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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

JANUARY, 1979

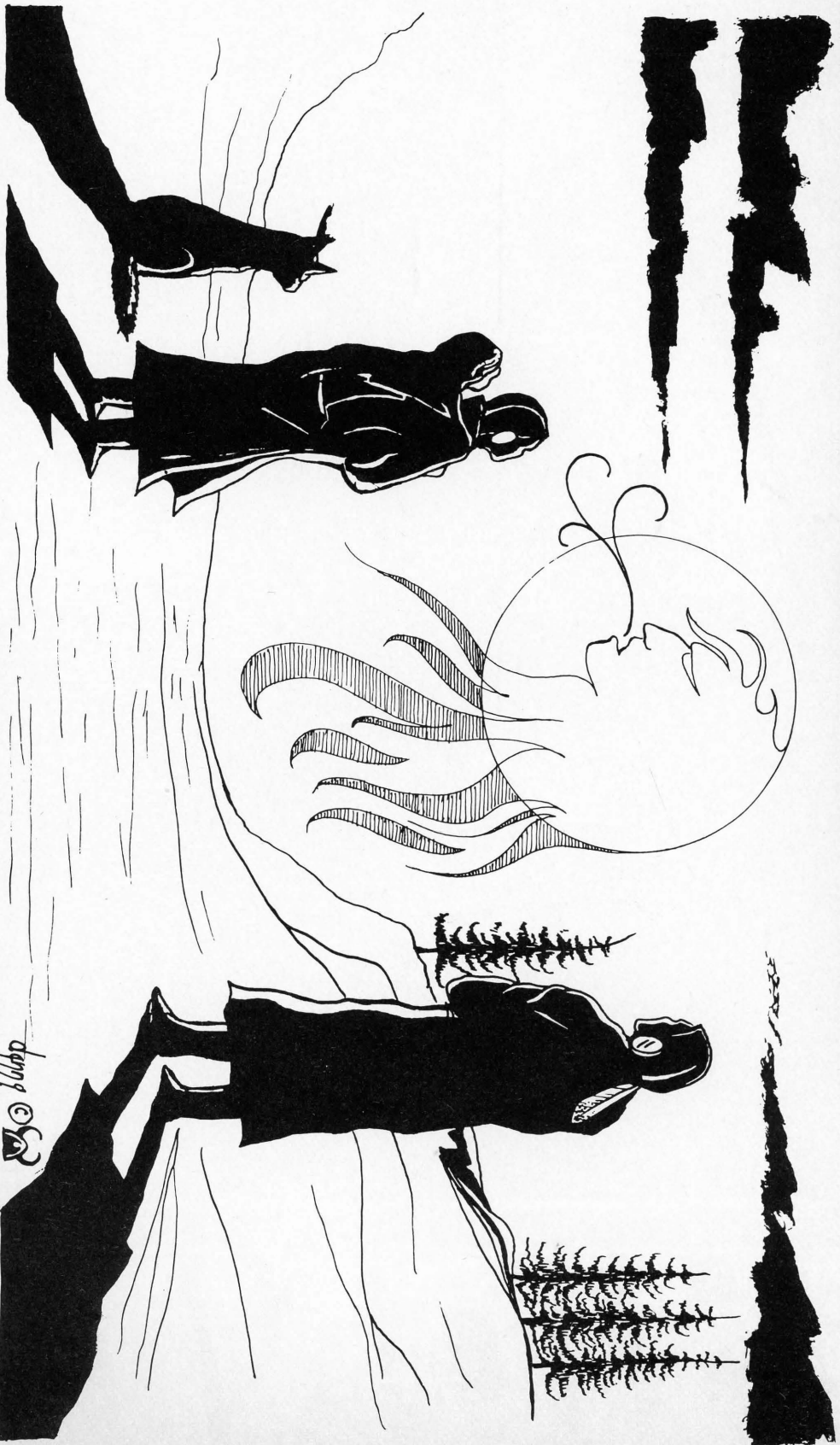
VOL. 9, NO. 1



SASKATCHEWAN

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

MONTHS OF THE YEAR



KISAPISIM JANUARY THE GREAT MOON

'Kisa' means harsh. Because of the cold, all fur-bearing animals are quiet and still. During this time, noises become sharp and echo in the still air, trees crack during the night, ice on the lakes and rivers make loud booming sounds. Coyotes and wolves can be heard as they howl in the distance. Bear cubs are born. Snow is dry when it is too cold; you can hear your footsteps crunch as you walk.

Long ago, when Indian people lived in tipis, they gathered in winter camps, generally in a wooded area. It was a time to haul wood and keep the fires going. . . a time when frozen food or dried meat and pemmican were being used up.



The Saskatchewan Indian magazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The editorial offices are located at 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2. The magazine has a Second Class Registration, Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204.

The news magazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan.

Since the magazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

Submit all materials for publication to the Editor-in-Chief, **The Saskatchewan Indian**, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2, before the 30th of each month for publication the following month.

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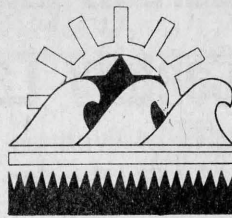
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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1979

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The cover illustration was done by Ray McCallum. Ray is an illustrator for the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon.

F.S.I.'s Bellegarde And Sanderson Expose Fraud And Corruption In Turn Of The Century Land Surrenders

At a press conference held on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 10, F.S.I. Chief Albert Bellegarde and Sol Sanderson, First Vice-President, revealed startling results of research conducted into the land surrenders of the Pheasant's Rump #68, Ocean Man #69, and Chekastapasin #98 Reserves. In each of these cases it has been determined that high level Indian Affairs and other government officials conspired to obtain the lands on these reserves for themselves.

The story of these transactions reveals a serious breach of trust on the part of the Federal Government. In November of 1901 James A. Smart, the then Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, and two other high level government officials in the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, (Frank Pedley, who would become Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs the following year and Wm. J. White) submitted tenders for the purchase of the Ocean Man, Pheasant's Rump and Chekastapasin Indian lands. The lands in question were to be sold by public competition, but Mr. Smart used his position to practically prevent everyone except those with inside knowledge from making a bid. In one case the public notice calling for tenders did not appear in the local newspaper until it was physically impossible to forward an offer to Ottawa before the deadline. But the Deputy Minister himself was not hampered by these restrictions. A few days before the deadline Smart and Pedley prepared 440 individual tenders - lacking only signatures - in their government offices. These forms were then shipped to Toronto, where A.C. Bedford-Jones, Pedley's former law partner, forged the names of three Toronto barristers on the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man tenders, and persuaded a travelling salesman to sign those for the Chekastapasin Reserve. Smart's manipulation of the advertising was so effective that the bids that he had prepared were the only ones submitted for more than half of the quarter sections on the three reserves. All in all, the trio obtained 298 of the 308 quarters on the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man Reserves, and 70 of the 115 offered for sale on the Chekastapasin Reserve. Bedford-Jones held these lands in a secret trust for Smart, Pedley and White, until they were re-sold to American speculators through the Canadian Government Immigration offices in the United

States a few months later. The three government officials made a profit of over \$65,000 on the transaction. In 1903, when Pedley was Deputy Minister, the process was repeated with the sale of 34½ square miles of the Cumberland 100A Reserve. On that occasion the conspirators netted a further \$18,000.

Assistant Commissioner Roy A. Huber, a retired Director of the Laboratories and Identification Services Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who has examined more than 20,000 questioned documents over the course of 30 years of experience in the forensic science field, and has testified before the courts as an expert witness in eight provinces and in the United States, was employed to examine the documents unearthed in the course of



ALBERT BELLEGARDE
... Chief of F.S.I.



SOL SANDERSON
... F.S.I. First Vice-President



the research into these surrenders. He found that the tenders were prepared on four typewriters normally employed by Frank Pedley and James A. Smart, and that Bedford-Jones had forged the signatures on those submitted for the Pheasant's Rump and Ocean Man lands.

The research commissioned by the F.S.I. also revealed that the Indian bands in question did not surrender their lands willingly. In fact, in the case of the Pheasant's Rump Band, there is some evidence that the Indians did not agree to give up their land at all, and that the surrender documents that were submitted, were forged. Having conspired for more than two years to obtain the reserves, Smart, Pedley and White were not prepared to let the opposition of a small band of Indians get in their way. The trio were almost stopped by some unexpected publicity, however. They had set up dummy syndicates in the United States to acquire the lands without public competition under the cover of a phoney immigration scheme. Certain aspects of the deal surfaced in the press, however, and Smart and his

BAND ELECTION RESULTS. . .

Albert Wins By-election At Sweetgrass

SWEETGRASS — Gordon Albert, band councillor and North Battleford district chief representative, was successful in his bid for chief of the Sweetgrass Indian Band. Gordon defeated Jim Favel by a comfortable margin.

Former Chief Steve Pooyak resigned from his position at the band level when he was elected second vice-president of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Chief Albert defeated Jim Favel by a total of 114 votes to Favel's 43 votes. Term of office will be for 10 months at which time a general band election will be held.

In a recent interview, Chief Albert indicated that he had to fill big shoes and will continue many of the projects which were started by former Chief Pooyak, namely the new multi-complex.

He also plans to approach the Central Mortgage and Housing as well as the Department of Indian Affairs to

crories were forced to abandon their first attempts, and after lying low for a few months, arranged to obtain the reserves by "public" tender.

Chief and representatives of the 25 bands with surrendered lands met in Regina on January 9 and 10, to discuss these findings and to be informed of the progress of the research on this issue as it relates to their own reserves. Armed with the backing of the Chiefs, F.S.I. Vice-President Sol Sanderson declared "we want the land back". Monetary compensation would not be sufficient to right the wrong that had been done to the Bands concerned, he declared. Pointing to the time and money that had already been expended on the subject, and the enormous amount of work yet to be done, Sanderson affirmed: "It all has to lead us back to our land".

While the F.S.I. is confident that it has a strong case that could not be directly challenged in court, there are many pitfalls along that path. "We don't pretend to rely on the impartiality of the courts in matters such as these where there are historic and social issues at stake. We want to lead the government to the negotiating table," Sanderson said.



GORDON ALBERT
...new Chief of Sweetgrass

improve housing on the Sweetgrass Reserve.

"We only get a \$12,000 grant to build a house on the reserves. What can you build for \$12,000 these days? Nothing more than a shell of a house." said Albert.

Chief Albert plans to continue with the business ventures that have been started on the reserve. In the past few years, a cafe, grocery store, and a pool hall, has been built at Sweetgrass and is serving Indian and non-Indian people in the district.

—ARCHIE KING

Moosomin Elects New Leaders

MOOSOMIN — Ernest Kahpeysegwat is the newly-elect chief of Moosomin. Chief Kahpeysegwat is one of five newcomers who were elected when this Indian community situated about 25 kilometres north of North Battleford held its band council elections recently.

Two other candidates including incumbent Chief Jim Myo and Irene Kahpeysegwat contested the chief's position.

Chief Kahpeysegwat polled a total of 37 votes for his win while his opponent former Chief Jim Myo received a total of 22 votes and Irene Kahpeysegwat receiving 20 votes.

Re-elected for another two years as councillor is Grace Kahpeysegwat who received a total of 43 votes. Other band councillors elected include newcomers Edward Osecap with 48 votes, Alex Mooswa with 38 votes, Jimmy Mooswa with 41 votes, and Tony Kahpeysegwat receiving 49 votes.

Unsuccessful in their bids were Cecile Mooswa with 24 votes, Jean Mooswa with 15 votes, Esther Kahpeysegwat with 24 votes, Alex Swift-

wolfe with 37 votes, Margaret Swift-wolfe with 23 votes and Joe Wright receiving 28 votes.

Alex Mooswa and Alex Swiftwolfe tied, each polling a total of 37 votes. Electoral officer Lena Kahpeysegwat had to exercise her rights breaking the tie in favor of Alex Mooswa for his narrow victory.

According to electoral officer Lena Kahpeysegwat, a total of 13 ballots were rejected for chief while 12 were rejected for band councillors. Nine ballots were totally rejected for a total of 76 ballots cast in this election.

Chief Kahpeysegwat and his band councillors were voted in for a two-year term in office under the electoral system as laid out in the Indian Act.

—ARCHIE KING

Naytowhow — New Chief Of Sturgeon Lake

Elections were held at Sturgeon Lake Reserve on Jan. 22 at the gymnasium and was open to all members of the band.

Andy Naytowhow was elected to a two-year term as the new Chief of Sturgeon Lake Reserve, about 30 miles north of Prince Albert.

This election marked a day for relaxation and tension created by the battle of these two men of great courage.

Chief Andy Naytowhow won this post by 134 votes to 118 for the past Chief Harold Kingfisher who held the position for four terms.

Chief Naytowhow and wife, Irene has nine children, five of whom are grown up and four school-age.

The turn-out of voters was excellent. 800 Eligible voters from on and off the reserve came to cast their ballots.

Another upset was the new slate of band councillors voted in. They were: Howard Bighead, 104 votes; John Charles, 120; Wesley Daniels, 126; Hilliard Ermine, 132; Henry Felix, 101; Sydney Naytowhow, 108; Jim Roberts, 104; William John Turner, 128; Baptiste Turner, 126.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

Norman Head, New Chief Of Shoal Lake

A band custom election was held at Shoal Lake for chief and councillors on December 19, 1978. Thirty-year-old Norman Head defeated incumbent Chief Tom Young by a vote of 44 to 11.

Other contenders for the position of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

EDITORIAL

The Federal - Indian Trust Relationship

This month the results of two years of difficult research by the F.S.I. was made public. The research dealt with land surrenders and the fraudulent dealings by the government of Canada and their civil servants.

This revealing information didn't come as a great surprise to Indian people because we had been told and we knew that the Federal - Indian trust relationship exists in theory only.

The federal government has never met its trust obligations.

The trust relationship with the federal government has been established through the Royal Proclamation of 1766, the British North America Act, our treaties and the findings of Canadian courts.

The government has assigned the minister, acting through his department to carry out the terms of the trust.

The term trust spells out unique legal and political status.

In the past, government civil servants have defined this trust as one in which we are "wards" of the government. Indian leaders on the other hand use the term "fiduciary" when describing the trust relationship.

A fiduciary trust means that there is placed on the trustee "the duty to act with strict honesty and candor and solely in the interest of the beneficiary".

In other words the government of Canada is supposed to act in our best interest at all times. Also as the holder of the trust, the federal government cannot delegate that responsibility to another non-Indian government or another agency and thereby, through such delegation, avoid personal responsibility for any mismanagement of the trust.

It would be a violation of the treaties and a violation of the trust relationship to transfer governmental responsibilities such as health, education and welfare to the provinces.

And yet the trust relationship is only recognized by the government when it falls within its own narrow perspective. In the past it has been repeatedly broken by the selling of Indian land, transfer of programs to the provinces and the failure to recognize Indian government.

The trust relationship was originally decided at the time of treaty as a relationship that would grant Indian nations protected and special status. To prove if that trust relationship was honored one needs only to look at the present state of the Indian nation to show that our trustee has not kept its part of the bargain.

Economic Development, Health Services Issues Pinpointed At P.A. District Chiefs Meeting

A three-day Prince Albert district chiefs meetings was held on December 12 through to the 14, 1978, with many topics of great importance being discussed.

Each day was opened with a prayer by Chief Tom Young of Shoal Lake Reserve.

The Prince Albert district chiefs are distressed with the cutbacks in funding of all operations and services to their people.

On the first day, the chiefs and delegates dealt with previous resolutions they had presented to the department of Indian affairs.

Pat Woods, consultant to Resource Council and Jim Roberts gave a report on the work they have accom-

plished in the study of resource development. They declared that economic development on reserves is nil across Saskatchewan for Indian people presently, and that implementing Indian government could bring a leadership role to this new venture. The objective of this program is to direct the chiefs to available resources outside of the reserves, and eventually improve the living standards in their areas. All the chiefs and representatives agreed fully that it was their legitimate aim to capitalize on the resources of this country, and not just the negative desire to get a larger piece of the cake.

On the third and last day, the chiefs dealt with the Department of Indian Affairs and the F.S.I. Executive, after

a closed session with the executive.

Chairman Chief Harold Kingfisher of the Sturgeon Lake Reserve questioned the F.S.I. delegates on the health services cutback and wished to know what had been done since the inception of services. The Sturgeon Lake Band has had to pay services immediately with band funds and they need a reimbursement. The chiefs were told to send any such bills to Ruben Burns, the liaison health officer at the F.S.I. office in Prince Albert, who in turn can work with the regional department of Indian health. This health problem is the same in all areas of Prince Albert region. Another immediate issue was the per diem to the chiefs and delegates for meetings which some felt was insufficient to meet today's prices.

Walt Keyes, economic development director in Regina representing Owen Anderson, director general for the de-

partment of Indian Affairs, failed to assure the Indian leaders about the concerns. Mr. Keyes could not make any firm commitment on behalf of Mr. Anderson.

There was a long discussion on the plight of Indian trapper funding. The distribution was made here in Prince Albert district office to the bands. Of the \$170,000 that was provided for the treaty Indian trappers, \$105,000 was to cover the up-dating of trapline cabins, food, traps and whatever the individual man needed for his operation. The trappers expressed the need for changes in the rules and regulations being made by the Department of Indian Affairs in allocation of funding.

Chief Kingfisher asked the department who made these regulations and why an official of the department said they made the rules because problems developed the previous year. Any trapper that made \$500.00 the last three years received some assistance this year, the chiefs were told.

