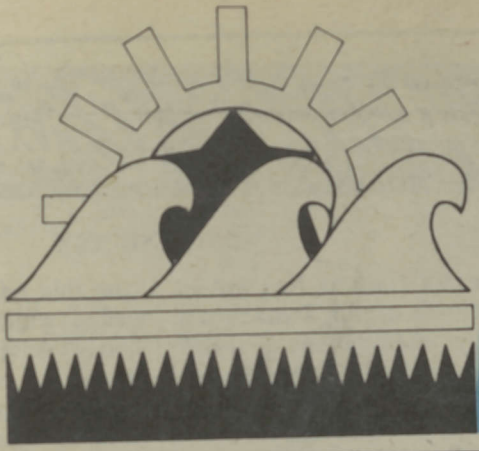


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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

The Saskatchewan Indian

Vol. 3 No. 5

May 1973

This month

Basketball

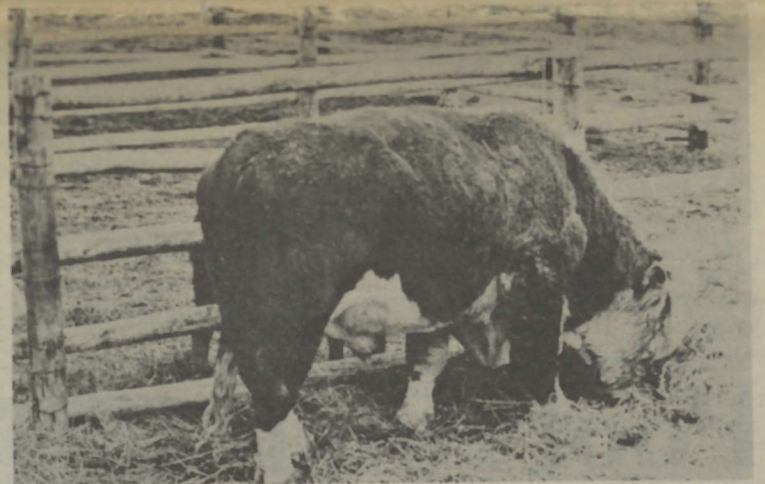
see page 15

Indian Act

Supplement

Agriculture

see page 3



New ranch

see page 10

Top talent

see page 12

Drugs to cost

see page 11



PROVINCIAL
LIBRARY

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SASKATCHEWAN

V. 3/5
MAY 1973

Legal aid program

Across Canada

Native people who find themselves in trouble with the courts in Prince Albert will soon have help.

Recognizing that many legal problems encountered by Native people are the result of their unfamiliarity with the white man's courts, the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre has asked for and received government approval to launch a courtworker program as a pilot project.

The one-year, \$40,000 project will see four courtworkers hired to assist Native people with counselling and arranging legal counsel.

After nearly two years of negotiations with the provincial Attorney General's department, the Friendship Centre was able this month to arrange final approval for the project.

It is expected that in future the program can be expanded to cover the entire province and could eventually employ 33 courtworkers.

The courtworkers will be trained in a six month course being provided by the Training Research Station of the Canada Department of Manpower. Their instruction will cover such areas as criminal law, arrest and bail, court procedure, legal aid, probation, family law, civil law, landlord and tenant and credit law. Emphasis will also be placed on preventing problems arising between Native people and the law.

The Friendship Centre was assisted in developing their program by representatives of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society of Saskatchewan, lawyers, police and judges.

Close contact

The courtworker's job will bring them into close contact with police, judges and lawyers so that if a Native person

is arrested, the courtworker can arrange to visit and explain what that person's rights are, what the charges mean and the consequences of either a guilty or not guilty plea.

The courtworker might then appear with the arrested person at his preliminary hearing and in some instances, arrange bail. The courtworker could also assist with filling out forms, acting as an interpreter and attempting to see that the arrested person's family is provided for.

The courtworker could also arrange for a lawyer or for legal aid and then assist the lawyer in any way he can.

An important part of his job would include the preparation of pre-sentence reports where necessary.

Another aspect of the courtworker's legal function would be acquiring information for Native people who need advice on civil law rather than criminal law. This would include questions of marriage, contracts, debts and other areas.

The courtworker would also supervise Native people on parole or probation and could assist persons released from jail or prison to find such things as employment, accommodation, education or transportation.

Million dollar losses reported

A loss of \$1.3 million has been reported by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation for the year ending April 30, 1972.

The losses were made public recently when a special Commons committee forced the release of the Crown corporation's financial statement for the year 1971-72. Auditor-General Maxwell Henderson has refused to take any responsibility for the financial statement of the Corporation, saying he cannot be sure the statement is accurate and includes all the Corporation's liabilities.

The F.F.M. Corporation was created in 1969 with the exclusive rights to market fish caught in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and portions of Ontario and the Northwest Territories.

The President and several staff members of the corporation were fired last fall when fishermen complained that the

company was inefficient and much too costly.

Saskatchewan fishermen at the annual meeting of the Co-operative Fisheries Limited this spring voted to break with the corporation because of its high cost to fishermen.

The F.F.M. Corporation is supported entirely with profits made from the sale of prairie fish. Its cost has increased enormously since 1969 and in addition to the large loss reported last year the Corporation is burdened with a large debt because of capital expansion.

The Saskatchewan Fishermen, most of them Native people fishing northern Saskatchewan lakes, also called on the provincial and federal governments to conduct a complete enquiry into all aspects of the F.F.M. Corporation and to report the findings back to fishermen.

No action has yet been taken on their requests.

DECLINE TAX

The Six Nations Reserve in Ontario is urging Indians not to pay unemployment insurance premiums, because they are a "subtle form of taxation and will not be allowed."

The Unemployment Insurance Act was amended in 1971 to include Indian people, but the Six Nations Band Council says unemployment insurance is

"the thin edge of the taxation wedge which white men are slowly driving into reserves across the country."

Under the Indian Act, no form of taxation can be imposed on an Indian reserve and both workers and employers on the reserve are being asked to refuse paying the premiums.

INJUSTICE

A report prepared by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association says that injustices towards Indian people under criminal law are on a scale that makes the Canadian Bill of Rights "little more than a legal illusion."

The report, prepared after a year's study in northern Ontario, documents case after case of injustices in the experience of Indians in such areas as health services, em-

ployment claims, criminal law, landlord-tenant relations and in the actions of the department of Indian Affairs.

In one instance, an Indian spent 19 days in jail awaiting trial on a charge of stealing a 39 cents piece of bologna.

"We pass all sorts of laws but we fail to go back and see if they work," a spokesman for the Civil Liberties group said.

MERCURY POISONING

Indians living in the Kenora district in northwestern Ontario may be suffering from mercury poisoning as the result of eating fish caught in nearby contaminated lakes and streams.

But according to Ontario's Health Minister, the government has no responsibility to provide the Indians with another food source.

Mercury contamination, which attacks the nervous system and slowly destroys the

body, usually results from wastes dumped into rivers and streams by industry.

The Indians, whose diet in the past has consisted mainly of fish, have no other sources of food readily available to them.

Ontario Health Minister Dr. Richard Potter says, however, that there is nothing the Ontario government will do to help except to see that the Indians are warned of the danger.

MODELS

A noted Canadian artist, Willis Romanow of Toronto, is seeking beautiful Indian girls to serve as models. Mr. Romanow plans to feature Indian women in a forthcoming

European exhibition. Indian girls who would like to model should send their photograph to Mr. Romanow at 48 Main Street, Newmarket, Toronto.

