

The Saskatchewan INDIAN

U.S. Indians Occupy BIA Offices



War Mother



Mrs. Mary Louise McLeod from the Saugeen Reserve near Wiaston, Ontario, was chosen to represent Canadian Motherhood at the National Remembrance Day Ceremony in Ottawa on November 11, 1972.

Now 76, Mrs. McLeod lost two sons during World War II. Alfred Joseph McLeod, 29, was killed in Italy while serving with the Perth Regiment. John Joseph McLeod, 23, was killed while serving in the 6th Armored Regiment in North West Europe.

Agricultural Report



This month, as a special section, we are featuring the report of the Agriculture Committee of the F.S.I. Left to right are: Art Irvine, Dept. of Indian Affairs; Dr. Red Williams, University of Saskatchewan; Alex Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee; Senator John Gambler from Piapot; James Burns from James Smith, and Murdock McKay, Consultant Agronomist from Prince Albert; not shown is Harry Bird from Peepeksis.

V.3/11
NOVEMBER 1972

Appalling Picture of Justice Submitted to Carter Commission

An appalling picture of justice as it works in Northern Saskatchewan emerged from a number of briefs submitted to the Carter Commission studying legal aid in Saskatchewan when it met at the Avenue Hotel in Prince Albert.

The commission was told how northern residents were cut off from legal services by the absence of lawyers living in the north, that bail laws had been abused by northern justices of the peace, that northern residents were denied trial by their peers because of the absence of district courts

north of Prince Albert, and that translators were unavailable to non-English speaking natives.

From the Prince Albert Bar Association the seven member commission heard that in many cases R.C.M.P. officers served as justices of the peace and presided over bail applications by persons they had arrested. "In my opinion the provisions of the Bail Act are not being met," according to Prince Albert Lawyer Tom Ferris.

It was recognized that many of the problems described in the north were outside the

scope of the commission. But complaints to other government departments had not resulted in anything being done, Mr. Ferris said.

Lawyer Irwin Carson, who had acted as an agent of the Crown in northern Saskatchewan, said, "I've seen many things in my experience that distress me."

There is a "total disrespect for law" in northern Saskatchewan and he attributed it to a number of things, the main one being the inability of the people to obtain legal services.

He also described the lack of

courtroom facilities in the area, how, at times, there was no room for witnesses, no room for spectators, and "absolutely no facilities for the proper conduct of a trial."

Confidence Lost

Mr. Carson also said the practice of police, judge, prosecutor and defense attorney arriving in northern communities in the same aircraft and then sharing the same facilities undermined the confidence of the people in the judicial process. "It would be impossible to convince them that this wasn't prejudicial."

He also described the heavy case loads that faced courts in the north and how there was "never sufficient time to deal with contested cases."

"You have only to look at the number of assaults on police officers and the number of criminal cases to see the great disregard for the law that is prevalent in the north," Mr. Carson said. "We're not so far from violence as we sometimes would like to think."

An incident where a magistrate's court was stoned while holding court at Sandy Bay was described by Mr. Ferris.

Prince Albert magistrate Judge J. R. Omer Archaumbault told the

commission that the inavailability of counsel at the time a person is arrested "weighted the case in favor of the Crown."

Northern justices of the peace have been in the habit of setting cash or property bail and "in my view this is tantamount to refusing bail," for people who have neither, the judge said.

No Way Home

Another thing that distressed him, the judge said, was the fact that persons brought to Prince Albert for trial, were often left with no means to get back home. "I've always been of the opinion that if the Crown brings him to Prince Albert, they should see to getting him back to the north," he said.

Garth Cantrill, a probation officer at Buffalo Narrows, told the commission that "if we start looking at all the different things that are wrong it just becomes sickening." The system of fly-in courts and lawyers meant that legal counsel in his area is available only two and a half days a month, he said.

Nearly 75 per cent of cases involve criminal offenses and in nearly 100 per cent of cases a guilty plea is entered because of the northerner's distrust of the law and his desire "to get it over with," Mr. Cantrill said.

The Carter Commission, so named because it is headed by Dean Roger Carter of the College of Law at the University of Saskatchewan, also heard a number of proposals for inclusion in any comprehensive legal aid scheme the province might adapt.

The suggestion that para-legal workers be used was heard a number of times. The use of such workers would be particularly valuable in areas such as northern Saskatchewan where they could interview witnesses, offer basic advice and serve as translators.

The proposal was endorsed by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Prince Albert Bar Association, the legal consultant for the department of northern Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Association of Social Workers and others.

Another suggestion expressed was that any plan for legal-aid must include an education program as a preventative service. Again it was felt that such a program could best be handled by para-legal workers.

The Carter Commission has been holding hearings throughout the province and the Prince Albert hearing was the last of its public hearings. The findings of the commission and recommendations for a comprehensive legal-aid plan will be presented to the provincial government this winter.

School Buses Stop Due to Poor Roads

The Chief of Waterhen Lake Reserve has stopped transporting his students in protest over the condition of the highway.

Chief Fred Martell said that two school bus drivers have left their jobs due to the hazardous conditions of the highway and also having a near mishap with a truck transporting timber logs.

The chief said a protest is in

order if no action is taken to improve the 28 mile route from the Reserve to Dorintosh. The Northern Reserves and other bus drivers in the area had given their support to join the protest if the Provincial Government remains inactive.

Chief Martell at various times had tried to secure funds for road construction but was always given the answer that the funds were all spent. In

also asking various Departments to improve the roads, it was the other's responsibility that was always given in answer.

Chief Fred Martell said his council had made representations to the New Democratic Party Government as well as the previous Liberal Government to get highway improvements but no action had been taken.

Enrollment Curb Prompts Joint Meeting

The three reserves, Poundmaker, Sweetgrass and Little Pine, held a joint meeting at the Band Office on Poundmaker concerning Indian enrollment being curbed.

Wilkie School Unit Board, Mr. W. Sinclair, Superintendent of Education from I.A.B., Alex Kennedy, F.S.I. executive member, met with the three Bands on November 2, 1972.

Dave Tootoosis, acting chief of Poundmaker, made it aware that the three Bands are proposing a Federal School and that the three reserves had requested I.A.B. not to contribute to the expansion of Cutknife High. The main problem right now is if our students can be accommodated until our school is completed he later stated.

Mr. W. Sinclair, superintendent of education from I.A.B. requested the three reserves to make a submission for the plan and also to do a five year projected student enrollment. He stated further that the prime concern at the moment is that these children continue going to school in Cutknife as Indian Affairs had purchased 90 seats at the beginning of the 72-73 school term.

Alec Kennedy, FSI

executive, stated that the Indian people are talking about two principle matters:

1. There has been 10 million spent on capital construction in joint schools and 2 million on federal schools. Indian Affairs have contributed enough money out of the reserve. There isn't enough students in joint schools in general and in the case of Cutknife it is the responsibility of the Provincial Education Dept. to see that the money is found.
2. The present educational

system today is not relevant to the Indian student for the white child is brought up in a completely different environment. Alienate our children if this system is imposed on them, but not to be completely devoided from the white society. We should devise a system that is relevant to our students. In order for Indian people to change and run the Educational system they would have to run their own educational institutions.

Decision up to Native People

If the native people cannot decide on their own choice for an ombudsman, Mayor Walker said Tuesday Oct. 17, he would not likely choose one for them.

The mayor said he has run into several implications in his efforts to gain agreement with the native organizations on an ombudsman.

He said the native groups are more interested in discussing

such problems as housing and alcoholism then in setting up an ombudsman but he added he hopes to make some progress when he meets them again Oct. 26.

The mayor's desire for a native-appointed ombudsman apparently stems from the need to have someone the natives trust who the city can send into difficult situations.

Hotel Charged

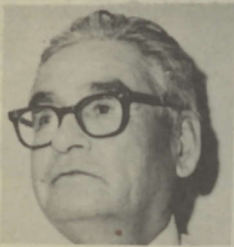
Saskatoon — The Baldwin Hotel was charged in magistrate's court Monday Oct. 16 with discrimination.

The charge was laid in connection with an Aug. 4 incident when 40 native people claimed they were refused service in the hotel's beverage room.

The complaint was filed by Norbett Amiotte, 27, Simon Armand Paul, 25, Irene Nippi, 22, Edward Bear, 27, Bruce Soonias, 27, and Wayne Stonechild, 23, all of Saskatoon.

The mayor told reporters that most of the complaint calls received by police involve disputes between natives and whites so it is necessary to have native support for the ombudsman who would step into the dispute.

The mayor said that if no agreement is reached, some other method of communication would be necessary.



Mervin Dieter

ELECTIONS

Now that the elections are over for a few years again, both the Federal and our own Federation of Saskatchewan Indians elections; I would like to make a few observations and maybe a comparison or two between the non-Indian elections and the Indian elections. I would like to dwell on the last F.S.I. election which I did not attend because of health reasons and other commitments.

The results and the smooth running of this election must have told a story as a great many non-Indians are really amazed and flabbergasted if they see any little diversities in the native politics. Because I say it was run very smoothly and orderly does not necessarily mean that every one involved in this election was of the same mind and all thought alike, not by any means.

There was a ripple or an under-current of dissension voiced by those who opposed the existing leadership. This action in itself must be commended and such actions are necessary in our system of government and should be taken as a sign of strength and a healthy attitude in our native society. Although they made their point loud and clear, the majority of the delegates realized that the time for a change in leadership has not arrived and that our present leaders are beginning to move their people to better things.

Now for the Federal election. I really don't think any of us were really very surprised or flabbergasted at the carryings on of many of their candidates. It could be that they had more reasons to be dissatisfied with the political situation and had more reasons for their screaming and hurling of insults at one another; or is it possible that they, like the native people, picked up a point from their Bible and were just assuring themselves that they were not going to be gotten into a bind like the builders of the Tower of Babel.

Baby's Body Sent to Parents in Cardboard Box

JEAN D'OR PRAIRIE, Alta. (CP) — Larry and Sarah Noskiye, treaty Indians, have not uttered one word of complaint during the two weeks since they received the body of their four-month-old son in a cardboard grocery box 20 minutes after being told he had died in hospital.

The child, Joseph Naskiye, was born a mongoloid and other health complications reduced his chance for survival. While he did live, he received medical treatment at an Edmonton hospital and at St. Therese Hospital in Fort Vermilion, 50 miles from this reserve 50 miles northwest of Edmonton.

Dr. Russell Weibe, one of two doctors at Fort Vermilion, pronounced the child dead and instructed a nurse to follow the usual procedure on the small body.

At that point, he received word an aircraft was leaving in one hour for the reserve to pick up the other physician who had been holding a clinic there.

The infant's body was placed in a plastic bag and into a small cardboard box and delivered to the aircraft to be returned to the parents for burial.

NURSE TOLD

Bill St. Arnold, the Prairie reserve band council secretary, said he received word of the baby's death by radio minutes before the aircraft landed and he advised Carmen St. Cassia, the northern health services nurse.

"I went right to the mother and told her the baby had died," said Miss St. Cassia.

"What was upsetting... was that the baby's eyes weren't closed" she said. "It was naked in a plastic bag and was not properly prepared or laid out."

"The same thing has happened before and sometimes with no notice. Of course part of the problem is lack of communication."

Richard Turcott, a field officer for the Indian affairs department who lives on the reserve, said he saw the box being unloaded and immediately ordered a coffin which arrived the following day.

"I took the casket to the mother and asked her if she needed help. She said yes. That was all she ever did say except, 'Thank you.'"

He said the Indians are silent grievors.

"They accept this and other forms of prejudices as part of everyday living."

He said the Noskiye's are going to move into a new house but were living in a small eight-by-12-foot cabin. The box was under the table.

"That was the coolest place."

Mr. Turcott said there was really no way to make the small body presentable. He washed the baby and "the mother gave me a nice little nightgown to put on him."

"I used my comb to fix his hair, which was matted, then laid him in the coffin."

When the Local Initiatives Program was first proposed to the public in the fall of 1971, the Nut Lake Band decided to construct a Community Centre for their reserve. In March of 1972 the Nut Lake Band went ahead with the construction of their much needed Community Centre. Their main objective was to make available band offices and a hall for holding meetings and recreational activities.

Although they were turned down for the Local Initiatives Program, the Nut Lake Band received grants through the Winter Works Program and also the Opportunity for Youth Program directly from the Federal Government. The Provincial Government also threw in some monies for the Nut Lake Community Centre.

This completes two-thirds of the construction of the Community Centre. Everything is now at a complete standstill. Through the Nut Lake Band's persistency, they started building their own Community Centre, on their own initiative without the aid of the so called Indian guardians and biggest resource, the Indian Affairs Branch.