A discussion was held on immediate issues such as health care and welfare cutbacks where many of the band members are suffering from this funding shortage. However, again the Department of Indian Affairs failed to assure the attending chiefs of any positive answers to their objective of controlling their destiny. One positive item the chiefs agreed upon was the formation of the resource development council which is to meet in Saskatoon after the new year.

Doug Cuthand, F.S.I. executive secretary, compiled information for the chiefs about the recently formed Indian training arrangement with the Bank of Nova Scotia. Interested Indian personnel are advised to contact the F.S.I. office for application forms to train as bank employees in the province. There are some people that are training for these positions now. One of the ways to control our destiny is to handle our funds through Indian banks.

Chief Leon Cook from Black Lake Reserve in the far north had very distressing comments to make on behalf of his people. The band members were debating on moving from their present location to the Northwest Territories because living in their area has gotten so bad with the lack of hunting and trapping. If the move is made though, the federal government will no longer be responsible for their services. Jim

Freeman, director in charge of education at Regina, commented that if the band made their move out of the province then the proposed school would not be built. The chief and his band members are caught in a bind. They must either move to make a better living or stay and get their children educated.

Garry Wouters offered some consolation to Chief Cook by the opening of the band office at Black Lake this month.

Although this district chiefs meeting took place at a busy time of the year, the chiefs made their objectives known to the Department of Indian Affairs with the number of people that did attend the meeting. The offers of sympathy by Indian Affairs were something the Prince Albert district chiefs could do without.

—FLORENCE POORMAN



Chiefs Policy Conference

will be held February 26, 27 and 28 at the Regina Inn, Regina, Saskatchewan. The first day will deal exclusively with Economic Development. The third and final day will be devoted to other matters of concern to the Chiefs.



CHIEF McNAB SPEAKS OUT!!!



Chief Hilliard McNab of the Gordons Band has been a leader of the community for a number of years.

As one of the founding members of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI), he realizes that the organization has become very political in the last eight-nine years. "During this time," he said, "it appears that the federation went into programming and left the people behind at the reserve level. With these programs, it has become bureaucratic and now we have to deal with two systems of administration—DIAND and FSI."

This summer he asked some summer students employed by the FSI what the organization meant to them. Their answers was a place of employment and a good place to make money.

He said the department is also very bureaucratic and not very informative. With more red tape than ever before. "It seems that headquarters do all the planning. When

there are cutbacks either in funds or man-years, it is done at the district level, when it should be done at quarters. The man - years should remain the same at the district as this is where the action takes place," Chief McNab said.

His message to the FSI executive is to stress unity to all the chiefs in Saskatchewan. He said, "the many problems facing the Indians today such as health, tax, and the constitution issue would be best solved with a united front."

As for the position of the district representative, he thought that this position should be called an information officer, as it consists of relating information from band councils to the department and vice-versa.

In closing he was told that he had become very wealthy from his last position. His wealth consists of 11 dogs, one chicken and one egg a day which he shares with his wife Doris for breakfast.

—LYLA LAVALLEE

BAND ELECTION RESULTS. . .

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

chief include Noel Young with 10 votes, Gilbert Head 8, and Walter Lathlin with 2 votes.

Newly-elect Chief Norman Head and his wife Mary Ann have three lovely children - one girl and two boys. After six and one-half years as welfare administrator, Norman is a man who will try to help the people and understand them with their many problems. When asked about his plans, he said, "I will follow the present plans of the community."

Chief Head will hold this position for three years. During this election, the members also elected two councillors, Gerald Bear for a second term and a newcomer into office, Riley Flett.

Of the 103 eligible voters, 75 band members did cast their ballots.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

Andrew Paddy Re-elected Chief Of Thunderchild

THUNDERCHILD — Andrew Paddy was successful in his bid for re-election as chief of the Thunderchild Indian Band.

Chief Paddy defeated former Chief Winston Weekusk by a 7-vote margin polling a total of 68 votes compared to 61 votes for Weekusk. Five ballots were spoiled.

A total of six councilmen including Kenneth Okanee, Charles Paddy, Patrick Jack, Gordon Thunderchild, Gordon Angus, and Lawrence Meetoos were also successful in their re-election, while newcomers included Joe Jimmy, Maxwell Horse, and Edward Okanee.

In spite of the terrible weather of blowing snow in subzero temperature, turnout at the polling station was more than expected according to electoral officer Les Smith.

Chief Paddy and his councilmen were elected for a two-year term in office.

—ARCHIE KING



The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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Fishing Lake Under New Leadership

George Kayseas takes over as chief of the Fishing Lake Band for the next two years.

He was elected on December 19, 1978 winning by 8 votes over two opponents. This position is not new to him as he was leader of this band some time ago.

He defeated Lawrence Desjarlais by 8 votes and former Chief Matthew Smoke by 23 votes.

Fourteen people ran for the six councillor positions. Elected were Luke Desjarlais, Joe Young, Norman Kayseas, Steven Kayseas, Frank Kayseas and Steven Sunshine.

Defeated in their bid for councillor positions were Michael Desjarlais, Raymond Desjarlais, Jerry Kayseas, Allan Paquachan, Andrew Paquachan, Milton Paquachan, Jack Sabit, and Andrew Slippery.

Their term of office will end in December 1980. —LYLA LAVALLEE

By-election Held At Poundmaker

POUNDMAKER — Former Chief Henry Favel was elected chief of Poundmaker during a by-election held recently. By-elections were held for chief and band councillor of this Indian community when Chief Dave Tootoosis and councillor Wallace Semaganis resigned from their positions.

Two nominees, former Chief Henry Favel and councilman Lawrence Weenie contested the position for chief. Former Chief Henry Favel defeated his opponent by an eight-vote margin.

Three nominees, Irene Tootoosis, Kenneth Tootoosis, and Norman Antoine tossed their hats into the ring for the vacant position of councillor. Irene Tootoosis defeated her closest opponent by a four-vote margin outpolling Kenneth Tootoosis and Norman Antoine.

Other members of Poundmaker's band council include Lawrence Weenie, Edwin Semaganis, Edmund Tootoosis, and newcomer Hickson Weenie, who also was elected in a by-election.

Many of Saskatchewan's Indian bands conduct their band council elections under the electoral system but this Indian band situated about 70 kilometres west of North Battleford elect their leaders under band custom.

—ARCHIE KING

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This letter is to inform those who may be concerned.

I, Isabel McNab, President of S.I.W.A. have resigned from the position of President of the S.I.W.A.

I feel that there is enough interest for the younger women to now take over the organization. I realize there has not been any action pertaining to S.I.W.A. and I'm sure you realize it was lack of funds for the Indian Women Organization. District-wise the Indian women have done a tremendous job in their own districts. The District Chiefs realizing the need of these programs for Indian women have helped a lot.

I am sure you realize the destiny of our Indian people both in our Treaty Rights and in our inherited lands that our forefathers preserved for us and those yet unborn. This is where my interests lie and I hope that I could be helping in those areas.

I will not leave you, the Indian women, completely. Whenever you call me for any help in the future, I will try and be of some help to you. I want to thank you for your support in the past, those of you who had kindness towards me. I want to express my gratitude to you.

Yours respectfully,
Isabel McNab

Tony Cote, A Man Of Many Achievements

A farewell banquet marking the end of, "eight years of good, dedicated and progressive leadership on Cote Reserve," was held Nov. 30 in honor of Chief Tony Cote, whose terms of office expired when the new chief took over.

The banquet was attended by staff and friends, "who appreciated what he has done for the reserve," a testimony to Cote said. "Under his leadership the band flourished to where it is today, becoming known as the most progressive reserve in Saskatchewan.

"Just to say you were from Cote, made you proud," the testimony said.

Cited as programs and accomplishments initiated by him were the following.

The Cote Recreational Complex, was completed and extended complete with artificial ice facilities "the first of its kind in this area".

Recreation programs were incepted for all age groups. The first all-Indian Junior B hockey club started and operated for three years with non-Indian competitors. The club took the league championship one year and was runner-up the next.

Three Saskatchewan Indian Summer Games were held at Cote. The chief was responsible for getting funds and running the program.

Local bantam-age athletes were given a chance to participate provincially. "These games brought a lot of business to the area towns adjacent to Badgerville."

A complete minor hockey system with teams competing in leagues with area-town teams was incepted.

The "best sports facilities on any reserve in Saskatchewan", were built, complete with a quarter-mile black-topped track, a one-half mile race-track, ball diamonds, black-topped tennis court and concession booths. "Towns in the area don't even have these facilities."

The Cote Band administration office handled programs of more than \$1 million in the last fiscal year. "To date none of these programs have failed on account of Chief Cote."

"Band members were able to receive business loans for much-needed facilities at Badgerville. Why some of them failed was no fault of his, but because of poor administration of the individuals concerned," the testimony said.

"This year (he) incepted new housing programs through Central Mort-

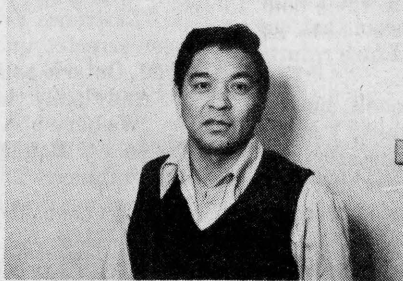
gage and Housing Corporation. Residents are having homes renovated with indoor plumbing and (with) furnaces with full basements," it said.

"Band members were given first-chance at jobs," it said. "He created a lot of positions at the band level."

A nursery class staffed by two band members was started.

A water, sewer and lagoon system, sanitation and waste removal were developed for Badgerville.

Cote Band Farm Ltd. created more jobs, it said. Money derived from crops goes back to the band in the form of program funding. "Thus our land is being worked and developed the way it should have been (rather) than when non-Indians were leasing our land and making a killing on the Indian's land."



In 1973 under the leadership of Tony Cote, the Cote Band took over nearly all the responsibilities formerly held by district Indian Affairs, it said. "The effect of having all services locally available, made these services more realistic, meeting the needs of the reserve better, in spite of the fact that some of the band employees were inexperienced and in need of more training."

The Cote Wood Industries, a post-operation conducted by the band was expanded to include a sawmill, thus providing more employment for residents. An \$80,000 band administration office was built in 1974, "a real architectural dream," it said.

A new water line was completed this fall, bringing better water into the village of Badgerville, piped in from old wells on the reserve. "This project started a year ago and was not completed, due to lack of funding. Tony Cote found the funds to complete this program."

A drug and alcohol project, known as the Saulteaux Centre, has been operating on the reserve for the last two years, staffed by a director and two councillors, which educates the residents on alcohol and drug abuse. "If it had not been for Tony Cote's interest and countless trips to Ottawa, it would not be operating."

"Tony Cote has spent a great deal of this time travelling, seeking funds and

sacrificing his time for the betterment of the reserve," it said. "He gave everyone a fair chance at job opportunities. If they didn't succeed, it wasn't his fault, they had the chances.

"All in all, he improved the living conditions of this reserve, brought programs, and cashed-in all available funding. Most of all, he had a good working relationship with all people, agencies, merchants and governments.

During his power he was also successful in forming the first oldtimer's hockey team that took part in the national oldtimer's hockey tournament at Lethbridge, Alberta in the 1975-76 hockey season.

He then was able to take the Wagonburners to the national oldtimer's hockey tournament at St. John's, New Brunswick in 1976-77.

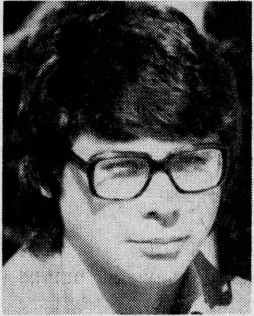
The following hockey season of 1977-78 Tony again organized the Wagonburners to participate in the national oldtimer's hockey tournament held in Regina. The Wagonburners were very successful in this tournament as they captured the E division championship.

After winning the E division title, the Wagonburners had the spirit and determination to enter the Florida classic oldtimer's hockey tournament in Tampa, Florida. The team will agree that this trip was the best ever made by the Wagonburners in April 1978.

Tony not only looked after the male side of sports and athletics, but he also took the Cote Selects girls fastball team to participate in the National Indian Activities Association (NIAA) championships. They first participated in them at Edmonton, Alberta in August 1977. He then took the same team to Bellingham, Washington in August 1978 for the NIAA championships where the team placed fourth out of a 32-team tournament. The teams were from both Canada and the United States.

Being a promoter for sports and athletics for all age groups, Tony and George Keewatin took the Badgerville Pee Wees (alias Junior Wagonburners) to Winnipeg. There they watched a WHA hockey game between the Winnipeg Jets and the Indianapolis Racers. After the game they met Bobby Hull and the rest of the Winnipeg Jets hockey team. This was a real thrill for the boys as they not only got the professional's autographs but they also got to talk with Ted Green and other sports commentators.

"We realize what you have done for the Cote Reserve," the testimony said. "How will the programs fare?"



TAPWE

BY

DOUG CUTHAND

The issue of taxation and Indians continues to plague us. In Saskatchewan it has been understood for years that we don't pay health and education sales tax for two reasons.

First, health and education are provided to Indians by the federal government as laid out in the BNA Act and the treaties. Second, when treaties were made, it was understood that having given all the land to the Crown that our taxes were paid for in perpetuity or until the Crown returned all the land to us.

Normally we don't pay sales tax on hotel rooms, but the Imperial 400 hotels in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton and Regina are insisting that Indian people pay sales tax. They are basing their decision on the narrow view that sales tax exemption applies only to goods and services purchased for use on a reserve.

The Imperial 400 is the only hotel to do this, and I for one have since taken my business elsewhere, a move I would suggest all Indian people take.

A few months ago, the Prince Albert city police had two dogs - Sarge and Catchum. There is no real reason why a down-in-the-mouth town of 35,000 like Prince Albert needed two police dogs, except if they had something special in mind such as using them against Indians.

This possible use was brought out some time ago when the police were called upon to quell a disturbance in a local hotel beverage room. The cops hauled this guy out but before they could leave, they were called back into the bar to take care of another row.

Instead of placing their prisoner in the car, they left him out in the alley and left Catchum to guard him. The fracas in the bar went on for some time and our friend became impatient. Every time he moved Catchum would growl and snarl.

Eventually he gained his friendship. 'Cum'ere, nice doggie!' and stuff like that. Catchum came closer, stopped growling and our friend grabbed him and strangled him.

No charges were laid since it's illegal for the police to leave a dog alone with a prisoner and later on an ad appeared in the *Prince Albert Daily Herald* looking for a young German Shepard to be trained as a police dog. No explanation was given.

Oops! The Red Earth band council told the department that they wanted the inside of their school painted. After the usual drawn-out paper work, requisitions and approvals, the request was granted. A group of painters went out and painted the school, but they painted the outside!

So now a requisition is going forward seeking approval for funds to paint the outside of the school, so they can paint the inside of the school.

Free Speech Department. No issue in recent history has touched the collective outrage of Indian people as have the recent Medical Services guidelines.

All across Canada, Indian people have let their anger be known through demonstrations, meetings and press conferences.

One of the most active areas has been the Mohawk nation at St. Regis. The chief and his band membership blockaded the highway running through their land and charged a dollar toll to each car.

A series of telexes from the N.I.B. office tells the story that followed.

January 16 - from Chief Andrew Delisle, Confederation of Indians of Quebec

"Please be advised that Chief Lawrence Francis of the St. Regis Reserve was incarcerated during the evening of January 16 by the Ontario Provincial Police for participating in a peaceful demonstration. . ."

January 17 - from Noel Starblanket, N.I.B.

"Lawrence Francis, Chief of St. Regis (Akwasane) has been arrested under a charge of conspiracy to commit mischief. Ontario police have refused to release him on bail. . ."

And finally that same day from the N.I.B. office.

"We have just been advised that Chief Lawrence Francis of the St. Regis Reserve has been released on his own recognizance with instructions from the provincial court not to speak out in public against National Health and Welfare. . ."

Last summer a couple of guys were getting acquainted at a pow-wow, one was a Cree from Saskatchewan and the other was a Navajo from New Mexico.

"How large is your reserve?" the Navajo asked the Cree.

"My reserve is five miles by five miles or 25 square miles," the Cree replied, "And how large is yours?"

"Gosh!" replied the Navajo, "I don't know, but if I were to get in my pickup truck, I could drive all day and still not get to the other side."

"Yeah!" replied the Cree, "I have a pickup truck like that too."

Court Column: Indians have that certain talent to laugh in the face of adversity and there is no place that it is more apparent than in the courtroom. That staid old institution of justice sometimes appears more like a circus than a court of law.

Once a habitual offender was bought into court and an obviously tired and disgusted judge stated: "I thought I told you I never wanted to see you in here again."

"That's what I told the cops!" was the quick reply.

Another time another fed-up judge pleaded desperately with a constant repeater. "What am I going to do with you, you've been before me 25 times this year."

"Give me another chance," he replied.