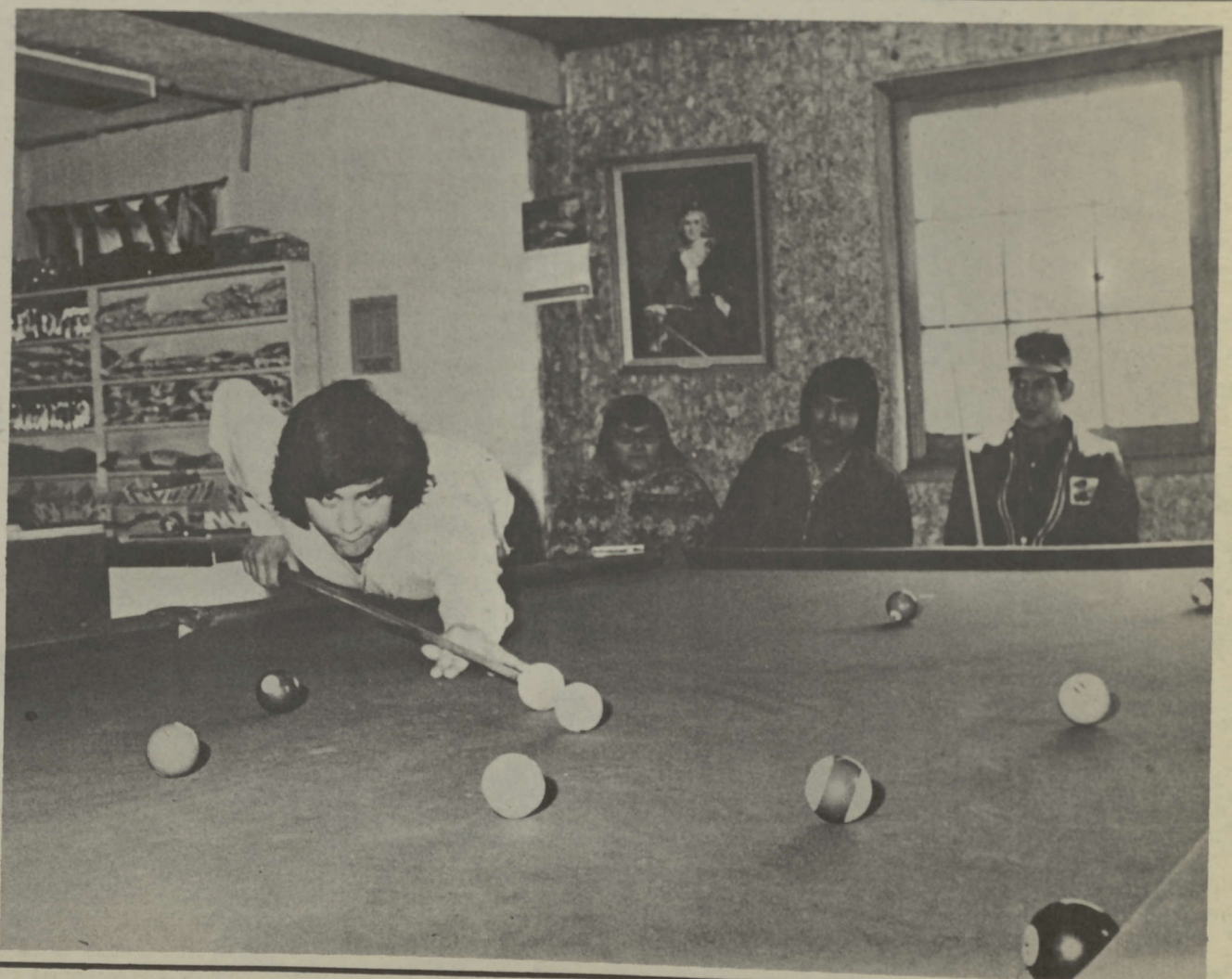
Pool room opened

Residents of the Beardy's Reserve near Duck Lake have added pool to the list of recreation activities now available on the reserve.

A two-table pool room was opened this April in the village at Beardy's in what was formerly the band office. Band offices have moved to the Federal building in the town of Duck Lake, about two miles east of the reserve.

The pool room adjoins the reserve's band hall which is the social centre of the community. As well as the two pool tables, the pool room also features two jukeboxes, a snack bar and benches for spectators.

The pool room is owned by Hilliard Gardypie of Beardy's who financed the business with the aid of a loan from the Economic Development Fund of the Department of Indian Affairs.



Merwin Dieter



Adequate funding stressed

Ag-report approved

CONFERENCES

Conferences held by Indian organizations, whether they are all Chiefs' Conferences, elections or annual conferences, are greatly appreciated by many older members and delegates attending them.

Besides getting the business of the Indian people dealt with, another very important aspect of these is the meeting and reviewing of old acquaintances, such as old school mates and old friends.

Reliving and remembering, recalling events that many of use would love to live over. Also bringing to mind other events that we would much rather be forgotten, that had taken place in our younger days, both on the reserve and in the boarding schools.

Also finding out many things about ourselves which in our younger days we would not readily admit to. Now mellowing in our approaching old age, we finally begin to understand and to grasp the meaning of a few facts of life.

We readily informed one another of many short-comings and also the capers we pulled off in our younger days without fear of any of us taking feeble pokes at one another. I do really believe that if looks are any indication of what one may be thinking then I suspect that some of my old friends are really rather proud of some of their capers which today they can hardly believe they were capable of doing.

What were some of these stunts and capers that many are seemingly proud of and other that we would rather forget? I am not going to put them in a categorical manner. I will try and write about them in an as fair and impartial manner as possible in order to be fair to all concerned.

Being Indian children attending these boarding schools, which in most cases were staffed entirely by non-Indians who in a great many cases held themselves aloof as much as possible, and of course, in a number of these schools an impression was conveyed to many of us by the staff that the pupils were totally without morals, and therefore, it was necessary to keep the girls and boys separated and constantly under strict supervision.

Like any other race of children we were in possession of the same emotions, love and dislikes, and when one found a little maiden he took a shine to, it was not long before he found ways and means of communicating with her.

One way was the writing of little notes to one another conveying to each other their fondness. I can say with all honesty that I never heard of anyone or one solitary love note that was vulgar or used suggestive language. But one thing I did find out at these conferences is that we did and probably still have, even in their approaching old age, a few real Romeo's.

Delivery of these notes was not always successful and they were sometimes waylaid by members of the staff or confiscated at their destination.

This always caused a lot of embarrassment to the poor young souls involved which actually they need not have felt. I know, because I had reason to go to the staff sitting room with one of these cupid-stricken friends, and what did we find but one of the lady supervisors with a lap full of love notes which my friend recognized as ones he had written.

This lady was getting up in age and was no spring chicken and of course, never was married. My poor friend nearly had a fit and was very worried over this until I explained to him that if he was a little more observant, he would have seen that he not only made his little maiden lover happy, but to see the look of rapture on the old maid's face as she read his notes, he would have realized that he also brought a bit of joy and happiness into another maiden's possibly otherwise lonely life.

Cash Bingos

More than \$5000 in prize money will be given away at two major cash Bingo's being sponsored by Indian organizations in the province during the next month.

On May 31 the Cote Band will sponsor a Bingo at the Cote Arena in Badgerville, with prize money totalling \$3,300.

The Bingo which starts at 8 P.M., costs \$2.50 per lap card with extra cards available at 50 cents each.

There will be 10 games with \$50 prizes, two with \$100 prizes, one game each with \$200 and \$300 prizes and the

major game, a blackout, with a grand cash award of \$2,000.

On June 18, the Gordon's Ladies Fastball Club will sponsor a \$2,000 cash Bingo at Gordon's Reserve.

The cost is \$2.00 a lap card with extra cards selling for 50 cents each.

There will be eight games with \$50 prizes, six games with \$100 prizes and the big game, a blackout, with a \$1,000 prize.

The Gordon's Ladies Fastball Club also plans to hold a Fastball Tournament at Gordon's July 18. Watch for posters announcing further details.