In an interview with Joe Quewezance, one of the leaders from the Nut Lake Band and also a Community Development Worker for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, he felt nothing but disappointment on the part of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Joe Quewezance said, "It breaks our hearts to see all our hard labour and efforts go down to the gutter. We approached all other resources and they have helped us out. Our biggest resource the Indian Affairs Branch didn't do a damn thing in their share funding. They should open their eyes that we are also building our band offices in this Centre. Right now we are using a one-room building to accommodate our band employees. Today our confidential business cannot be accomplished with a lot of people roaming around in one room and interrupting people who are trying to concentrate on their work. Several Indian Affairs Branch members have witnessed this big inconvenience. They just complain, but where is their action."

Mr. Quewezance further stated that the Indian Affairs Branch inconsiderately told the band council to cut down the housing program and allot the monies into the Community Centre. Joe said, "We have a population of nine hundred and ninety-three human beings on our reserve with only 82 houses. Twenty-five percent of the present homes are not even fit to live in. The Band Council flatly refused the Indian Affairs proposition. The poor people are going to suffer. They need better homes in the worst way."

Nut Lake Community Centre at a Stand still

Joe Quewezance stated further, "The Indian Affairs Branch have thought of us as ignorant people too long. We are starting to break out of our shell to realize the Indian Affairs is our biggest resource. They have to give us a hand sometimes or else they are neglecting their duties in assisting our unfortunate people."

Joe also stressed the fact that whenever an Indian Affairs member nicely gets to know the people and tries to help them out, he immediately gets transferred. It seems that the Indian Affairs always sends them trainees who are trained to shy away from their

proposals." He further remarked that the Kinistino and Fishing Lake Bands are being neglected in much the same way.

Mr. Quewezance stated that he has the consent of the leaders of the Nut Lake Band to pressure the Indian Affairs Branch to commit themselves into this project. He also appreciates and welcomes anyone to assist them in helping them to gain recognition.

In closing Joe said, "We were away out in left field much too long, and I implore the Indian Affairs Branch to wake up and do something real quick."

Bits and Pieces

George Chatsis came from British Columbia for a visit into Saskatchewan. He ran into an old high school buddy by the name of Patrick Cote. Their conversation went as follows:

PAT: Well, hello George, long time no see! Howz things in B.C.?

GEORGE: Hi Pat! Am I ever glad to see you. I have a real good job waiting for you - to pose as a model in B.C. You're exactly the type they have been demanding.

PAT: Yeah!! Opportunity only strikes but once.

GEORGE: There's an old Indian in B.C. who makes totem poles. And he is willing to pay you to pose for \$1.50 a face.

At one of the local hotels in Regina, Sask., the workers both CD and communication of the FSI in the southern portion of the province recently held a gabfest, of course the usual happened as it always does. A few of us did our best to justify our positions and a lot of buck passing was carried on and who could be more expert at buck passing than the bucks themselves.

The reporters were hinted at not giving certain portions of the organization and certain individual workers their proper dues and not presenting the facts as they should be.

Of course this was not taken lying down — the news media of this organization retaliated with the lack of communication on the part of the complainers, both sides totally ignoring the fact that the solution was right that staring them in the face for all they had to do was trade jobs and everything would be honky donky.

But I kinda suspect that the executive and directors may have another solution and it makes shiver to think what I suspect it could be.

One worker even suggested that if anyone would like to spend a couple of days with him and see how busy he was they would know why he did not make reports while another worker replied that he would not want anybody to keep him company for a couple days as he felt that his activities would not stand too close a scrutinizing.

An old timer, starting to notice his memory was failing every now and then, decided to buy a new brain. He went to the nearest city and began his search for this rare commodity. Finally he came to a sign that read, International Brain Distributors. He entered the premises and asked the proprietor how he should go about buying the new brain.

The proprietor said, "It's very simple, over here we have a display you pick out what you want, pay for it, and it's yours."

The old timer started at one end of the display and came to one that read, "Cree Indian brain \$5.00." The next one read, "Blood Indian brain \$25.00." On the third he pulled up short when he saw the sign that said, "Saulteaux Indian brain \$5000.00."

"What the hell," said the old timer. "What are you trying to pull off here? How come the Saulteaux Indian brain costs \$5000.00, while the Cree is only \$5.00?"

The proprietor was quick to explain. "Heck," he said, "you can see the Saulteaux brain is brand new, it's never been used."

Eric Dillon
Yorkton

Indian Activism

This month "The Saskatchewan Indian" is carrying an exclusive report concerning the recent Indian Protests in Washington, D.C. The demonstration is the most dramatic Indian Protest in recent history and represents a definite increase in Indian activity in months to come.

Political activism has remained dormant in the Indian community for years and only recently surfaced with the Indian Occupation of Alcatraz, protests on the St. Regis Reserve concerning the Jay Treaty and the School Boycott in Northeastern Alberta.

Marches and other methods of protest have been used by minorities to obtain redress of injustice. In the fifties Martin Luther King led Negro people in their quest for equality and justice. In the sixties the peaceful protests erupted into violence due to increasing frustration and lack of response to their plight.

Next to organize were the Mexican Americans Farm Workers in the Southwestern United States. The formation of the United Farm Workers Labor Union has been their rallying point.

Under the leadership of Cesar Chavez they have signed positive labour contracts and improved working conditions for themselves.

Now it is the Indians' time to start down the protest trail. Canadian Indians have been considerably less vocal in their demands preferring to organize around treaty rights and obtain government funding to support the movement.

While the F.S.I. is not in agreement with the methods used by some militants, they must support the cause and what they fight for.

176 Deaths from Fire

In the past four years there have been 668 homes destroyed by fire on Indian Reserves across Canada. This has resulted in a total of 176 deaths or 44 per year. This is far above the national average.

Of the 176 people that died 119 of these were children under the age of 6.

The chief cause has been poor stove pipes and overheated stoves. The second major cause has been electrical fires resulting from poor wiring and maintenance.

What do these shocking facts tell us? Our death rate from fire is far more than the rest of Canada and our housing is a far lower standard than other Canadians.

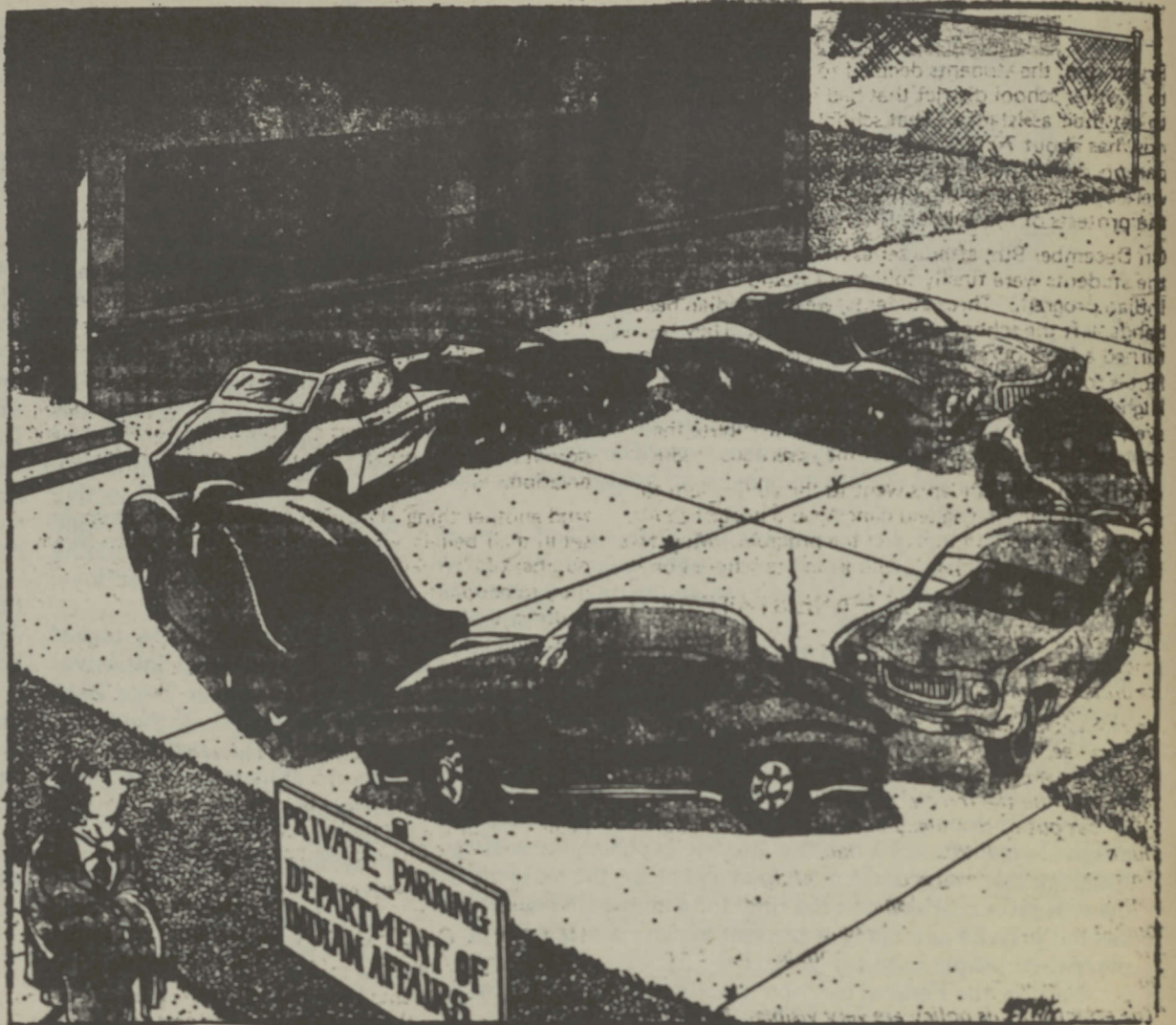
The cheap homes designed by Indian Affairs look good on the outside but are left

unfinished in the inside. Cheap materials such as thin plywood are used instead of proper wallboard. In a home with plaster or gyprock on the walls a person has at least a chance of escaping in the event of fire.

Also the use of oil base paint increases the fire hazard. Latex paint will not burn but oil base paint will burn with severe intensity.

There should be an immediate investigation into Indian Affairs housing policies to determine their safety and fire proofing.

These shocking statistics are partially the responsibility of the bureaucratic budget cutting on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs. This unnecessary loss of Indian lives must cease.



A Lesson from the U.S.A.

The recent events in the United States starting with "The Trail of Broken Treaties" and culminating with the occupation of the BIA Offices in Washington has left Indian people divided and confused.

On one hand the National Association of Tribal Chairmen has condemned the actions and the Tribal Chairman of the Pine Ridge reservation in South Dakota deputised Indian members of the tribe and gave them orders to keep members of AIM (American Indian Movement) off his reserve.

Since the occupation of the BIA offices the issue has become clouded. The issue is not the 2.28 million dollars damage done to the building. The real issue is the damage that was done to the Indian people in the last one hundred years.

Even the destruction and theft of records is not an issue. AIM leaders have stated that they will return documents after they have copied them. The documents will be released to the press and some show collusion between the IAB and their American counterpart the BIA also shady deals, land grabs and theft of Indian oil and minerals will be exposed within the next few months.

There's a number of valuable lessons to be learned from observing our Southern brothers.

First and most important our Indian leadership and organizations must remain in constant contact with the community level and not become aligned with Indian Affairs.

In the United States the National Tribal Chairman Associations is used as a tool of

the BIA. In fact if the BIA doesn't approve of the elected chief and council they can reverse the election and order a new one.

With a conservation leadership in the hip pocket of the BIA the Indian people had no choice but to develop a new organization to counter the existing leadership.

If the Canadian Indian leadership becomes co-opted and brought out we can look to the formation of a militant organization such as AIM.

The far reaching implications of the Laval case becomes crystal clear. The

bought out and white oriented reserve leadership are the people who are 1/8 or 1/16 or 1/32 Indian. The full bloods on the other hand are left to fend for themselves getting the poorest services and housing. We can look forward to a situation like this if the Bill of Rights is used against Indian people in order to open our reserves to legalized plunders by white people.

We must remain as one organization and as one people at this time we cannot afford to fight among ourselves when there is so much that we can achieve together.

Manitoba and Sask. Health Workshop

A Community Health Workshop was held at Brandon, Manitoba for a good part of October, 1972 for the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This was a step-up course from Coqualeetza, British Columbia, which was for all Canadian provinces. The objectives of these courses were to train Native people to promote health programs on their reserves. The Department of National Health and Welfare were the sponsors of these training sessions.