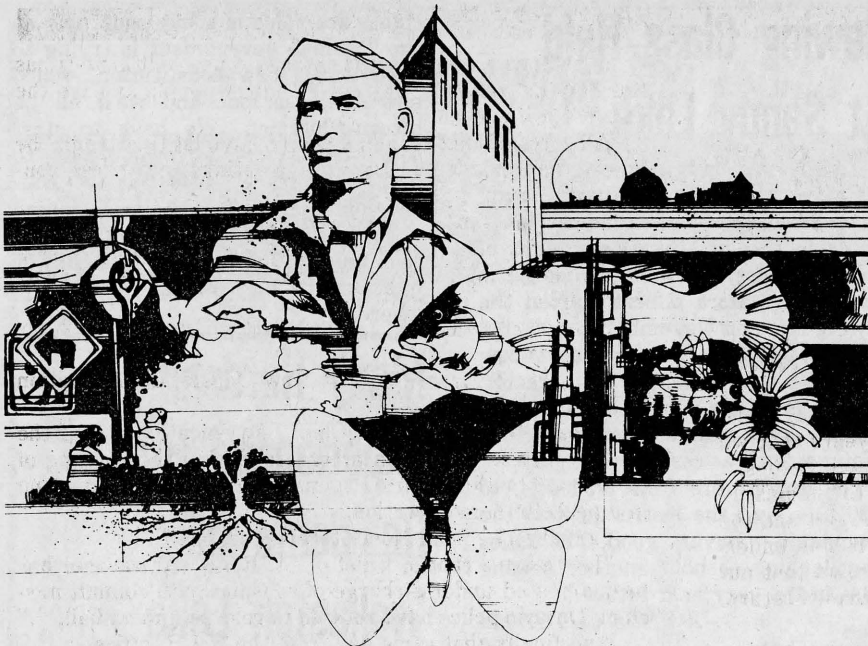
And then there was the guy who beat his wife over the head with a frozen fish. She pressed charges and he ended up in court.

"And what did you hit your wife with?" asked the magistrate.

"Food!" was the answer.

It wasn't quite what they had in mind.

A Band in Alberta placed an ad in the newspaper for a Band Administrator. Among the replies was one from a guy who used to manage a symphony orchestra.



What do you think?

We're the Saskatchewan Environmental Advisory Council.

One of our tasks is to advise the Minister of Environment on the key environmental priorities of the 1980's.

We need your help to do this. We've designed this questionnaire for you to fill out. We hope you'll take the time to let us know what you think. Please detach and send to the address below.

How concerned are you about the effects that the list of items below will have on the Saskatchewan environment in the 1980's?

agricultural chemicals

very
concerned

concerned

mildly
concerned

not
concerned

don't
know

uranium mining and refining

potash mining

energy conservation and development

heavy oil developments

resource management

land use

occupational health

urban development

hydro projects

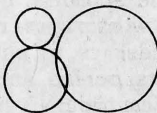
parks and wilderness areas

others: _____

If you feel any of the above will be very serious issues in the next decade, why do you feel that way? Please write these and any other comments on an additional sheet of paper.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COMMENTS.

environment



A PROJECT OF THE SASKATCHEWAN ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 229 SUB P.O. 6, SASKATOON, SASK., S7N 0W0, PHONE: 343-5507

Indian Economic Independence Urged Through Co-operation With Business

NORTH BATTLEFORD — The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI) is pressing for a joint venture business relationships between corporations developing northern resources and Indians on reserves close to such developments says Steve Pooyak, second vice-president and chairman of the economic development portfolio of the FSI.

"We must find ways to break the welfare syndrome prevalent in reserve life and by setting up small business or service related industry on each Indian reserve, Indian people can contract out to the mining and resource industries, earning on income but remaining self-employed," he said.

So far, Pooyak and other representatives of FSI have talked to large corporations in Alberta about setting up small businesses on Indian reserves. He said these corporations have offered to loan front money, buying small percentages of businesses formed to ensure the project. Those involved in starting a business would have to borrow the remaining funds from a financial institution.

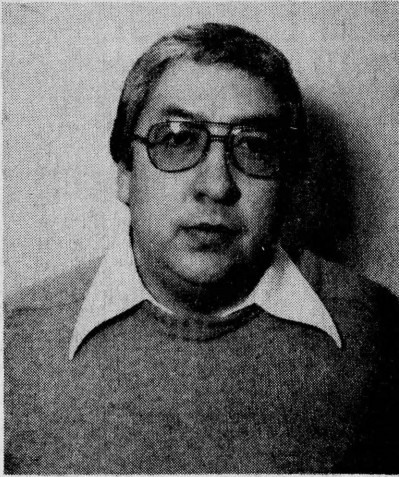
"With a lot of development plans for the north, we had to make sure the money goes to Indian people but we want to be competitive with other businesses," added Pooyak.

Besides mining, oil developments, gravel deposits and actual exploration and extracting of reserve resources have been discussed with the Alberta corporations interested in the concept.

"It's a shame we had to go to Alberta to initiate the project but there seems to be little interest on the part of Saskatchewan businesses to assist in a similar manner. . .we had to get this project started very quickly in order to gain the benefits," said Pooyak.

Pooyak says the prime role of the project will be to make money for local people and Indian reserves if possible. Already the Prince Albert District Chiefs have been talking with a Calgary based firm for construction contracts which could see Indians, working for themselves on initial construction phases of the Cluff Lake uranium mine.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)



STEVE POOYAK
...FSI second vice-president

No details have been released of that project but Indian reserves around the Battlefords could develop similar industries based around the heavy oil in the area.

"The corporations will front funds for tools, trucks and a variety of other equipment in order to guarantee the availability of a service work force in the north," he says.

More discussion on the joint Indian reserve-business project will take place February 26, 27, and 28 in Regina when the FSI will host an economic development conference for Saskatchewan chiefs in which details of business development projects on Indian reserves will be outlined.

Pooyak, former chief of the Sweetgrass Indian Reserve, situated about 25 kilometres west of the Battlefords, is also a member of the National Indian Brotherhood's national socio-economic development committee which is trying to find ways to make Indians self-sufficient.

Later this month, Pooyak will visit an Indian reserve in Quebec to look at work venture projects that have broken the traditional dependence on the welfare system.

"We also want to avoid working through the bureaucracy of the Indian Affairs department," which Pooyak alleged would slow progress in this area.

Two Crees discussing news events from their areas. . .

"Say, did you hear about the four Saulteaux that froze to death in their car at the drive-in?"

"No, what happened?"

"They went to see Closed For The Season."

Sewing Class Held At Sandy Lake

An advance class in sewing has recently been completed at the Sandy Lake Reserve. With funding made available through the Department of Indian Affairs, 16 women under the direction of Flora Albert started the sewing class on November 27.

It was left up to the individual to sew whatever they wanted. As a result, there was quite a variety of pant suits, jackets, jump suits and jeans made of denim as well as corduroy.

The hours were from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and the instructor said the attendance was very good. The ladies are planning to hold another sewing class in the very near future.

—LOUISE CUTHAND



Indian People Not Getting Enough Information On Treaty Rights

An Indian government workshop was held recently at the Poormans Reserve. This was a three-day workshop with the rights of Indians being discussed quite extensively.

It appears that many people living on the reserves do not really know what their rights are. It was mentioned that *The Saskatchewan Indian* does not print enough information on the treaty rights and other related issues of importance to the Indian population.

— And yet our trustee, the Department of Indian Affairs, can put out special issues such as the revision of the Indian Act on the *Indian News*.

Rodney Soonias, our legal advisor, said "Our aboriginal rights are important. We have to put our every day interests behind and look at bigger issues like the BNA Act. This is where our treaties lie. We have to rely on both the BNA Act and the Royal Proclamation to say what our aboriginal

rights are. This is a big issue now as the Trudeau government is trying to bring out a new constitution, which may leave us out and we'll all be brown-whitemen. We have to start somewhere. Indian government has to be put into place. With your own constitution, you make the laws, Indian government can be started with education, membership, taxation, health, or judiciary laws. You can start anywhere."

Many Hardships Experienced By Residents Of Wollaston Lake

Life has not been easy for the families in this isolated community of Wollaston Lake, and Chief Martin Josie is asking for help.

There is work in Rabbit Lake but the problem is that even if the Indian men made good wages, costs in that community are very high. Heating fuel and food make a comfortable living expensive. Even if both the husband and wife work, combined salaries are often inadequate. Rather than living out on the trap line, parents have to stay back in the community to look after their school children.

With continued exploration going on around Wollaston, the hunting of wild animals is very scarce. The fish plant that was operated here is not here any more. Another item the chief was concerned about was the low level of trappers assistance. They received only \$83.00 to buy traps.

The chief mentioned that some elders of the community at age 70 years still go trapping and hunting. He would prefer an easier way for a 70-year-old man to make a living. "We need our elders for everything we do on the reserve."

The chief and councillors request better accommodation when they are invited to meetings in the south. They also state that there is not enough interpretation at these meetings for us to bring back to the people of Wollaston Lake. "We are quietly put on a plane and told we will be receiving something but never get anything." he said flatly.

The canoes at the co-op store cost \$2,000 and few people at Wollaston make that kind of money. With added costs of fishing nets and lines, fishermen are in desperate need for survival.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR INDIAN S/CONSTABLES



Front row: C.F. Merasty; K.C. Jamont; N. Romanchuk; G. Brass; H.S. Simon; I. Thomas. Second Row: E.W. Lewis; E.H. Whitford; N.R. Desmarais; E.J. Kytwayhat; B. Arcand; L.D. Cote; S.L. Sparvier. Third row: M.E. Hunter; D.K. Bellegarde; J. McLean; R.H. Gardippie; A. Kayseass; N. Wolverine. Fourth row: H. Chief; L.J. Poitras; N.F. McIntyre; H.W. Gardipy; G.G. Noolchoos; B.C. Bellegarde; E.K. Seesequasis.

During the week of October 16 - 20, 1978, the Indian Special Constables stationed in Saskatchewan, without Grade XII, were given an opportunity to upgrade their education to the equivalency of Grade XII. During the first three days of the course, those involved received assistance from instructors of the Community College in Regina to prepare them to write the General Education Development Test. On the following two days the Special Constables wrote the examinations at the "F" Division Headquarters Training Branch and the majority was successful in achieving a higher standard of education. The following week, October 23 - 26, further in-service training was given to all the Special Constables at the "F" Division Headquarters Training Branch. This training covered such topics as public speaking, effective presentation, alcoholism in the native community and how it affects police work, native policing from natives' views and crime prevention on Indian Reserves. The Special Constables were very receptive to this training and felt it would enhance their ability to perform their duties as peace officers.

—CPL. N. ROMANCHUK, Native Policing Co-ordinator.

The weather here is very severe in the winter with temperatures of 60 below zero being experienced at times.

Chief Martin Josie continued by saying, "If the fishing and hunting stops, there is nothing for us to feed our children. There is no type of business for us to rely on for work. A sawmill should be planned for the members in the community as the transporting of lumber is very expensive. We need lumber for the cabins on the traplines too. We need some type of economic

development to meet this social change that has taken place."

This winter the cultural program will include trapping, and only the senior students will spend time on the trapline. Clothing will be made by the senior girls in school. If trappers from the north want one of the students for trapping he can be made available and that trapper will be paid by the northern school board.

Chief Martin Josie told the members there is a small motor repair course to

take place in the community and interested people are asked to register. There are 16 people who have already done so. This proposed class is to start by February and participants are Louis Josie, Sylvia Tsannie, Geneveive Tsannie, Marie Joseyaunen, Veronique Tsannie, Margaret St. Pierre, Joseph Sha'ouille, William Josie, Johnny Moise, Jean-Marie Tsannie, Mike Tsannie, Marie M. Tsannie, Flora Tsannie, Simon Tsannie, and Thomas Sha'ouille.

Help create student jobs. And we'll help you.

Young Canada Works is a federal government job creation program designed to fund projects which improve the skills and future job prospects of young people.

Get your group or organization to think of an idea. If it will create at least 3 student jobs lasting from 6 to 18 weeks each between the months of May and September, then Young Canada Works may be able to help you turn your idea into reality.

Your project should benefit the community and must meet all the program requirements.

Apply today. Application forms and guides are ready now at your nearest Native Outreach office or Canada Employment Centre/Canada Manpower Centre.

Application Deadline February 2, 1979.

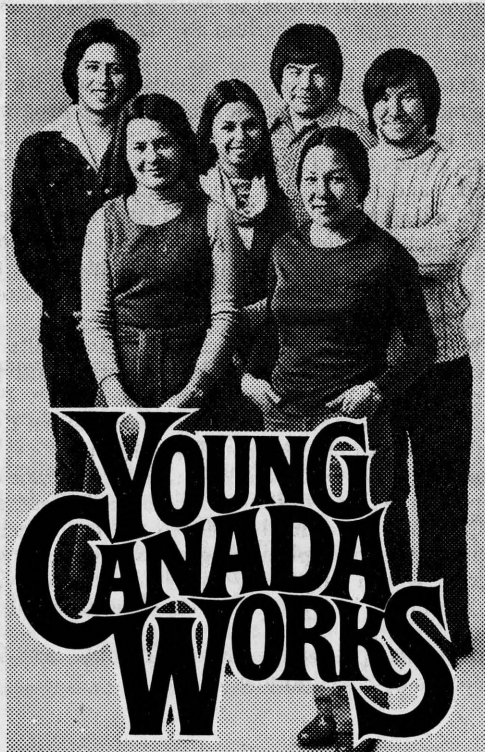


Employment and
Immigration Canada

Emploi et
Immigration Canada

Bud Cullen, Minister

Bud Cullen, Ministre



TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is caused by bacteria known as Mycobacterium Tuberculosis, which to a layman is known as T.B. germ. Man is the chief reservoir of these germs that primarily settle in the lungs where they start the disease. A person suffering from tuberculosis spreads the germs in the air when he coughs, sneezes or talks. This air, containing the germs of tuberculosis is then inhaled by healthy people, specially in intimate contact, namely people living in the same house or working in the same place as the person with active tuberculosis. Such persons are at a greater risk of acquiring the disease. The children are specially at a very high risk of contracting tuberculosis.

The T.B. germs primarily settle in the lung where the disease is first seen. From the lung the germs spread to other parts of the body, most commonly the lymphatic glands, the kidneys, the bones and the brain. However, the germs can spread to any and every part of the body and thus start the disease wherever they settle. If the body resistance is good, it can fight back these germs and stop the spread of the disease, but it does not happen in all cases. When the body is unable to fight the germs, the disease gets the upper hand.

How can a person find out whether or not he or she has tuberculosis? Not every person suffering from active tuberculosis coughs, loses appetite or loses weight. In fact, in the early stages a person may have no symptoms at all. When the symptoms do appear - cough, loss of weight, loss of appetite, night sweats, fever - the disease has progressed beyond the early stages. It is therefore very important to detect it in early stages in order that effective treatment can be started sooner.

The usual methods employed in diagnosis of tuberculosis are:

- a) **HISTORY.** If you have been exposed to an active case of tuberculosis please tell the doctor or the nurse so that you can be investigated to rule out the disease and you can be advised to take proper preventive measures.
- b) **CHEST X-RAY.** This is a useful method of investigation. However, it is not always possible to diagnose tuberculosis by chest x-ray only. In its very early stages sometimes the chest x-ray may be normal. By the same token, sometimes a person may feel healthy and normal, whereas a chest x-ray may show early tuberculosis. It is therefore a good practice to have a chest x-ray taken regularly.
- c) **T.B. SKIN TEST (Mantoux Test).** A positive skin test indicates a person has been infected with the disease. A negative skin test rules out infection, but one has to be very cautious about a negative test. If you have been exposed to an active case of tuberculosis that has been coughing T.B. germs, it is possible that you will have a negative skin test. It takes about 8 to 12 weeks before the skin test becomes positive after exposure to an active case of tuberculosis. This will explain why you require a repeat skin test in three months should the first test be negative. A person who converts the skin test from negative to positive is at a much higher risk to contract tuberculosis.
- d) **SPUTUM.** One of the steps in investigation of tuberculosis is sputum examination. Some people's sputum may contain so many T.B. germs that direct examination of the sputum under the microscope will show the germs. Such people are very infectious. Others may contain less germs, which can be grown by special methods only. It

may take about 6 to 8 weeks to grow the T.B. germs. People in whose sputum the germs cannot be seen readily, but can be grown by special methods are less infectious. It is therefore important for a person who has active tuberculosis to cover his or her mouth while coughing or sneezing. Whether less infectious or more infectious, they still can pass on the disease to their contacts.

e) There are other tests to discover tuberculosis in different parts of the body, like urine examinations, examining juices from the stomach (gastric washing), examination of lymphatic glands and examination of spinal fluid to diagnose tuberculosis of kidneys, of the lungs, of the glands and of the brain and its coverings (Meninges) respectively.

With available methods of diagnosis and modern drugs, it is not difficult to detect and treat tuberculosis. What is more important is that the person who suffers from active tuberculosis *must* take medications every day for a specified period. This helps cure his disease and prevent further breakdown or reactivation of the disease. If he or she fails in taking medicines and reactivates the disease, he or she will spread the disease to all contacts.

WHAT IS DONE FOR THE CONTACTS?

a) They are investigated to make sure they have not been infected. If they have negative skin test, they are given T.B. medicines. After three months they are skin tested again. If they still remain negative, the medications are stopped, but they are regularly checked out.

b) If their skin tests are positive, they are given preventive treatment for a specified period. During the time they are taking medicines, they are regularly checked out with x-rays. It is very important that medicines are taken regularly every day in order to prevent becoming an active case of tuberculosis.

CONCLUSION:

It is extremely important to have regular check-up by x-ray and T.B. skin tests to make sure you are not suffering from tuberculosis. Children can become extremely ill from tuberculosis and should also be tested regularly. Adults can transmit the disease to children that is why the adults should also be checked out. If you have a positive skin test and you are recommended to take medicines, please take them regularly for prevention is better than cure. If by ill-luck you are found to have active disease, get yourself fully treated. At the same time, have your family and friends fully checked out and encourage them to take preventive medicines as recommended by the nurses or doctors.

—M.R.F. BHIMJI, M.B., B.C.
Zone Medical Officer
Prince Albert Zone

Burns—Hospital Liaison Worker For Saskatoon

Ruben Burns from the James Smith Reserve has assumed new responsibilities as the hospital liaison worker for Saskatoon effective immediately.