Approval in principle has been given a series of proposals developed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Agriculture Task Force. The Chief's representing the province's 67 bands approved the Task Force's report during their All-Chief's Conference in Regina this April.

The Task Force's proposals stress the need for adequate financing, estimated at \$60 million over the next 20 years, and for accelerated agricultural education and advisory services.

The Task Force believes that if its proposals were implemented, Band revenue from agriculture in the province could be increased to \$29.9 million annually from the present \$1.6 million.

The Chiefs approved the proposals but also stipulated that changes might be made within a three month deadline.

In detailing the Task Force's recommendations, Chairman Alec Kennedy said that agricultural development "provides one of the most immediate and attainable alternatives for economic development open to Indians."

He said the committee identified a number of factors considered to be of the utmost importance, including:

- 1) the need for adequate credit and financing of programs,
- 2) the need for accelerated agricultural education programs,
- 3) greatly expanded advisory services,

4) the need for greater land development by both individuals and farmers,

5) the resolution of reserve land tenure problems.

In the area of credit and financing, Mr. Kennedy said, the committee felt that there is a definite need to make short, intermediate and long term loans available to Indian farmers and that Indian Affairs should undertake to guarantee loans to farmers making it easier for them to obtain a loan through a bank.

Too often Indian farmers are forced to deal with finance companies that charge exorbitant rates of interest, he said.

Two specific program proposals were brought forward by the Task Force aimed particularly at financing and developing cattle production on reserves.

The first proposed a specialized loan for breeding stock in order for qualified persons to purchase a minimum of 35 cows and one bull to start a viable ranch type unit. A 50 percent grant, based on performance, should also be attached to the loan, Mr. Kennedy said.

The second proposal involved a new rotating herd program, again with a minimum of 35 cows and one bull, but more responsibility and involvement, including supervision, would be required of the Band Councils.

Mr. Kennedy said that as a result of the Task Force's work, four Agricultural Representatives will be hired

and located at North Battleford, Prince Albert, Yorkton and Qu'Appelle this year. Two farm management specialists one in the north and one in the south, and six additional Indian Ag. Reps were also suggested by the Task Force.

Other suggestions for an accelerated education program included additional Ag-rolologists with Indian Affairs, a staff person from the Extension Division of the University of Saskatchewan to develop 4-H programs for youth on reserves and short courses in Farm Management.

It was also suggested that a special training program for Indian Ag. Reps be established at the University of Saskatchewan that would include field work. A curriculum was developed and submitted to Indian Affairs for the program, Mr. Kennedy said.

Financial commitments amounting to \$60 million will be needed over the next twenty years for such things as clearing and breaking land, machinery and equipment, buildings and improvements and livestock, Mr. Kennedy said.

He said a total of 1,060,000 acres of Indian Reserve land could be utilized for agricultural production, of which 920,000 acres are suitable for cultivation and 140,000 acres for natural pasture. At present only 295,000 acres of reserve land are being used.

The committee also recognized that land tenure was a real problem on some reserves and a problem that must be resolved by band decision. It is suggested that the F.S.I. hire a team of specialists to assist Band Councils with information where land tenure allotment is being considered, Mr. Kennedy said.

It was also suggested that Indian Affairs provide funds to purchase additional lands for reserves and assist Indian farmers to expand to land off the reserve if they wish, he said.

In analyzing the reasons for the lack of agricultural development in the past, the Task Force discovered a lack of sound planning long term programs, adequate qualified personnel, etc., and a tendency to involve too many agencies and programs in agriculture. The Task Force felt that there was a need to move towards co-ordination of all policies and programs under one agency, namely the department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Kennedy said.

The Task Force consisted of Mr. Kennedy, James Burns of James Smith Reserve, Harry Bird, Senator John Gambler, Art Irvine, a land use specialist with Indian Affairs, Dr. C.N. Williams, from the Department of animal science at the University of Saskatchewan and Murdock McKay, an ARDA specialist.

favorable reaction to Ag-report

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Agricultural Task Force's recommendations, besides having the approval of the province's Band Chiefs, appears to have been favourably received by the department of Indian Affairs.

Fred Clarke, regional director of Indian Affairs, when asked at the Chief's conference for the department's reaction to the report, said "I think we are in agreement with the recommendations." "I don't see any divergence of opinion as far as our views are concerned," he said.

William Joseph of Whitefish, however, said that while he agreed with the Task Force recommendations, he didn't think the committee had gone far enough. An investigation

should have been made into developing the resources of the north also, he said.

Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians pointed out that a similar Task Force is currently at work to develop programs specifically for northern Saskatchewan.

He also reminded the Chiefs that developing agriculture on Indian lands would involve present efforts to revise the Indian Act since the department of Indian Affairs must be made to administer all agricultural programs for Indians.

The guaranteeing of freedom from taxation would, for example, provide an additional incentive to young farmers and make them competitive with established White farmers, he said.

Bingo!

8:00 P.M. Every Thursday Night
Sturgeon Lake Band Hall
Main Card — \$1.00
Extra Cards — .50¢

There is also a concession booth and Occasional Raffle from the Homemakers Club and Recreation Club.

EDITORIAL

Some nonsense

An example of the type of nonsense Indian people are expected to put up with when dealing with government occurred recently when it was learned that a request by the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association for funds to operate their health education program had been turned down in Ottawa.

The issue had been raised at the April All-Chief's Conference in Regina when regional director with Indian Health Services, Dr. J. Kirkbride, spoke to the chiefs and said he wanted some direction from the chiefs in the matter of how \$40,000 should be spent by the department.

There were two options, Dr. Kirkbride explained, the funds could either go to hire additional workers for the Community Health Workers Program, or the monies could be re-directed to help the women set up their program. The two programs have much the same goals, namely to educate Indian people about health.

Dr. Kirkbride said "we would like the Indian people to decide which program should receive funds this year . . . unless we know what the Indian people wish, we cannot hope to come up with programs that they want."

The doctor complained "How do I know what the Indian people think . . . no mechanism exists for us to find out."

Well, the chiefs told him clearly and distinctly what they thought, namely that the money should go to the women's group. They put it in the form of a resolution and gave it unanimous approval.

Now word that their resolution has been ignored. Officials in Ottawa have turned down the request.

It does nothing at all to improve relations between government and Indian people when people like Dr. Kirkbride demonstrate that they cannot be trusted, that their words cannot be believed.

Dr. Kirkbride complains that Indians will not tell him what they want, yet within weeks of his making the complaint comes evidence that the Indian won't be listened to when they do voice their desires.

Dr. Kirkbride's problem is not that Indian people won't talk to him, but that he won't listen.

Indian Health Services is at present engaged in a policy of destroying the right to free medicine and health care that was promised this province's Indian people in their treaties. This policy is not based on ignorance.

Indian Health Services knows very well of the Indian's desire to see his treaty right continued and protected. They are simply ignoring the Indian.

And then a person like Dr. Kirkbride has the audacity to come to the Chief's meeting and complain that the Indian has been remiss in not giving the department enough direction. To try and twist facts and duck issues to make it appear that the government's failure is the Indian's fault.

Since people like Dr. Kirkbride refuse to listen to Indian people, the Indian will have to go over his head, right to the Canadian people if necessary. And one of the things they will have to tell the country is that the Indian doesn't need people like Dr. Kirkbride.

Congratulations

The Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre is to be congratulated for having come up with a Native Courtworker's program.

The program, the first of its kind in the province, will see six courtworkers hired initially to help native people who find themselves in difficulty with the law. Their work will not only include criminal law, but such other areas as landlord relations, family law and assistance with debts.

The program was nearly two years in the making but the Friendship Centre persisted in its efforts despite a number of changes in personnel at the Centre.

There is no doubt that the program is urgently needed and that it is likely to be the forerunner for similar legal services in the future.

A provincial commission studying the problem of legal aid in the province came up with recommendations similar to the program initiated by the Friendship Centre, evidence of how soundly the Centre did its work.