The trainees were given lectures on Environmental Health such as garbage disposals, safety, pest control, Red Cross Home Nursing and artificial respiration.

Family planning also was brought into the limelight. This was particularly on nutrition, and budgeting on a family basis such as purchasing of clothes and food.

Another interesting subject was home nursing care. It was

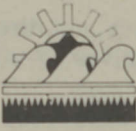
directed more to infants, school age and old age care.

The effects of alcohol and social diseases were brought to attention. Various ways that the malfunctioned the body were demonstrated on films and pictures. Ways and means of possible cures were made known to all.

Dental health and care was another topic and how often it is necessary to get a check up. If you have problems in making appointments for a dentist, contact your Community Health Worker.

Community development was talked about. This was ideas on how to get your reserve members interested in helping to improve your homes and recreational facilities.

Some of the duties for the Community Health Workers are to promote health programs, make health clinics, make appointments and arrange transferring of patients possible, and mainly how to go about first-aid when an emergency arises.



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This paper is the official voice of the
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It
is intended to serve as an effective
vehicle for Indian opinion in this province.
Signed articles and opinions are the
opinions of the individuals concerned and
not necessarily those of the Federation.

Resolutions Passed At The Annual Conference

Every year at the annual meeting, a large number of resolutions are brought forward by the assembly. These resolutions represent the bulk of the work for the Executive and Staff for the coming year. It is easy to write up a resolution but they must be followed up and acted upon.

For your information these are the resolutions that were passed at the conference which reflect the feelings and needs of the Indian People in Saskatchewan.

Housing

Whereas, decent housing is one of the basic human rights for which the Department of Indian Affairs is responsible to the Indian people, and

Whereas, the present rate of subsidy of \$8,500.00 for housing provided by the Department of Indian Affairs is not adequate for providing decent housing for Indian people, and

Whereas, the present rate of funding by the Department of Indian Affairs is totally insufficient for providing housing in adequate numbers to meet the basic necessities of Indian people in Saskatchewan.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs provide adequate funds so that housing which is adequate both in terms of quality and quantity can be made available to Indian people, and

Be it further resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs should assume full and complete responsibility for providing this basic need to Indian people,

Be it further resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs discontinue the proposed C.M.H.C. program,

Be it further resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs raise the present rate from a minimum of \$8,500.00 to a maximum of \$16,000.00 per house at the discretion of the Band Council.

Moved by - Chief Harold Kingfisher
Seconded by - Councillor Alpha Lafond
Carried.

Economic Development

Whereas, the present policy whereby the Department of Indian Affairs name appears on Indian farmer's permit book for grain sale issued by the Canada Wheat Board, and

Whereas, in the case of the

permit book holder having a loan under the Economic Development fund restrict the farmer's progress by a share for the sale of grain going to the Department of Indian Affairs

Be it resolved, that the Department of Indian Affairs remove this regulation from their present Economic Development Fund policies.

Moved by - Chief Bill Good
Track

Seconded by - Solomon Sanderson
Carried.

Social Services

Whereas, the administration of Treaties made between the Indian people and the Crown is the responsibility of the Government of Canada and specifically the Department of Indian Affairs, and

Whereas, the providing of Social Services to Indian people is a responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs, and

Whereas, the Federal Government White paper of June, 1969 on Indian Affairs enunciated a policy of transferring the administration of Social Services to Provincial government, and

Whereas, the Federal Government is continuing in its efforts to transfer its responsibility for administering Social Services for Indian people to the Provincial government, thereby abdicating its responsibilities to the Indian people,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Department of Indian Affairs discontinue this policy of transferring responsibility for administration of Social Services to Provincial government.

Moved by - Chief Hilliard McNabb

Seconded by - Chief Steven Pooyak
Carried.

Fire Prevention

Whereas, the loss of human life and property due to fire is at a tragically high level on Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan due to the lack of any sort of fire prevention program on Reserves, and;

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs has recently allotted approximately \$64,000.00 to the Saskatchewan Region for a limited fire prevention program, and;

Whereas, this allotment, while it does represent a step in the right direction, is not at all adequate for a program of such great importance to the Indian people of Saskatchewan;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs increase this allotment to an adequate level, and;

Furthermore, be it resolved that this program be administered under the contributions to Bands Program.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Frank Merasty
Seconded by: Chief Steve Pooyak

Chief and Council Salaries

Whereas, by virtue of the Treaties made between her Majesty the Queen and the Indian people, it was agreed that each Chief shall receive an annual salary of \$25.00 per annum, and;

Whereas, it was further agreed between her Majesty the Queen and the Indian people that each subordinate officer not exceeding four for each Band shall receive \$15.00 per annum, and;

Whereas, the responsibilities and duties of Chief and Councillors have greatly increased since the signing of the Treaties, and;

Whereas, to properly and efficiently execute their duties as elected representatives, additional monies are needed;

Therefore, be it resolved that the per annum salary, Chief and four (4) subordinate officers be increased to an amount commensurate with their responsibilities as Band leaders.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Chief Albert Kinniewess

Consultation Funds

Whereas, the present level of consultation funds is grossly inadequate to meet the needs of the Indian people in Saskatchewan in terms of their input in programming and creating the necessary leadership at the Band level, which is so desirable for the development of local communities,

And whereas, in Saskatchewan we are receiving less than two dollars per capita as our share of that consultation fund,

Therefore be it resolved, that the consultation funds be increased from two dollars per capita to ten dollars per capita so that the consultation process will result in a meaningful input by the Indian people.

Moved by: Gavin Wuttunee
Seconded by: Marcel Paul
Date: October 19, 1972
Carried.

Treaty Cards

Whereas, it will soon be required by Policy to produce a Treaty card to receive sales tax exemption, and provincial Medicare and,

Whereas, confusion and problems are involved in seeing that all Treaty and Registered Indian people get their own Treaty card,

Be it resolved, that Indian Affairs take steps to make available the necessary equipment to take a photo of the individual, 18 years of age male or female, and issue his or her Treaty card at the same time that Treaty payment is made.

Prince Albert Urban Indians
Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: James Burns
Date: October 19, 1972
Carried.

Hunting, Fishing, Study

Whereas, the Federal and Provincial Legislation and regulations, dealing with commercial and sport fisheries, trapping of fur bearing animals, hunting of game birds and animals, have been adopted by Government departments with little or no

meaningful consultation with Indian people that are dependant on those natural resources for their livelihood, and

Whereas, these regulations are to a large degree restrictive, opposed and conflicting to the Treaty Indian Rights on hunting and fishing and,

Whereas, the Indian has been accused of causing indiscriminate waste of such natural resources,

Be it resolved, that Indian Bands form within their Band organizations and with other Indian Bands, action groups or committees which will provide a direct input in the formation of laws and regulations in the areas of Game and Fish management, and

Be it further resolved, that training, education and funds should be made available, as is required in order to pursue a responsible exchange of ideas and programs in the field of conservation and management of natural resources.

Moved by: Gilbert Bird
Seconded by: Allen Bird
Date: October 19, 1972
Carried.

Winter Works

Whereas, winter works monies are required for this winter,

Be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians approach the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to implement and make available a substantial increase of monies for the winter works program.

Moved by: Chief Myles Venne
Seconded by: Wayne Ahenakew
Date: October 19, 1972
Carried.

Roads and Bridges

Whereas, the Shoal Lake and Red Earth Bands have in the past made repeated requests to the Department of Indian Affairs that roads be constructed on their reserves, and;

Whereas, the school bus must pass over these roads and two bridges which are not safe to travel over, and;

Whereas, the Red Earth Band has repeatedly made requests to the Department of Indian Affairs that two safe bridges be constructed on their Reserve, and;

Whereas, these requests have always been ignored in

the past,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs take immediate actions to meet these requests.
Date: October 19, 1972
Moved by: James Burns
Seconded by: Chief Gavin Wuttunee

Marl Development

Whereas, the Sturgeon Lake Band through the years have received varied information on the potential and value of their Marl deposit and;

Whereas, the Indian Affairs have done considerable research, however, basic information on which the Band can make a decision is still lacking;

Be it resolved, that the Sturgeon Lake Band request funds from the Indian Affairs Branch and Northern Development to undertake the following:

- establish the market value of the resource,
- establish the cost and extent of mining and refining,
- determine the potential market for the finished product,
- determine the effects this mining would have upon our land and lake;

Therefore, we, the Sturgeon Lake Band request from the Indian Affairs Branch and Northern Development, funds to the sum of \$15,000 to be put into our administrative account, so that we:

- hire a consultant to the appropriate cost of \$10,000,
- \$5,000 to cover expenses of research and communication by Band members.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Harold Kingfisher
Seconded by: Chief Gaven Wuttunee

Meadow Lake District Office

Whereas, the Indian Affairs Branch has not provided the upgraded service as promised in consultation during the Meadow Lake-North Battleford Indian Agency proposal to amalgamate the two into a District, and;

Whereas, transportation and distance from district office presents an immense problem both to Indian Affairs and the ten Northern Bands concerned;

Therefore, be it resolved that Indian Affairs immediately start proceedings to establish a district office in Meadow Lake to serve the Bands of Canoe Lake, Waterhen Lake, Meadow Lake, Loon Lake, Island Lake, Joseph Bighead, Turner Lake, Dillon, Patuanak, and La Loche. This district office to be established before April 1, 1973.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Ed Thunderchild

Sports and Recreation

Whereas, the \$5.00 per capita under contributions to Bands cannot successfully produce an

adequate Sports and Recreation Program for the Indian people of Saskatchewan;

Be it resolved, that to make a program worthy and workable, the following be adopted:

- That \$4,800.00 per year be provided to hire a Recreation Director to carry out the needs of his people.
- That contributions to Bands be increased from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per capita, and that the minimum amount to any band be \$2,000.00.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Harold Kingfisher

Seconded by: Jonas Halkett

Education

(a) Child Care Worker On Selection Boards

Whereas, for the selection of Child Care Workers, our Association has never been involved in taking part in such selection;

Be it resolved that in future selection of Child Care Workers, our Association should be given representation.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ernest Mike

Seconded by: Chief Steve Pooyak

(b) Monies for Recreation in Student Residences

Whereas, monies now budgeted for Recreation and extra curricular activities for Student Residences are insufficient to meet the present level of needs in Recreation and other selected activities;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the monies now budgeted for Recreation and Extra curricular activities in the Student Residences be increased to an adequate level where it should meet the necessary needs.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Albert Kinniewess

Seconded by: Chief Leo Cameron

(c) Language Arts Specialists

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs employs Language Arts Specialists who are supported to assist teachers in developing better methods and programs for the benefit of the Indian children which they serve, and;

Whereas, these Language Arts Specialists are for the most part failing to develop new methods and programs for the benefit of Indian children attending schools in Saskatchewan;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Department of Indian Affairs, in consultation with the Indian Cultural College, review the qualifications and

duties of the Language Arts Specialists in order to ensure that these positions are filled by people who have the necessary skills including the ability to speak the Native language of the areas they serve so that the Language Arts Specialists would be able to develop programs which utilize Native language structures in order to minimize the learning difficulties most Indian children have in the classrooms.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Agnes Stonestand

Seconded by: Chief Eli Bear

(d) Teacher Fluent in English

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs, Education Branch, employs teachers for Indian education programs, and;

Whereas, these teachers are often unable to speak fluent English, resulting in a handicap to the learning potential of Indian students;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Department of Indian Affairs, Education Branch, carefully consider the language skills of teachers to be employed in Indian education programs in order to ensure that these positions are filled only by people who speak fluent English thus removing any communication barriers which might hamper the educational progress of Indian students.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Harold Kingfisher

Seconded by: Garnet McLeod

(e) Federal School for Sturgeon Lake

Whereas, the Treaties made between the Indians of Canada and the Crown stipulate that the administration of education for Indian people is a Federal responsibility, and;

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs has in the past invested large sums of money in Provincial-joint schools without prior consultation with Indian Bands, and;

Whereas, specifically, the Department of Indian Affairs has invested large sums of money for capital expenditures in the WildRose, Spruce Home and Prince Albert schools on behalf of Indian students from Sturgeon Lake, even though the people of Sturgeon Lake were never consulted on this matter, and;

Whereas, the people of Sturgeon Lake do not in fact want their children to be educated in joint schools but instead desire a Federal school to be constructed on their Reserve which shall be funded by Indian Affairs.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians fully support the Sturgeon Lake Band in obtaining a Federal school on their Reserve.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Harold Kingfisher