As hospital liaison worker, Ruben will work between the Medical Services Branch and the Indian people. Some of his duties will include:

1. Meeting Indian groups on and off reserves to discuss matters and relate information relating to their health and well being
2. Assist Indian organizations, band councils and local health committees understand and properly utilize health facilities provided for Indian health and well being



RUBEN BURNS
...Hospital Liaison Worker

ing

3. Bringing local health problems to Medical Services Branch
4. Advising and assisting personnel of Medical Services Branch in their working relationships with Indian organizations, band councils, local health and residents of Indian communities who are seeking medical services in Saskatoon
5. Liaising between Indian people, Medical Services, medical specialists, medical clinics and the three hospitals in Saskatoon
6. Liaising between Indian patients and patients' families
7. Assisting in the implementation of Indian health education programs on behalf of the minister
8. To assist and advise on the selection and development and training of community health auxiliary workers as by the minister
9. Act with Medical Services Branch in a liaison function with the province and local agencies concerned with health and welfare of the people of Saskatoon district and northern Saskatchewan communities
10. And to assist indigent Indian patients in respect to local transportation and accommodation while in Saskatoon.

Ruben is certainly not new to the job having worked for the health department in different capacities. His work experience with health dates back to 1956 when he was working as jack of all trades for the four-bed hospital at James Smith Reserve. His duties were quite varied then, working as an interpreter, caretaker, driving sick people in and out of hospitals, as well as driving patients from the northern areas to the sanatorium in Saskatoon and Ft. Qu'Appelle.

In the fall of 1971, he joined Indian Health for one year after which time he joined the health liaison program of the FSI for two years, 1972 and 1973. As the Health Liaison Worker, some of his duties included: to provide information to chiefs, band councils and band members and to relay problems of a health nature to National Health and Welfare; to attend a monthly Health Liaison meeting and report problems and progress made during the month; and to assist Medical Services staff hiring by sitting on selection boards when called upon.

From the FSI, he went back to Indian Health and this time as Regional Advisor in the Community Health Program for three years—1974-75 and 1976.

In 1978 he went back to FSI and worked as the health liaison worker for the Prince Albert district.

About his new position, Ruben said it should be quite rewarding and definitely different. He said the Indian population in Saskatoon is around 6,000 and that is not including all the transients and people coming in from the reserves. With his expertise and long work history in the department of health, he should be a great asset in his capacity as Hospital Liaison Worker.

Ruben will be working out of the Indian Affairs office, Phoenix House, 230 - 20th Street East, Saskatoon.

Guyana: Land of Many Waters

Sylvia McNab, who is from the Gordons Band recently returned from Guyana. She was on a Canadian Cross-roads International Program. Sylvia who is a second year student with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College will be submitting four articles to "The Saskatchewan Indian". Following is her second article:

Guyana is called the Land of Many Waters because of the many rivers and streams that run through the country. On the northeast coast of South America, it is a land area of 23,000 square miles of coastal plains, rain forests and savannah.

It is on the coastal plains where most of Guyana's crops are grown. Sugar-cane, grown year-round, rice, some coffee, coconuts, fruits and vegetables thrive on this land. Here also lives the majority of Guyana's population.

In the rain forests, jungle, several kinds of palm trees and vines grow. Guyana is the only country where greenheart is grown, a strong enduring lumber used for building docks. The rain forests provide not only timber, but minerals such as gold and diamonds. One of the most important minerals is bauxite. Linden, where I lived, is the chief bauxite mining town.

Like Barbados, the original inhabitants in Guyana are Amer-Indians. (Although the popular spelling is "Amerindians", I prefer "Amer-Indians"). Then came the Spanish and the Dutch. Later when Amer-Indians could no longer be forced to work the tobacco, sugar-cane and cotton plantations, Negro slaves were imported. When slavery was abolished, cheap East Indian labour was imported. The Guyana Government gave land to East Indians for a five-year term of work. Today, Guyana has three per cent Amer-Indian population, 46 per cent Negro population, 49 per cent East Indian and 2 per cent other.

In 1966 Guyana became an independent country, a co-operative republic. In 1977 Guyana decided to become Socialist.

Socialism, I feel, is a system of sharing with your fellow men. Socialism means what one gets or has access to, everyone gets or has. When one cannot get or have access to, no one gets. This reminds me of how Indians in the old days lived. The people then thought in terms of what was good for the community or band as a whole.

Socialism meant the government and the ruling party, the Peoples' National Congress, would take over control of the country's economy. That is, government control of imports and exports; government handling the distribution of essential goods and services and government take over of the country's major industries.

Several things happened in Guyana's switch from a basically capitalist country to socialism. First they had to buy back the major industries from the multi-national corporations, such as Alcan. This alone took a



SYLVIA L. MCNAB

lot of money and as a result Guyana's dollar on the foreign exchange dropped. Also, the big capitalist system and with Guyana's friendship with countries such as Cuba and the Peoples' Republic of China, were not too willing to financially help a fledgling socialist country.

This has left Guyana struggling for survival pretty much on its own. And struggle is pretty well what people here do. We have to do without many things that are taken for granted in most parts of Canada. For example, butter, cheese, toilet paper, detergent and cigarettes are always in short supply.

Every day the power and telephone corporations "come on" the radio and apologize for any inconvenience they are going to cause you in the day ahead!

Since the government has taken control over imports, they have banned many imported goods. Practically no food is imported. There is a big campaign going to "Grow Your Own Food". Many people grow fruits and vegetables in their yard. There are practically no laws.

Because the country does not have enough money to import goods, Guyanese people have to make do with foods and products made at home. This has made me think about how we in Saskatchewan would live without imported goods, using our own locally grown foods.

One of the most noticeable things about Guyana is the mass exodus of people out of this country. This, however, is easier said than done. One of the easiest ways to get out of the country, I soon found out, is to marry a foreigner. At a party, just two hours after we met, a young man professed his love for me and proposed!

Conservation in Guyana is not just a popular word. Conservation is a way of life. Everything is saved. Pop bottles have to be exchanged for full bottles, if you want to take drinks out. In some places you have to take your own gin and whisky bottles and get them filled. You must have your own medicine bottles. Even scraps of food are fed to ducks and chickens which most people keep in their yards. Meat of any kind is very expensive.

The climate here is beautiful. It is always summer in Guyana.

Houses are built on stilts. This type of architecture was adopted from the Dutch. Also, because of the year-round hot weather most houses have many windows and little or no insulation.

Every tree seems to have something to eat on it. The most common food is rice, eaten like we eat potatoes, as there are no potatoes here. Common vegetables are: cassava, bora (which looks like a long, long green bean) and plantain, which look just like bananas but are not at all sweet. These can be sliced thin and fried and salted to make plantain chips. But the fruits! Bananas, pineapple, coconut, mangos, guava and the list could go on and on!

Guyana is a paradise in almost every way, except for a few things such as mosquitoes, which are also year-round. The cockroaches, too, are something fierce. Growing to an average of two inches long and one inch wide, these beasts can be found in your kitchen cupboards! Also because of open sewers, called gutters, which run along the sidewalks, rats are often seen at night playing on the sidewalks.

Flies and ants are also a pest but never did I see anyone pick up a newspaper to kill a fly. Flies are just brushed away and all food is kept tightly covered at all times.

The people are friendly and interested. Sometimes too friendly and too interested, as many people just want to stop me on the street and ask me a bunch of questions. The Guyanese are world-renowned for being hospitable people and they certainly live up to their reputation.

next month:

LINDEN-TOWN

NOTICE

**Re:
Wagonburners Car Raffle Cancelled**

To Whom It May Concern:

Due to the lack of interest and poor response in the sale of tickets. I have no alternative than to cancel the above raffle. If by chance you purchased a raffle ticket, I would advise you to ask for reimbursement from the individual who sold you a raffle ticket. Due to lack of time and facility I hereby decline and resign my position as manager of the Wagonburners.

I would at this time like to thank each of you who have supported the Wagonburners. Trusting you will understand the situation. I thank you all.

Sincerely,
Tony Cote
Treasurer
F.S.I.

Career Opportunities in CORRECTIONS

The Department of Social Services, Corrections Branch will be conducting Corrections Officer in-service training courses on a regular basis in the coming months and invites enquiries from interested persons.

Special training positions have been created to provide new employees with a sound entrance base for a career in corrections. Following recruitment the Corrections Officers are provided with approximately four months of training including both classroom study and on-the-job instruction in one of the two major Provincial Correctional Centres accommodating male offenders. On successful completion of the training, appointments are made to permanent positions within one of the two centres. Preference will be given to applicants who are prepared to accept a position in either Regina or Prince Albert. Transfer to Saskatoon when the new Correctional Centre opens in approximately 2 years is also a possibility.

Candidates will be selected on the basis of responsible work record and ability to work effectively with people in a custodial setting. Preference will be given to those having a Grade 12 education. Experience in working with people of various cultures is an asset.

Salary: \$13,272 - \$16,248

For further information please contact Mrs. B. Trout, Personnel Officer, Department of Social Services, 1920 Broad Street, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V6. Phone 565-3600.

Report From Fourth Annual Intertribal Pow - Wow

Saskatoon's fourth annual pow-wow held at the Centennial Auditorium Dec. 28 and 29 was a success. It was well received by the participants and the general public. The theme of the pow-wow was to honor our Elders as they are the backbone to survival for our Indian people.

The organizers of the pow-wow decided not to have competitions as their intent was to stay away from commercializing an Indian event of this nature. It is important to exercise the traditions of our ancestors thereby, teaching our children their culture and giving them a true identity which they will be proud of.

The events of the two day pow-wow involved the morning pipe ceremony, grand entry, warm-up dances, retiring of the flag, traditional dances, special performances as well as a give-away on the final day.

The visitors and dancers were registered separately. There was approximately 525 visitors, 25 Elders and 150 dancers, not counting the people who were unregistered. Visitors came from various parts of Canada and from the States. It was beautiful to see our people gather to sing and dance in spiritual harmony. The turn-out, considering the -40 weather, indicates the growing interest in our culture.

This celebration was entertained by drummers from Thunderchild, Poundmaker, Payepot, Nikaneet, Crooked Agency, Mistawasis, Muskwa h e e s singers from Hobbema, Alberta and many more.

On behalf of the pow-wow committee, I thank the sponsors and volunteers for their contribution. It was greatly appreciated. We would also like to extend our appreciation to all the people who attended this gathering, and we certainly look forward to seeing you at our next annual pow-wow. In conclusion, I would point out that Indian language and traditional values can continue to perpetuate regardless of the place of residence.

—BRIAN TOOTOOSIS



Victor Thunderchild, Billy Brittain and Frank Asapace presented Myrna Yuzicapi, Director of the Cultural College with a copy of a tape they did for the Tommy Hunter Show.



Indian Veterans Create Unified Group To Voice Their Interests

The Saskatchewan Native Veterans Association was formed by a motion at a general meeting held on the Peepee-kis Indian Reserve on Sunday, January 8.

The veterans hope to bring forth their needs, rights, and concerns to the attention of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indian veterans lost a great deal after returning from the world wars. Indian veterans did not receive land parcels like other Canadian veterans. They received certificates of occupation land that was on the reservation.

An executive council was formed with Howard Anderson elected as president. First vice-president is Max Goodwill, second vice-president Campbell Swanson, and secretary-treasurer Norman Keewatin.

Membership to this association is open to all veterans of native ancestry. The fee to be paid by the first week of February is \$25.00 per year and the fee will be reduced the following year.

They will be having another meeting on February 4 at Fort Qu'Appelle. At this time, they hope to have more veterans from the area participating. At this meeting they will be making their constitution and setting forth the aims and objectives of their association.

Howard Anderson can be contacted at the Gordon band office in Punnichy at 835-2278 and Max Goodwill at the Department of Indian Affairs in Fort Qu'Appelle, 332-5643.

The turnout for this meeting was 30 veterans.

This is only the beginning and hopefully it will attract all the veterans from southern Saskatchewan to help improve the everyday living conditions of the men who fought for our country.

—LYLA LAVALLEE



Billy Brittain, a well-known Indian performer, is doing his familiar hoop dance during Saskatoon's fourth annual pow-wow.

NIKANEET POW-WOW

AUGUST 3, 4, 5, 1979

CAMP DAY AUGUST 2ND

**POSTERS WILL BE
SENT OUT SHORTLY**

John And Ada Weenie Celebrate 60th Anniversary

NORTH BATTLEFORD — Relatives and friends of John and Ada Weenie gathered at the senior citizen's Pascal Villa to celebrate with them their 60th wedding anniversary.

Earlier in the morning, the couple had renewed their marriage vows at the senior citizen's centre. The service was conducted by Father Paradis and Father Marchildon.

Some of the many relatives and friends who were present to celebrate the happy event include: Fathers Paradis and Marchildon, Eugene Weenie, Ben and Sylvia Weenie, Bernadette Atcheynum and Lorraine Fox.

A brief history written by Ada Weenie said they met on the 6th of January and were married by Father Ernest Lacombe on the 9th of January, 1919. She recalls that after the ceremony, John's aunt had a dinner for them at her place. The aunt is 92 years old now and has never seen the inside of a hospital.

John's aunt raised him and three other boys and one girl. However the girl died not too long ago. John and Ada had six boys and three girls of their own, but only two sons are living. The oldest is 58 years old and Eugene is 48 years old. They also have 14 grandchildren.

Mrs. Weenie who is 75 years old and John 79 years old got married when they were 15 years and 18 years old respectively. She says they are happy so far.

John was a chief for two years in 1963 as well as being the administrator for three years, giving out rations to the old people. He was also the head leader at the community farm for two years.

Concluding the joyous occasion, Father Paradis spoke in Cree as he paid tribute to the happy couple citing their long-lasting marriage as a good example for the many young couples to follow.

—ARCHIE KING



HELP CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Members of the family attending the couple's 60th anniversary include, Eugene Weenie [son], Bernadette Atcheynum [daughter], Lorraine Fox [granddaughter], Sylvia Weenie [granddaughter], Ben Weenie [grandson]. John and Ada Weenie sit with the cake in front which was provided by the Pascal Villa Centre.



JOHN AND ADA WEENIE

76-Year-Old Woman Focus Of Congratulations

Sally Charles, a cheerful lady from Stanley Mission still gets around very well at 76 years of age. She was born in 1902.

Mrs. Charles has 7 children, 42 grandchildren, and 78 great-grandchildren.

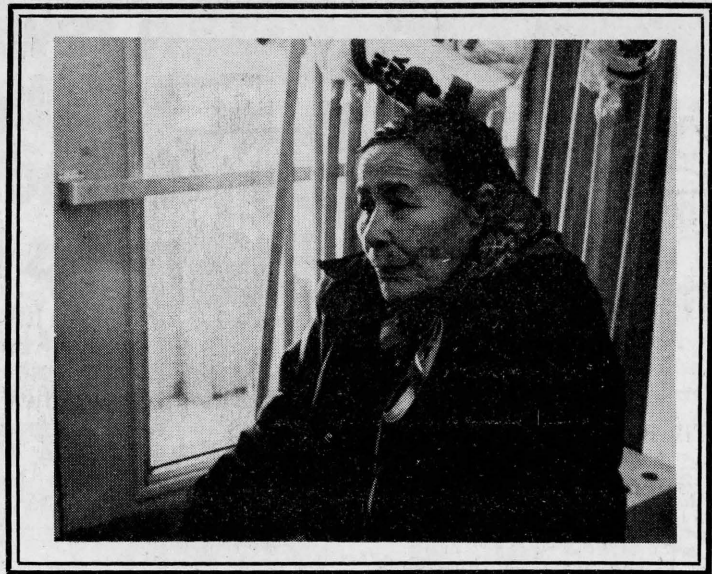
Except for two months during the summer, Mrs. Charles and her family lived on their traplines some 150 miles north of La Ronge. She said there was a lot of caribou in those days.

Mrs. Charles mentioned that the cost of food and other necessities have gone up since the completion of the road to Stanley Mission.

In her earlier days, Mrs. Charles did some beadwork and also made blankets. An eye condition has since forced her to retire from needlecraft. All she does now is the housework and the cooking.

Mrs. Sally Charles is an impressive and lovable grandmother which makes her a charming lady. During the interview which was taken at the only store in Stanley Mission, as many as 20 people or more shook hands with her, wishing greetings for the new year. Stanley Mission is no longer a community in isolation with the completion of the road. However life goes on as usual for Mrs. Sally Charles who never leaves the community.

—FLORENCE POORMAN



New Executive Director Hired For Y.N.B.



Herb Strongeagle, is the new executive director of Yukon Native Brotherhood. He was born and raised on Pasqua Indian Reservation near Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.

He received his Grade 12 diploma from Lebret Indian High School. He also received a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of Ottawa, majoring in finance and management.

During the past few years Herb has worked with the Department of Indian Affairs and Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

His hobbies include swimming, fishing, hockey and cross-country skiing. Herb is involved with Whitehorse old-timers hockey and was a member of the team which won the championship trophy in Anchorage, Alaska November 19, 1978 at the tournament.

A major concern and interest of Herb's is encouraging young Indian students to complete their education and set a goal in life.

career in BANKING

Saskatchewan Indian Banking Program offers training that will lead to careers in the Saskatchewan Indian Bank. If you have grade 12 in bookkeeping and clerical work, please send resume to: Doug Cuthand, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 5T2.

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AMOK LTD., a mining and exploration company, is looking for northern businesses to participate in the Cluff Lake uranium project, 720 kilometers northwest of Saskatoon. Contractors and suppliers are needed for the construction and operation of the mine, mill and camp.