Thanks should also be extended those lawyers, judges and police who assisted the Friendship Centre in developing the program. Their expert advice was invaluable.



"MY DEAR FRIEND.....THOSE ARN'T INDIAN LEGENDS...YOU KNOW."

At Little Pine reserve

Human relations workshop

Indian people from three neighbouring communities — Sweetgrass, Poundmaker and Little Pine gathered to discover the best means of achieving desired goals with a minimum of needless conflict during the Human Relations Workshop, co-ordinated by Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College.

Little Pine Reserve hosted the workshop during April 9th to 12th, hoping to bring together all the Reserves involved in the Joint Federal School to discuss problems of mutual concern.

Various personnel from Indian Affairs and from the Indian Cultural College stated their views concerning the Indian population.

A great deal of interest was centered on Indian Teachers Education Program (ITEP) co-ordinated under the direction of Cecil King.

Mr. King gave a very informative talk concerning the education problem and stated there is clearly a need to assist and support Indian communities in their desire to assume greater responsibility for the direction of their own

affairs. A vital element is education, more of the Indian community must become involved in an be responsible for the total educational process.

He stated further that if local Indian communities are to assume greater responsibility for education more Indians will require the experience and training necessary for that task. Referring to ITEP, Mr. King stated that


the program was designed to assist Indian communities in obtaining that experience and training. He felt that the Indian teachers going through ITEP would be coming out more qualified as teachers than if they were to go through the white process due to the fact that more time is spent in actual teaching and in order to achieve their Standard A Certificate the process is longer and harder.

POW WOWS

The Starblanket Band, in conjunction with three other bands in the File Hills, plans to hold their first annual Pow Wow on July 13, 14 and 15 this year.

The Kinookimaw Beach Association has also made plans to hold a Pow Wow on July 27, 28 and 29 of this year.

The two groups ask other bands and associations in the province to plan their own Pow Wows so that no conflict in dates will result.



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



A.I.M. PROGRAM

Dear Sir:

I am not Indian but I do receive a copy of your newspaper every month and I am writing now to ask if you will allow me to speak from your Letters page on an issue that I feel quite strongly about: that is the AIM Adoption programme.

My husband and I adopted an Indian baby 3 years ago through the AIM programme. We already had 2 daughters. Our reasons for adoption were very simple that we had the room, the material facilities, and the love for another child. For a variety of reasons, there are many homeless children in the world today, so rather than have another child ourselves we decided to adopt. The reasons we adopted through AIM was because we became interested in its programme.

The case of the baby who was beaten and killed by her adoptive mother, reported in your March 1973 issue, was unbelievably tragic. Clearly the adoptive procedures in this case were not as thorough as they should have been. But my reason for writing this letter is to point out that many and perhaps most of the AIM adoptions are very thoroughly investigated. In our

case, we underwent extensive interviews over a period of six months and we waited some considerable time longer than that until a baby was finally placed with us. Our experience of other adoptive parents that I know was one of thoroughness and care on the part of AIM.

In your article you state that a native representative should immediately be appointed to the adoption screening boards of the AIM programme. I feel that this is an excellent idea and I hope that it will be implemented.

In conclusion, let me say that I can understand the resentment felt by some native people about the adoption of Indian and Metis children by white people. The white man has done little in the past to inspire confidence in native people and the AIM programme might well appear to be yet one more attempt by the white man to control the lives of native people. I can only speak for myself and tell you that my motives were purely and simply to accept a child into my home and from then on to love and cherish that child. Children of all races are neglected and starved and sometimes killed by parents or guardians of all races. So first and foremost let us think of what is good for the child and try to keep racial differences out of it. There will, hopefully, come a time when programmes such as AIM will no longer be with us and the world a better place for all children, be they brown, black or white.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Vera Costain.

Editor's note:

Chief Tony Cote is the Director of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Sports and Recreation Program. This is his personal reply to the three letters that were published in the last issue of this paper protesting the disqualification of the Gordon's hockey team from the F.S.I. Provincial Championship.

Dear Editor:

This is in reply to the very disgruntled fans of the Gordon's Golden Hawks. I feel it is all fine and dandy to accuse various people for their own personal gain, but remember you can point an accusing finger at anyone, but do you have the facts and evidence?

When I first took over the Sports and Recreation Program my mind was made up that the program would be for the Reserves at the Reserve level.

I have no jealousy because I have an open mind to what ever situation that I might be confronted with. So anyone that indicates that I was jealous of the Gordon's Golden Hawks should prove it.

As for the question who made these stupid rules and regulations. It was left up to the various representatives that participated last fall to make up these rules and regulations. And these rules and regulations were adopted by all the delegates at the Sports and Recreation workshop.

As I mentioned before, it's very easy to find faults and criticize, but, the Recreation Co-ordinators have to put up

with a lot and I admire these people for their fine efforts.

For example, we admit all our team sports, play offs and finals were held too late. But most of the Bands when approached for these series, claimed they were too busy within their own leagues, or claim they have no interest in the F.S.I. play offs. So it appears that the F.S.I. play-offs come second to most bands. Then when the play offs are held too late, they criticize the Co-ordinators for this again.

Some Bands do not like to abide by the rules and regulations set up by the representatives. This is what happened to the Gordon's Golden Hawks. The rules and regulations stipulated that each Band was supposed to start with their own Band members as a team. As for imports after your team became the Area finalists, then you may pick three imports from within your own area. This is why Cote picked up Joey Desjarlais, because even though Keeseekoose protested on him for playing for the Gordon's Golden Hawks in the first round of the series, he was allowed to play with his own Band and he did play for Muscowekegan. Then from this we picked him up as an import from Area for.

Besides the Chief from Gordon's was aware of these rules and regulations, he also is an employee of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

And like some other Bands had indicated, why make rules and regulations if you cannot abide by them. I realize it was an unfortunate incident for the Gordon's Golden Hawks.

but when other Bands are abiding by the rules and regulations then we should take this into consideration.

We are also aware, that the Gordon's Golden Hawks are one of the finest Indian hockey teams that have ever been iced. We admire your fine performance whenever we get a chance to observe your team playing. I commend you for this fine effort and we are looking forward to seeing you in action again next hockey season.

But, as I indicated before, we must learn to accept and try to be fair to the rest of our Indian brothers and sisters. I have no jealous feelings towards the Gordon's Golden Hawks, in fact I admire them.

And I feel if we are to get recognition as Indian people we must first accept one another, rather than try and find faults with one another.

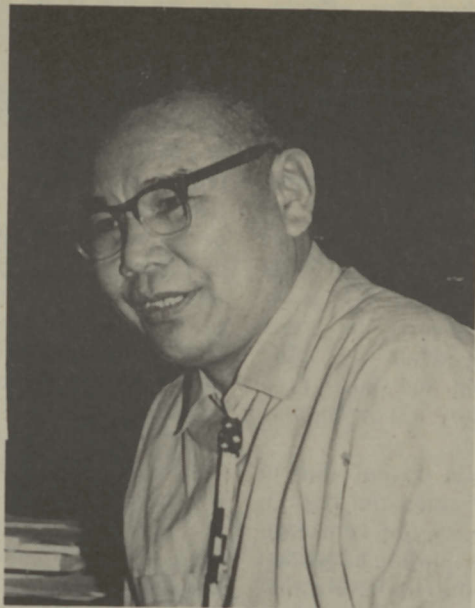
I have worked in the field of sports and recreation for a good number of years before I became the elected leader of Cote. And I have always stressed to the people or children I was in charge of, to congratulate the winners and commend the losers for their fine efforts. So what I am driving at is we should stop trying to downgrade one another.

The dominant society is prejudiced toward the Indian people enough, without us going against one another like what has been going on. So let us accept one another and try and improve our own environment, because no one else will.