Seconded by: Allan Bird

(f) Standing Committee Report

Whereas, the Standing Committee on Education of the Department of Indian Affairs submitted a report to the Cabinet in June of 1971 which recommended:

- The abolition of residential schools,
- The establishment of day schools on Reserves,
- The teaching of Indian children in their Native Language up to a certain grade, while teaching English as a second language,
- The teaching of Indian history, and
- The teaching of Indian culture to Indian children, and;

Whereas, these recommendations are more in line with the view of Indian leaders and Indian people than is the current policy on education of the Department of Indian Affairs, and;

Whereas, those recommendations were unanimously endorsed by all Committee members of all political parties, and therefore the time is politically expedient to negotiate fulfillment of those recommendations;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians oppose the current policy on Education of the Department of Indian Affairs which is designed to transfer the responsibility of Education of Indian children to the Provincial Government.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Gavin Wuttunee

Seconded by: Chief Marcel Paul

(g) Education Councillors

Whereas, the ability to speak the Indian language is a skill essential to the job of an education counsellor, and;

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs does not currently consider the fluent use of the Native language as essential qualification when employing a counsellor of Indian children;

Be it resolved, that the Department of Indian Affairs adopt a policy of employing only persons who fluently speak the Indian language of an area when such a person is employed as a counsellor of Indian children, and;

Be it further resolved, that education counsellors now employed by the Department of Indian Affairs be offered the opportunity to learn the Indian language native to that area.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Garnet McLeod

Seconded by: Chief Leo Cameron

(h) Joint Federal School

The Council of the Poundmaker Band do hereby resolve that we request the Department of Indian Affairs to build a Federal school on the

Poundmaker Reserve with the assistance of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and also the Education Division, North Battleford District.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Dave Tootoosis

Seconded by: Chief Steve Pooyak

Agriculture

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs has made available a sum of \$60,000.00 for agricultural extension services for Indian people in Saskatchewan, and;

Whereas, this sum of money is barely adequate to initiate, let alone operate such a program including such areas as farm production, credit and financing, and agricultural education programming;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development provide additional and adequate funding for the expansion of this program at such time as this program expansion is requested by Indian people in Saskatchewan.

Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Simon Brittain

Seconded by: Dave Tootoosis

Economic Development

Whereas, the report on Agricultural Development on Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan prepared by the Agricultural Development Committee of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians contains recommendations concerning agricultural credit and financing for Indians in Saskatchewan, and;

Whereas, this report specifically recommends a specialized Loan Program for breeding stock under the Economic Development Fund;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians accept this recommendation and press for its immediate implementation.

Dated: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Eli Bear

Seconded by: Chief Harold Kingfisher

Indian Affairs

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs is the federal agency charged with the responsibility of administering the Treaties made between Indian people and the Crown, and;

Whereas, the Federal Government in its White Paper on Indian Affairs and in more recent statements has indicated its intention to phase out and eventually to abolish the Department of Indian Affairs, thereby breaking its obligation made to the Indian people during the signing of the Treaties;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians use its utmost efforts to resist this Federal Government Policy to abolish the Department of Indian Affairs, and;

Furthermore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians establish a special committee to research and re-evaluate the role and responsibilities of the Department of Indian Affairs as these relate to the Treaties.
Date: October 19, 1972
Moved by: Garnet McLeod
Seconded by: Joe Quewezance

Resolutions

Whereas, the resolutions are being left at the last part of the Conference when a large group of delegates have left;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the resolutions be dealt with immediately after discussion of various issues.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: David Knight
Seconded by: Chief Gilbert Bird

Indian Act

Whereas the Indian Act of Canada is one of the vehicles for administering Treaties entered into between the Queen and the Indian people and;

Whereas the Indian Act provides for special status for Indian people and;

Whereas the Indian people of Saskatchewan are desirous of maintaining their special status;

Whereas the 1969 proposed Government Policy outlines the principle of negating special status for Indian people and;

Whereas there are now several cases before the courts which by the vehicle of the Bill of Rights abrogate the special status for Indian people and;

Whereas the Bill of Rights states that it shall not operate if there is a specific act of Parliament declaring it inoperative;

Therefore, be it resolved that pursuant to Part 1, Section 2 of the Bill of Rights of Parliament enact an amendment to the Indian Act declaring that the Indian Act shall operate notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights.
Moved by: Chief Gordon Keewatin

Seconded by: Chief Leo Cameron
Carried.

Health Services

Whereas, free and adequate health and medical services were promised Indian people by the Federal Government as a Treaty Right, and;

Whereas, the responsibility for such provision for health services has been transferred from the Department of Indian Affairs to another Federal Department, namely, the Department of National Health and Welfare, and;

Whereas, that Department has been transferring that responsibility to the Provincial Government;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians requisition and obtain sufficient money for research from the Department of National Health and Welfare to:

(a) Study the constitutional validity of the transfer of health services from Federal

authority to the Provincial Government,

(b) To study any possible restrictions on Treaty promises occasioned by the transfer of health services to the Province,

(c) To study in depth and detail the purpose of "clinic cabins" on reserves, to study and report to the appropriate authority the need for extensive first aid programs on Reserves, the need for drug information services, for alcoholic rehabilitation services, the need for the introduction of a nurse's aid program for Indian communities, and to study and endorse a comprehensive organized approach to the issue of Indian Health Services in order to upgrade the substandard conditions which now exist.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Tony Cote
Seconded by: Chief Leo Cameron

Fund Separate Organizations

Whereas the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians serve only the Treaty and Registered Indians of this Province, and;

Whereas, Secretary of State has a set policy of funding certain programs on the basis that they serve both Indian and Metis people, and;

Whereas, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians are loosing monies for communications and the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association;

Be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians demand that the Secretary of State change this policy to include the funding of separate organizations.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Angus Stonestand
Seconded by: Chief Harold Kingfisher

Recreation

Whereas, the Recreation Program is somewhat geared to the adult level in provincial championships;

Be it resolved, that all championships be geared to the children and teenage areas.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Frank Mirasty
Seconded by: Leonard Kitchemonia

Kris Uppal

Whereas, the Indian people of Saskatchewan had over a period of seven years gained trust in the services of mkris Uppal, and;

Whereas, his removal from the Province to Ottawa has resulted in a serious deterioration in the quality of work from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, especially in the area of Community Affairs, and;

Whereas, his transfer was effected despite protests from many Indian communities in the Province, and;

Whereas, this is resulting in feelings of suspicion among the Indian people that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is

not interested in leaving with them a man capable of providing satisfactory service;

Be it resolved that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development should forthwith transfer Kris Uppal back to Saskatchewan in his former position;

Be it further resolved that the Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians should take immediate steps to have this resolution implemented.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Tony Cote
Seconded by: Chief Arthur Morin

Purchase Land

Whereas, the report on Agricultural Development on Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan prepared by the Agricultural Development Committee of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians contains recommendations concerning agricultural credit and financing for Indians in Saskatchewan, and;

Whereas, this report specifically recommends that a program of purchasing additional land off Reserves for the purpose of agricultural development, should be pursued, and;

Whereas, in order to initiate such a program of purchasing additional farm lands for Indian Bands, individuals or groups, it would be necessary to have an arrangement for interest free loans with a reasonable period of grace;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians endorse these recommendations regarding the purchasing of lands off Reserves for Indian Bands, groups and individuals through an arrangement for interest free loans with a reasonable period of grace, and press for this immediate implementation.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Gavin Wuttunee
Seconded by: James Burns

Land Development

Whereas, the special A.R.D.A. Policy supercedes the general A.R.D.A. Policy effective December 31, 1972, and;

Whereas, this general A.R.D.A. Policy does not provide for land development on individually operated farms;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians press the Department of Regional Expansion for the reinstatement of the general A.R.D.A. Policy for land development on Indian Reserves, and;

Furthermore, be it resolved, that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians request an outline of Policy Conditions regarding the special A.R.D.A. Policy from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: James Burns
Seconded by: Chief Leo Cameron

Consultation in North

Whereas, the Indian people of the Northern part of Saskatchewan have not in the past been consulted regarding legislation affecting their affairs;

Be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians approach the Provincial Government in order that in the future, Provincial authorities are forced to consult with the Indian people before passing laws affecting their lives, and in order that Indian people may have some representation to the Provincial Government regarding these matters.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Allan Bird

Moved and seconded by the above that the remaining four resolutions A, B, C, D be approved in principal and requested the F.S.I. executive to deal with them appropriately.

Urban

C. D. Worker

Whereas, Urban Indians are becoming more numerous and becoming the objects of discrimination and prejudice in the province's larger cities, and;

Whereas, social problems are more complex and of a different nature in the urban environment, and;

Whereas, there is a definite need to organize and to maintain special Treaty status off the Reserve as well as on;

Be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians seek the necessary funds and hire urban community development workers.

Be it further resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians reaffirm their support to the Indian and Metis Friendship Centres and that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians support the Centre in their bid to gain funds currently available from the Secretary of State.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Allan Bird

Indian

War Veterans Association

Be it resolved that this assembly support the concept of organizing Indian War Veterans Association on a District and Regional Level and that the Federation Executive secure funds from any available sources to assist in consultations and organization meetings for this purpose;

Further be it resolved that the Assembly and the Federation Executive support any plans of these proposed Associations to construct memorials to our War heroes including those seven Indian people who were sentenced to die in the Battleford Area during the Northwest

Rebellion.

Date: October 19, 1972
Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Allan Bird

Game Act

Whereas, the restrictions of the Game Act are being strictly enforced in the Northern part of this Province, and in particular regarding the hunting of cariboo, and the use of aircraft for spotting game, and;

Whereas, these restrictions do not in law apply to Indian people who are hunting for food, and;

Whereas, these restrictions are being strictly enforced against Indian people;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians notify the Provincial Government of this injustice, and provide that Provincial and Federal law enforcement officers are properly instructed as to the fact that these restrictions do not apply to Indians who are hunting for food.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Ed Laliberte
Seconded by: Allan Bird

Hunting

Restrictions

Whereas, the right to hunt on unoccupied Crown Land is a Treaty Right guaranteed to Indian people at the time of the signing of the Treaties, and;

Whereas, Indian people from the Shoal Lake and Red Earth Bands have recently been restricted from hunting in Department of Natural Resources Game Management Zone Number 875 by the Department of Natural Resources without consultation, and;

Whereas, this restriction on hunting by the local Indian people in their traditional hunting area constitutes a breach of a basic Treaty Right;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians provide its fullest support and assistance to the people of Shoal Lake and Red Earth in having these restrictions removed.
Date: October 19, 1972

Moved by: Chief Albert Kinniewess
Seconded by: Chief Gavin Wuttunee

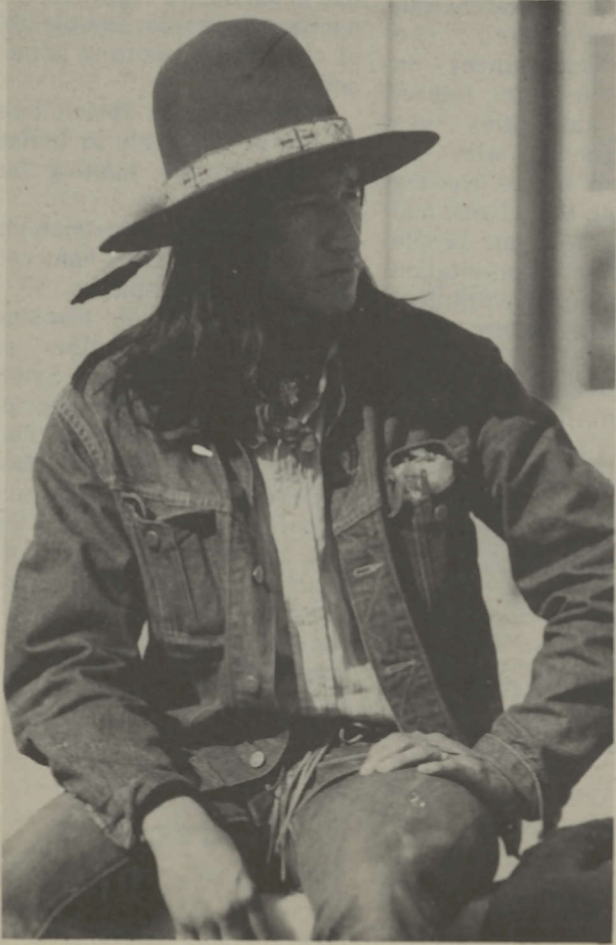
Isolation Pay

Whereas, the Department of Indian Affairs, along with other Government departments and agencies recognize the high cost of living in the Northern area of Saskatchewan and grant their employees in the Northern area special "isolation" pay to cover these higher costs of living, and;

Whereas, the Indian people living in Northern Saskatchewan are also subject to this higher cost of living, even though they are forced to exist on subsistence income which do not take into account the higher cost of living which exists in Northern Saskatchewan, and;

"The Trail of Broken Treaties"

Month Long Protest ...