If you are interested, fill in the following information and mail it to:

Bernard Michel
Senior Vice President
AMOK LTD.
P.O. Box 9204
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3X5

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ADDRESS		TELEPHONE
BUSINESS HEADQUARTERS		
CONTACT PERSON		
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TYPES OF GOODS AND SERVICES YOUR BUSINESS COULD SUPPLY; GIVE AS MUCH DETAIL AS POSSIBLE, SPECIFY RELEVANT EQUIPMENT ON HAND, AND LIST FACILITIES AND SKILLS.		

A COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE WILL CONTACT YOU.



FARM TALK with ART IRVINE

Farmstead planning provides future dividends. Initial planning eventually saves time, expense and energy. It adds to the productiveness of an enterprise. A well planned farmstead is beautiful to the eye and a joy to work in.

The first priority in farmstead planning is an adequate, safe supply of water. A conveniently placed well on high ground, supplemented by necessary dugouts or dams is advisable. Water can be piped over 2,000 feet if necessary.

Farmsteads should be located on fertile soil to provide the opportunity for productive gardens and lawns. High ground provides good drainage. Livestock barns and holding facilities should be on ground sloping away from the farm home and water supply. Grading may be required to improve appearance and drainage.

The farmstead should be located near a good road. The driveway and service area should be all-weather. Farm buildings, wells, dugouts and planted trees must be over 300 feet from highways. Fields should be easily reached from the farmstead. Permission is required to build an approach, or to install pipes along or across a highway.

Shelterbelts should be planned to protect the farmstead from winter winds and to allow summer winds to enter. Porous fences are a great help until shelterbelts are grown. They should be over 100 feet upwind from the buildings. Wind breaks, with 50 per cent open space and 100 feet upwind will deposit snow before it reaches the buildings. Shelterbelts reduce airflow downwind for a distance of at least 10 times their height, the effectiveness varying with the type of shelter. Open cattle sheds should face south to take advantage of the sun heat as well as its drying and sanitizing capabilities. Hay and feed grains should be at or near the cattle enterprise. Multi-purpose buildings allow flexibility of operation. Doors and entrances should face away from prevailing winds and be conveniently located.

Contrary to most opinions, winter winds in Saskatchewan are not necessarily concentrated from the northwest, nor are summer winds concentrated from the southwest. There are a great variation of wind directions depending on location. In the Battleford area northwest and southeast winds predominate. In the Prince Albert area west and east winds predominate. In the Broadview area northwest and west winds predominate. In the Regina area southeast, west and northwest winds predominate.

The farmstead should be centrally located in relation to the whole farm. This reduces travel, saves time and curbs expenses. The exception is when closeness to a school, road or town offsets these advantages.

The house should be away from the main road to cut down noise and dust. It should be separated from the barn area with prevailing winds carrying odours away from the house. It should have a separate entry. There should be easy view of the driveway and other buildings from the kitchen window. The farm yard should be well lighted and large enough to allow easy movement of machinery.

The transformer pole should be located in a central position. The entrance box should be adequate to take care of future needs, even if this means installing an oversized box. A separate circuit should service the water pressure system, to provide continued water pressure in case of fire. Buildings should be adequately spaced to facilitate fire control.

Planning the farmstead can be fun...and profitable.

Indian Students Emphasize Education Rights Through Treaties

On Dec. 14 and 15, the national steering committee of provincial representatives met with the Hon. Hugh Faulkner, minister of Indian and Northern Affairs at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This meeting was to be held at the airport because Mr. Faulkner only had an hour to meet with us. He was also meeting with the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

On our trip to Winnipeg we had a delegation of six representatives from Saskatoon. These people were Doug Starr, Colin Rope, Peggy Johnson, Ginger Cote, George Lafond and myself.

The plan was that each provincial student representative would have a position paper to present to Hugh Faulkner regarding E-12 guidelines.

After meeting all day on December 15, we came to the conclusion that basically each province was expressing the same thoughts which was to reject the implementation of the guidelines.

The assembly then decided that the national steering committee would propose a combined statement to present to the minister.

The statement was:

The national steering committee for Indian students on post-secondary education recognizes that education is an aboriginal right, not a privilege, and that this right exists from the cradle to the grave. It is a right recognized and reaffirmed in the treaties, for all Indian and Inuit people in Canada. It is the right of Indian and Inuit people to govern and administer this education, as sovereign nations. The students fully support the Indian leaders' position paper, *Indian Control of Indian Education*.

The program circular E-12, currently implemented by the Department of Indian Affairs, denies the right of Indian and Inuit students to education past the age of 16, and we therefore reject the implementation of the E-12 guidelines.

The implementation of E-12 is altering the trust relationship established by the treaties, and confirmed by the British North America Act of 1867 and the Indian Act. It is introducing instead a contractual relationship bet-



NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE AND STUDENT DELEGATION

Bottom row, l-r: Yukon delegate, Ginger Cote; Crystal Tootoosis, Sask. rep.; Susan Pictou, Nova Scotia rep.; Debby Dedam, Quebec rep.; Serena Knockwood, New Brunswick rep.; Jeanette Bonneau, B.C. rep.; Eric Johnston, Ont. rep. Top row, l-r: Colin Rope, Steve McCarthur, George Lafond, Mrs. Narcisse Blood, Narcisse Blood, an Alta. rep., and the last two are from Manitoba.



CRYSTAL TOOTOOSIS

... chairperson at meeting

ween the federal government and the Indian students of Canada. This is an illegal attempt by the Department of Indian Affairs to circumvent the intention of the British Crown, as expressed in the treaties, and in legislation incorporated in the B.N.A. Act (S.91(24)). The position of the Indian students is that any chance in the relationship between Canada and the Indian people cannot be accomplished unilaterally

and indiscriminately, by the Department of Indian Affairs issuing internal policy statements and guidelines.

The Indian students support the National Indian Brotherhood's resolution, passed unanimously at the general assembly in Fredericton, New Brunswick, in August 1978, calling on the Department of Indian Affairs to immediately fulfill the terms of the resolution.

It is known by your government officials that there is 80 per cent unemployment on Indian reserves. It is known that at least 107,000 man-years of employment were required between 1975 and 1980, because of the large number of youths entering the labour force. It is also known that most would be untrained and unskilled. Yet, the Department of Indian Affairs officials decide to restrict post-secondary education and training when a significant number of Indian people could take advantage of this right.

After presenting Mr. Faulkner with our statement delivered by Narcisse Blood (Alta. representative), the minister stated that he couldn't fully accept that the E-12 guidelines were to be completely revised. He said "His officials and the National Indian Brotherhood and Indian leaders could look them over together and then decide what could possibly be revised."

Looking at and examining all previous statements from Faulkner only reveals that we can't depend on his actions - only our own. We need more support and action from all Indian students.

We travelled to Winnipeg, along with the Regina students, hoping to find out some definite answers from the Hon. Hugh Faulkner. We came home with the thoughts that maybe we had accomplished something. We certainly felt that we all had put our feelings and work into it.

We never left Winnipeg thinking positive because we all realized that probably the fight had just begun. They've been ignoring us for the past four years. A few meetings with Faulkner doesn't get us what we need. We've got to get organized within our student associations and work with our leaders, but not depend on them. We have the right to voice our own opinions, and having that right gives us the opportunity to get involved and to get to work.

The United Native Student Association of the University of Saskatchewan would like to thank Cliff Starr, the third vice-president of the F.S.I., for accompanying us on our trip to Winnipeg. This goes to show that our leaders are interested in us as Indian students trying to get an education.

We will also be having some workshops with the students regarding the E-12 guidelines. We would like to familiarize all the students with what the guidelines propose. Concerns based on terms and conditions outlined in E-12 are a clear violation of treaty rights and concerns based on social, academic and monetary hardships that would be unnecessarily created by the imple-

mentation of this policy.

Many students are not familiar with the guidelines that Indian Affairs makes for them. To know the guidelines and see the intent that is established will make the students realize the power the department has is both political and economic and it is using that power to slowly erode the rights secured for us by our ancestors at the treaty negotiations.

So the United Native Student Association would like more support from the students on campus. There will be a general assembly held in the near future. If there are to be questions answered please write to us at Box 3085, Cultural College in Saskatoon. We would be glad to write back on any information that we have. In the last issue, we didn't acknowledge our executive, so I'd like to now: vice-president Leonard Maurice; secretary Myra Hart; treasurer Elizabeth Bird; public relations Peggy Johnson.

A special thanks to Bob Devrome, Ginger Cote and Colin Rope and last but not least Doug Starr for all the work and patience he's had with us as students trying to get organized.

—CRYSTAL TOOTOOSIS

Pehtokahanopewin Bd. Meets With Freeman To Plan Future

PEHTOKAHANOPEWIN — Acting Chief of Poundmaker, councillor Hickson Weenie, and Chief Johnson Kakum of Little Pine met recently with Jim Freeman, acting regional director of education with the Department of Indian Affairs. The meeting was held to discuss and to present a submission and final agreement regarding the size of the school facility.

The two Indian leaders representing the Pehtokahanopewin school board - made up of Poundmaker and Little Pine Indian Reserves - administers the Indian-controlled school.

"We can truthfully say that all the monies provided to us by the Department of Indian Affairs through your regional office within the past four years has been money well spent in terms of assisting our people to unite in developing our goal for Indian education," said Weenie.

A period of about 48 months have elapsed since initial discussions took place to plan and establish a recognized and effective school program for the children of Poundmaker and Little

Pine Indian Reserves. Chief Hickson Weenie would like to see the construction of the school building to begin as soon as possible.

Pehtokahanopewin school board presented to Freeman four points for his consideration by his department which included:

(1) AN AGREEMENT between the school authorities and the Department of Indian Affairs must be made out so that continued funding is assured for the present school operation mentioned below. Your department at North Battleford will be the central body to arrange direct funding to the responsible band for the Pehtokahanopewin School. This agreement will ensure the maintenance of maximum allowable autonomy and control of the band's function and accountability for the above funding.

(2) SCHOOL PROGRAM will still be carried out in the temporary facility, with adequate repair and maintenance funding provided, until such time as the whole new permanent school facility is completed and ready for operations. And that the Department of Indian Affairs consider providing the necessary funding to ensure that the communities will be obtaining the maximum service and benefit the Pehtokahanopewin School in cooperation with the Department of Indian Affairs.

(3) TRAINING of the associate teachers continue to be funded to the end of 1980 so that the present trainees will have had an opportunity to complete the training they have started at the reserve level towards their certified teaching certificates.

(4) BUILDING — The approach taken by the two bands has already been proposed to you in your last meeting with the two chiefs and band councils.

The facility will be built in two phases and will be shared by the two Indian bands once it is completed and operational. Weenie requested: (a) that a gymnasium be built at the present Pehtokahanopewin School site to accommodate the present school program and the two bands. In addition to this gymnasium, a vocation and resource centre be built as an added program to the current school program. This building construction to be started in the spring of 1979. (b) that the two classroom wings be built to encompass the projected student populations of Poundmaker and Little Pine Indian Bands, and the construction of these two structures must commence in 1980 and be completed within three years of this date.

In closing, Weenie said "I hope that

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

you will consider the above program and the points put forward to you favourably. You will be giving an opportunity to the children, through the planning and building a permanent school facility, to become educated, and become good and useful Canadian Indian citizens in their future lives."

—ARCHIE KING

Muskowekwan Upgrading

The Muskowekwan 5-10 upgrading class, which started on October 16, is going full swing. Ten students taking the course were selected by an interview. A total of 30 people had participated, but the class could only accommodate 10 students. For those students attending the class, most of them had been out of school on the average of two - five years.

Owen Einsiedler, who is the instructor, said the purpose of the upgrading class is to bring the students up to a level which would give them entry to other institutions such as Kelsey Institute and the Sask. Indian Federated College and so on.

The class is not all paperwork. Resource people from various departments such as Canada Manpower also come and see how the class is progressing. Our instructor also borrows films from the Sask. Indian Cultural College library. The films are shown to the students as well as to the general public.

Life skills is also a part of our course. Our life skills instructor Albert Windigo has been doing a tremendous job. All the students are very appreciative for that. For the first time in a number of years, some students have been given a chance to have their hopes and aspirations come true. The upgrading class will be over on March 2, 1979.

—MARCEL WOLFE

Cree Language Instruction For Indian Teachers

Indian education has been controlled by the people of each community and the capacity varies. The general elementary Indian education degree program is designed to meet the needs of Indian students who would like to become teachers of Indian children. This



LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Sask. Indian Cultural College



Some biographical works that are on film and in books in our library are...

FILMS

AUGUSTA — 16 minutes, color, N.F.B.

Daughter of a Shuswap chief, Augusta was separated from her parents at age four, and sent away to a Catholic mission school, where only English was allowed. When she married a white man in 1903, she lost her status as an Indian. The film knits together pieces of Augusta's past and present life. Old photographs and her soft-voiced reminiscences bring alive, moments that happened long ago. The story of her life is also available in the book *The Days of Augusta*, by Jean Speare. Vancouver, J.J. Douglas, 1973.

BY INSTINCT A PAINTER — 29 minutes, color, V.E.C.

A glance at the life and art of Allen Sapp, Cree Indian painter from Red Pheasant Reserve. It tells how this man, who can neither read nor write, has become an artist, renowned the world over.

HANDS OF MARIA — 15 minutes, color, I.T.E.

This film shows Maria Martinez, an Indian artist of the Southwest working without a potter's wheel, following the ancient techniques of her people to create the exquisitely beautiful black pottery for which she is renowned.

STONE CARVER — 10 minutes, color, 1977, North American Indian Films.

Joe Jacobs is a Cayuga craftsman and stone carver. He discovered his talent by accident, in the true sense of the word. Several years ago he was seriously injured in a construction collapse and was told he would not be able to work again. He began carving to relieve the boredom, and found a talent that many believe is bordering on genius.

BOOKS

AN INDIAN REMEMBERS — by Tom Boulanger. Winnipeg, Peguis, 1971.

Tom Belanger made his living in Northern Manitoba by trapping, fishing, trading and freighting. The story of his life, his pleasures and the hardships he endured in various jobs is told in a simple way yet gives the reader a look at pioneer living from a man who experienced it.

I HEARD THE OWL CALL MY NAME — by Margaret Craven. Toronto, Clarke-Irwin, 1967.

A young Anglican priest, who has not long to live, is sent by his bishop to the wilds of British Columbia. While he is there he shares the experiences of hunting, fishing and joins them in their festivities. He learns of their joys and sorrows and experiences firsthand the life of a once proud tribe.

MY NAME IS MASAK — by Alice French. Winnipeg, Peguis, 1977.

This story is about a woman whose life spans two cultures - one life among her Arctic people and another during her formative years in boarding school. The book is well documented with photographs and maps, and told with a feeling of love for the north.

is an off-campus based program, and has people from the community involved.

These teacher trainees, although they speak the Cree language, have to learn the main structure of the language. The Sturgeon Lake and Montreal Lake teacher trainees finished classes held at Sturgeon Lake Reserve for the past 14 weeks. Ida McLeod was their teacher. Angus Esperance, field-worker, works with the Indian language instructors in Prince Albert and Saskatoon districts.

There are three language instructors in the Saskatoon district in Plains

Cree "Y" dialect.

In the Prince Albert district, there are eight Indian language instructors in Woods Cree "TH" dialect, one in the Plains Cree and one Sioux (Dakota) language at Wahpeton Band.

Mr. Esperance says, "This Indian language program is an in-school program. The instructors are trained to develop lesson plans and classroom exercises. They also develop reading material, as well as conducting tests with the students for the purpose of determining the progress. They attend designed winter and summer sessions and training courses to obtain the

knowledge on teaching techniques and methodology."

The main objective of this program is to have the children know and understand our mother tongue—the Indian language—and yet not expected to be fluent Indian speakers.

Mr. Esperance will be conducting classes in Pelican Narrows and La Ronge for several weeks.

On occasion, the students were asked to bring or invite an elder to the class. Baptiste Turner, an elder who is resourceful and skilled in the Indian language was one of those guests.

Most Indian fairy tales have some kind of moral to each story. During the session with Mr. Turner, the students received interesting comments and suggestions to help these young people in their teaching careers.

Indian elders are experts when it comes to language and experienced in the way of life of the Indian people. Mathematics was no problem for Mr. Turner as he could count to any number when asked. The students were provided with assistance from Mr. Turner in furthering the objectives of the Indian language and making their work more effective.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

Home Economic Class

Students from the Sturgeon Lake Reserve had a good time in their home economic class which was offered during the last semester.

During this time of year, cooks show their talent and expertise in Christmas pastry as did these grade nine and ten students. The boys were included in the cooking class.

Sewing will be offered during this semester. This is the first year home economics is being offered to the students with a credit towards their diploma.

Sheila Roberts, a grade 10 student, said she made a menu for supper some time back and her family enjoyed that special meal.

Home economics is offered to the boys. However the girls could in turn be taught woodwork.

Chefs make a good living and a career in cooking would pay off.

Miss Kasko said attendance was excellent this year.

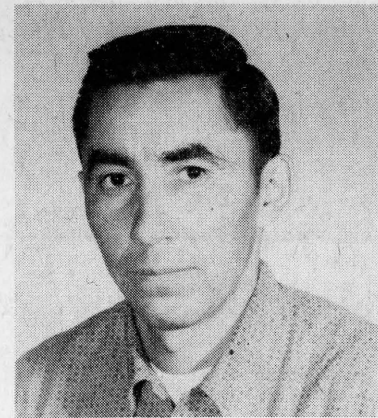
Attending this class were Sherry Bird, Janice Ermine, Glen Halkett, Mary Rose Daniels, Malcolm Peters, Gwen Daniels, Orville Longjohn, James Felix, Sheila Roberts, Hazel Daniels, and missing for that day were Malcolm Daniels and Lorraine Longjohn.