Chief Tony Cote,
Cote Band.

Handwritten text in Cree syllabics, appearing as a list or series of entries.

Handwritten text in Cree syllabics, appearing as a list or series of entries.



Manuel speaks to conference

In a stirring and positive speech delivered to the April All Chiefs' Conference in Regina, Chief George Manuel, president of the National Indian Brotherhood, stressed the importance of and the necessity of good strong organizations at the reserve and provincial levels in order to have a good strong national organization.

He also pointed out the importance and power that good political action played in today's society. This is used by other portions of society to gain their ends and should be equally used by Indian people.

Treaties were made in a language not understood by the Indian people, Chief Manuel said, and it was not until the British North America Act was implemented that the full implications of the treaties became clear.

Indian people must beware of government plans to relieve themselves of responsibilities to the Indian, Chief Manuel

said, and he suggested that now is the time for Indian people to get involved by helping to make a revised Indian Act as this is the first time the opportunity has really been given to the Indian people.

Questionable

He pointed out the vagueness and questionable sections of the Indian Act and the arbitrary way in which it is handled, particularly in the economic development portion of the Act. This portion is totally out of reach and meaningless to the larger portion of the Native people, he said.

He also stressed the importance of getting meaningful sections in the Indian Act regarding hunting, trapping and medical care.

Equality for the Indians, he said, will come only when the federal government honors its commitments to the Indian people and this can only be done by allowing them to participate in all aspects of planning and handling of their own affairs.

All - Chief's conference

Rights, status occupy Indian Act discussion

Having their special status and rights incorporated in law and having that law supersede any other Canadian legislation emerged as the major concern of Saskatchewan Chiefs as they discussed revision of the Indian Act during the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's fourth annual All-Chiefs Conference in Regina this April.

Indian organizations across the country, at the urging of the National Indian Brotherhood, are currently engaged in discussions aimed at revising the Indian Act.

N.I.B. President George Manuel addressed the Chiefs at the conference and warned that the federal government has its own plans to draft revisions to the Indian Act.

He said Indians must be prepared with their own policies or face having the government once again dictate the direction of their lives.

Chief David Ahenakew of the F.S.I. described a number of ways in which the Indian Act is presently being undermined and said action must be taken to protect the Indian's treaty rights and special status.

The Chiefs and delegates, one delegate and the Chief from each of the provinces 67 reserves as well as representatives of the Urban Indian Associations and the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, spent two days of the four day conference in discussion of the Indian Act.

The Chiefs all agreed that there will have to be a clause added to the Indian Act to establish its precedence over the Canadian Bill of Rights. Certain court cases involving the Bill of Rights threaten to

invalidate certain sections of the Indian Act.

They passed a resolution that "would establish the Indian Act's immunity from the application of the Canadian Bill of Rights" and stipulated that this should be made retroactive to 1960, the year when the Bill of Rights was made law.

The Chiefs and delegates broke into district level workshops and from these workshops a number of recommendations concerning the Indian Act emerged.

The File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood workshop discussed taxation and made a recommendation to the general assembly that "all treaty and registered Indians in Canada be exempt from all forms of taxation, provincial and federal, regardless of residence."

The workshop also felt that the department of Indian Affairs had too much power and that details of the budgets they controlled should be made available.

In discussing band membership, the Yorkton district Chiefs felt that questions of band membership should be decided by the Chiefs and councils with a band referendum held to determine criteria for eligibility.

Hubert Gunn suggested that education for Indian people should be made a separate Act. There is only one clause dealing with education in the Indian Act at present compared to nearly 200 clauses in laws that deal with white education, he said. Clifford Young recommended the Indian Act should state that education is entirely the respon-

sibility of the federal government.

The Yorkton workshop also recommended that the medicine chest clause of the treaties be updated and included in the Indian Act.

Chiefs in the North Battleford district expressed some concern about the fact that Indian Act wasn't available in Cree and that the English used in the Act could not be readily understood by the layman. They recommended a simplified version of the Act be made available.

Chairman of the North Battleford group, Alec Kennedy, pointed out that white children were given instruction about the British North America Act in the schools and suggested that the same means should be used to instruct Indian children about the Indian Act.

The Chiefs also recommended that the Indian Act contain a section dealing with the treaties signed by this province's Indians.

The Saskatoon district Chiefs examined sections of the Indian Act dealing with the minister of Indian Affairs' authority and came up with a recommendation that the Act be changed so the minister could only use his authority "with the consent of the Band Council."

The Saskatoon district also suggested that provision be made for bands to hold their elections according to their own custom and that bands be allowed to use their discretion in the matter of lowering the voting age to 18 from 21.

The Meadow Lake district Chiefs discussed the section of the Act that states Indians must get approval from the superintendent before they sell produce and said this power should be given to the band councils instead.

The Meadow Lake Chiefs also recommended that trapping, fishing and hunting for Indians be administered under the Indian Act and not by the provincial governments.

In addition to their discussions of the Indian Act, the Chiefs also dealt with such issues as medical services, education, and employment.

The conference drew country-wide attention from the news media and two special television programs were produced about the conference by the C.B.C. The conference was also filmed by the treaty rights and research division of the F.S.I. for future reference.

Several provincial politicians also attended at least some of the conference, including Premier Allan Blakeney, minister Ted Bowerman, Liberal leader Dave Steuart and M.L.A. Allan Guy.

The next major conference of the F.S.I. will be the annual meeting that will begin August 27 in Saskatoon.

Chiefs say 6 months too short

Yorkton district Chiefs have expressed some concern about the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's plan to prepare a draft revision of the Indian Act within six months.

Meeting at the Cote Reserve Band Hall April 19, the Chiefs and about 50 concerned people from the Kamsack and Broadview areas disagreed with the plan to change the Indian Act on such short notice. They expressed fear that Indians would be taking the first step in their own downfall.

Some feared that bickering and fighting would erupt among Indian leaders and lead to disunity amongst Indian people which would bring government intervention.

Chief Stirling Brass from Keys Reserve felt that Indians were jumping into things too quickly, that a new Indian Act would have to be thoroughly investigated by people on the reserve level.

"Six months is far too short a notice to change our great-

est weapon — the Indian Act. We might regretfully lose our fight to uphold our pride and dignity as recognized first citizens of Canada", he said.

Chief Cote from the Cote Reserve said that he feels Indians must thoroughly understand the Indian Act before they try to change it, just as a swimmer must know how many rocks are hidden at the bottom of the lake before diving head first into it. In six months, Indian people might not be able to find all the hidden obstacles, he said.

Later at the All-Chief's Conference in Regina, Chief David Ahenakew assured the Chiefs that the F.S.I. doesn't expect Indian people to completely revise the Indian Act in six months.

He pointed out, however, that the government has its own plans to revise the Indian Act and that Saskatchewan Indians must be prepared for this with some ideas of their own.

To completely revise the Indian Act to the satisfaction of Indian people is a process that could take several years, he said. The present six month program is an attempt to get some idea of the direction Indian people wish to take.

Speaking at the Cote meeting, Les Gunn, an elderly spokesman from the Cowessess Reserve said, "I witnessed the contact between long ago and today. The Indian Act was made by the Whiteman and it was made for a different time with different needs."

At the time of signing the treaties "the poor Indian was illiterate. They did not know what they were getting into," he said.

Noel Starblanket, one of the resource people on treaty rights for the F.S.I., told the Cote meeting that Indians were being asked to revise the Indian Act in order "to improve the present situation."

"I feel we should update our treaty rights and our Indian

Act to our modern day standards and also to change in such a way to always benefit us in the future. Now is the time to move while the question is still in progress. Now the time is ripe to change what was very inconvenient to you all these years," he said.

Some of the people at the Cote meeting spoke in protest against the high calibre of wording of the present Indian Act.

They tried studying it but lost all interest because of the difficult phrasing of almost every second word. It was requested that there should be a book available which is simplified more than the Act that is available.

