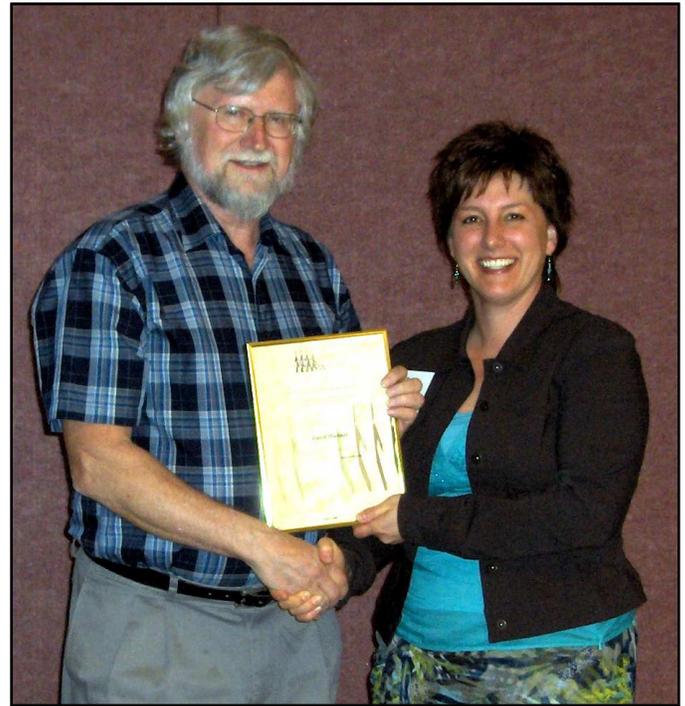
David Macknak, BA, MSW, RSW (Sask.) received the 2006 CASW Distinguished Service Award for the Province of Saskatchewan.

David completed his Master of Social Work degree in 1967 at St. Pat's College, University of Ottawa (now known as Carleton University). He has been an incredible inspiration to many and has provided outstanding leadership in the social work community. SASW would like to draw particular attention to the Family Support Centre in Saskatoon. Based on David's vision, a program was created that challenged many to think about traditional government programming through a different lens. David is a proactive thinker, and the Family Support Centre was able to put forward programs which worked on a preventative level with families and supported alternatives to the use of violence in families. The Centre has had a profound positive impact on thousands of people. As a result, a much-envied workplace was created, an environment that supported the vision of a healthier Saskatoon. The practitioners at this centre were supported in harnessing creativity and creating programs that were unique across the nation.

David has a lengthy history serving the province of Saskatchewan, starting in 1962 as a Financial Assistance Worker, and continued work with the Department of Social Services in virtually every role, including probation, child welfare work, various supervision roles with Corrections and Family Services and that of Acting Regional Manager (Department of Social Services - Saskatoon), and Provincial Program Coordinator in the Young Offenders and Family Services Program areas leading into his retirement. David also had the opportunity to teach with the Welfare Worker Training Program at Kelsey Institute throughout the 1970s. From 1996 to 2003, David also provided sessional lecturer services for the Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina, primarily teaching an Ethics class.

David's "post-retirement" work has included consultant work including the Department of Community Resources, First Nations Policing Issues, and Saskatchewan Foster Families Inc., and he has acted as the Coordinator and Reviewer for the Children and Youth in Care Review for the Saskatchewan Children's Advocate Office. David is currently working as a consultant with the Meadow Lake Tribal Council, Indian Child and Family Services Agency.

David has been active with SASW on several committees throughout the years such as the Ethics committee and the Advocacy Task Team. He is also the



Tracy Muggli presented the award to David Macknak at the AGM on April 26, 2006.

SASW representative of the National CASW Committee on Children's Needs. In his "spare time," David and his wife Anne, assist the Saskatoon Open Door Society in the settlement of Immigrants and Refugees to Canada. David also provides volunteer consultation on program development with NGO's and First Nations agencies.

David is a loyal husband and father. He wholeheartedly involves himself in the upbringing of his three grandchildren. In his "spare time," he supports the holistic health of family and friends by sharing his homemade bread, wine and stew. He keeps his own well-being intact through his "secret writings," which the rest of us would refer to as poetry! David is a great philosopher and is also well known for his extensive home library.

David has given unconditionally of himself through his formal work relationships and his many volunteer roles over the years. He is humble by nature and deeply thoughtful in his demeanour. SASW is very pleased to see David receive the CASW award for Distinguished Service Award for the Province of Saskatchewan.

*Respectfully submitted,
Tracy Muggli, MSW, RSW (Sask.)*

SASW Distinguished Service Award Recipient: Peter Griffiths, Prince Albert

Peter Griffiths, MSW, served for 30 years as the Director of Social Work at the Prince Albert Mental Health Centre from 1969 until his retirement in 1999. Following retirement, Peter maintained an active private counselling and consulting practice. Peter lived and breathed social work. His approach to work, community and the integration of the two, is the embodiment of social work practice.

Peter felt a calling to respond to others who were hurting, to those doing harm to themselves or to others, to those who were unrepresented and unheard in society. He deeply believed in and practised self-help. Peter developed services and programs based on the premise that people possess the ability to help themselves if provided the information, support, encouragement and tools to do so. Throughout his 30-year tour of duty with Mental Health Services, he developed numerous innovative programs that he personally invested himself into establishing and facilitating programs such as “Getting Up From Depression,” “Grief Support and Education,” “Choices for Men—Alternatives to Violence” and “Anger Education” to mention a few.

In the early years of his career, Peter was a pioneer as a social worker in mental health—a field in which social work was not a familiar or established profession in Saskatchewan. Peter's career was launched during the period of “deinstitutionalization” of psychiatric patients from the large mental hospitals. He was involved in developing one of the first residential home programs in Saskatchewan for patients released from hospital and relocating to community.

Peter also cared deeply about people and community outside of his work at Mental Health. He was active in community organizations and service clubs over the years. He served in public office as a Public School Board Trustee for three terms in the 1970s and 1980s. He was active in community theatre for over 35 years. Peter was a lay Minister with the United Church and had involvement with the United Church of Canada at the Presbytery and Conference levels.

Peter was well known for the prolific newspaper articles he wrote to

assist his readers with the challenges of coping with life. In total, Peter wrote close to 3000 columns from 1977 throughout his career, halting only a short while prior to his death on March 20, 2006 when his health no longer permitted him the strength and concentration to continue.

Peter was also a dedicated family man. He and Ruth were married in 1969 and have two adult children, Greg and Gwyn. Peter was very proud of his family, enjoyed travelling with them and spoke of his family as a source of support and nurturance.

Peter, in his 67 years, lived life to the fullest in all spheres. He accomplished many meaningful and important achievements. He made a difference! So, for his energy, innovation, dedication, leadership, love for family, sense of community and long-standing service, I am so pleased that the SASW selected Peter to receive the 2006 Distinguished Service Award. It is gratifying to know the award is being received by Peter's family—his wife Ruth and children Greg and Gwyn—in recognition of Peter's considerable contributions to social work and the difference he has made in the lives of the people he has touched.

*Submitted by
M. Elaine Billay, B.S.W., R.S.W. (Sask.)
Prince Albert Branch*



Elaine Billay presented the award to Ruth (wife) and children (Greg and Gwyn) at the AGM on April 26, 2006

Exemplary Service Medal Awarded

Social Worker Antonia Gossner from North Battleford was presented with the Corrections and Public Safety Exemplary Service Medal on April 25, 2005 by the Lieutenant Governor, Lynda Haverstock. Her Majesty the Queen signed Letters Patent creating the Exemplary Service Medal on June 11, 1984, to recognize the special obligations and hazardous conditions of service for those whose duties bring them in daily contact with offenders in Canadian Correctional programs. Recipients of this award have completed 20 years of service characterized by exemplary conduct, industry, and efficiency that serves as a model for others.