—FLORENCE POORMAN

The Saskatchewan Indian



IDA McLEOD
...teacher



ANGUS ESPERANCE
...fieldworker

If you think you're confused, consider poor Columbus. He didn't know where he was going. When he got there, he didn't know where he was. And when he got back, he didn't know where he'd been.

1979 Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Calendar

The 1979 Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College features paintings by Saskatchewan Indian artists: Dennis Morrison, Ray McCallum and Larry Okanee. Dennis, a Saulteaux-Cree, is from the Ochapwace Reserve; Ray, a Cree, is from the Waterhen Reserve; and Larry, a Cree, is from the Thunderchild Reserve. These reserves are in the province of Saskatchewan.

This calendar depicts the recording of time by Saskatchewan Indian people who include: Neyhiawak (Cree); Plains Ojibwa (Saulteaux); Dene (Chipewyan); Dakota (Sioux) and Nakota (Assiniboine).

Long ago, Indian people developed a way to mark the progression of time. The time between one new moon and the next, closely corresponding to a month, we called a "moon". To Neyhiawak it was "pisim".

By using the tools and knowledge they gained from nature, by watching the stars, the sun and the moon, they learned that it took about 29 days from one new moon to the next and that a full cycle would have 12 moons and sometimes 13. In Cree, the seasons of the year are: Pepon (Winter); Miyoskamin (Spring); Nipin (Summer); and Takwakin (Autumn).

The calendar is available in two sizes:

22" x 17" at \$5.00; \$5.50 if mailed

11" x 8½" at \$3.00; \$3.50 if mailed

Mail orders to: Sask. Indian Cultural College

P.O. Box 3085

Saskatoon, Sask.

S7K 3S9

Muskeg Lake Wins Treaty 6 Hockey Tournament For 1978

LLOYDMINISTER — Muskeg Lake Blazers, winners in '76, defeated Ministikwan Lakers, 8-4, in the championship finals held during the Treaty 6 1978 annual tournament. The tournament was held in this border city.

Earlier, Muskeg Lake had defeated 1977 champions Onion Lake, 8-4, during semi-final action.

A total of 10 Indian hockey teams participated at the annual hockey classic hosted by the Onion Lake Indian Band. The prize money was \$2,000, plus the championship trophy and individual awards.

In preliminary games, Waterhen defeated Poundmaker, 11-5; Ministikwan doubled Frog Lake, 10-5; Onion Lake Braves won over Little Pine, 5-3; Cote and Canoe Lake did not ice any teams, Muskeg Lake whalloped Moosomin, 15-1; and Onion Lake Border Chiefs clobbered Whitefish, 13-3.

En route to its consolation victory, Little Pine defeated Whitefish, 11-5, in semi-final action and made no mistake

in '78 clashing with Poundmaker again in the consolation final.

What seemed to be a repeat performance from '77, Poundmaker ignited for three successive goals from Leonard Favel and import Keith Woods notching in two before Little Pine got on the scoreboard. Import Wayne Standinghorn got a goal at the 19-minute mark of the first period ending it 3 to 1 in favor of Poundmaker.

Whatever coach Oliver Frank said to his boys must have helped, for Little Pine turned the table around and ignited for three successive goals. Two from Standinghorn and Clarence Baptiste with a single to go ahead 4-3 at the end of the second period.

Little Pine blinked the red light two times at the start of the third period before Poundmaker scored its only and last goal off Teddy Antoine's stick. Barry Bonaise notched in two and Clarence Baptiste with a single for its 7-4 win.

The final score in the championship final did not tell the true story for Ministikwan came out from the woods and gave Muskeg Lake a hockey game they wouldn't forget in spite of winning it by a 8-4 score.

The first and second periods were exciting for the many fans as both teams were evenly matched. Muskeg Lake ignited for two successive goals. However Ministikwan came back with three successive goals before Muskeg Lake again received another chance for the lead.

One last attempt was made by Ministikwan during the last period of action but Muskeg Lake capitalized on their scoring opportunities for a total of four markers for their classic victory.

Greg Wolfe proved to be the big gun for Muskeg Lake scoring a total of four goals and assisting on two. Larry Arcand, Vern Johnstone, Patrick Wolfe, and Eugene Arcand each scored singles.

Four players shared in the scoring for Ministikwan, Ivan Crookedneck, Andrew Lewis, Bryan Crookedneck, and Ed Larson with singles.

In spite of losing the championship game to a better team, Ministikwan picked up three individual trophies. Doug Joseph, the flying defenceman with the feather won the best defenceman award while Ed Larson picked up two individual awards, MVP award and top scorer with a total of 17 points during the two days of hockey action. Clayton Chief was named the top goalie of the tournament.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

Carling O'Keefe
2nd ANNUAL

HOCKEY

TOURNAMENT

FEBRUARY 17 - 18

at WHITE BEAR Arena

CARLYLE HOTEL - promoters
WHITE BEAR EAGLES - hosts

FIRST 16 TEAMS ACCEPTED--- A SIDE ONLY

<p>PRIZES:</p> <p>1st - \$500.00</p> <p>2nd - \$250.00</p> <p>3rd - \$100.00</p> <p>4th - \$50.00</p>	<p>TROPHIES:</p> <p>MEMORIAL:</p> <p>Ed McArthur-Championship</p> <p>Lloyd Big Eagle-Most Gentlemanly Player</p> <p>Carl Standingready-M.V.P.</p> <p>Glen Lonechild-Best Goalle</p> <p>OTHER TROPHIES:</p> <p>Top scorer - Cochrane's Hardware</p> <p>Best Defenseman-Carlyle Hotel</p>
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ENTRY FEE - \$50.00 DEADLINE — FEBRUARY 8th, 1979

SEND ENTRIES TO:

PETER McARTHUR, 453-2425 or 6021 or to TERRY PYLATUIK, PHONE 453-6770 or 6129, CARLYLE



TREATY 6 TOURNEY CHAMPIONS

Members of Muskeg Lake Blazers include back row, l-r: Wallace Tawpesim [manager], Pat Wolfe, Dan Lafond, Gilbert Ledoux, Fred Arcand, James Rose, Vern Johnstone, Larry Arcand, Roy Sanderson, Eugene Arcand, Clifford Tawpesim [coach]. Front row, l-r: Bruce Arcand, Joey Ledoux, Greg Wolfe, Nick Lafond, Leo Arcand, Elvis Lafond, Festis Ledoux [stick boy].



TREATY 6 CONSOLATION CHAMPIONS

Members of Little Pine Rangers include back row, l-r: Oliver Frank, Edgar Sapp, Jerry Bear, Clarence Baptiste, Jehu Baptiste, Fred Desjarlais, Wayne Standinghorn, Ronald Ironchild, Barry Bonaise, Gary Pewapisconais. Front row, l-r: Myles Kakum, Emery Bonaise, Rene Nighttraveller, Delvin Kennedy, Vincent Kakum, Paul Chickosis.

THUNDERCHILD

2nd ANNUAL

ALL NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

MARCH 10 - 11

at Turtleford Arena, Turtleford Sask.

First 12 teams accepted (double knockout)

PRIZES:

A SIDE 1st - \$1000.⁰⁰
2nd - \$800.⁰⁰
3rd - \$200.⁰⁰
4th - \$200.⁰⁰

B SIDE 1st - \$600.⁰⁰
2nd - \$300.⁰⁰

ENTRY FEE - \$100.⁰⁰ (\$50.⁰⁰ refundable)

Certified Cheque or Money Order

mail entry fee to:

**JAMES THUNDERCHILD
TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
BOX 340 TURTLEFORD SASK.**

DEADLINE - SUNDAY MARCH 4th

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE 845-2400

1979

ALL INDIAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

FEBRUARY 3 - 4

at St. Walburg Arena, St. Walburg Sask.

First 8 teams accepted (double knockout)

PRIZES:

A SIDE 1st - \$500.⁰⁰
2nd - \$300.⁰⁰
3rd - \$100.⁰⁰
4th - \$100.⁰⁰

B SIDE 1st - \$300.⁰⁰
2nd - \$100.⁰⁰

ENTRY FEE - \$100.⁰⁰ (\$50.⁰⁰ refundable)

Certified Cheque or Money Order

mail entry fee to:

**JAMES THUNDERCHILD
TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE
BOX 340 TURTLEFORD SASK.**

DEADLINE - SUNDAY, JANUARY 28th

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE 845-2400

❖❖❖❖❖ Special attraction - Sunday - 2:00 p.m. ❖❖❖❖❖

exhibition oldtimers hockey between Indian and non Indian team

Gordon - Daystar Win Poorman Hockey Tournament

Eight teams from the surrounding communities competed for prize money of \$275.00 in the Poorman hockey tournament held recently at the Quinton arena.

This was an open tournament for any team not playing in a league. There were four Indian teams participating at this tournament.

The final game saw the Poorman Chiefs narrowly defeat the Punnichy team by a score of 4-3.

The second game was awarded to Wishart by default.

The third game saw Piapot and Gordon-Daystar team finished to 10-5 in favor of Piapot. It was noted that Piapot had league players on their team and therefore it was awarded to the Gordon-Daystar team.

The next game saw the Poorman Stiffs run out of power during the third period and lost to C.P.R. by a score of 5-2.

In the second round, the Poorman Chiefs fell to defeat in a hard-hitting game by a score of 8-6 to the Wishart team. This team advanced to the final.

The next game saw the Gordon-Daystar team defeat the C.P.R. team 9-5 and advance to the finals.

The final game was a real fast skating and close-checking game. Only in the final five minutes of the final period did the Gordon-Daystar team manage to outscore their opponents and emerge winners by a score of 8-6.

SASKATOON'S 1ST ANNUAL

ALL NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

8 of Saskatchewan's Top Calibre Native Hockey Teams

FEBRUARY 24, 1979 at 9 a.m.

SASKATOON ARENA

19th Street and 1st Avenue N.

Single Knockout Competition

\$1100 in Prize Money

1st \$600.00 2nd \$300.00 3rd \$100.00 4th \$100.00

Trophies: Annual Trophy, Individual Awards and All-Star Team Trophies

**ADMISSION: Adults \$3.00 per day
Children (12 & under) \$1.00 per day**

Send entries to: Wayne Kemp, Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre, 310 - 20th Street East, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 0A8.

\$100.00 entry fee (\$50.00 refunded upon icing team). Make cheque or money order payable to Wayne Kemp — Tournament Committee.

For more information contact Wayne Kemp, Vance Winegarden or Gordon Durocher at 652-1911 (afternoon) or 244-0174.

Management will not be held responsible for accidents, injury or any loss.

Draw to be made February 19, 1979.

ENTRY DEADLINE FEB. 2, 1979

Beardy's

OLDTIMERS " OPEN " HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Place: Duck Lake Villaplex

Date: Feb. 17 - 18

\$750 in prize money plus Trophies

A SIDE

B SIDE

ENTER FEE - \$50.00

1st - \$300

1st - \$150

2nd - \$200

2nd - \$100

(\$25.00 refundable when team is iced)

first 8 teams with enter fee will be accepted and notified.

CONTACT:

Jake Mike

Beardy's Band Office

Box 340

Duck Lake, Sask. S0K 1J0

The Great Eagle Dancer

by GLENDA BIRD

"Our Four Seasons" was published in the December issue of *The Saskatchewan Indian*. No credit or by-line was given to the author, GLENDA BIRD and we would like to apologize to her for this mistake.

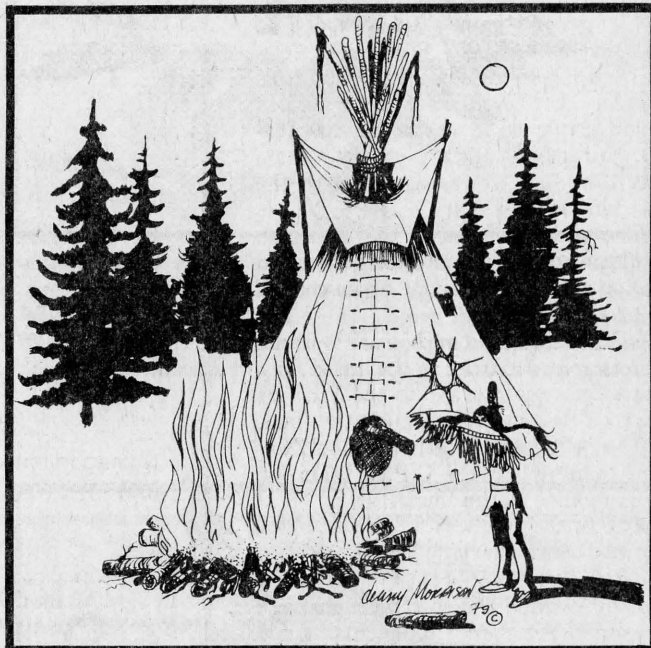
Glenda is from Cochin, Sask. and has written several award winning articles, one of which is "Our Four Seasons".

She won an award for her article "Mother of Indians" in 1975 when I.O.D.E. and the Provincial Library first sponsored a Native Writer's contest.

In 1976, she again entered the writer's contest with two stories this time. One was called "The Great Eagle Dancer" an edited form of which appears here and of course "Our Four Seasons", both of which won awards. EDITOR



Long ago my people had a very special person, the Great Eagle Dancer. In one special year, when the moon was full and the grass was green, the old people of the village would gather together in a large tee-pee. Here they would talk of many things.



Then they would go over to another tee-pee deep in the woods, where a young man lived. By the time the elders reached the tee-pee there was a great fire built in front of it.

(CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

4-H REPORT. . .

ACTIVITIES

At a January 9th meeting at *Kahkewistahaw*, plans were laid out to reorganize the horse club project and start a crafts project. Carol Lavallee, Sandy and Greg Frick have volunteered to give their help as 4-H leaders. Both 4-H projects will end in April.

White Bear is considering starting a 4-H club for youth on their reserve. Interested local adults met in early January to discuss the possibility. Norm Sheperd (Chief), Peter McArthur (Recreation), Joe (Administrator) and Rose (Health Rep.), Bev McArthur (Counsellor), and band member Della Ewack chose to have a further meeting in late January.

A film on horses was shown at *Key*. This was the first meeting of kids and parents who are interested in forming a 4-H horse club. Chief Dennis O'Soup, Recreation Director Allan O'Soup, Extension Worker George Tourangeau, Leonard O'Soup and Les Ferguson from the 4-H Office met to discuss the topic January 12.

Dillon School on the *Peter Pond Reserve* have plans to start a community 4-H club.

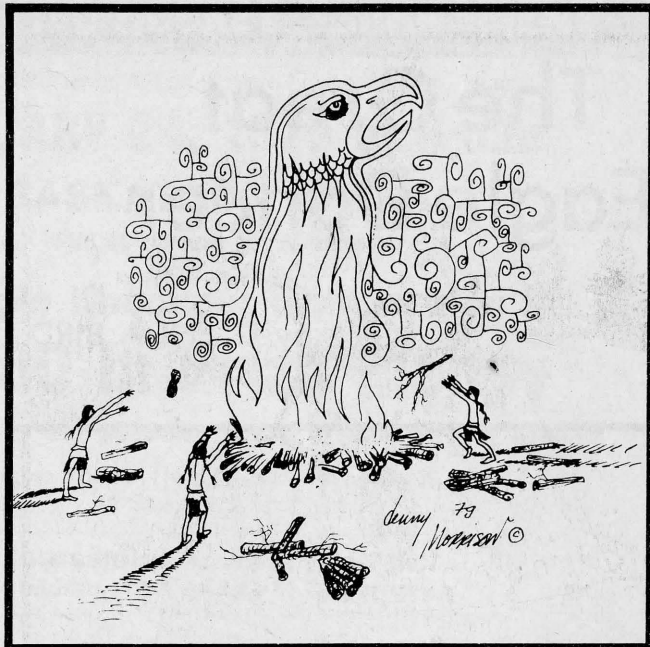
Patuanak continue with a large club of 93 members in 14 different projects. The first part of their club project activity will end in February. A 4-H Achievement Day will be held about April when the 4-H members are finished all their 4-H work.

Little Pine is underway with beading, crafts and knitting projects in their 4-H club. Myrtle Bear is one of several people involved with this 4-H club.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 33)

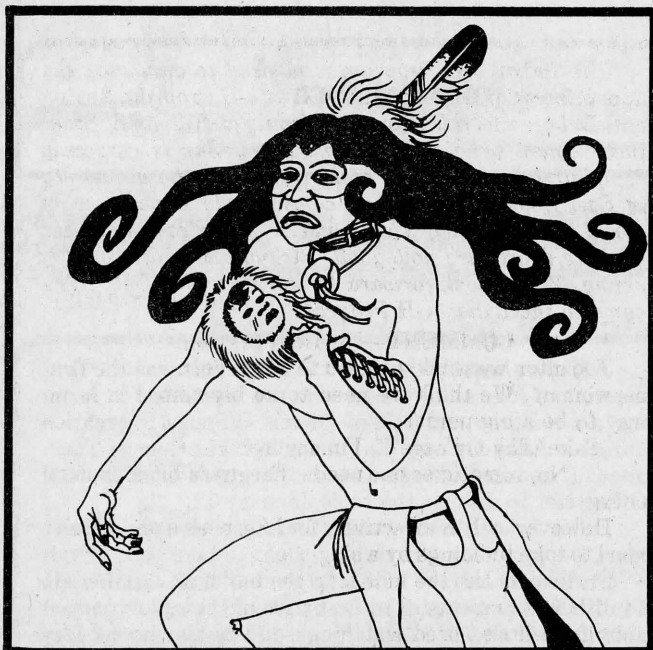


The young man would come, led by the oldest person. When he saw the fire he would dance around it as though someone had taken over his mind. Anything could happen, maybe sparks would land on him, or it would rain, but it was as if nothing else existed in the world for him except this dance.