It was requested that the next Indian Act be readable by all common folks without professional degrees. Then Indian people will understand what their rights are because they will have a clear knowledge of what is written in the Indian Act.



*Pow-wowing
at All-Chief's conference*

Says F.S.I. Chief

Revision a priority

The revision of the Indian Act will be a major priority of Saskatchewan Indians during the next six months as they attempt to determine the direction they must take in order to ensure their legal and treaty rights, according to Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Speaking during the April All-Chiefs Conference in Regina, Chief Ahenakew said Saskatchewan Indians must evaluate and review the direction the government has planned for Indian people and then compare it with the goals they themselves desire.

He suggested that there was little to compare in the plans of Indian people and that of government since government has consistently attempted to eliminate the legal and treaty rights Indians were promised.

A special committee in 1947, for example, produced a plan known as "The Plan to Liquidate Canada's Indian Problem Within 25 Years" which suggested that separate political and social status for Indians be abolished, Chief Ahenakew said.

Indian leaders were not consulted concerning this plan but if they had been they most certainly would have opposed

it, he said.

One of the methods employed to "liquidate the Indian problem" was to transfer responsibility for Indian people to the provinces and phase out the department of Indian Affairs.

"However, we know today, as our forefathers knew in years gone by, that it is our constitutional right to have a separate political and administrative structure," Chief Ahenakew said.

Saskatchewan Indians intend to fight for that constitutional right in spite of government intentions, he said. He pointed to the 1969 White Paper on Indian Policy as further example of government intentions to eliminate the Indian's special status.

To protect Indians, their rights and special status must be incorporated into a new Indian Act and that Act must be strengthened in order to take precedence over any other legislation.

The present Indian Act is being undermined by a number of court cases involving the fact that the Canadian Bill of Rights has been allowed to take precedence over the Indian Act, the Chief said.

"Our own Bill of Rights is contained in our treaties and everything that is referred to in legal terms in the Canadian Bill of Rights should complement our treaties, not supersede them. In other words, we as Indians, have a constitutional right to everything contained in the Cana-

dian Bill of Rights plus what we have as a result of signing the treaties."

The Indian Act should be rewritten and include the phrase "notwithstanding the Canadian Bill of Rights" he said.

A revised Indian Act should also include stipulations that all services to Indian people be provided by the department of Indian Affairs and then delegate more responsibility to the Band Councils. This would not mean doing away with the department of Indian Affairs but simply means that Band Councils will have a much greater voice in policy making and giving direction to the department as to what their requirements are in the development of their people, Chief Ahenakew said.

The job of revising the Indian Act "is probably the most important one that we will face in our lifetime. We must consider seriously and deeply the changes that must take place to strengthen and secure the Indian Act and thus strengthen and secure our status as Indian people," he said.

He described how workshops will be held at the reserve level in the near future to seek input in the revision process from as many Indian people in Saskatchewan as possible, and said that a draft version of the Indian Act will be based on these consultations and presented for approval at the F.S.I.'s annual Fall Conference in April.

Revision major priority

A political struggle

The Saskatchewan Indian's struggle for what he considers his legal rights under terms of treaties signed with the government of Canada, will be an essentially political struggle since the courts in the past have shown little sympathy for the Indian position, according to Walter Gordon of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Mr. Gordon, director of the F.S.I.'s Rights and Treaty Research Division, told delegates to the All Chief's Conference in Regina, that Indian people must take advantage of the general public sympathy they enjoy now and attempt a negotiated settlement for their treaty claims via an appeal to parliament.

"By using this channel of redress, we can receive compensation for what we have suffered, and by use of this political instrument, procure the necessary legislation to guarantee that our rights will be protected in future," he said.

Mr. Gordon said the F.S.I.'s two year old treaty research program has shown the "government of Canada has failed to fulfill the obligations made to the Indian people, and has consistently neglected to protect the rights guaranteed to us in the treaties."

These obligations include the right to free medical care, government maintained school on reserves, the free-

dom from taxation and the right to hunt and fish for a livelihood without interference from government, he said.

An important provision of the treaties was a promise by the Crown to prepare us for life in a technological society," Mr. Gordon said.

"This must be emphasized, for we did not surrender our rights in the land for a petty \$5 per person, but for less tangible, but ultimately more valuable benefits."

The treaties established a "trustee" and "ward" relationship between the Indian people and the government and "as wards of Canada, we expected the government to assume the responsibility of a guardian to make us 'an increasing and self supporting population', as the Treaty Commissioner told us," he said.

Indians were assured of aid in developing a new economic

base for their life and of a formal education "equal in quality to that of other Canadians".

Any examination of the Indian's position during the past 100 years and today makes it obvious that these promises have not been kept, Mr. Gordon said.

Instead the Indian has been forced to rely on government handouts to sustain life, been stripped of most of his rights, and been subject to a planned program of cultural genocide.

Experience has shown that Indian people cannot rely on government and they will have to begin planning and directing their own lives, Mr. Gordon said. He said an important part of an Indian claim against the government will have to include proposals for legislation to ensure that Indians rights are protected in law and no longer left to the whim of government.

Body shipped home in box

The Alberta government has ordered an investigation into two recent incidents where the body of a native child who died at hospital was sent home to its parents in a cardboard box.

In one incident the body of a Metis child was sent home to her parents at Slave Lake in a cardboard box from an Edmonton hospital. An autopsy

had been performed on the child without the parents permission and the body was merely wrapped in a cloth before being shipped.

One Alberta M.L.A. says he knows of several similar incidents.

Hospital officials have replied to criticism by saying that it was not their responsibility to provide coffins.

F.S.I. to press for free care

Saskatchewan Indians will press the federal government to assume full responsibility for Indian Health Services saying that free medical care was a right promised them in their treaties.

Meeting in Regina Tuesday, the Chief's representing the province's 67 Indian Bands endorsed a resolution that took sharp exception with the federal government's present policy of extending free health care to only those Indians considered needy and unable to pay for it themselves.

All Saskatchewan Indians at present receive free medical care since the Saskatchewan government began January 1 to pay Medicare premiums for Indian people living off reserves.

Medicare premiums for Indian people living on reserves are at present paid by the federal government, but Dr. J. Kirkbride, regional director of Indian Health Services with the federal department of health and welfare, explained to delegates that government

policy is health care will be provided only to "needy" Indians. For administrative reasons, however, all Indian people living on reserves are considered needy, he said.

Cliff Starr, communications director with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, said the federal government's position on Indian Health Service was an example of its continuing policy of sloughing its responsibility for Indian people off to the provinces.

As evidenced by its 1969 White Paper on Indian policy the government would like to extinguish Indian rights and extend only those rights and services that are available to every other Canadian, he said.

Saskatchewan Indians have strenuously opposed the White Paper and the Chiefs this week will also discuss strengthening the Indian Act to guarantee protection in law for the rights they consider theirs under terms of treaties signed by the government.

The four day Chief's conference will wind up Friday.



Six houses are scheduled to be built this year at the Beardy's reserve near Duck Lake. The houses will be pre-fabricated at a factory on the reserve. The factory at one time served a number of reserves in the area but is now limited to building houses only on the Beardy's reserve. At present five men are employed in the factory. In the picture above Ernest Littlepine operates a saw in the large construction shed while in the picture below Eli Mike and Mr. Littlepine are at work in the carpentry shop.



Adapted at Beardy's

New portfolio system

In an effort to provide greater community involvement in Band affairs, the Band Council at Beardy's reserve recently adopted a portfolio system of government where each band councillor is given the responsibility of directing particular reserve programs.

Areas of responsibility have been divided into various portfolios such as health, education, recreation, etc., and one or two of the Band's nine councillors designated to direct the portfolio.