Antonia is presently Director of Operations at the North Battleford Youth Centre. She has worked in the Young Offenders Program since 1980.



2006 Conference Sponsors

The Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers wishes to acknowledge and thank the following who provided financial sponsorship for the 2006 Provincial Conference held in Saskatoon April 26-28, 2006.

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Contributions to the newsletter are always welcome.

Read any good books lately?
Working on an interesting project?
Have an area of interest that you would like to share with other people?
Write to SASW Editor and see your name in print!
Deadline for the next newsletter is September 15, 2006.

INVITATION TO SOCIAL WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THE RQHR

We are developing a social work practice council within the Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, Inter-Professional Practice Advisory Committee.

All social workers employed in RQHR are welcome to participate in the social work practice council. For more information, contact Marlene Glettler, Acting Manager, SWADD – 766-7151



Articles Section

Self-regulation: What Does It Mean to Us?

What are the responsibilities and goals of SASW?

SASW is a professional association which is both a regulatory body and one involved in membership support, social justice advocacy and professional education. This combination of responsibilities can be referred to as “professional self-regulation,” and there is reflection of it in our Act and in our vision and mission statements. The four key purposes being

served in our vision and mission statements are regulation, support of practice, promotion of the profession and advocacy. This is the second of four editions of our newsletter in which we are presenting perspectives on each of our four key purposes. In the February newsletter we looked at regulation, and this time we look at advocacy.

Advocacy

The core of the existence of SASW is the responsibility of protecting the public. This responsibility comes from *The Social Workers Act* and is the same responsibility carried by all professional regulatory bodies, such as those for nurses, doctors and teachers. As was stated last time, “In many ways it can be said that everything SASW does is aimed in the direction of protecting the public, and that is the way it should be in a professional self-regulation environment.”

This time we look at the things we do that express our advocacy purpose. We will consider in a future edition the kind of advocacy that is done when our profession is misunderstood or maligned. This will be a part of the discussion on promotion of the profession. What is presented here addresses our responsibilities on social policy and social justice matters.

During our strategic planning process three years ago, SASW got clear feedback that we have been inconsistent in our approach to social justice issues. This message was attended to during the creation of our vision and mission statements, and we now have “advocacy” as one of the four main functions. We do have a leg up on this element of our work due to the very well developed and well presented work by CASW. Many of you will be aware of this, but if you are not, please have a look at the CASW website under the “Social Justice/Advocacy” tab where there is an impressive set of social justice papers and communications that have been developed and used. Also listed there are the coalitions we are a part of and the national initiatives in which we participate. You will also find

the CASW Social Policy Principles in the same area of the CASW site. These principles have become very helpful to us as we have begun to do more intentional work.

In 2004, the SASW Council decided to send a copy of the CASW Social Policy Principles to every Saskatchewan Member of the Legislative Assembly. The President sent a letter to cover the principles and indicated that we would be using them in our future work to address social justice issues. Although we express our professional responsibility here through correspondence, as appropriate, we are attempting to place emphasis on developmental approaches through collaboration with other groups and organizations.

A standing committee to address social justice advocacy was established. It is called the Advocacy Task Team and is chaired by Don Ebert. In the February 2006 edition of this newsletter on page 17 there was a description of the role and function of this group along with its process for requesting action. It is really very simple and straightforward—all you need to do is clearly identify the issue, give the requested particulars about it and indicate whether you wish to be involved in the work of developing a response. The committee will take it from there. Although this group has responsibility for short-term study and response and most of its work is short term, one of the earliest referrals to them was on elder abuse. Their work in this area has expanded to a set of involvements that has seen study with the Public Guardian and Trustee, collaboration with the Saskatch-

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Advocacy, continued

ewan Registered Nurses Association (SRNA) and wider participation in community-based developments.

Responsibility for advocacy is shared between the Advocacy Task Team and the Social Policy Committee which is co-chaired by Patti Cram and Nancy Carmichael. The Social Policy Committee has responsibility for longer-term study and engagement in social policy development. It has become involved in three areas:

- **Child Welfare** – Connected to the national project, “Creating Conditions for Good Practice”, we have initiated a set of discussions with a small group of key individuals to develop a Saskatchewan approach to supporting service and developing a wider responsibility for shaping the service. Participants with us are the Children’s Advocate, representatives from the Department of Community Resources, First Nations University, University of Regina, two Tribal Councils and the Ranch Ehrlo Society. There have been six meetings so far that have yielded a solid partnership, draft terms of reference and a recent decision to widen the circle. The Social Policy Committee intends to continue to look at ways of assisting in the improvement of child welfare practice.
- **Income Security** – The committee and representatives of the SRNA have met three times with managers of the Income Security Division of DCR. Program plans and directions were shared with us, and our views on adequacy of rates and service structure problems were expressed to them. The set of articles presented by our committee in the November 2005 newsletter contained details on the issues we carried forward. In the March budget announcements, there was a significant response to many of the adequacy issues that had been identified. Elsewhere in this newsletter there is a summary of some of the budget highlights, provided to us by the DCR. We will have an ongoing interest in the operation of the call centre and of the TEA program.
- **Broader Poverty Issues** – There has been engagement with a number of other groups, including the Regina Anti-Poverty Coalition and the Saskatoon Community Clinic’s Political and Social Action Committee, and attendance at a gathering called

In addition, over the last year, SASW corresponded with the national government to add our voice to that of CASW on the issue of same-sex marriage, and made a presentation to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives during hearings to collect background for its alternative budget.

“Dialogue on Poverty” hosted by the U of R Faculty of Social Work and the Canadian Council of Social Development, and another to look at the recreation of a social justice network for the province that was hosted by the Federation of Labour.

In addition, over the last year, SASW corresponded with the national government to add our voice to that of CASW on the issue of same-sex marriage, and made

a presentation to the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives during hearings to collect background for its alternative budget.

It does appear that we have made some very good progress in our ability to take action on several

fronts of advocacy. This has been significant for us as we make efforts to address and to balance all four of our “purposes.” In the next newsletter, we hope to bring information on the third purpose, **promote**.

Submitted by

Richard Hazel MSW, RSW (SK)

**Wherever you go,
Whatever you do,
Say**

“I AM A SOCIAL WORKER”

You would be surprised at how often social workers say they work with alcoholics or they do therapy or counsel troubled children or direct an employee assistance program. There is nothing wrong with these statements, but preface each with “I AM A SOCIAL WORKER” and then add the statement “...who works with troubled youth.” What you will be doing is performing an invaluable service to the education of the public which benefits the social work profession and ultimately yourself.

The best way to strengthen the image of the social work profession is for social workers to identify themselves as SOCIAL WORKERS.

Social Workers – Make a Difference

The Challenge of Professionalizing Child Protection Work and Retaining the Title of Social Worker

by Marvin M. Bernstein¹

This is an edited version of an article that grew out of a presentation I gave to child protection staff of the Department of Community Resources on March 9, 2006 in Regina, Saskatchewan as part of the celebration of Social Work Week. The full version may be found at www.sasw.ca under the “News/Events” tab.

Introduction

During my 28 years of working with Children’s Aid Societies, my individual clients were the front-line social workers who were acting as the instructing family service workers. I grew to develop an enormous and unwavering respect for these individuals, who are doing such important work “in the trenches,” but are often second-guessed when they make important decisions about the well-being of children for whom they have direct responsibility.