This was a dance for the Great Eagle Spirit. The fire had to be kept going, for if it was allowed to go out, the Eagle dancer would die. To be an Eagle dancer was a rare thing, this person had to be carefully chosen.

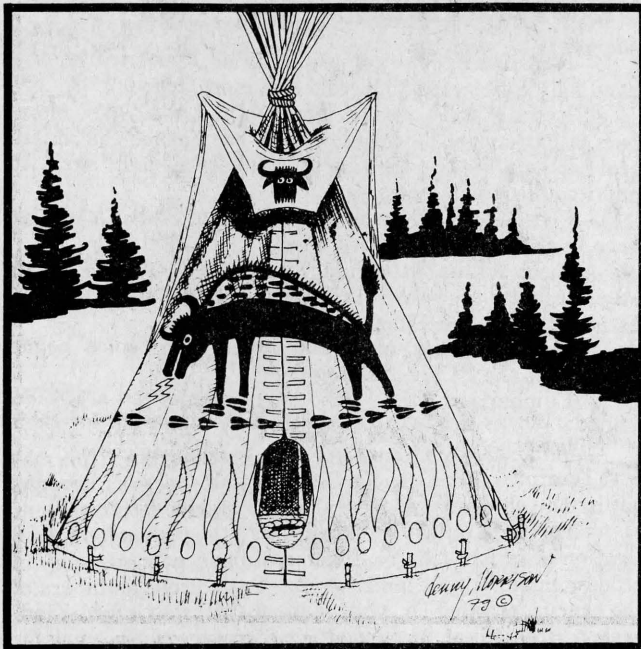
One night a mist would go around the last Eagle dancer's tee-pee and he would have a dream in which he would be told who the next Eagle dancer would be.



Usually it was an unborn child; sometimes the parents of the next Eagle dancer would still be children. But when the baby was born only the old Eagle dancer and the parents knew. Although the parents were proud they could tell no one because it was a very deep secret. The child would be taken away at birth and bought up by the old Eagle dancer.



When the man was about 20 years old, the night for the Eagle Dance would finally come. It was then that the tribe saw him for the first time. His dance was to help them, and to see the future, for he was the medicine man of the tribe. In the dance, an Eagle would fly down and around the dancer, not letting anyone touch or get near him.



This would go on for many days and nights, then finally the Eagle would fly away. The dancer would drop and the fire slowly go out. Still in a trance, the dancer would tell the old people all he had seen and heard. The old people would write it down somehow, sometimes in drawings on tee-pees. After this was all over a feast was held, but the old Eagle dancer was never seen after that night. Some say he became an Eagle.



From this day on the young Eagle dancer would live with the tribe, helping them in every way he could. Some day he too would have the dream in which he would be told who would come to be the new Eagle dancer.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31)

Flying Dust, Moosomin and Saulteaux were visited by Les Ferguson, Indian 4-H Program in January.

The community of *Timber Bay* have some exciting 4-H plans ahead. 4-H projects such as crafts, firearm safety and cooking are underway. They have some social plans for a film night, skating party, bake sale and a picnic to end things off in May. Leaders are Lorna and Al Ducharme with support from several others too.

Lebret Student Residence hope to start up some interesting activities. Don Gayton, Ag-Rep., Ft. Qu'Appelle is helping in some short-term agricultural activities such as a slide show, tour of the nearby Metis farm and a seed germination study.

Members and leaders of the *Piapot* beef club attended Agribition in Regina.

Gordons had a large number of youth turn out to their first 4-H meeting. Art Irvine with Indian Affairs is providing his help to the group of young people. There appears to be interest in a 4-H garden project. Any adults interested in youth on gardens might wish to give Art a call in Ft. Qu'Appelle.

A new slide-tape program is available for use by anyone interested in 4-H. Entitled 'What is 4-H' the presentation shows Indian 4-H organization through picture and sound.

The Indian 4-H Program is pleased to announce the appointment of **DEBBIE HAUER** as 4-H Program Assistant. Debbie was raised in a 4-H family at Hillmond, Sask. [near Onion Lake and Lloydminster]. She is currently completing her final year of agriculture at the university in Saskatoon. She has had considerable experience in working with young people and in youth camping. Her favorite sports are volleyball, curling and cross-country skiing. We all look forward to working with Deb. Welcome to the Indian 4-H Program.

COMMENT — by Les Ferguson

Too often we think we need to be 'Superman' or 'Wonderwoman'. We think we need to do big things in a big way to be a big person.

"Take off your cape?", I'm saying?

(No, sometimes one needs that extra bit of help on energy!)

However, 4-H is an activity for kids where one doesn't need to take buildings by a single leap to be a good helper or 4-H leader. Let the kids leap the buildings. (After all, the 4-H Motto is 'Learn to Do by Doing'). They will probably get a little bored watching you trip on the roof (at best) or, at worst, run broad-side into the wall!

An adult can be a 4-H leader without making much noise or standing on a chair. Just be yourself. Kids and other parents will appreciate that more.

Remember, if you boast that you can travel faster than a speeding bullet, nobody is going to see you anyway.

LOOKING BACK ON THE OLD YEAR. . .

JANUARY

— Ahenakew states FSI opposition to Wintego Dam. The proposed hydro-electric dam at Wintego Bay would flood 70 square miles west along the Churchill River and 59 square miles north along the Reindeer River. In studying the impact of the proposed dam, the FSI concluded that the living resources being animal, fish, plant and water resources "upon which their bands lives depend on for survival were not surrendered by their adhesion to Treaty 6", the FSI chief explained.

— Alex Gopher defeats incumbent Chief Gabriel Gopher as chief of the Saulteaux Band.

— Health and Welfare Minister Monique Begin approved the allocation of \$88,000 for construction of health clinics on three Saskatchewan reserves. The money, from the department's medical services branch, will provide health clinic space in new or existing facilities on the reserves. The Onion Lake Reserve will receive \$58,000; Little Pine Reserve, \$24,000; and Mosquito, \$6,000.

— The North Battleford district chiefs held a three day meeting to voice their concerns regarding the closure of North Battleford Indian hospital. Attending the meeting was Dr. Graham Clarkson of Edmonton, Alberta. Dr. Clarkson was appointed in the summer of 1977 by the federal department of health and welfare to conduct a study on the health services for Indian people in the district. Problem areas pointed out by Clarkson included: economic stagnation, lack of employment, poor quality of life, lack of work, poor housing, scarcity of goods, unfavorable environment, inadequate health services on reserves, inadequate involvement of Indian communities, overuse of hospital services and breakdown of relationships between Indian Affairs and Medical Services.

— Chief John William Head, 33, of the Red Earth Reserve passed away on January 6.

— Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duquette of Mistawasis Reserve celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary at the Sturgeon Lake band hall.

— Mike Hunter from Punnichy and Eli Whitford and Ken White, both from Sweetgrass Reserve, were among the 18 special Indian constables who graduated from the RCMP training school at Regina.

— In sports, St. Phillips Rangers won the 'A' side while Cote Broncos took the 'B' side during the St. Phillip's hockey tournament.

— North Battleford and Sweetgrass share volleyball honors at the Prince Albert Indian student residence volleyball tournament.

FEBRUARY

— Kinistino Band to get new facilities, which will house a band hall, a recreation hall and a nursery school.

— Lysol is still a serious problem at Loon Lake. Members of Parliament for Meadow Lake have asked that a federal ban be placed on the sale of Lysol disinfectant spray to end its abuse as an intoxicant.

— Five Cabins are being constructed at Shoal Lake Reserve under Canada Works project.

— Jacob Wilton Littlechild, 33, a graduate of the University of Alberta law school, is the first Alberta born Indian to be admitted to the Alberta bar.

— Another crew of special Indian constables began training at the RCMP training depot.

— Cumberland House Band have commenced a \$44,000 Canada Works project to complete a skating rink for their community.

— Indian leaders from the North Battleford district met with touring Liberal caucus. Some of the concerns brought out by the chiefs were: federal action on the establishment of the North Battleford Indian hospital, the prolonged investigation of Indian Affairs, funding of band policing, and an office complex for all Indian oriented agencies. Members of the caucus included Dr. Cliff McIssac, MP Battleford-Kindersley; Ross Milne, parliamentary secretary to the minister of Indian Affairs; and Dennis Dawson, MP.

— CBC comes to Fond Du Lac, Stony Rapids and Black Lake.

— Wylie Simmonds of Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask. has taken on duties with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to develop and co-ordinate a communications program about treaty land entitlement.

— Kahkewistahaw Reserve opens Kahk's Mini Service to provide grocery, gas and laundry facilities for members of the reserve and neighbouring bands.

— Chief Tony Cote and wife Sadie celebrated their 25th anniversary.

— Paul Hogarth, new chief of Lac La Hache.

— Little Pine gets a new band office. Included in the new office are council chambers, offices for the various band programs, and space for a health clinic.

— Ah Tah Ka Koop Gallery, an arts and crafts shop, owned and operated by Willard and Sheila Ahenakew opened its doors to the public in the city of Prince Albert.

— Saskatoon district holds a six week agricultural course for 18 men at the Duck Lake student residence.

— Sakimay wraps up training session on band economic development. Fifteen band members completed the 13-week training course which was sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs.

— Beauval to get new facilities. Treasury Board has finally approved the go-ahead for Phase I of Beauval student residence. The request for a high school site by the chiefs of Meadow Lake area dates back to 1969.

— Waterhen gets upgrading class for a period of five months.

— For the first time in the history of Canadian Parliament, an Indian organization met in a provincial legislature. The occasion was FSI all chiefs policy convention held in Regina.

— On behalf of the minister of Indian Affairs Hugh Faulkner, Otto Long, federal minister of Transport, announced that the Indian Federated College would be re-

ceiving a \$250,000 grant in order to help sustain its operation. In another comment, he told the chiefs that there was a "great possibility" that a band development agreement could be reached very soon. He also suggested that the land entitlement question would move forward in the coming months.

— Gordon McMurchy, minister of Transport for the province and Indian liaison minister spoke to the chiefs and delegates at a banquet. The minister totally gave the provincial governments support to the Indian people of Saskatchewan and expressed his dismay at Otto Lang's weak speech. The minister told the delegation that the federal government was not acting fast enough in settling land entitlements and for making vague statements about band development.

— Need of identity is stressed by Chief Dave Ahenakew. He said "This chamber can't make us any more or any less Indian, but we can make this assembly take on a more uniquely Indian atmosphere than it ever has before and we can bring to this chamber and this assembly a sense of honour and dignity and pride that it has not seen before. We can if that is our will - demonstrate here, the respect for the opinions of others, the dignity in debate and the achievement of consensus on which Indian government is based." Chief Ahenakew continued "We are here as the heads of Indian governments in this province to determine policy that will define the kinds of programs and services under our treaties, to be delivered to the people we represent."

— Starblanket is not impressed by I.A.B. minister's leadership. He said he is frustrated and tired of all the bureaucratic hypocrisies. He is frustrated because the federal government is trying to get away from fulfilling their treaty obligations.

— In sports, Onion Lake Border Chiefs win the Treaty 6 tournament. They defeated Muskeg Lake Blades by a score of 10-4.

— The newly constructed indoor arena at Waterhen Reserve is near completion.

— A hockey clinic was held at Onion Lake arena. Pee-wee players attended the clinic which was conducted by Skip Krake, a well-known ex-NHL and ex-WHA Player. Assisting Krake was Ivan McDonald, a hockey enthusiast from the community.

— Meadow Lake North Stars defeated Ft. McMurray Braves by a score of 8 to 3 to win the championship trophy at Flying Dust's third annual invitational hockey tournament. The North Stars took home the championship trophy and \$800 in first prize money.

— Last Oak ski resort expects 10,000 people this season. The resort is situated in the middle of four Indian bands—Kahkewistahaw, Cowessess, Ochapowace and Sakimay.

— Gordons Golden Hawks captured the second annual Poorman's hockey tournament. They defeated the host club Poorman A's before a capacity crowd at Quinton arena.

MARCH

— Senator Joe Dreaver from Mistawasis Reserve died at age 86. The late senator had been involved in politics most of his life. He was chief of Mistawasis for some 40 years. He also served in the two world wars.

— From Tapwe, the age of heavy Indian militant is over. At the recent Liberal policy conference in Ottawa, Harry

Daniels, president of the native council of Canada showed up looking like a cigar store Indian, wearing a heavy mix of buckskins, braids and beads. He was avoided like the plague. The next day, he showed up neat and clean in a three-piece suit and found that he could mingle much easier with the middle class, middle-of-the-road, Liberal delegates.

— Jim Gladstone from the Blood Reserve in southern Alberta, has become one of our best ambassadors in projecting a positive image of Indian people. Jim is the world's champion calf roper. He has appeared on both 90 Minutes Live and Front Page Challenge on the CBC national network and both times spoke of his people and his part with pride.

— The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs announced the appointment by the Public Service Commission of J.D. (Dave) Nicholson, 43, as regional director-general of Alberta.

— Communications staff took a three-day training course at Duck Lake student residence.

— Treaty Indians living in North Battleford got together and formed Battleford urban Indian association.

— With fundings made available through Canada Works program, ladies from the Muskoday Reserve held a six month sewing course.

— Allen Sapp has earned respect of both cultures. It has been a few years since Sapp has held a sale in his home province but he was in Regina recently attending an exhibition of his paintings at the Assiniboia gallery.

— North Battleford district may get health care. Minister of National Health and Welfare says she agrees with the philosophy of a report on local Indian health services which recommends the planning, management and delivery of health services for Indian people should be under their influence. Monique Begain told the North Battleford district chiefs that she is in complete agreement with the principle of the report which was prepared by Dr. Graham Clarkson.

— First Indian control of Indian education conference is hosted by the Prince Albert district chiefs.

— Dennis Nicholas, first vice-president representing Starblanket, president of NIB commended P.A. district chiefs. He said "The Indian control conference is the first of its kind and it serves to show the solidarity, initiative and the ambitious nature that is typical of the Indian people of Saskatchewan."

— Fond Du Lac School is in sad shape, structurally to provide a proper education for local students. There exists upwards to 20 students in each class which is above the provincial average. At least two or three more classrooms are needed and repair to the school in order to make the education program workable.

— Buffalo River will receive two new teacherages and a new school at long last. Jim Freeman, regional superintendent of education said the construction of a new nine classroom school could possibly begin in the year 1979 ending in 1982.

— Construction has started on a new federal school to be located on the Mosquito Indian Reserve. The 13,000 square foot pre-engineered steel building will have four classrooms serving up to grade nine plus a kindergarten, library resource centre, administration offices, industrial arts and home economics facilities.

— Myrna Yuzicapi has assumed new responsibilities as the director of the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. She is the former director of the Saskatchewan Indian Social Work Program.

— St. Michael's winter festival is a success. This is an annual event for the Duck Lake student residence.

— In sports, Badgerville Wagonburners captured a national title. They won the "E" division championship at the fourth annual Canadian oldtimers tournament which was held in Regina.

— Prince Albert sweeps judo honors at Sask. winter games. Judo medal winners included: Anita Ahenakew, Bradford Impey, Ernest Impey, Wellington Impey and James Roberts.

— Indian boxers clean up at Sask. winter games.

— The FSI provincial midget finals held at Balcarres saw Beardys outscoring Muskeg Lake 8-6 to capture the provincial championship for 1977-78.

— After five years of working, Montreal Lake has finally succeeded in building a skating rink.

— Beauval dominates at northern winter games held at Sandy Bay. The residence took home no less than six trophies including the over-all championship trophy for achieving the most points, totalling 41.

— Sturgeon Lake sports and recreation committee raised \$400 by holding a canasta tournament.

— North Battleford Indian and Metis friendship centre's volleyball and hockey teams won two gold medals at Battleford's regional winter games, hosted by the town of Maymont.

APRIL

— Leo Cameron, a former chief of Beardy's and a long-time employee with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians passed away at age 55 years.

— From Tapwe, the Sask. region is underfunded compared to other regions. The total nation allotment works out to about \$2200 per capita but in the Sask. region, it is \$1500. The discrepancy lies not in the fact that other Indians in other provinces are benefitting at our expense but that the department is tied to agreements with province, municipalities and other groups. For example, joint school tuition agreements average \$2300 per pupil, while the department allocates \$1100-\$1300 per pupil for Indian controlled schools.

The press won't have John McGilp to kick around any more. John is leaving Indian Affairs to work out his remaining time before retirement. The next thing we know the Northern Affairs Bears and Moose will have an organized lobby in Ottawa demanding his removal.

— Chief David Ahenakew told federal cabinet ministers in Regina that Saskatchewan Indians live under the worst socio-economic conditions imaginable. In a brief submitted to deputy prime minister Allan MacEachen, Andre Ouellette, Monique Begin, Marc Lalonde and Hugh Faulkner, the chief dealt with land entitlements, general band development agreement and the deficit of the Department of Indian Affairs. Ahenakew pointed out that Saskatchewan Indians have the lowest per capita income in Canada not exceeding \$1,500. Racism is experienced in social, economic and spiritual areas and Indians have had to put up with the inefficiency and incompetence of the Department of Indian Affairs.