Chief Leo Cameron of Beardy's said the system was adapted because "I think there should be a certain amount of responsibility passed out to the council and not just left to the Chief."

Better system

"I'm not trying to pass the buck or anything, but I think this portfolio system will let the councillors deal with programs much more effectively. This way the councillor can dig right into programs, he is not being distracted by other things," the Chief said.

The system would allow councillors "to arrive at a great deal more knowledge

about programs and about the wishes of the people," he said.

Beardy's, a reserve of about 900 people located three miles west of Duck Lake, formally adopted the system April 19 of this year. It is too early for a reliable assessment of the system, "but I think it is going to work out well", Chief Cameron said.

Because Community Affairs is such a big responsibility, two councillors have been assigned to the portfolio. Councillors Frank Eyahpaise and Gerald Gamble will share responsibility for the portfolio which includes responsibility for such programs as social services and welfare housing.

Heading the Recreation and Sports portfolio is councillor Harvey Cameron while the Economic Development portfolio is held by Harvey Gardypie and Health and Sanitation by Charlie Bighead.

Herb Seesequasis holds the Agriculture portfolio, Harry Michael the Treaty Rights and Land Claims portfolio, Dave Seesequasis the Education portfolio and Lawrence Cameron the Law and Justice portfolio which involves administering legal aid, some

court work and an information program.

In addition to the councillor in charge of each portfolio a committee has been appointed to help administer each Band program.

The committees were formed to invite as much community involvement as possible, Chief Cameron said.

Youth club to start

As the result of a workshop at the Beardy's Reserve near Duck Lake May 3, young band members are organizing to form a Youth Club.

The workshop, attended by a number of resource personnel including RCMP members from the Rosthern detachment, centered on the problems of young people with alcohol and the law.

Chief Leo Cameron of Beardy's spoke about the problems of alcohol and said young people themselves had the main responsibility for avoiding the dangers of alcohol abuse. While as much help as possible would

Alcoholism being treated

Alcoholism is now being dealt with full force at the Saulteaux Centre in Kamsack, where the treatment of alcoholism among native people is the main objective.

The Centre at Kamsack opened the second week in April. Since renovations are not yet completed, in-patient care will not be available for a little while longer. This Centre is situated directly across from the hospital.

The Centre, located in a three-storey red and white house, is large enough to accommodate 12 patients and 6 out-patients.

The staff and counsellors are all former alcoholics who have been sober for a certain length of time. The counsellors are Sadie Cote, Sara Cote, James Crow, and Charlie Cochrane, while the fieldmen are Mike Bryant, Dave Seve-right, and Lillian Quewezance. Dan Keshane is the director and administrator. The Board of Directors are Chief Antoine Cote from Cote Reserve, Chief Sterling Brass from Key Reserve and Leonard Ketchemonia from Keeseekoosewa Reserve. The Board of Director's subordinates are not known at this time but will be appointed.

A temporary centre, similar to the Saulteaux Centre, was operated at Badgerville where the facilities of the Roman weere

used. About 38 people were treated in the make-shift centre.

The tactics employed by the Counsellors in treating alcoholism consists mainly of group therapy and individual counselling. Films and lectures are used to inform the patients about the effects of alcoholism and when counsellors feel they are not qualified to deal with certain problems, professional people such as doctors, RCMP officials, clergy, psychiatrists, from the Yorkton Psychiatric Centre and Social Service members are contacted.

The recommended length of stay at the Centre is 30

days. It operates on a first come — first serve basis, but the individual must realize the problem of alcoholism first said a spokesman for the Centre. When an individual is admitted he is assigned certain chores in order to help him adjust to the new environment and occupy his leisure time.

Recreation is provided on a moderate level during the first two weeks of the patients stay. During evenings the patients are encouraged to stay at the Centre and cannot leave unless they receive permission from one of the counsellors. The patient himself decides whether or not to continue his stay.

The Centre was basically organized for treating Indians but anyone who requires help will be admitted. After a 30 day stay the patients are referred to other centres for occupational therapy if required.

The Centre was located in Kamsack for convenience, because doctors are available on short notice. There are also better recreation and other modern conveniences as opposed to the reserves.

The Centre was incorporated under the Societies Act of Saskatchewan. It is operated under the direction of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and is funded by the provincial and federal governments.

The Provincial Government provided \$60,000 for administrative costs, training costs, renovations and maintenance of the centre and transportation of the staff. The Federal Government provides \$9.00 a day for in-patient care and \$7.00 a day for out-patient care. Renovations cost \$40,000 but the Centre is now equipped with a new heating system, new plumbing and new electrical system.

Patients from as far North as Carrot River, west of the Manitoba border, east of Wadena and South of Carlyle are accepted at the Centre.

gladly be provided by the band elders, it was up to the young people to prepare themselves to eventually take over responsibility for the reserve, the Chief said.

RCMP officers, Sergeant Mel McPhee and Corporal Dick Waller, spoke of how alcohol was related to nearly every law problem in the area. They said a youth club could help organize activities for young people on the reserve and perhaps help to avoid run-ins between the young people and the law.

Workshop organizer Gerald Carter, a corrections liaison officer with the Federation of

Saskatchewan Indians, told of the hardships faced by Native people in jails and prisons and said that one of the most important ways of avoiding jail was to properly organize leisure time. He said other Youth Club in the province, such as the one at the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, showed what young people could accomplish by working for themselves.

The workshop, attended by about 40 people, was held in the Beardy's Band Hall. An organizing meeting will be held shortly to set up the Youth Club on the reserve.

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Ken Williams



THE FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS IS MILITANT

The word militant has many meanings and unfortunately the definition of "warlike" seems to be the popular one.

Militant also means "aggressive in promoting a cause", such as Jesus Christ was.

It is my belief, using the less popular definition that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is therefore militant and must remain militant because the Federation is aggressive in promoting a cause for the Indian people of this province.

We have a tendency to shy away from the word militant because it has a military connotation and consequently some people think we are a warlike organization. This, as we all know, is not true. There has never been any indication from the F.S.I. that we are interested in physical confrontation and I'm sure there will not be any.

But the F.S.I. is militant — very militant in fact. They have been extremely aggressive in promoting the urgency of maintaining treaty rights, they have been aggressive in promoting better conditions for Indian people and they have been aggressive in promoting the revision of the Indian Act.

This aggressiveness makes the F.S.I. militant, but it doesn't make them warlike. The F.S.I. must continue to be aggressive, it must continue to promote the cause of the Indian people, and therefore must continue to be militant.

F.S.I. RECREATION PROGRAM CRITICISM

A few weeks ago, Doug Cuthand verbally attacked the Sports and Recreation program of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and suggested ideas on how to improve their programming. He felt that too much money is being spent at the senior level and that the funds would be better used on a "youth" program.

The reaction to this editorial was interesting. Many people agreed with what Doug said and even suggested that the F.S.I. should seriously consider revamping their recreation program.

I also endorse what Doug said, especially after watching the basketball playoffs at Prince Albert and Punnichy.

The playoffs were held two months too late, because it interfered with hockey. Hockey has become the dominate sports in the F.S.I. and it is jeopardizing other worthwhile programs.

Curling was cancelled this year because of hockey.

Many people argue that those who participate in hockey also participate in basketball and therefore basketball must wait until hockey is over. If this thinking is prevalent throughout the province, then we are wasting our money.

Hockey is played during the hockey season and basketball should be played during the basketball season, which is concurrent with hockey.

The main theme of any recreation program should be participation and the more that participate the merrier it will be.

If the sports conflict, tough on the guy who wants to play both . . . let some one else participate.

Or would I be rude in asking . . .

Is winning the name of the game . . . regardless?

Funding denied Indian women

A request by the Saskatchewan Indian Woman's Association for funds to continue their health education program has been turned down despite the fact that the province's chiefs voted to allow the woman to use funds which had been earmarked for their own programs.