"We have read and removed boxes and files that show scandalous if not criminal exploitation of Indians by politicians and businessmen," spokesmen for the "Trail of Broken Treaties" said November 8 after ending this week long protest occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington, D.C.

"The Trail of Broken Treaties" is an organization of various Indian groups in the United States that climaxed a month long protest by taking over Indian Affairs offices in Washington, D.C.

The Indians staged a symbolic march across the USA, beginning simultaneously on October 6 in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles in their Caravans. The three caravans converged in Sioux Falls on October 20. From there the caravan moved on to Minneapolis-St. Paul for a large gathering of Indian people on October 23-26. The caravan moved on arriving at Washington, D.C. on November 1.

The main issues of protest are:

- lack of recognition of aboriginal and treaty rights
- lack of adequate educational opportunities
- opposition to termination policy of Bureau of Indian Affairs
- lack of adequate appropriations for development projects.

The Indians occupied the monolithic four storey marble building early Thursday. They evicted Federal Protective Service guards at about 5 p.m. when most BIA employees had left for the day, put up barricades at the doors and hung American flags from the building's windows.

A misunderstanding with guards at one exit ended with a scuffle in which several Indians were clubbed and two arrested. Those clubbed ran through the building, their faces streaming blood from scalp wounds, calling to other Indians to arm themselves and defend the building against a police "attack".

The sight of the blood and news of the brief violence frightened and angered Indians who earlier had told a press conference they had come "in peace" for a week of peaceful protests. The history of the white man's injustice to Indians, and this fresh though minor bloodletting appeared to strengthen their determination to hold the building.

Friday night, most of the more than 500 American Indians inside the Bureau of Indian Affairs building armed themselves with clubs, knives and a few bows and arrows.

About 100 young children and the elderly, who had been removed to the fourth floor, were evacuated - taken to the YMCA for the night. Teenagers carrying molotov cocktails, trash cans of hot water and one 50 pound carved pumpkin sat at upper windows ready to drop them on anyone attempting to enter the building.

While tribunal drums reverberated through the long halls of the building, the Indians prepared again to battle the white man. There was much joking but also anger and disbelief that this could be happening. It seemed out of the storybooks. There was much talk of Chief Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Big Foot and Wounded Knee.

LaDonna Harris, a Comanche, President of the Americans for Indian Opportunity and the wife of Senator Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.) also spent the night inside "because the commissioner is here and I hoped I could help." In addition, Marion Barry, D.C. school board president, Charles Cassell, D.C. delegate candidate, and others joined the Indians inside.

But, as it had Friday morning, dawn came yesterday with no attack from the white man.

One exhausted attorney and an Indian leader returning from the nearby Interdepartmental Auditorium - where 150 cots, pillows and blankets were being set up and where about 50 Indians would shortly sleep - sighed and said, "I hope we can now get on with the reasons for being here."

On Friday, U.S. District Judge John H. Pratt issued, at the request of the government, an order directing the Indians to vacate the building. But the order has not been enforced while the Indians have been negotiating with officials of the Justice Department and the Department of the Interior, of which the BIA is a part.

Pratt said late Sunday he would wait until Monday to consider whether the order should be enforced and the Indians forcibly evicted, if necessary. He took a similar approach to the problems on Saturday.



Vernon Bellacourt, a leader of "The Trail" said at a conference last night that an agreement had been negotiated for the first time with two White House members - John Ehrlichman, presidential assistant for domestic affairs, and Leonard Garment, a special advisor to the President. However, an Interior Department spokesman, Carl Shaw, denied that such an agreement had been reached.

The Indians came here with a list of 20 specific demands and nine "demands". They include strict adherence to treaties by the federal government, the firing of several officials and the abolition of the bureau.

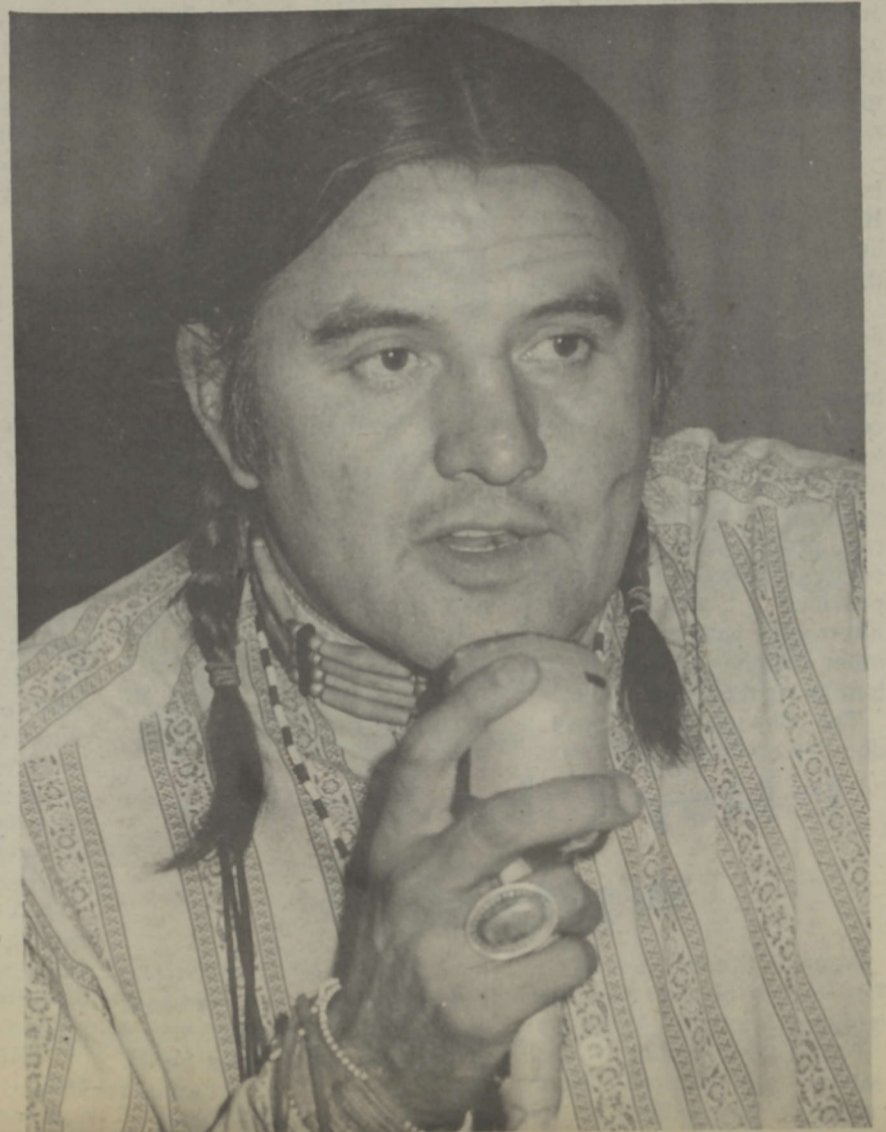
On Sunday, November 6, the U.S. Court of Appeals granted permission for the Indians to hold religious services in the Arlington cemetery. The services were held to honor Ira Hayes and John Rice, two Indian soldiers who served the armed forces and died (See Box).

Dennis Banks, one of the leaders of "The Trail" commented at a press conference that the Court's action was "a shred of light".



Broken Treaties"

...Climaxed by Occupation of BIA



VERNON BELLECOURT,
Co-ordinator of AIM

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"The ceremonies will be special services and they will be held for the Indian veterans and all Indians that have died for the cause," he continued. "They will be spiritually led by the medicine man to correct the wrongs the country has done to us."

On Tuesday November 7 the protestors left the building claiming victory but first they removed all the vital records and documents they could.

With the seizure of the files - carried out inconspicuously in jackets, boxes and blankets - Means said that for all intents and purposes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is "abolished".

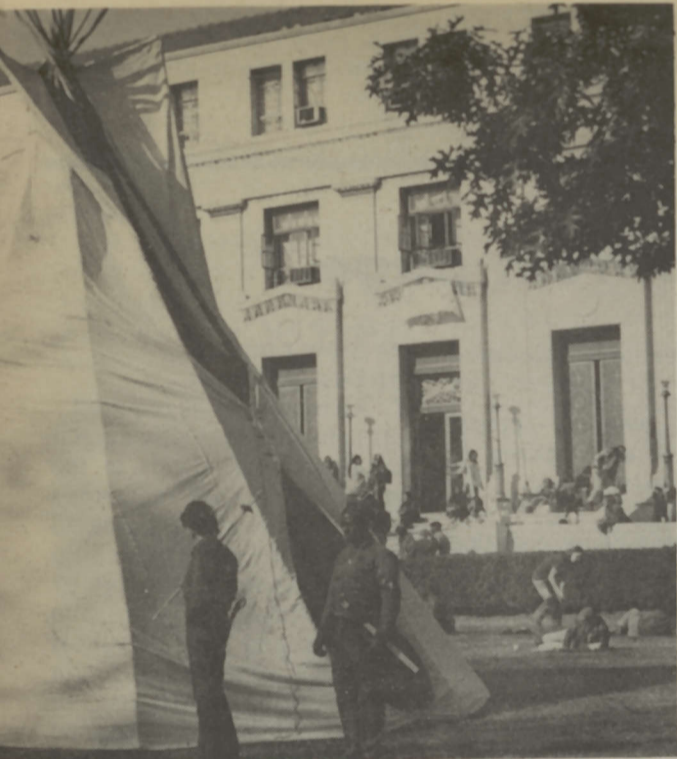
On Monday, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton said, "Vital land, water and personnel records have been destroyed. These will take months to reassemble, if that is at all possible."

Ans so ended the best organized and most dramatic Indian protest to date. It is now up to the White majority and the politicians to answer. Is this the end of the "Trail of Broken Treaties" or will the protests continue to escalate until justice is gained for the Indian people?

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The Short and Tragic Lives of Ira Hayes and John Rice

BY JON KATZ
Washington Post Staff Writer
Ira Hayes and John Rice, whose Arlington Cemetery graves have become a central issue in the confrontation between 300 American Indians and the U.S. government, became famous in markedly different ways.

Hayes, a marine who was buried on Feb. 2, 1955, was one of the six soldiers who raised the American flag atop Mt. Suribachi during the fierce fighting for Iwo Jima during World War II. He is buried near the Iwo Jima Memorial.

Rice, an Army sergeant who was killed leading a platoon charge during the Korean War, was buried in Arlington Cemetery after he was refused burial in an all-white cemetery near Sioux City, Iowa. He is buried near the grave of Gen. John Pershing.

Both men were Indians; Hayes a Pima and Rice a Sioux.

The protesting Indians have been seeking permission to conduct ceremonies at the gravesites of Hayes and Rice, but were denied permission because the ceremonies were "political" not religious.

Hayes and the other five soldiers were photographed as the battle for Iwo Jima ended by an Associated Press photographer, Joe Rosenthal. The photograph, which won a Pulitzer prize, became one of the most famous war pictures in American history.

Hayes said during a 1950 television program that the flag-raising picture was a "phony".

He said, "They'd taken about 10,000 pictures that day . . . everybody knew it was a phony. Everybody on the island was laughing about that phony flag-raising picture."

The Associated Press denied the picture was staged or a phony, saying it was simply a picture taken by a good photographer to mark the end of a successful battle.

Hayes was found dead on his native Sacaton Indian reservation in Arizona from over-exposure to freezing weather. A doctor said a losing battle against a drinking problem contributed to his death at 32.

"He wanted to live in a white man's world, but he ran into difficulties as an Indian," said Rene A. Gagnon of Hooksett,

N.H., after the burial rites. Gagnon was with Hayes at the time the flag-raising picture was taken. After the war, said Gagnon, "he (Hayes) just couldn't go back home and he wasn't always happy in the other world."

Rice became famous when his funeral services in Sioux City were interrupted after officials of the Memorial Park Cemetery discovered he was an Indian. The cemetery was restricted to Caucasians.

President Truman ordered officials to give the dead soldier a burial in Arlington Cemetery with full honors. The Iowa Cemetery had apologized and offered Rice's widow her choice of lots, but she declined "for the greater honor" of an Arlington burial.

Rice was 37 at the time of his death and had lived at the Winnebago Sioux Reservation in Winnebago, Neb.