In Ontario, I saw the pendulum swing from the promotion of child protection and child safety to the promotion of family empowerment and reunification and then back again. A number of child deaths within the child welfare system led to a series of systemic Inquests that in turn generated wider reform within the child welfare system. I worked at the Catholic Children’s Aid

Society at a time when a child protection worker was co-charged with criminal negligence causing death, together with the mother of Jordan Heikamp,² a five-week-old infant who starved to death at a Toronto women’s shelter where he was residing with his mother, after the approval was provided by the child protection worker. I saw first hand the devastating effects upon a conscientious child protection worker who happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. Fortunately, this worker was discharged at the preliminary hearing stage, but she still had to endure the ordeal of a public inquest and much negative media exposure shortly thereafter.

Now, as Children’s Advocate for the Province of Saskatchewan, I have a special interest in contributing to systemic change that will enable child protection workers to perform their duties with optimal effectiveness, so that the children and young persons of this province will have their interests and well-being properly considered and served at all times.

The Context of Child Protection Work

Child protection workers are often the unsung heroes when a child is protected from harm or goes on to enjoy a happy and secure life as a result of judicious worker intervention. They should be admired for the importance of the work that they do and for the passion and commitment they exhibit on behalf of our most vulnerable citizens. The unfortunate reality, however, is that they are subject to a great deal of stress and are too often unappreciated, if not publicly criticized. As stated by Lord Nicholls of the British House of Lords:

“Cruelty and physical abuse are notoriously difficult to prove. The task of social workers is usually anxious and often thankless. They are criticized for not having taken action in response to warning signs which are obvious enough when seen in the clear light of hindsight. Or they are criticized for making applications based on serious allegations which, in the event, are not established in court. Sometimes, whatever they do, they cannot do right”.³

The stress of child welfare practice has been well documented in the literature and can be attributed to a number of factors⁴ such as the level of responsibility being carried, working conditions and public scrutiny.

In the research conducted by Professor Cheryl Regehr and her colleagues, they found that child protection workers have rates of traumatic stress scores

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SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS
Social Workers - Make A Difference

As an association, the Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers is the voice of social workers in Saskatchewan. SASW is a professional association with members in many fields of practice across the province.

As a regulatory body, it is SASW's role to establish, maintain, & develop standards of ethical practice as well as develop skills and competency among its members for the purpose of serving and protecting the public. It is the Association's purpose to assert the role of professional social workers, advance their interests and enhance their contribution to social justice.

More specifically, SASW advocates for improvement for social policies and programs directly affecting social work clients, publishes a provincial newsletter, and provides tangible benefits and services to its members and the public.

▲ TOP OF PAGE

Website: www.sasw.ca

The Challenge of Professionalizing Child Protection Work, continued

which are considerably higher than those of workers in the other canvassed emergency service organizations, such as paramedics and firefighters.⁵

A Way Forward

It is imperative that within this climate of potential discouragement and anxiety that child protection workers be supported and empowered in their work. One way of achieving this goal is to encourage child protection workers with social work degrees to strengthen their professional identification and to represent themselves as social workers by becoming members of the Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers (SASW).

The SASW has much to offer child protection social workers, by virtue of its many and varied statutory purposes.⁶ These purposes are briefly expressed by the four elements of the Association's mission statement:

- To regulate the profession;
- To promote the profession;
- To advocate for the profession and for social justice; and
- To support delivery of good and ethical practice.

Benefits of Social Worker Professional Identification for Child Protection Workers

The benefits of social worker professional identification for child protection workers are as follows:

- It would assist in elevating respect and esteem for child protection work outside the social work profession. It would assist in elevating respect and esteem for child protection work within the social work profession itself. It would enable child protection social workers to identify for clients, other professional groups, the court and the public at large that they are "social workers" specializing in child protection work, notwithstanding that the job or position title has been reduced to that of a "child protection worker." This is important, as no person other than a member of the SASW is permitted to "engage in the practice of social work by using the title 'social worker.'"⁷ It would enable child protection social workers to stay current with leading developments in their field by attending professional development conferences and seminars and receiving information in SASW Newsletters. They would also benefit from the exchange of ideas and information with social worker colleagues.
- It would enable child protection social workers to obtain ethical advice and direction from an Asso-

ciation that promotes all the ethical and professional standards of social work.

- It would enable child protection social workers to obtain the support of the social work profession outside of their work units and to take pride in their social work identity. It would enable child protection social workers to have a direct voice in shaping future directions for the profession of social work and the activities, continuing educational opportunities and advocacy of the SASW.

Overcoming Resistance

If at least some of these benefits could be derived from maintaining one's social work identification within the field of child protection work, what then are the barriers to membership and to assuming this sense of professional pride? These will differ from individual to individual, and may include:

- Lack of clear understanding of the role of the SASW and what it has to offer. The website of the SASW is full of rich information as to the "value added" by membership and can be found at www.sasw.ca.
- Concern about the cost of membership. Most Government Departments, including the Department of Community Resources reimburse registering social workers for close to the full amount of the membership fees.
- SASW may be viewed as simply a complaints body. Good social work practice will generally provide child protection social workers with the best protection against disciplinary sanctions, and protocols could be developed between SASW and the Department of Community Resources to avoid concurrent complaints review procedures.

Conclusion

The Preamble to the *Canadian Association of Social Workers 2005 Code of Ethics* describes the enormous and exciting capacity of social workers to make a positive difference in the lives of their clients and the communities in which they serve:

"The social work profession is dedicated to the welfare and self-realization of all people; the development of and disciplined use of scientific and professional knowledge; the development of resources and skills to meet individual, group, national and international changing needs and aspirations; and the achievement of social justice for all. The profession has a particular interest in the needs and empowerment of people who are vulnerable, oppressed, and/or living in

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The Challenge of Professionalizing Child Protection Work, continued

poverty. Social workers are committed to human rights as enshrined in Canadian law, as well as in international conventions on human rights created or supported by the United Nations.”⁸

It is important that child protection social workers develop the capacity to see the “big picture,” and see past the ideological cycles and institutional limitations of child welfare work, while remaining empowered to think independently and creatively and maintaining the fundamental values of the social work profession. Membership in the SASW can go a long way in achieving these goals.

Judy Finlay, the Chief Advocate of the Office of Child and Family Service Advocacy in Ontario, has also provided a caveat concerning the institutional limitations of child welfare work:

“...In some ways, social workers are at risk of becoming agents of the state in their work in child welfare...It is important to be cognizant of this development, so as not to suppress the profession’s ability to exert influence in a proactive way on behalf of clients and the community-at-large. We should never lose sight of who the client is, as we provide service in the context of large bureaucracies.”⁹

It is within this larger context of social work and social justice that child protection workers can draw

from the strengths of established supervisory and institutional structures, but yet be empowered, through further consultation, networking and association membership, to challenge constructively those decisions that create ethical dilemmas by leaving vulnerable clients at risk, whether within or outside of government care.¹⁰