— In response, the federal ministers tells chiefs "There are a number of unresolved areas".

— Sweetgrass band store opens under the ownership and management of Rod Atcheynum.

— Eugenie Lavallee of the Piapot Indian Reserve received a life style award from Health and Welfare Minister Mon-

ique Begin. She is the second Indian person to receive this award.

— Beardy's recreation club launched a massive talent night in order to raise funds for some of their projects. The club raised close to \$2,000.

— Barbara Johnstone, an ISWEP student returns from a four month exchange program with Guyana.

— John McGilp, 55, has been appointed director general, northern policy and programming directorate, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

— Faulkner is presented with a brief by the board of directors of the Marieval education centre requesting assistance from the Department of Indian Affairs to develop its educational system in a manner consistent with the values of language, history and culture of the Indian communities it serves.

— \$16,000 is raised at Piapot school walk-a-thon. The money raised is to be used for an educational field trip.

— Sweetgrass School holds official opening with elaborate ceremony.

— First ever bilingual education conference held at the Land Mark Inn in Regina is marked as success. Chief John Snow from Stoney Indian Reserve in Alberta, told delegates "we are proud and great people".

— Grade 4-8 students from the Pelican Lake School learn how to do beadwork and knitting as part of their curriculum.

— Upgrading students from the Witchehan and Pelican Lake visited the cultural college.

— Women from the Daystar Reserve are holding crocheting classes.

— In sports, Duck Lake student residence emerged as champions at FSI's first pee wee provincial championships held at Duck Lake Villaplex.

— Cote Selects won the gold medal and \$1,200 at a tournament of champions held at the Cote sports complex. Gordons Golden Hawks took the silver and \$800, while the bronze medal and \$400 went to Muskeg Lake Blades.

— Cote Selects defeated hosting and defending champions, the Hobbema Oilers 9-4 at Hobbema's annual invitational hockey tournament.

— Ladies and men's basketball teams from the Regina Friendship Centre won the men's fifth annual Cree Classic and the fifth annual P.A. student residence senior ladies basketball tournament.

— Sokowaypinace rink wins curling bonspiel during Peh-tokahanopewin's open fund raising 'spiel at Maidstone's curling rink.

— Montreal Lake, Sturgeon Lake and Shoal Lake hold winter festivals.

— Ballantyne youngsters took part in the dog sled racing during the P.A. winter festival.

MAY

— At the all chief's conference, Chief Ahenakew tells chiefs "The federal government has taken aim on the Indian bands of Saskatchewan." He said the government has decided that its time to put the finishing touches on implementing the 1969 white paper policy.

— Premier Blakeney told the chiefs that he felt "very fortunate" to have the FSI in this province. He told the chiefs that there is a mutual respect by the province and the FSI.

— Diefenbaker said the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians enjoys the respect and sometimes fear of Ottawa and is a strong voice in dealing with bureaucrats in Ottawa and at the local level.

— Pauline Pelly blasts IAB officials over the axing of the guidance program, where 90 jobs were lost due to recent budget cuts.

— Lorne Nystrom, NDP Member of Parliament for the Yorkton constituency, pledges support to the Indians of Saskatchewan.

— Grappling with bureaucrats is like jungle warfare according to Kindersley MP, Dr. Cliff McIsaac. He said it is great one day and the next day it becomes sloppy.

— From Tapwe, in 1976 we had to plead and beg Indian Affairs for \$50,000 to host the Treaty 6 commemoration. This year we have no money for summer games and the department is financially emaciated. But somewhere in this land money must exist for those who can get it. The federal government has set up a new directorate in the Secretary of State department called "Festival Canada". A budget of \$4.5 million has been set aside for Canada's birthday party on July 1.

— Moose Woods ladies are holding courses in sewing, beadwork, quilting, knitting and crocheting.

— Kahkewistahaw pow-wow is held at the new sports complex.

— Visitors from New Brunswick toured the Sask. Indian Cultural College.

— Gilbert Bird elected chief for the Montreal Lake Band. He defeated incumbent Chief Allan Bird.

— Prairie Indian rights council formed between FSI, IAA and MIB.

— Howard Dustyhorn, Poorman Reserve's new chief.

— James Smith talent program nets \$40,000 during live show.

— Martin Spyglass defeats incumbent Noel Stone as chief of Mosquito Reserve.

— Teacher training program wiped out within the Prince Albert district as a result of the new 1978-79 Indian Affairs budget allocation.

— Marieval youths raised own money to finance a trip to Banff, Alberta.

— Fort San hosts a seven month family worker course, the first of its kind in North America. It was sponsored by the Sask. Indian Community College.

— Fishing Lake upgrading class holds a banquet and dance as part of graduation exercises.

— Piapot holds adult education graduation exercises.

— The construction of Muscowpetung and Pasqua school progressing well.

— In sports, Diane Ahenakew takes two trophies at Swift Current judo meet.

— White Bear develops a resort area.

— Cote celebrates 11th annual hockey wind-up with a banquet, dance and trophy presentations along with a number of lucky draws.

— Prince Albert Saints win La Ronge basketball tournament.

— The Sabres and Pee Wee 'B' Residence Blues from the P.A. student Residence were presented with trophies during the awards presentation held at the Prince Albert communityplex.

— Little Pine Rangers hold awards night.

— Awards night was held for volleyball players at Sweetgrass Reserve.

JUNE

— Joe Leask, former regional director general has returned to Ottawa.

— Owen Anderson is the new regional director general for Saskatchewan. He was the former director of operations in Ontario.

— From Tapwe, on the other side of the coin those who have supported Indian developments are also under pressure to leave. Pat Woods, the Prince Albert district manager has tendered his resignation effective June 30. Normally he would wait six months for a reply on a BCR but a letter accepting his resignation arrived two days after he submitted his resignation. Mail service between Prince Albert and Regina takes a day at the minimum so there must have been very little hesitation.

— David Tootoosis was elected chief of Poundmaker Reserve, after the resignation of former Chief Henry Favel.

— A banquet was held for a long time employee of the Onion Lake Band, Arsense Cardinal on his retirement as the band administrator.

— Cliff McIsaac, MP North Battleford-Kindersley constituency disappoints Meadow Lake district chiefs with non-answers.

— Thunderchild Band tours historic site at Sounding Lake as part of the preparations to commemorate the signing of the adhesion to Treaty 6 by Chief Thunderchild and his band on August 20, 1879 at Sounding Lake.

— One Arrow Reserve opens newly renovated multi-purpose centre.

— Francis Birtle of the Waywayseecappo Indian Reserve in Manitoba is named to Order of Canada.

— Antoine Lonesinger of Sweetgrass Reserve was honored on his 93rd birthday.

— Loon Lake held a cooking class with 20 ladies participating.

— Mistawasis Reserve purchased old Shellbrook arena for local use.

— James Smith opens band store.

— Leonard Ledoux - new chief of Muskeg Lake Reserve.

— The teacher certification board gave approval to the Indian Teacher Education Program of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in co-operation with the faculty of education, University of Regina.

— High school students hold a child abuse workshop at Montreal Lake Reserve.

— Ken Sparvier was re-elected as chief of Cowessess Band.

— Hilliard McNab was re-elected as chief of the Gordons Band.

— Dr. Robert Roessel of Rough Rock demonstration school gave praise to Canada and cited the province of Saskatchewan in providing leadership in Indian education naming great educational facilities such as the Indian federated college and the Indian cultural college. Roessel was speaking at sixth annual native american bilingual education conference (NABEC) at Denver, Colorado.

— Four grade 12 Indian students graduated from Stobart High School in Duck Lake.

— Chief Taylor School at Onion Lake honors first high school graduates.

— Graduation exercises were held for the third class of the Indian Social Work Education Program (ISWEP).

— Big River ladies held a sewing class.

— Mistawasis upgrading class graduated and a banquet was held in their honor.

— A kindergarten school was officially opened at Muskeg Lake Reserve.

— Red Pheasant adult upgraders held graduation exercises.

— Montreal Lake gym was officially opened on treaty day.

— Nut Lake Reserve completes an upgrading class.

— Alex Harper elected chief of the Onion Lake Band.

— Muskeg Lake ladies complete sewing class.

— Paul Acoose passed away at age 94 years. Mr. Acoose was recognized as a great long distance runner. He raced against Alfred Schrub, a well-known English distance runner beating him easily.

— In sports, Marieval wins students residence provincial track meet.

— Wagonburners participate in the annual spring classic tournament, which was held at Florida.

— Gordons Golden Hawks held annual wind-up with a cabaret.

— Recreation directors held a course at Echo Valley Centre.

JULY

— Lorne Nystrom, MP, officially opened the Okanese band hall and servicentre.

— Program directors seminar was held at Waskesiu. Richard Fairbanks and Bill Weakkee from Albuquerque, New Mexico were the instructors.

— From Tapwe, the provincial government has a policy of giving free fishing licences to all old age pensioners when they reach 65. One recipient of a free fishing licence was heard to complain, "I've worked hard all my life and what does the government do? They treat me like an Indian!"

— Official opening of 11 CMHC houses was held at Beardy's Reserve. One of the guests was Chief John Diefenbaker.

— FSI Senator William Joseph from the Big River Reserve passed away at age 83 years.

— Six women from James Smith Reserve have earned certificates in a 'Visiting Home Making' course.

— Graduation exercises were held for Indian Teacher Education Program (ITEP) students.

— A banquet was held for 10 students who successfully completed their grade 10 upgrading class held on the Poorman Reserve.

— Students from B.C. visited Sweetgrass Reserve.

— Eight grade 12 students graduated from Sturgeon Lake School.

— Pehtokahanopewin School hold third annual graduation.

— Peter Pond students take a week long trip across Saskatchewan.

— Students from Queen Charlotte Island, B.C. visited Pelican Narrows for one week during the Pelican Narrows summer games.

— In sports, Onion Lake holds first annual sportsman dinner.

— Keeseekoos honors all the athletes from that reserve with the presentation of trophies.

— Roy Goodwill captured the men's championship in the Sask. Association for Friendship Centres provincial gold

tournament held at North Battleford golf and country club.

— Sweetgrass won the North Battleford district Indian track meet trophy.

— Duck Lake student residence took home four of six trophies during the Pelican Narrows track meet.

AUGUST

— British Columbia visitors were impressed with the Sask. Indian Cultural College. Ernie Campbell, chief of the Ahousat Reserve; Edgar Charley, band manager; and George Watts of the Tseshat Reserve and chairman of the tribal council, representing 13 bands.

— Prince Albert district chiefs met with Indian Affairs assistant minister Rod Brown.

— White Bear Band to renovate resort and camping beach facilities.

— Senior citizens band together and bought a senior citizens centre.

— Hobbema Indians buy 5,000 acres with petroleum monies.

— Last Oak Park skiing resort adds 18 hole golf course.

— Kahkewistahaw Band meets with RCMP to correct police abuse.

— Miguel V. Calderon is the new editor of *The Saskatchewan Indian*. Miguel, who is a Mexican-American, is from California and has considerable experience in journalism.

— La Plonge High School celebrates its first graduation.

— Red Earth students complete 10th grade education.

— Shoal Lake students honored with awards for annual accomplishments.

— Awards night and graduation classes were held on different reserves throughout the province.

— Indian artist Allen Sapp visits Sask. Indian Cultural College.

— In sports, Prince Albert Tribesmen capture 1978 Canadian native football championships at Gordie Howe Park in Saskatoon.

— Tom Almojuelo of Sunnyvale, California won the inter-tribal golf tournament for the third time. The tournament was held at Waterton National Park, Alberta.

The fourth annual Sask. Indian summer games were held at Cote Reserve.

Ron Ahenakew emerges as the outstanding athlete winning seven gold medals and one bronze. He also won the top male athlete trophy and the Leo Cameron memorial award.

— Sonia McKay was the outstanding female athlete, receiving two gold medals, as well as silver and bronze medals.

SEPTEMBER

— NIB holds its ninth annual general assembly at Fredericton, New Brunswick.

— Starblanket is re-elected as president while Nicholas retains his seat as vice-president.

— Delegates oppose DIAND revision of Indian Act.

— Spiritual, political, and athletic leaders were honored at a ceremonial banquet during the NIB conference.

— Premier Allan Blakeney tours Gordons Reserve.

— The Queen visits Ft. Qu'Appelle and was presented with a beaded necklace and earrings by Chief Hilliard Mc-

Nab of Gordons Reserve.

— Mamawekamik (community hall) was officially opened at Muskoday Reserve.

— Ed Henderson was named "Citizen of the Year".

— Federal and provincial government ministers signed a \$127 million agreement that provides for economic and social development in northern Saskatchewan over the next five years.

— Stanley Mission opens multi-million dollar school addition.

— University classes were held on Montreal Lake Reserve.

— Students from Beardy's Reserve took a week long trip to Banff, Alberta.

— In sports, North American native fastball championships were held in Calgary.

— Little Black Bear wins the 1978 FSI men's fastball championship.

— Ochapowace captures second Mainline league fastball championship.

— Little Pine midget soccer team wins district play-offs and advances to FSI soccer final.

— Francis Cote wins the championship flight with a score of 154 in 36 at Last Oak golf tournament.

— Seven students from Tanzania of East Africa with Canada World Youth stayed at Thunderchild for 10 weeks.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

— FSI's 20th annual assembly is held at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon.

— Albert Bellegarde, former third vice-president is elected chief of FSI, defeating incumbent Chief Dave Ahenakew. Dave Ahenakew had been chief of FSI for the past 10 years.

— Pooyak, Cote and Starr are elected by acclamation. Steve Pooyak is elected as second vice-president, Cliff Starr as third vice-president and Tony Cote is re-elected as the treasurer.

— Michael, Obey and Albert are elected to the position of district representatives. Gordon Albert was returned by acclamation to represent the North Battleford district. Chief Andy Michael is the new district-rep. for Saskatoon, while Art Obey will represent Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle district.

— Chiefs back FSI action on Medical Services guidelines which came into effect September 2. The guidelines state that Indian people, whether or not they live on a reserve will have to be on welfare or "indigent" in order to receive financial help. Even then, they are not guaranteed full payment and will be obliged to pay a percentage of the cost.

— Edwin Pelletier from the Cowessess Reserve is the new FSI senator.

— Roy Romanow, Saskatchewan's attorney-general told the chiefs and delegates that the province supports Indian rights. He was speaking on behalf of Premier Blakeney who was unable to attend.

— Annie Ledoux and Spencer R. O'Soup were the recipients for the "Citizen of the Year" award at FSI's 20th birthday.

— A banquet was held in honor of Alex Kennedy who had resigned as FSI's second vice-president.

— For the first time, Indian organizations were present as official observers to the first minister's conference on con-

stitution.

Chief Leo and Mariam Thomas from Pelican Lake Reserve celebrate their 25th anniversary.

— Regina Native Race Relations Association is formed in Regina to try and improve equality, friendship, understanding, respect and justice for all native people.

— Paul Ahenakew has been re-elected as chief of Sandy Lake for another two year term.

Chief Percy Derocher also re-elected as chief of his band, the Flying Dust Band.

— Muskoday assumes responsibility over leased agricultural lands.

— Andy Naytowhow, the former administrator in La Ronge has left this position after three years to take a job in Prince Albert.

— Five Indian students graduate in social work. Bryan Akiwenzie, Loretta Chocan, Doreen Pooyak and Hilda Swiftwolfe received their certificates in social work, while Dorothy Thomas received her Bachelor of Social Work degree.

— Problems with the road flooding restricts access to new gymnasium at Red Earth Reserve.

— Sturgeon Lake renovates the band hall for a much needed industrial classroom.

— Chief Myo of Moosomin participates in a walk-a-thon sponsored by the students from Moosomin Junior High.

— Shoal Lake walk-a-thon is a big success as 16-year-old Adam Bear is the first person to come across the finish line with a time of 2 hours, 34 minutes for the challenging 18-mile walk.

— Former student counsellor with the Department of Indian Affairs in Saskatoon district, Sharon Mitchell has left. She joined University of Saskatchewan as the executive assistant to the president of the university.

— Presentation of prizes was made to the winners of the native writer's contest during the "Come and Listen, My People" conference.

— An awards night was held at Beardy's Reserve for all the athletes and the academic achievers.

— Teacher training courses are offered on Sturgeon Lake and Montreal Lake Reserves.

— Gordons School is planning a reunion during its 50th anniversary in August of 1979.

— Senior students from the Piapot School visit Banff, Alberta.

— In sports, Gilbert Lonechild from Marieval Indian student residence and Perry Eagle from Moose Woods Reserve placed fourth and fifth respectively in a three-mile provincial cross-country meet.

— Montreal Lake students participate in the provincial cross-country meet held at Weyburn, Sask.

— Sandy Lake regains FSI senior soccer title.

— Little Pine junior soccer team won the provincial soccer championship.

— Owen Bear is the provincial champ in motocross racing.

DECEMBER

— Felix Musqua is re-elected to third term for the Kee-seequoose Band.

— Norm Stevenson defeats incumbent Chief Tony Cote as chief of the Cote Band.

— Dennis O'Soup is the new chief of Key Band defeating

Saying It For Saskatchewan Indians

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

CJNB

North Battleford
Sunday, 5:00 p.m.

CKBI

Prince Albert
Saturday, 6:00 p.m.

CFAR

Flin Flon, Manitoba
Monday, 9:00 p.m.



CJVR

Melfort
Sunday, 8:00 p.m.

CJNS

Meadow Lake
Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

CJGX

Yorkton
Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.

CKSA

Lloydminster
Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

CKRM

Regina
Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

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