He was killed in action on Sept. 6, 1950, two weeks after he landed in Korea with the Eighth Regiment, First Cavalry Division. He had served 40 months in the Pacific during World War II, much of the time as a scout with the 32nd Infantry Division.

"Human Rights Legislation Done Nothing for Justice of Native People"-Courchene

Winnipeg (CP) — The president of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood says his organization will no longer cooperate with the attorney-general's department in matters concerning human rights laws.

Dave Courchene said in a letter to Attorney-General A. H. Mackling that provincial human rights legislation has done nothing for native people.

"After four years, a great deal of financial expense, a great deal of time, energy and headache, I have come to the conclusion that there is nothing we can do in working with your department or its office or its agencies to obtain justice for our people and to improve relations between races in this province . . . you leave us no alternative now but to look for other methods to fight for the human rights of our people."

The 14-page letter gave a detailed criticism of the report

of the Toal Commission, set up in September, 1971 to investigate charges of racism arising from a petition drawn up by Brandon residents requesting that houses in their area not be rented or sold to Indian persons.

The commission concluded the petitioners were "ordinary citizens who complained by means of an inappropriate petition." The commission did not accept the allegation that the petitioners "intended to be racist and discriminatory against Indians."

Mr. Courchene disagreed with the judgement, stating "to be well-intentioned . . . does not absolve an individual from his personal responsibilities as a citizen and as a human being."

He contended that the petitioners, by directing their request against a group of particular racial identity, were being racist.

"Would those petitioners, had they requested, and as they testified - with the mayor's advice - that no Mennonite, or Ukrainians, or Poles or Jews, or Arabs, or Irishmen, have houses made available to them in that area have been accepted as well-intentioned?" Mr. Courchene asked.

He also accused the

commission of "protecting" the police and the mayor, and absolving all officials of any responsibility for the petition.

The Indian Brotherhood withdrew from the Toal Commission in February when Mr. Courchene said the commission "had gone way off its terms of reference and was refusing to study the issues as we understand them to be."

He said that although several persons gave testimony about housing discrimination in Brandon, the commission studies every other topic but that.

Mr. Courchene earlier objected to the choice of James Toal, former superintendent of Winnipeg Police, as commissioner.

Indian Act Problems Not Solved In Court

Edmonton — The problems currently surrounding the Indian Act will not be solved in the courts, but through legislation, according to Harold Cardinal, president of the Indian Association of Alberta. He was invited by the chiefs to attend their three-day conference to discuss the problems and course to take in regards to the threatened extinction of the act through court actions.

Over the years the high courts in the country have ruled portions of the act discriminatory, and have gradually weakened its power of protection over status Indians.

Alberta's 42 chiefs and the IAA have applied to speak to a case to be heard in the Supreme Court of Canada in the hope that the court will rule against a previous ruling of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

A Treaty Indian woman argued her case in the Supreme Court of Ontario, which ruled that her automatic loss of Treaty status upon marrying a non-Treaty Indian was discrimination against her sex and contravened the Canadian Bill of Rights.

The Indians fear this ruling poses the question of just "who is an Indian?" and that a large influx of population will move on to the reserves, overcrowding them and eventually destroy the reserve system.

Mr. Cardinal told the gathering of about 200 that it was essential that "every single reserve" discuss the problem and invite provincial cabinet members and members of Parliament to visit the reserves, "once we've all agreed on what to do."

"And when they come make damned sure your halls are

packed, because politicians are impressed by this, and you can be sure they'll go back and talk for you."

"One of the problems of our people is that we too often allow the problems and solutions rest on a few shoulders. This can't happen any more, you have to show real strength."

Bob Roddick, counsel for the IAA, told the group that the Government and the courts, "which for practical purposes are one and the same thing, think of the Indian Act as just another piece of legislation and they feel they can do anything they want with it."

"You must get the Government of Canada to recognize your Treaty rights through legislation that will prohibit it being infringed upon. I don't think you're going to get anywhere through the courts."

It May Take Another Watts"-AIM-

Wounded Knee, S.D. (AP) — The leader of the American Indian Movement (AIM) says "it may take another Watts," before the United States realizes "the plight of the American Indians."

Some 300 Indians, travelling in cars along what AIM leaders call the "Trail of Broken Treaties" are en route to Washington to protest proposed cuts in the budget of the bureau of Indian affairs.

Spokesmen said they hoped to meet with Senator Edward Kennedy, administrators and officials of the departments of housing and urban development, and health education and welfare.

The reference to racial disorders which shook the Watts section of Los Angeles in the 1960s was made by Dennis Banks, AIM national field director.

Two caravans, one from Seattle, the other from San Francisco, linked up at the Pine Ridge Reservation Tuesday night.

They conducted religious services at Wounded Knee Creek, site of an 1890 massacre in which 150 Sioux Indians were killed by U.S. troops. Wounded Knee is part of the reservation inhabited by the Oglala Sioux.

"While AIM detests violence as a means of alerting citizens to Indian needs," Banks said, "it may take another Watts for the United States to realize the plight of the American Indians." He was joined in the statement by Sidney Mills, coordinator of the Seattle caravan.

Wednesday the Indians planned to take their caravan, including about 85 cars, to Mission and Winner, S.D., then proceed to St. Paul, Minn., to link up with a third caravan, spokesmen said.

Western South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska have

been the scene of numerous Indian protests during the past year. Most demonstrations centred on civil rights issues and alleged government indifference toward Indians.

In Chadron, Neb., Banks called for Indian students to withdraw from school and join the caravan which is scheduled to reach Washington Nov. 2.

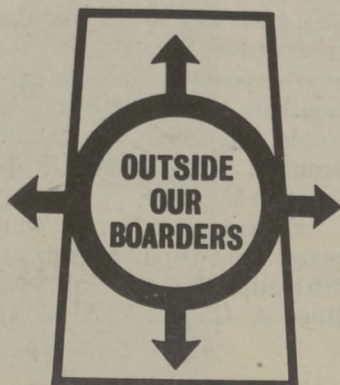
Foremost among AIM grievances is a charge that the Nixon administration plans to cut the Indian affairs budget by \$50 million; including a proposed cut of \$22.5 million in educational funds.

Spokesmen said the Washington protest would last four or five days.

The group wants the government to fulfill its treaty obligations, place Indians on an equitable level with the "ever-increasing affluent society," and grant education opportunities emphasizing professional fields.

A spokesman at AIM headquarters in Washington said caravans will start later in the month from Winnipeg, Montreal and Ottawa in Canada, where the effort has drawn the endorsement of the 250,000-member National Indian Brotherhood.

Other caravans are to leave Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland, Ore., he said.



Grid Roads

Whereas, it is deemed to be the mutual advantage of the province of Saskatchewan and residents adjacent Indian Reserves in the Saskatoon District to utilize the grid road system on Indian Reserves and

it is therefore deemed expedient to derive an agreement whereby proper maintenance and upkeep of grid roads can be implemented;

It is mutually agreed that where grid road rights-of-way are registered in the name of the Crown in the right of the Province of Saskatchewan that:

1. The Province of Saskatchewan should provide an annual grant to municipalities responsible for maintaining grid roads leading to and from Indian Reserves and that the connecting portion in the Indian Reserve should be included in the municipalities regular Maintenance Program.

2. That the entire cost of maintenance of grid roads on Indian Reserves be borne by the Province of Saskatchewan and the maintenance service provided should include:

- (a) Surface blading and grading
- (b) Shoulder and ditch mowing and clearing
- (c) Replacement of gravel surface

- (d) Snow removal
- (e) Dust palliation
- (f) All road signs as required

It is further mutually agreed that the Indian Bands in the Saskatoon District recognize and incorporate proposed secondary Reserve roads into the road network proposed by municipalities adjacent to Reserves and that continual liaison will be maintained with these municipalities to determine their planning and programming for roads and that the cost of maintaining secondary roads on Indian Reserves connecting to the municipal road network be on a 50/50 cost sharing basis.

Signed by: L. Cameron - Chief, Beady's & Okemasis Band; Mrs. Alpha Lafond - For Chief Richard Greyeyes; Tony Thomas - Chief, Kinistino; Robert Kinniwess - Nut Lake Band; Edward Fineday - Witchiken Lake Band; Albert LeChance - Whitefish Lake Band; Arthur Ledoux - Mistawasis Band; L. Ahenakew - Sandy Lake.

Date: October 19, 1972
Moved by: Chief Leo Cameron
Seconded by: Chief Marcel Paul

Textbook Review Reveals Racism

Toronto (CP) — A review of textbooks used in Ontario classrooms by an official of the ministry of education found racial and ethnic bias in a variety of books including spelling and text books on electrical theory.

In a textbook called Principles of Electrical Theory a diagram to illustrate a principle of force shows an Indian rolling rock on to a white man's wagon.

Gordon Nelson, who wrote the review, said the picture was an example of unthinking prejudice.

"With thousands of diagrams possible, who chose this one? The publishers have not shown much sensitivity as far as our Indian population is concerned," he said in the review.

His review formed the groundwork for a textbook committee's report two weeks ago that 370 of the 1,320 books authorized for Ontario classrooms contain some racial or ethnic prejudice.

The review was completed in June, 1970 but many of the books it criticizes were put on the approved list for 1972 by the ministry.

Earlier, Education Minister Thomas Wells would not disclose the names of books containing objectionable

material. The ministry made the review available last week.

A book called Spelling Mastery 5, published by Longman Canada Ltd., has a picture of Indians shooting and killing a white man driving a wagon and pupils are asked to create a story from the picture.

A primary reader, Out And Away, published by Gage Education Publishing Ltd., shows a child picking up an arrow and saying: "I bet this arrow was used to kill a white man."

"It is not a history text and it is not a document. It would be much better to substitute buffalo for 'white man'. This is just thoughtlessness but it

does create an atmosphere of prejudice," wrote Mr. Nelson.

He was also critical of history texts which indicated Indians were the only people to use savagery in war.

Mr. Nelson uses Canada: An Outline History, published by McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., as an example.

Evaluators of the textbooks listed 19 objectionable words that appeared 895 times in reference to Indians and Eskimos.

The list includes: squaw, half-breed, savage, massacre, torture, wild, primitive, ignorant, murder, dirty, thieving, naked, untrustworthy, drunk, liars, lazy, foul and bloodthirsty.



Last Stand for Amazon Indians

Rio de Janeiro (Reuter) — Brazil's Indians are making their last stand in the Amazon jungle as tough pioneers move in on the heels of federal road gangs.

The primitive bows and arrows, clubs and spears of primitive tribes like the Wau-Waus, the Suruis and the Kren-Akore are no match for the encroaching white men's rifles and sub-machine-guns.

At stake in the uneven contest are the lucrative mineral and land riches which the Amazon basin now is grudgingly releasing as a 3,350-mile trans-Amazon Highway is carved through the jungle.

For the Indians the minerals are useless, but for the white man they spell wealth.

Mining and land companies follow in the tracks of the bulldozers, and behind them come unscrupulous fortune hunters and landless pioneers squatting on the best land and regarding the Indian as an enemy, a savage and a thief.

Although professional anthropologists preceded the bulldozers to try to pacify the tribes, many Indians have lost their faith in the white man's word and are gathering for a last showdown which could only result in their extinction.

A war party of 100 Wau-Wau warriors, supposedly peaceful, their skins painted in red tribal colors, emerged from the jungle early in October in Western Rondonia Territory and stared curiously at a rubber tapper's family.

Scared by the nude warriors, the tapper's wife reached for a rifle. In a hail of arrows her two children, aged 11 months and two years, died. Her 12-year-old daughter escaped the massacre by paddling a canoe across a river. The woman was seriously injured with an arrow through her eye.

The raid prompted other settlers to call for a vengeance expedition whose aim would be "to kill every Indian we can find."

Brazil's government-run Indian Foundation (FUNAI) called in Indian expert Apoenas Meirelles to make contact with the Indians before the settlers did.

Earlier, six nude warriors from the giant Kren-Akore tribe, which has successfully avoided all contact with whites, pounced on a male army nurse, Edson Martins, as he sunbathed at a distance from one of the road gangs and tried to drag him off into the jungle.

With an arrow in his chest, the nurse managed to fire his rifle and scared off the attackers, wounding two.

In the Amazon basin, the 3,000-strong Xavante tribe, most powerful of the surviving Indian groups, have been on the warpath for the last months.

"They have been waiting patiently for a decade for the government to create their longdreamed of reserve," says Indian agent Meirelles.