Footnotes

- 1 B.A., LL.B., LL.M., Children’s Advocate, Province of Saskatchewan, Article prepared in May 2006 for the SASW Newsletter and for other relevant professional Journals.
- 2 For a detailed discussion of this case, see Bernstein, M., Regehr, C. and Kanani, K., “Liability for Child Welfare Workers: Weighing the Risks” in *Canadian Child Welfare Law: Children, Families and the State* (ed. Bala, N. et al.), Thomson Educational Publishing, Inc.: Toronto, 2004. A shorter version of the article appears in *OACAS Journal*, April 2002, Vol. 46, No. 1 (www.oacas.org).
- 3 Re H. (Minors) (1996), A.C. 563 (H.L.), at p.592.
- 4 Regehr, C., Leslie, B., Howe, P. & Chau, S, “Stressors in Child Welfare Practice”, Faculty of Social work, University of Toronto, November 2, 2000.
- 5 *Ibid*, at p. 10.
- 6 *The Social Workers Act*, S.S. 1993, as amended, c.S-52.1, s. 4.
- 7 *The Social Workers Act*, S.S. 1993, as amended, c.S-52.1, s. 24.
- 8 *Canadian Association of Social Workers (CASW) Code of Ethics 2005*, at p. 3.
- 9 Finlay, Judy, “Profiles of Social Work Leaders” (February 2004), www.oasw.org. See also: Bernstein, M., Regehr, C. and Kanani, K., “Liability for Child Welfare Workers: Weighing the Risks”, in *Canadian Child Welfare Law: Children, Families and the State* (ed. Bala, N. et al.), Thomson Educational Publishing, Inc.: Toronto, 2004, where the Coroner’s Jury in the Jordan Heikamp Inquest recommended, among other things, that “It should be made clear to all Child Protection Workers and their Child Protection Supervisors that their client is the child in need of protection, not the parent or the family” and that “All Children’s Aid Societies should adopt a critical role as well as a supportive role for their social workers.” A shorter version of the article appears in *OACAS Journal*, April 2002, Vol. 46, No. 1 (www.oacas.org) and in *Canadian Social Work*, Winter 2001, Volume 3, No. 2.
- 10 The Children’s Advocate Office is also available to front-line child protection workers, who may wish to make a referral, so that we can, in appropriate cases, advocate on behalf of those vulnerable children and young persons whose safety and protection ought not to be jeopardized.

Healthy Relationships, Strong Communities

William Glasser Institute – Canada

is proud to present this one-day mini-conference on August 17, 2006, featuring Dr. William Glasser and faculty of the William Glasser Institute.

Dr. William Glasser, world renowned psychiatrist and originator of Reality Therapy and Choice Theory, will be in Regina to present his newest ideas on healthy relationships and happiness. Dr. Glasser and faculty have worked extensively in the areas of education (The Quality School Program), counselling, relationships, mental health, addictions and management (Lead Management).

For more information on this exciting event or for registration information, please contact Phoenix Residential Society at 306-569-1977 or email phoenixsociety@accesscomm.ca

The Provincial Budget and Income Assistance

This article is provided by the author on behalf of the Department of Community Resources in response to social policy articles in the November edition of this newsletter and provides a summary of new initiatives in the 2006 provincial budget.

Input and consultation with the community and our clients is vital to the continuous improvement of our services and supports. By meeting with community stakeholders and surveying clients, Community Resources gains a better understanding of stakeholder concerns and how well our programs are meeting people's needs. We welcome the feedback and plan to continue seeking it on a regular basis. The Department has made some changes to our programs and supports taking into consideration what we heard. Our goal is to be flexible and responsive.

This year's Provincial Budget includes significant investments aimed at improving programs and services for low-income Saskatchewan residents, people with disabilities, children and families.

Community Resources is introducing nearly \$17 million in income support enhancements, targeted at improving the quality of life for low-income people, and families helping people move from social assistance to jobs, wherever possible.

We are investing \$14.2 million to increase the adult allowance rates for both the Social Assistance Program (SAP) and the Transitional Employment Allowance (TEA) by \$40 a month. This is the single largest increase since the Social Assistance Program was introduced nearly 40 years ago. The increase will benefit about 16,000 people.

Another investment of \$1 million will provide an additional \$10 a month to the TEA general living allowance, similar to the SAP increase in last year's budget. More than 6,000 people will benefit from the TEA general living allowance increase.

In addition, \$1.5 million will be provided to increase funding for utilities provided under TEA to ensure utility rates remain affordable.

These increases to the Social Assistance Program and the Transitional Employment Allowance are effective for May 2006 benefits.

Building Independence is the blueprint for everything we do through our programs and services by offering help to individuals and families who need it. The Saskatchewan Employment Supplement (SES) helps people who have made the transition to jobs, off-

setting the child-related costs of working and providing more income to families. This year, the program is being enhanced by \$1.15 million, which will increase benefits and enable more families to qualify. The increase will be in effect for May 2006 payments.

Announced last year, the Saskatchewan Rental Housing Supplement provides support to both families and to individuals with disabilities, so that rental housing is more affordable. As of May 2006, the Saskatchewan Rental Housing Supplement is available to people with mental health, intellectual and cognitive disabilities. Rates are also being increased by an average of \$30 per month. This brings the maximum subsidy for families up to \$151 per month; the maximum for a person with disabilities to \$150 per month and the maximum for a combined family and disability benefit up to \$227 per month.

Department staff work hard to help our clients adjust to the many changes introduced to our programs and services. Their efforts support clients in their pursuit of greater independence and participation in their communities.

As we move forward, we will continue to engage and work with clients, community-based organizations and other community partners. We will continue to strive to improve our programs and services to provide a responsive safety net to those who are unable to meet their basic needs.

*Tricia Wuschenny
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Email: twuschenny@dcre.gov.sk.ca*

Attention:

Social Workers in Private Practice

Are you interested in having an opportunity to promote services offered by private practice social workers?

We are interested in your ideas regarding how SASW and private practitioners can educate the public about the work that you do. Please contact Maria Badrock, SASW Public Relations Committee member, with your ideas – (306)244-6637 or email them to innersource@sasktel.net.

Free Lunch?

*Ni Tanto que Queme al Santo
Ni Tanto que no lo alumbré*

Neither so Much that it Burns the Saint
Nor so Little that it Does not Light it
(Traditional Mexican Saying)

Dr. Andres Martin, M.D., M.P.H. used the above quote in the April 2006 edition of the American Journal of Psychiatry (p. 573). This particular edition of the AJP dedicates a significant amount of print space to exploration of the debate about the use of prescription medications. As we have done recently in the SASW newsletter, medical professionals are pushing the boundaries of the debate. The SASW gratefully acknowledges permission of the American Journal of Psychiatry to reprint the following article. As Dr. Lewis has noted:

“Stimulating times we live in. May debates and controversies such as these help us do better by our patients. May we be wise and informed enough to light their paths without burning them along the way.” (Page 574)

“Dr. Hill, are we changing my medicine because they gave you a pen?”

I was moments away from offering an explanation of drug half-lives when my patient’s eyes brightened and she asked the question that jolted me. This 47-year-old psychopharmacology clinic patient at times seemed slow to follow the logic of our treatment plan, but this question about her antianxiety medication came swiftly. My cheeks and forehead were suddenly awash with warmth as I looked down and saw my pen did indeed announce the availability of a popular benzodiazepine in a new formulation. At that moment I felt bought and paid for.

My stance on the influence of drug lunches changed over the course of my psychiatry residency. At the beginning, I thought I could slide a pen into my pocket or grab a few slices of pizza without my behaviour being affected. So did most of my colleagues, who eagerly engaged in small talk with drug representatives (“reps”) in

order to claim another mug or pocket pharmacopoeia. We wondered when the reps who brought the tasty pad thai would be back, joking that we could not recall the company for which they worked.