Many of the agents say the

Brazilian government is completely misinformed and incapable of knowing what goes on in the Amazon region, an empty space more than half the size of Canada.

They also say the government does not fulfil

promises which they have made to the Indians as heads of expeditions to "pacify" the savage tribes prior to the invasion by the road gangs.

But they see little likelihood of a repetition of the Indian massacres a few years ago,

when white expeditions were outfitted to hunt and kill entire

tribes, while land-grabbing companies were reported to have used aircraft to drop

napalm bombs and dynamite in Indian villages.

National Indian Brotherhood Requires A RECORDING SECRETARY

DUTIES: Under the jurisdiction of N.I.B. and supervision of the Executive Director.

1. To become familiar with the national office and total operations of the National Indian Brotherhood;
2. To be responsible in maintaining office staff co-ordination of meeting arrangements, minutes and resolutions on a daily basis;
3. To assume responsibility for taking, transcribing, and preparing minutes of meetings, conferences, assemblies; making travel and meeting travel arrangements; handling appointments and correspondence. Also keeping an up to date record of all resolutions resulting from meetings; collecting all materials relevant to a meeting and recording it in the appendices of the minutes; preparing all copies necessary to minutes of a meeting; the preparing of resolutions immediately for distribution, and meeting delegates.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants will have several years experience as secretary in an environment requiring a high school degree of proficiency in secretarial work, especially typing, shorthand and must be able to transcribe either from shorthand or taped minutes, be free to travel, able to work on own initiative and willing to work for Indian interests.

Preference will be given to Canadian Indian applicants.
SALARY: \$6,000 - \$8,000 depending on qualifications and experience.

Commence Employment: December 1, 1972.

APPLICATION: Apply in confidence providing a detailed resume of personal background, experience and references to:

Executive Director,
National Indian Brotherhood,
130 Albert Street, Suite 1610,
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5G4.

Competition closes November 15, 1972.

Onion Lake Amateur Show Friday December 1

Categories Prizes

Vocal \$25.00

Dancing \$30.00

Instrumental \$15.00

Onion Lake Band Hall

Everybody Welcome

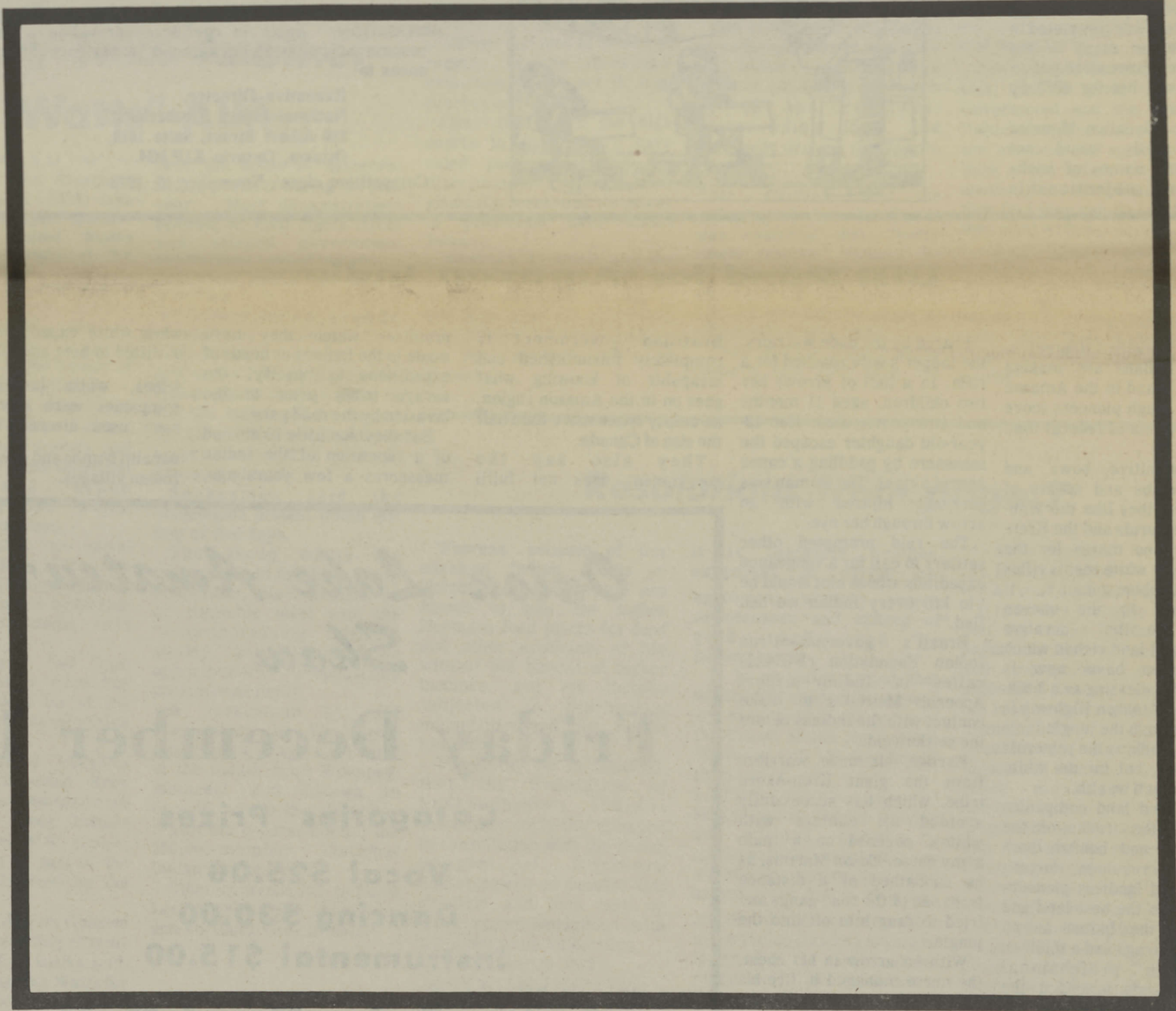
Proceeds for R.C. School Christmas Tree Fund



Children's Page

Christmas Card Contest

Win a prize by drawing and coloring a Christmas Card. Contest open to Indian school children, from Grades 1 to 8. Draw your Christmas card inside the square provided below. Nine winners will be picked and the winning designs will be published in the December issue of The Saskatchewan Indian. Contest ends on December 5, 1972.



Send in this page along with your name, address and reserve you come from to, The Saskatchewan Indian Christmas Card Contest, Room 107, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

NAME
ADDRESS
RESERVE
GRADE

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Robert Stevenson



Robert Stevenson, new Executive Director for the Regina Friendship Centre, hails from the Cowessess Indian Reserve, Broadview, Sask.

He attended the Round Lake Indian Residential School from there he went to the Brandon Indian Residential School. On completing his education he married Miss Theresa Redwood of the same area and they have three boys. The boys got their early part of their education in Montana, USA where Robert and his family resided for some years.

One boy remained in Montana and is at present employed there. The other two returned to Canada with their parents where one is attending the University of Sask., and the other is in training for an X-ray technician in Regina.

Robert worked for Community Development for the Metis Society before becoming executive director for the centre.

Having only recently began work with the centre, he feels that it may be a bit early to make any firm commitments regarding any plans he has for the centre although he does have some very definite and progressive plans and ideas for the very near future.

Don Pelletier



Director of programs for the Regina Friendship Centre is Don Pelletier formerly from Marie Val, Sask. in the Crooked Lake area. He got his education in Broadview, Sask.

On completing his education he moved to Regina, Sask. In 1951 he joined the army remaining in the service for twenty years and in those years served abroad twice, both times in Germany.

On his discharge from the Canadian Army he moved to the USA and spent three years in the United States Police Force then returned to Canada.

He worked for the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, in the Native Alcohol Council from Jan. to Nov. of 1972.

As Director of Programs for the Regina Friendship Centre he is implementing such programs as basketball, volleyball, hockey, boxing, curling, native culture sewing classes, etc.

Indian Students at Business College



Back row (from left): Shirley Laliberte, Meadow Lake; Bernice Albert, Sweetgrass; Mildred Atcheynum, Sweetgrass; Sandra Atimoyo, North Battleford; Myrna Fineday, Sweetgrass; Seated: Julia Frank, Little Pine.

These young ladies are all enrolled in the Junior Secretarial Course being offered at Reeves Business College in North Battleford.

Three of these future secretaries were elected on the Student Council Executive: Mildred Atcheynum, Secretary; Myrna Fineday, News Reporter; Shirley Laliberte, Treasurer.

When Indians Make News Read it in the Saskatchewan Indian



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Name: _____

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1114 - Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Sask.

*Meet the Chief***Little Pine Chief Eli Bear**

Chief Eli Bear was born and raised on the Little Pine Reserve.

Mr. Eli Bear became or was elected the Chief of Little Pine on April 5, 1972 after the former chief, John Nighttraveller, resigned due to business reasons. At the present time Chief Bear is serving the remaining term, one year, of the former chief's term.

During the short time in which Chief Eli Bear has been serving his people, he has taken great strides in the field of agriculture, providing numerous jobs and increasing the band farm operation.

Chief Eli Bear took the initiative role in applying for a farm loan through the Indian Economic Development Fund for the purchase of a tractor and for possessing working capital for the Band Farm.

Mr. Bear also takes a great part in the actual operation of the Band Farm and can be seen at times looking like a real down to earth farmer, never fearing of getting a little dirt on his hands. He does the supervising of the workers on the band farm and also on other field operations.

At the present time Chief Eli Bear has the Band Farm with 800 acres under cultivation and has the farm operating with leased land from individual band members on a crop-share basis.

Chief Eli Bear has made use of the Work Opportunity Program and made substantial changes in the Recreation area enabling the reserve, Little Pine, to host the North Battleford and Meadow Lake



Play-offs in Men's and Ladies' Fastball, Junior Sandlot Baseball, and in Senior and Junior Soccer.

Through the Work Opportunity Program Chief Bear had the skating rink reconstructed after using the existing material to house the pow-wow MC, also with the same program constructed granaries to house the grain harvested from the band farm.

Chief Eli Bear has also taken a great interest in the field of education for the benefit of his band members. With the aid of his council, he had made it possible to have a Guidance Counsellor Aide on the reserve in assisting the Guidance Counsellors from Indian Affairs with matters

pertaining to education, and also in hiring a Cree Language Instructor in teaching Cree to children on the reserve from Grades 1 to 3.

In relation to the idiom, Strike while the iron is hot, Chief Eli Bear has taken the initiative role in administering new programs mainly, Welfare, Water & Sanitation, and with Housing Wages.

In carrying out the Welfare Program, Chief Eli Bear has hired one of the band members to serve as the Welfare Administrator. Chief Bear sees that at every two weeks the required assistance is given to each applicant in cheque form. Through various projects Chief Bear has managed to keep his welfare recipients down to a minimum.

At the present time Chief Eli Bear has the band engaged in administering 12 basic grants which are obtainable from Indian Affairs and also the band funds.

Chief Eli Bear is a noted enthusiastic curler and has made plans for a long active period of curling for the winter. Not only is he active in curling but has an overall interest in other sports as well.

Better known to many, who are not too keen on who Eli Bear is, may have at one time or another seen him holding a mike at a pow-wow during the summer. Mr. Bear has taken many active roles on his reserve and on other reserves trying to hold onto one of our many customs, which we are slowly losing, and that is our grass dancing.

I am sure we will be hearing more from Chief Eli Bear in the near future whether he seeks reelection or not.

Correction

In the last issue of the paper we stated that Wilfred Dieter served in Korea. This was a mistake and he only served in Canada.

JOB OPPORTUNITY**Position: Tutorial-Counsellor**

Indian Teachers Education Program, invites applications for the positions of two: Tutorial Counsellors.

This position is with the Indian Cultural College of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in Saskatoon, to start December 1, 1972.

Duties are:

- (1) Assist students taking teacher education program.
- (2) Maintain contact with Indian schools and University of Saskatchewan.
- (3) Assist in the development of the program.

Basic Qualifications:

- (1) Teaching and counselling experience.
- (2) Knowledge of Indian communities.
- (3) Be prepared to travel.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications.

Apply to:

Mr. Cecil King
ITEP-Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
1402 Quebec Avenue,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Telephone: 244-1146

**AA Roundup
-Badgerville**

On November 14, 1972 the third Annual Alcoholics Anonymous Round-Up was held at the Badgerville Recreation Centre. Representatives came from Yorkton, Preeceville, Regina, Balcarres, Rose Valley, Kamsack and all the way from Manitoba.

A banquet was supplied by the Cote Ladies Cultural Club. Their assortment of delicious gourmets were roast moose meat, roast turkey and ham. The head table guests were Walter D. from Regina, Art Lloyd from Regina, Tom M. from Preeceville, Ted K. from Balcarres and John L. from Yorkton. Chief Antoine Cote was the master of ceremonies.

Mr. John L. from Yorkton had the honours of being the

guest speaker. His motto was "If I can drink and not hurt my wife and children; if I can drink and not hurt people; if I can drink and not hurt myself and my self-respect; if I can drink and not lose my job and if I can drink and not break the law, there would be no need for me to be here to address you on my big problem."

After John L.'s speech the members who term themselves as brothers and sisters had hugs, handshakes, and rap sessions with one another before departing to their respective homes. Once again the members have rekindled their faith in the Alcoholics Anonymous organization and made themselves stronger in their stand against alcoholism.

SEND US YOUR NEWS!

If your reserve is planning an event of importance to you phone or write the editor and I'll see that one of our eager reporters be sent to the scene. Or else if you wish to send us some news stories we will pay you 50¢ a column inch for your cooperation.

Write: The Editor,
1114 Central Ave.,
Prince Albert, Sask.
or phone 764-3411.

**WIN A WORLD BOOK
ENCYCLOPEDIA SET**

**WRITE A SHORT ESSAY ON
THE HISTORY OF YOUR RESERVE**

Contest is open to Indian Students in all grades. You may enter as a class group, reserve or urban Indian youth group or as an individual.

YOUR ESSAY MUST BE SENT IN BY DECEMBER 15, 1972

PRIZE COURTESY OF

LLOYD W. BESSEY PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT MGR.

Address your entry to:
The Saskatchewan Indian
Essay Contest, Room 107,
1114 Central Avenue,
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

SPORTS

Promising Native Boxers

First Annual Volleyball Tourney

On November 13, 1972, Norman Stevenson, the Cote Band Recreation Director, hosted a volleyball tournament at Badgerville. Local teams represented were St. Philips, Kamsack, Kamsack Collegiate, Keeseekoose, Springside, Badgerville and Cote Selects.

There was an A and B side. The Cote Selects came out triumphant on the A side after

defeating the highly rated Kamsack Collegiate team. St. Philips came out victorious on the B side after a one-sided win over their junior team Springside.

The Cote Selects and St. Philips fought it out for the grand prize. In the first two rounds each team had a victory. The third heat went to Albert "Cat" Keshane and his

St. Philips boys by just a narrow margin.

Norman Stevenson presented a trophy and cash prize to "Big Cat" Keshane and his St. Philips team for their well rewarded efforts. And so, for this year the St. Philips members are the champions for the first Annual Badgerville Volleyball Tournament.



Mr. Ken Goff and the Acoose boys.

Muscowequan Cross Country

On Saturday, October 14, Muscowequan Student Residence hosted its fifth annual cross country meet. In all 147 athletes participated coming from such centres as Prince Albert, Lebret, Gordons, Foam Lake and Yorkton. Though it was a cold, windy day, the meet was a success.

Following are the results of the meet:
Division A Girls 13 and Under (1 1/2 Miles)

Individual Winner - Diane Cyr (Muscowequan) - 9 Min. 03 Sec.

Team Winners - 1st Muscowequan - 8 Pts.; 2nd Prince Albert - 20 Pts.; 3rd Gordons - 23 Pts.

Division B Girls 14 and Over (1 1/2 Miles)

Individual Winner - Sandra Desjarlais (Muscowequan)
Team Winners - 1st Muscowequan - 8 Pts. 2nd Prince Albert - 17 Pts. 3rd Lebret - 27 Pts.

Division A Boys 12 and Under (1 1/2 Miles)

Individual Winner - Leonard Chepil (Yorkton - Dr. Brass Jr. High) - 8 Min. 40 Sec.

Team Winners - 1st Gordons - 12 Pts. 2nd Muscowequan - 22 Pts. 3rd Yorkton - (Dr. Brass Jr. High) - 22 Pts.

Division B Boys 14 and Under (2 Miles)

Individual Winner - Michael Poorman (Muscowequan) - 11 Min. 40 Sec.

Team Winners - 1st Yorkton (Dr. Brass Jr. High) - 18 Pts. 2nd Prince Albert - 24 Pts. 3rd Gordons - 26 Pts. 4th Muscowequan - 27 Pts.

Division C Boys 16 and Under (2 1/2 Miles)

Individual Winner - Ronald Manitopyes (Muscowequan) - 13 Min. 09 Sec.

Team Winners - 1st Yorkton (Dr. Brass Jr. High) - 11 Pts. 2nd Gordons - 21 Pts. 3rd Muscowequan - 22 Pts.

The top three schools in the overall team standing were as follows: 1st Muscowequan - 60 Pts.; 2nd Gordons - 82 Pts.; 3rd Prince Albert - 100 Pts.

Muscowequan Student Residence were thus the winners of the overall Best Team Award for the first time in the award's brief history.



Sandra Desjarlais - individual winner in Division B receives trophy from Father A. Lavoisier.



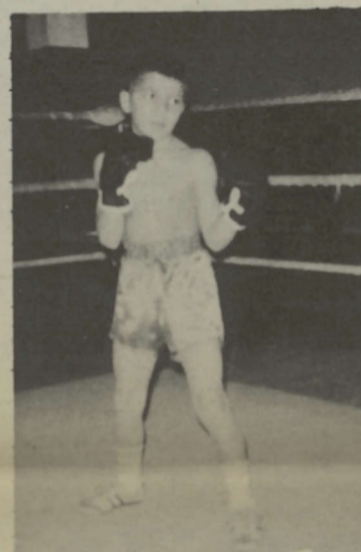
Michael Poorman - individual winner in Division B Boys receives trophy from Father Lavoisier.



Diane Cyr and Michael Poorman with the Muscowequan Student Residence trophy for the best overall team entered in the meet.



Terry Acoose.



Shawn Acoose.

Shown here with these two very promising young native boxers and athletes is a very concerned citizen of Regina Sask., for the young people of today. He is Mr. Ken Goff, long associate with sports and athletics, his interest rests not only with the native but with non-Indian as well.

Ken started competitive boxing in 1930 and continued until 1936, in 1937 coached the Canadian Olympic Club and in 1948 was assistant coach for the Canadian Olympic Team in England.

Then in 1956 he was messenger and Coach for the same team in Melbourne, Australia.

Ken is also trainer for Shawn Accose and Terry Acoose who are brothers, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Acoose who originally came from the Cowacess Indian Reserve, Broadview, Sask.

Both these boys have very impressive records in their chosen field of sport; Shawn who is 10 years old plays pee wee football for the Bombers in Regina, and has attended the R. Lancaster and Al Ford fastball school and the Hickie Brothers School of Hockey.

In boxing Shawn won the 1971 and 1972 Provincial championship in the 70 lb. class when he was only 10 years old. He also took first place in the Saskatoon Boxing Tournament in 1972 in his class.

Besides his other achievements he won the Boxing Saskatchewan fitness program through amateur athletics in 1970.

Brother Terry - 8 years old - is closely following his brothers' footsteps. He plays in the junior sandlot fastball tournaments, the Columbus Boys League and is showing great promise as a boxer and plays hockey Golden Bears in the mite class in Regina, Sask.

St. Phillip's 4th Annual Men's Basketball TOURNAMENT

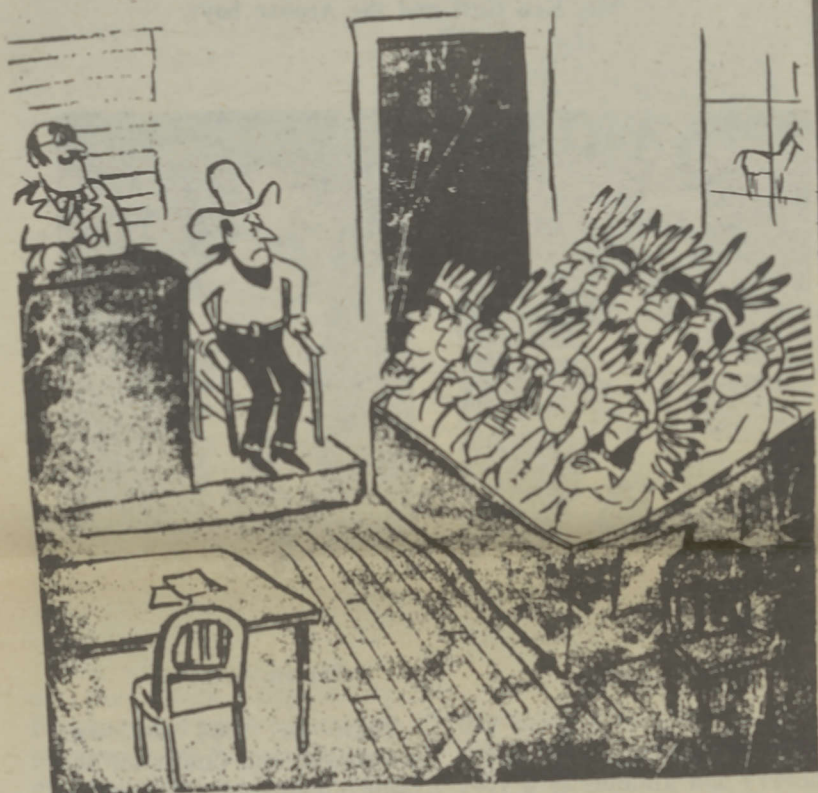
On Saturday, December 2nd, 1972 At Kamsack Junior Jigh In Kamsack

Annual Trophy and Most Valuable Player Trophy
 Frist Prize: \$100.00
 Second Prize: \$50.00

Phone or Write Entries to:
 Albert Keshane,
 Box 891
 Kamsack
 or
 Danzil Kitchemonia
 Box 248, Kamsack,
 At Keeseekoose Band
 542-3496

Entry Deadline November 30th, 1972.

Entry fee of \$10.00 per team refundable when team shows on court.



Teacher Training Program

ITEP is an Indian Teachers Education Program designed for all Indian people of Saskatchewan. It is a program which we Indian people and we as co-ordinators hope will become the model for Indian people in Canada. A teacher training program in these times is a way of setting the stage whereby Indian people can face the future with pride, dignity, and confidence. Such is the scope of ITEP. The Three Purposes of ITEP:

- a) To assist Indian people become qualified teachers.
- b) to assist Indian people in the design of ITEP.
- c) To assist Indian people obtain a university education.

Who, How, and What of ITEP:

- a) Any Indian, recommended by his or her band, having a minimum of grade ten is eligible to apply.
- b) The applicant must be prepared for extensive upgrading to meet university admission levels.
- c) The applicant must be prepared to spend two and a half years to earn a Standard "A" teaching certificate.
- d) Successful students may continue toward a degree in education. (B. Ed. degree)
- e) Candidates admitted to ITEP will be sponsored under Indian Affairs Educational Assistance.

The Schedule of ITEP:

- a) January 1, 1973 — March 30, 1973. Orientation, counselling, experience and prescription for obtaining an equivalent grade 12. (Semester One)
- b) September, 1973 — March, 1974. Year One. (Semester Two and Three)
- c) September, 1974 — March, 1975. Year Two completion and a Standard "A" teaching certificate. (Semester Four and Five)

ITEP content will be determined by Indian people. Indian people have special competencies needed by teachers of Indian children. These competencies will form the foundation of ITEP upon which will be built all goals designed by the College of Education for creditation as qualified teachers.

ITEP is a program jointly under the Indian Cultural College of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the College of Education, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Dave Ahenakew, Chief of F.S.I.
 Mr. Rodney Soonias, Director, Indian Cultural College.
 Mr. J.B. Kirkpatrick, Dean, Faculty of Education.

For information write or phone:

Indian Cultural College
 1402 Quebec Avenue
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Phone: 244-1146 (Cecil King)

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

(CJNB North Battleford — Sunday 5:30 P.M.)

(CKBI Prince Albert — Saturday 5:15 P.M.)

(CJGX Yorkton — Tuesday 9:30 P.M.)

(CKRM Regina — Thursday 7:30 P.M.)

Saskatchewan's Indian radio program heard each week at these following radio stations:



**Southern Saskatchewan
 IVAN MCNABB**

Moccasin Telegraph broadcasts information of and for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. It serves as a public service bringing information of public interest. The content of Moccasin Telegraph consists of information services, Indian news coverage, constructive views and opinions pertaining to Indian people of Saskatchewan.

The views and opinions expressed by the guests are not necessarily those of Moccasin Telegraph.

These Indian radio programs are made possible by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



**Northern Saskatchewan
 ERIC TOOTOSIS**