However, some of my fellow residents refused to eat the free drug company lunch right from the start. I scoffed at them, for I thought I could save a few bucks on lunch and still choose medications for my patients in an unbiased manner. A wealth of research has shown my initial response to the free lunches was typical for many doctors.^{1, 2} I drew a flexible line between reasonable gifts—pens, simple lunches of sandwiches or pizza—and those gifts I thought too extravagant to accept—dinners at the most expensive restaurants in town. I was amazed at the number of brightly coloured invitations to listen to an expert extol the merits of new drugs over dinner at restaurants I could not afford on my resident’s salary. While it was difficult to pass up five-star dinners, I was comfortable with my self-imposed standard for the first three years of my residency. I did notice, however, that each time events were held at a fancy French restaurant written up in the paper, the lectures seemed especially pertinent to me.

My position on drug companies and their gifts continued to evolve during my fourth year of residency. I recalled the uncomfortable feelings caused by patients like my psychopharmacology clinic attendee, and with a little more free time on my hands in my final year of

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The following Standards of Practice are available from the SASW Office and our Web site:

Standards of Ethical Practice for Professional Social Workers in Saskatchewan, Revised January 2001.

Standards for Social Work in Schools, October 1999.

Standards in Child Protection Services for Registered Social Workers in Saskatchewan, October 1999.

Standards in Health Care for Registered Social Workers in Saskatchewan, March 2001.

Standards for the Private Practice of Social Work, Revised 1999.

Standards in Custody/Access for Registered Social Workers in Saskatchewan, March 2001.



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Article on “Depression and the Fight for Inner Space” Challenged Social Workers

I commend Mr. Postlewaite for his article in the November issue of *The Saskatchewan Social Worker*. By being daring enough to have the article printed he opened himself up to censure, but more importantly he made space to challenge dominant discourse.

It is often not what we read but how we read that informs perceptions. For instance if one were to take a defensive position to the article in question this is liable to close the door to further deliberation. Alternatively if one stays open, further exploration and deeper understandings are possibilities. I perceived Warren's article as an invitation for critical personal and professional reflection; an opportunity to question how we know what we think we know and what we believe. The article reminded us of the sociocultural links to personal problems. It challenged social workers to reawaken the social work tradition of activism and social justice. On a personal level, the article caused me to pause and question whose reality I may be privileging

in my work. In the everyday work I engage in, do I privilege my values and beliefs over those of service users? Do I privilege the dominant cultural view or am I open to seeing other cultural perspectives? Do I privilege the structures that I live and work in to my own advantage over anti-oppressive practice? Am I compassionate and critically self-reflective? If we isolate nonconformist observation we in turn are deprived of possibility to investigate counter-hegemony. If radicals in our midst are made to feel unsafe when expressing ideas, we lose a catalyst for transformation. Social Work has a proud history of progressive analysis. Let's keep the discussion going in a respectful and open way.

"The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes but in having new eyes."

—Marcel Proust

Respectfully submitted

Leora Harlinton, MSW, RSW (Sask.)

Free Lunch?, continued

training, I decided to read about the pharmaceutical industry's influence on medicine. Even gifts of negligible value can alter the behaviour of doctors in ways we are not always aware³. And while peer-reviewed research studies can make a strong impact upon the way we as doctors practice medicine, and drug companies have collaborated with psychiatric investigators on some important studies, implementing a study's findings is a matter of choice. Although listening to descriptions of recent studies while sipping hot coffee brought into the clinic by drug representatives is more convenient than reading journals on your own, one consequence may be that too large a fraction of one's knowledge of new research and its application to practice is heavily filtered and arguably biased.

With my residency training at Brigham and Women's Hospital now completed, I reflect upon the array of topics I have learned, from psychodynamic psychotherapy to opioid detoxification. Few, however, are as complex as the issue of drug company influence on training and practice. As a result of my experiences, my pens are no longer emblazoned with the latest medications, and I bring my lunch from home. But my eyes still do linger on the pad thai.

by Kevin P. Hill, M.D.

Footnotes

Address correspondence and reprint requests to Dr. Hill, Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program, Yale University School of Medicine, 333 Cedar St., P.O. Box 208088, IE-61SHM, New Haven, CT 06520-8088; kevin.hill[at]yale.edu (e-mail).

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1. Kassirer JP: *On the Take: How Medicine's Complicity With Big Business Can Endanger Your Health*. Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press, 2004
2. Moynihan R: "Who pays for the pizza? Redefining the relationships between doctors and drug companies, I: entanglement." *BMJ* 2003; 1189-1192
3. Katz D, Caplan AL, Merz JF: "All gifts large and small: toward an understanding of the ethics of pharmaceutical industry gift-giving." *Am J Bioeth* 2003; 3:39-46[CrossRef][Medline]

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CASW Section



CASW Board Member Report

One major paper has been released by CASW since my last report. It is *Blue Social Policy and the Speech from the Throne: Evaluating the Four Top Social Policy Priorities of the Conservative Government, April 2006*. Quoting from the Executive Summary—“The four top social policy priorities are to provide tax relief for families, help parents with the cost of raising children, crack down on crime and establish wait-time guarantees.” “The good news is that these four top priorities of the Conservative government are related to social policy.... The bad news is that some of the policies are likely to lead to a widening gap between high and low income families.”

Colleen Lundy has accepted the role of editor of the Journal. Colleen obtained her M.S.W. at Carleton in 1979 and her PhD at Florida State University in 1985. She is the Director of Carleton School of Social Work

and has a very impressive resume with a book and numerous articles to her credit. She is presently writing a book on the history of social work in Canada (with Therese Jennessen) due to be published in 2006.

CASW is strongly supporting the nomination of Stephen Lewis for the Nobel Peace Prize.

The National Conference will be held in Halifax June 17-20, 2006. CASW will be holding a Board Meeting prior to the conference and the CASW Health Interest Group is also meeting at that time.

I was fortunate to attend the highly successful workshop on Social Work and Primary Health Care. Chris Mayhew's report on the conference as the Saskatchewan representative appears on the following page.

*Respectfully submitted,
Marlene Chatterton, MSW, RSW (Sask.)*

Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group

The National Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group formed in the fall of 2005, a subcommittee of the CASW. This interest group is a voice and working group to lead projects considered to be of strategic importance by the CASW Board as well as the Interest Group and to identify issues and to advise CASW on matters pertaining to the aboriginal experience regarding policy, practice, education, and research. The work of the Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group is to assist in meeting the goals within the CASW strategic directions.

The Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group works in compliance with the CASW Social Policy Principles and the *Code of Ethics* (2005). The group has agreed to develop, implement and evaluate a yearly action plan to be presented to the CASW Board at its fall meeting, and to identify objectives from such a plan. All meetings are held via teleconference due to the representation/distances from each province and territory,

and there are a minimum of three meetings a year. Currently the chair for the Interest Group is from Alberta.

The Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group is finalizing a paper to be presented through CASW on Aboriginal Women and Poverty. There is discussion about presenting this paper at the National Conference in Halifax in June 2006.

As the Saskatchewan representative for the Aboriginal Social Workers Interest Group, I am very pleased and humbled to carry this role. I am interested in meeting, speaking with or emailing social workers of Saskatchewan who have ideas, issues or concerns which this interest group can address. I can be reached at (306) 230-3067 or (306) 956-0309 (day time). As many of you know, I have been a civil servant in Saskatchewan for many years and I am of aboriginal descent.

*Respectfully submitted,
Hazel Berg, BSW, RSW (Sask.)*

Report on the CASW Primary Health Care Workshop

On March 17 and 18, 2006, the Canadian Association of Social Workers held a workshop in Ottawa entitled "Preparing for Change: Social Work in Primary Health Care." As the representative attending this workshop on behalf of SASW, I am pleased to have been able to contribute to this workshop and to share some background information as well as a brief synopsis of the Summary Report.

Over the last few years, CASW has joined with other national professional organizations and interest specific groups to collaborate on two significant national primary health care initiatives—the Enhancing Interdisciplinary Collaboration in Primary Health Care Initiative (EICP), and the Canadian Collaborative Mental Health Initiative (CCMHI). In November of 2005, the CASW endorsed both of these documents, and identified as a priority the need to explore future action and strategic planning to help social workers prepare themselves for changes in health care. In consultation with the provincial member organizations, CASW decided to host a two-day workshop, attended by one representative selected by each member organization, and three CASW representatives. The session was skilfully facilitated and documented by an external consulting duo.

The rapport between the workshop participants developed quickly, promoting a number of lively, engaging and thoughtful discussions. The diversity of perspectives and experiences brought by the participants was key to the rich results, as follows:

Issues and Challenges

Seven main themes were identified from discussions:

1. Education – including educating other professions, the public and policy makers about social work, incorporating and integrating primary health principles with social work education, continuing education, interprofessional learning, research knowledge and application.
2. Funding – sustainability, limited funding and human resources.
3. Geography – rural and remote services, cultural and socioeconomic issues.
4. Health Human Resources – client worker ratios, referrals to social work, integration of services and support for social workers.
5. Scope of Practice – ability of social work to define and articulate scope of practice and negotiate potential overlaps with other professions in an inter-

disciplinary context.

6. Stereotypes – views of other professions and public about social work, need for social work to value and advocate for ourselves and the profession.
7. Teams – challenging traditional hierarchy, power, authority and leadership, information sharing and confidentiality, lack of time for team process.

Successful Priority Actions

In response to these issues and challenges, five areas for action were identified. Criteria for success were developed, and the tools and conditions needed to achieve success were identified as follows:

1. Knowledge, information and education – Social work will have national, transferable standards for accreditation including competencies and continuing education. Social workers need standards, information, and a mechanism to disseminate information.
 2. Involvement, participation, engagement, connections and building linkages – Social work will lead, take initiative, be interested, enthusiastic and engaged. Others will understand and value the social work role. Social worker need to engage in dialogue and need to take on lead roles and create opportunities for their involvement.
 3. Promotion of the profession – There will be better understanding and acceptance of the profession by others; social workers will take pride in the profession and be sought for their expertise by the public and within teams.
 4. Lobbying and social action – Social work will support community engagement in their own health and lobby governments based on their understanding of the broader determinants of health. Social workers need time and permission to engage at these levels.
 5. Being literate – Social workers will disseminated their knowledge and expertise in primary health care through research, presentations and publications. Social workers need time, support, writing skills, and personal motivation.
- The remainder of the report is dedicated to:
- (a) Organizational supports that would enable social workers to respond to the above priority actions and other changes for social work in primary health care;
 - (b) Follow up that the CASW and provincial/territorial associations could provide to influence key or-

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Report on the CASW Primary Health Care Workshop, continued

ganizations, in support of social workers and their role within primary health care.

I would encourage you to access the full Workshop Summary, as well as additional primary health care resources and publications through the CASW website (www.casw-acts). On the left menu, select "Practice", then under "Initiatives" on the main screen, you will find "Primary Health Care."

I would like to extend my genuine appreciation to the SASW and CASW for this opportunity, and would welcome any questions or comments related to this workshop and the role for social work in primary health care.

Submitted by
Chris Mayhew, BSW, RSW
Facilitator – Primary Health
Saskatoon Health Region
chris.mayhew@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

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Faculty of Social Work, University of Regina Section

Faculty of Social Work – University of Regina

Greetings from the Faculty of Social Work at the beginning of the Spring and Summer semester, 2006. We in the Faculty of Social Work have had a very successful Winter semester full of interesting student, faculty, staff and SASW-related initiatives in social work practice, research, education and policy. We are especially pleased that we have had a large number of intelligent and committed students completing the final requirements for their BSW and MSW degrees so we hope all of these graduates will join the SASW. We were energized by all these social work activities, and especially by the excellent SASW conference in Saskatoon in April. This was a superb conference and colleagues in Saskatoon must be congratulated for their efforts to provide a stimulating experience on the intellectual and social levels.

I am in a reflective mood as I write this message from the Faculty of Social Work because it is my final message as the Dean of Social Work. I leave this position as of June 30, 2006, so I have been thinking about the wonderful opportunities I have had as Dean during the past six years. There have been a great many positive experiences within the Faculty of Social Work with respect to working with committed faculty members, exceptional staff members, motivated sessionals and inspirational students during this time. All of the individuals within these groups have built on the tremendous historical strengths of the Faculty of Social Work to make the Faculty stronger in meeting the challenges of Social Work practice, research, education and policy of the present day. I would like to thank all of these people for their unwavering commitment to the profession of Social Work.

I am also aware of the tremendous partnership that the Faculty of Social Work and the SASW have nurtured and expanded over the past several years. Again, people in each of these significant components of the profession in Saskatchewan, have built on the strengths of those who have gone before us to bring the partnership to new levels. Some of the significant initiatives that immediately come to mind are the joint sponsorship of Social Work Week activities in Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert; the mentorship program for BSW students in Regina and Saskatoon; the Social

Work Supervision Seminars in Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Yorkton; the expansion of continuing education opportunities for SASW members; the sponsorship of significant SASW events such as the CASW national conference in Saskatoon and the SASW conferences; and, finally but most importantly, the joint efforts related to building the future of Social Work in Saskatchewan by the involvement of SASW members in the supervision of BSW and MSW students in field placements throughout the province. These partnership initiatives certainly have strengthened the Faculty of Social Work and, hopefully, the SASW so we look forward to continuing and expanding these opportunities in the future.

In closing, I would like to say thank you to all the SASW members who have welcomed and guided me during my term as Dean of the Faculty of Social Work. I have appreciated your support a great deal; I have been impressed by the level of kindness that is shared by members of the SASW. I look forward to working with all of you in my future role as a professor of Social Work.

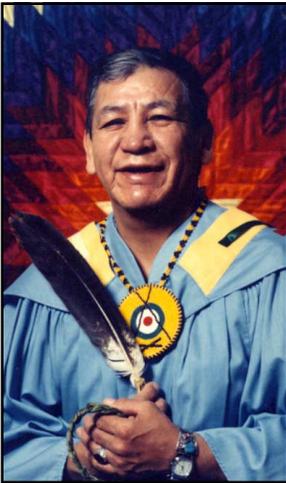
I would also like to say that it is a pleasure for us in the Faculty of Social Work to be working with all of you in the interests of improving social conditions for all people in the province and in contributing to an expanded social work profession in Saskatchewan. It is great to work with all member of the SASW on many of the issues mentioned above and it is wonderful to work with you, as individual members of the Association, in the pursuit of our social work goals. We, in the Faculty of Social Work, look forward to continued work together to promote the excellent social work practice, research, education and policy that we are all doing for the benefit of all people in Saskatchewan.

*Respectfully submitted,
Dr. Michael MacLean, Dean,
Faculty of Social Work,
University of Regina*



Family Tree Section

Mervin Bannon: “CHEE-MEEN-NAH-GOUSH” (Lots of Blueberries Hanging Down With Weight)



When one is connected from within—soul, mind, body, emotions—then one cannot help but become connected to the exterior and living world; interconnected and interdependent with the night and day spirits and all of Nature. As this transformation occurs then one’s worldview is remendously enriched and the view becomes vivid and multicolored.

—M. Bannon, May 2006

Mervin Bannon was born in 1939 on Fort William Reserve, Ontario (The Land of the Sleeping Giant). His Ojibwae Indian name is “Chee-Meen-Nah-Goush” which means “Big Blue Berries,” “Lots of Blueberries Hanging Down With Weight.” His family’s favorite blueberry patch was called “Menn-Neh-Konnaeseen.” He recalls that there were many places where the family could pick blueberries and other edible berries. Each berry patch located on their Reserve had special names,

as did other sites, similar to names given to people. Each component of Nature is alive—Beings/Spirits—and as such are worthy of good names, the same as people. When going out berry picking, there were many sites in which to camp for the day. The children learned that various camping sites were identified as locations where other families camped, and learned not to take their campsites. Mervin’s family had their own location in which to camp. Mervin’s parents would later trade the blueberry harvest for food at the trading post or on some occasions take it into town and exchange it for money at one of the local grocery stores. Entire families, as systems/units, at that period participated in bringing food into the home. This is a great example of First Nations tradition of sharing and caring, of how the family system survived. It was significant for nurturing self-esteem for all involved.

Mervin recalls, “My dad (Patrick Bannon) was a trapper, hunter, and fisherman. I remember my dad’s furs hanging on the wall. He would fold the furs when they dried, then, together with my mother, take them to the fur buyer. They cared for a family of ten with the money raised from those furs.” These experiences soundly integrated Mervin’s bonds with Nature and the Creator. He and his siblings often accompanied their father when gathering medicine herbs and roots and learned the importance of each. Mervin learned from his father that it was going to be an early winter if the beaver “fixed his house” early in the fall. He learned to respect all things. Mervin’s father once told him not to hit a tree with an axe; that the tree would tell him he was hurting it—and Mervin stopped hitting the tree with the axe. Today, Mervin honors the work of scientist David Suzuki, who has dedicated his life to responsible stewardship of the environment. Mervin warmly described how his father was always warning the children about when it was going to rain or when it was going to snow or when it was going to be cold. “My dad was a marvelous meteorologist,” he said.

Mervin’s siblings included Paul, Wilbert, Patsy, Richard, Ralph, Clyde, Georgina, Maureen, and Ione.

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Thanks to those who have offered valuable feedback about this feature. Please continue to do so.

Life lived as a social worker in Saskatchewan is unique, not only because we share the experience of work and practice in the same province, but also because the essence of each individual’s personal history (including culture, race, gender, ability, sexual orientation and age) coalesces with professional practice. The result is great and rich diversity in our SASW Family Tree.

Thank you everyone for reminding us that the essence of the SASW membership is such that “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”

Brenda Stinson, MSW, RSW (SK)

Mervin Bannon, cont.

Patsy died in a car accident while Mervin was away at residential school. Mervin recalls that Patsy gave him a dollar before he was put on the train for Spanish Residential School. He never saw her again. He and his two brothers were not told of this tragedy until sometime later.

Mervin also remembers many opportunities for fun and play together with family, cousins, brothers, or local children. In summer, the children loved to swim in Lake Superior, while in winter, they play hockey all day until sunset. They would also climb trees or small cliffs. Mervin's Uncle Jake was an extraordinary story-

After the death of his wife, Mervin's father was forced to place all of his children in residential school. Mervin said, "The Indian agent and the reserve priest deceived my dad. They described residential schools as 'nice, healthy places'."

teller who had the gift of inspiring laughter or tears. He could scare his audience, trigger excitement, or establish a calm, quiet, safe place. The children loved listening to him.

Mervin's mother, Florence, provided a loving, nurturing home for her large family. She worked hard hauling water, baking, cooking, and doing laundry. She seemed to be always occupied with sewing the children's clothes but "to complain there was no need." Each year at Christmas, she would hang new wallpaper using homemade paste. The wallpaper was bought with money from goods taken to the trading post.

When reflecting on his past, his mother, and family fun, Mervin calls to mind his mother's big dog, Bill. The dog was intensely loyal to Florence and everyone knew it. Bill would lie by her bed at night and watch over her, fiercely protecting her if he thought necessary. Although uncompromisingly protective of Florence, Bill was a gentle and reliable babysitter. He often watched over Florence's twin babies when the family went berry picking. Bill stayed by the babies constantly, keeping them safe and sound until the berry picking was done. Mervin said, "that was our life prior to leaving for residential school."

Mervin was around five years old, when he and his two brothers were removed from the family and sent to Spanish Residential School. It was a long journey for three little boys with no guardian. Mervin states that at that time it seemed like forever. Anxious and confused, he made the journey by rail with the sound of the train whistle blowing at every town and rail cross-

ing. The sound flooded his mind until it became embedded in both his mind and spirit. Later, after his mother became ill with leukemia and had to travel for cobalt treatment in Toronto, Mervin's father once told him about hearing the train whistle as it took his wife away. He said he could hear the train whistle as it made its way around Isle Royal, a huge bay in Lake Superior. He said he was sad as he thought about his wife, her illness, and the children. His dad walked ten miles home that night with groceries in a back pack. After the death of his wife, Mervin's father was forced to place all of his children in residential school. Mervin said, "The Indian agent and the reserve priest deceived my dad. They described residential schools as 'nice, healthy places'." To this day, the sound of a train whistle evokes melancholy and nostalgic feelings in Mervin, although the memory has lost much of its sad impact. Just before Mervin's mother passed away in the Fort William Hospital, one of her last requests was that he be brought to the hospital. Although it was very difficult for Patrick logistically, he took Mervin to see his mother one last time.

Mervin was so young when he was taken away to residential school that his memories of home life and family are faded and unreliable. He does remember clearly that before going to residential school, his mother would gently guide his hands across to his forehead and chest to make the sign of the cross when saying prayers. This comforted him later when at residential school where he was roughly and forcefully pushed to his knees and then grabbed and pulled back to his feet. Nonetheless, there were sunny spots interspersed with the nightmares of residential school life. This sometimes included fishing outings with other boys from the school. They would walk in single file and say the rosary while passing through the town of Spanish. The townsfolk would stop to watch the "saintly" children pass through town. As Mervin became older this single-file parade through the town embarrassed him. Still, because reciting the rosary evokes poignant memories of his mother, reciting the rosary is an honored tradition for Mervin.

When father was unable to pay travel costs to bring the children home during summer vacation, Mervin and his two brothers were placed in foster care on Manitoulin Island. This happened on many summer breaks. Mervin notes that those days in foster homes were unhappy. There were also times when, instead of going to foster homes like many other children, he would have to spend summer vacation at residential school with his younger brother. Mervin: "It was

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Mervin Bannon, cont.

okay...at least there were no priests monitoring and structuring the days.”

Mervin returned home after about 12 years with too many memories of abuse endured at residential school and in foster care. He notes that the effects of assimilation practices and Catholic programming at school left him mired in identity and culture crisis. To find release from demons within, he embarked on a “Trail of Tears.” It was a journey that lasted for approximately 20 years. During that time, Mervin made his way across country to Vancouver, often “riding the rails.” Sometime after reaching Vancouver, Mervin was inspired as if by divine intervention to regain sobriety and return to school. He worked hard and earned a GED, a Bachelor of Arts (with a double major in Indian Studies and Psychology), and a Bachelor of Indian Social Work. He also spent one summer in the College of Law in Saskatoon. Mervin has now completed nearly all Master of Social Work requirements, including a research project, with only the writing of his paper left before earning an MSW.

Mervin’s return to wellness has been an uphill journey that has included three aspects of his being—spirit, mind, and body. He integrates experiences from his journey into his role as clinical social worker. Mervin declares in absolute terms that the support and encouragement he receives daily from his supervisors and co-workers at the Randall Kinship Centre (Child and Youth Services) is tremendous. Mervin particularly feels privileged to work with children and those less fortunate. He knows that although a child or an adult may have been referred to him for therapeutic intervention, the heart of the problem often originates with the bureaucracy and the system/government and its policies. Mervin advocates against policies that are deliberately planned with the purpose of “maintaining the status quo.” Mervin acknowledges that this is “the challenge of social work,” which often becomes “the beauty of social work.” It is a transformation that occurs when we support families and children to access the best within them.

Mervin is concerned socially, also, about the paucity of “family” treatment programs when addictions are involved. To place the children in foster care while the parent accesses treatment and rehabilitation only compounds the tragedy in the family and community. Through this type of work, Mervin has developed strong opinions about working together with some child protection social workers. He speaks openly about the inadequate cultural sensitivity and understanding of some child protection social workers. He believes that this role requires a complete overhaul.



Mervin Bannon and his little sister Georgina.

“I say with excitement that in cases where professionals integrate expertise, clients will be recipients of the best mental health care possible,” he said. “I have met child protection workers who lack experience, are somewhat naïve, and not knowledgeable when working alongside First Nations families and First Nations therapists. But I also have had the opportunity and pleasure to work alongside several knowledgeable and receptive child protection workers. In these cases the outcome for the client was exceptional.” Mervin theorizes that “The complexities of struggle in First Nations families require insight and vision as well as the ability to re-evaluate critical decisions on a dynamic basis.” In this context, Mervin notes the book *Blaming the Victim* (William Ryan, 1971) has formed the foundation for much of his personal and professional value base. The premise is that western middle class society blames the poor for their own plight rather than recognizing designed inefficiencies inherent in bureaucratic systems. This “blame the victim” mentality simply re-victimizes the victim. Mervin admires the work of humanitarian Stephen Lewis in the context of advocacy and activism.

Mervin describes childhood heroes with a sparkle in his eye. He explains that he was drawn to non-conformist characters such as Jesse James, Billy the Kid, and Doc Holiday. In the childhood photo he sent for this feature, Mervin wore his hat and scarf particularly because it made him feel like a cowboy. He also admires social activists who advocate peaceful resistance

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Mervin Bannon, cont.

and civil disobedience such as Martin Luther King Jr., Ghandi and Nelson Mandela. His favorite war hero is Manitoba's Tommy Prince, who is the most decorated First Nations war veteran. Mervin has lived in Saskatchewan for approximately 17 years and considers it his home province. He has witnessed many positive inter-racial changes on his life journey and has faith that there will be many more. "There are flowers and rainbows ahead for all," he says.

Mervin wishes to share the following quote as one that inspires him as he moves forward on his life journey. He adds, "I am never there, never arrived but

always arriving. When the Creator welcomes me home, then I will have arrived. It is the same for all of us." He added this quote:

I searched the world over, seeking happiness but it wasn't until I was informed that my happiness (garden) lies within me that I ceased this illusionary assignment.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson

"Mee Quitch – My Spirit Honors Your Spirit."

—Mervin Bannon, 2006

In Memoriam

Peter Griffiths



Peter Griffiths, of Prince Albert, Sask., died in Prince Albert on March 20, 2006, at the age of 67 years from the complications and effects of thymic carcinoma. He had previously successfully overcome prostate cancer in 2000. He is survived by his loving wife, Ruth, son Gregory, and daughter

Gwyn. He was predeceased by his parents David and Frances Griffiths in 1973 and 1988. He has two surviving cousins, Paul and John Griffiths, in Ottawa, Ontario, and Hawkesberry, Quebec, as well as several cousins on his mother's side in the Montreal and Ottawa area.

Peter was born and raised in Montreal. He was educated and worked in Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver. He took his professional training in social work at U.B.C. and came to Saskatchewan in April 1964 as a Mental Health Social Worker. He married Ruth Wilson in 1968. They have lived, worked and raised their family in Prince Albert ever since. Their two children Greg, age 30, and Gwyn, 27, live in Saskatoon and Prince Albert respectively.

Peter was Director of Social Work at the Prince Albert Mental Health Centre from 1969-1999 and after that, active in private social work practice un-

til his final illness in 2005. He has written close to 3000 columns since 1977 for the *Prince Albert Daily Herald*, *Rural Roots* and the *Western Producer* which are available on the Saskatchewan Provincial Library Website. Over the years, he developed many group programs on Depression, Spouse Abuse (New Choices For Men), Separation, and Bereavement. His last program, Anger Education, is also on the Internet. He served as a Public School Board trustee for three terms in the 1970s and '80s. He was active in community theatre for over 35 years with different theatre groups, locally and provincially. He was a volunteer and a faithful attender at the Rawlinson Centre since its opening. Over the years he was active with the Kinsmen Workshop, Toastmasters, Canadian Mental Health Association, Wesley United Church Council, Rotary Club, Prince Albert Food Bank, Abbeyfield House, Canadian Cancer Society, Nature Prince Albert and Natural Saskatchewan.

Peter had a loving family and when the children were young, took them on one-on-one holidays. As a family, they also holidayed in Europe, Disneyworld and at Stratford's Shakespeare Festival. He believed in relating to people and always related in a personal way with his clients, who over the years taught him much more than he ever learned in the School of Social Work.

In lieu of other tributes, memorial donations may be made to Share A Meal Food Bank.

UPCOMING CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS & EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

Healing Trauma Through Somatic Experiencing – One day introduction

Moose Jaw, SK
June 26, 2006

Contact: Susan Fryklund

Email: sfry@fhhr.ca Phone: (306) 691-6491

World Conference – International Federation of Social Workers

A World Out of Balance – Working for a new social equilibrium

Munich, Germany
July 30-August 8, 2006

Website: www.socialwork2006.de

Brain Development & Learning: Making Sense of the Science

Vancouver, BC
August 19-22, 2006

Website: www.interprofessional.ubc.ca/brain_dev_and_learning.html

Reality Therapy/Choice Theory Basic Intensive Week

Regina, SK
August 23-23, 2006
November 23-26, 2006
Contact: Carole Eaton
Phone: (306) 569-1977

Email: phoenixsociety@accesscomm.ca

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Park City, Utah
September 13-16, 2006

Website: www.dontshake.com

International Association of Women Police Annual Training Conference in Saskatoon

Centennial Auditorium – Saskatoon, SK
Thursday, September 21, 2006

Tickets: Centennial Auditorium Box Office

Contact: Shelley.Ballard@Police.Saskatoon.sk.ca

Website: www.iawp2006.com

Dr. Martin Brokenleg: ReClaiming Youth

Sponsored by SASW & Centre for Continuing Education–University of Regina
Queensbury Centre, Regina
October 12, 2006

Contact: CCE – University of Regina

Website: www.uregina.ca/cce/business

Phone: (306) 585-5853

World Forum 2006: Future Directions in Child Welfare

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, BC
November 19-22, 2006

Website: www.worldforum2006.ca

The Greying Nation: Transitions of Care in Later Life

Opening Speaker: Stephen Lewis, Commissioner for the World Health Organization on the Social Determinants of Health

Edmonton, AB
March 21-23, 2007

Website: www.capitalhealth.ca/greyingnation
Contact: Education Services - Glenrose Rehab.
Hospital: (780) 735-7912

Beginning Level Training Somatic Experiencing: A Naturalistic Approach in Healing Trauma

Winter 2007 – Moose Jaw, SK
Website: www.healingtrauma.com

Contact: Susan Fryklund
Phone: 691-6491 Email: sfry@fhhr.ca

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