The Woman's Association health program is a new program that is currently being financed by Manpower, but the funds have been allocated for a few months at a time and there is no assurance of continuous funding.

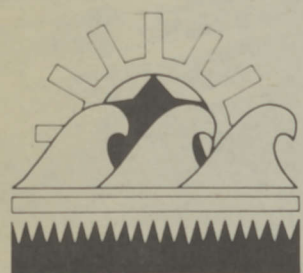
At the April All-Chief's Conference in Regina Dr. J. Kirkbride, regional director with Indian Health Services told the Chiefs that \$40,000 was available and might be made available to the Woman's Association. He asked for direction in the matter from the chiefs.

That direction has apparently been ignored since the chiefs gave overwhelming approval for the funds to be used in the woman's program.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians announced this month that woman's request for the funds had been turned down in Ottawa.

SPORTS
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Cattle ranch at Beardy's

A \$485,000 cattle operation has been started at the Beardy's reserve, about three miles east of Duck Lake with an initial herd of about 600 cattle and using 3,000 acres of reserve pasture land.

Fully developed, the operation will see the herd grow to 1,500 cattle and should see about \$30,000 a year returned to the band in profit, according to Chief Leo Cameron of Beardy's.

The cattle operation, which formally began April 1, was initiated and is owned by the Beardy's band who took advantage of special Agricultural and Rural Development Act programs, a Department of Regional Economic Development grant and loan from the department of Indian Affairs.

The A.R.D.A. program, which will be completed next year, saw thousands of acres of reserve land converted from heavy bush to pasture land. The project cost \$160,000. The land was first cleared and broken, then sown to coarse grains and later sown to grass.

DREE is contributing about \$126,000 to the project with the rest financed with a \$200,000 loan from Indian Affairs.

Chief Cameron said the cattle operation will employ about eight band members full time and another eight part time during the summer months. In addition a number of men will be hired during the initial stages of the operation to assist in the construction of corrals.

Eventually the band expects to gross about \$100,000 a year on the operation. Most of the money will go for salaries and expenses but the band should still net about \$30,000 profit, Chief Cameron said. There are about 900 members in the Beardy's band.



Says Indian Health Services

Indians will now pay

Indian Health Services has informed Saskatchewan druggists that effective June 1 the government will no longer be responsible for paying for drugs of Indians who live off the reserve.

In a letter to druggists signed by Dr. J. Kirkbride, Saskatchewan regional director of medical services, the druggists are told that "those registered Indian persons who are residents of an urban centre who are either on welfare or self employed . . . will apply for assistance from the

agency who supplies the welfare or alternately pay for the service themselves. If they are unemployed and unable to pay, then they should apply for assistance from the municipality."

The letter concludes "we would ask that the pharmacists advise those persons who are urban residents that on or after June 1st they will be expected to pay for their drugs or obtain assistance from their municipality."

Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians says the Federation will refuse to go along with the policy, and he urged every Indian in the province to refuse to pay for their drugs.

A stand must be taken in order to protect the Indian's treaty rights, he said.

In addition to breaking treaty promises, there are obvious problems in administration of the new policy, said Chief Ahenakew.

It will be an almost impossible task for druggists to determine who is living on or off a reserve and as a result many reserve Indians are likely to also suffer as a result of the policy, he said.

Medical Services has recently asked the Band Councils to supply them with a list of members residing off the reserve, probably in order to implement the new drug policy, but the Band Councils will be urged to refuse this information, Chief Ahenakew said.

Greater role asked by N. Y.

There should be provision for greater involvement of Indian youth in the Indian Act revision process with particular attention paid to education, according to Wayne Stonechild, leader of the Native Youth Movement in Saskatchewan.

PEN PAL WANTED

A 17-year-old Polish youth is seeking pen pals among young Indian people. Anyone interested in becoming a pen pal with this boy should write, Sokot Kazimierz at 40-040 Katowice, Ul. Powarancow 3/5, Poland.

Native youth should have a greater involvement in their reserves in order "to attract them to build up a stronger Indian reserve than we have now", and one way to achieve this involvement would be to lower the voting age on reserves to 18, Mr. Stonechild said.

Increased involvement should be accompanied by changes in the education system that would ensure that youth are familiar with Indian history and culture by the time they are 18, he said.

Legislation should be passed to ensure instruction about the Indian Act and the Treaty Rights in the schools.

"The native kids should be taught the Indian Act and by the time they are 18 they would be eligible to vote and the question of their maturity would be shown by them."

"I have talked to a lot of these young Indian kids that have gone through the education system, those that have a couple of years of university even, and they still don't know anything about the Indian Act or the Treaties."

White students should also be taught more about the Indian, Mr. Stonechild said.

"These people do not have a clear understanding of what a Native person has to go through. I think a lot of the tension, a lot of the situations that have developed across the country would be eased by educating the White along with the Indian people to understand each other better."

By promoting greater involvement by young people, "I am not saying that young people should have total control" but they should be involved in questioning who, how and why others are controlling them and in identifying who they really are by studying their relationship with Indian Affairs and different levels of government, Mr. Stonechild said.

Buffalo Days

By Beverly Toto, 14

A long time ago in early days, Indian men would go in a group of about six to hunt buffalo. They had fast horses to keep up with the buffalo, because they ran at a good speed.

These Hunters were good hunters and they had sharp and strong bows and arrows. They killed about six to ten buffalo a day. When they thought they had enough buffalo for their people, they would start to skin the buffalo. Before they started to skin, they felt hungry, so they skinned one buffalo and took the best part of the meat.

While some hunters skinned this one buffalo, some other hunters got the fire started. They made it by rubbing two flintstones together over very fine bark. When sparks appeared on the bark, they fanned it to get the fire started and then they added wood. When the fire was ready, they put six rocks (about the size of a hand fist) in it.

The next thing they would do is make a bag out of buffalo hide. First, they cut the hide in a round circle, then laced it up with the raw side in, and the fur on the outer side. After the bag was finished, the hunters cut the bladder from the buffalo's neck so they could use it to carry water in.

After all these were made, they cut the meat into chunks and put it in the bag, followed by water and saskatoons or else, smashed chokecherries. Next they put in the rocks which were in the fire. First they put in three stones in the bag. These stones caused the soup to boil.

How they got the hot rocks out of the fire is: with a green stick (about five feet long) with a hollow in the center so they could bend it and hold the rock in between. They cleaned the ashes off the rocks with a brush which they had made. Then the hunters put the stones in about ten minutes after. When the soup was ready, the hunters all sat down to eat.

They ate right out of the bag with long wooden spoons which they had made. After their meal, the hunters started to skin the other buffalo and then they carried them back to camp on horses.

The women made coats, clothing and blankets out of buffalo hide. They also made tepees which were wind-proof. Every day and all day long the women worked, cutting up the meat and drying it.

To dry the meat, they would cut it in thin slices and hang it over a rack, so it could dry in the sun. Under the rack of meat, they made a little fire with willow twigs so that it would smoke the meat and add flavour to it.

The women would turn the meat around so that both sides would be dried and smoked. When the meat was dry, they tested it by breaking a little piece off. If the piece broke off easy, it was cured.

Next they crushed the meat with a rock until it was like powder, then they added a little bit of grease and dried saskatoons. They called this "Pemmican". How they made the grease, is from the buffalo bones; they boiled these bones in water and the grease appeared at the top of the water. Then the Indian women scooped the grease with a wooden spoon.

In winter time, men would gather in one tepee and eat and talk together. They would also make plans for the next few days like hunting and looking for a new place to move their camp.

These Indians had hard times but they managed all right and they were strong, healthy and brave.

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If you have a question or problem about Provincial Government services or programs, the staff of the Provincial Inquiry Centre will help you.

To call, toll-free, dial your direct distance dialing access code and then dial

800-667-8755

(For points without direct distance dialing, call the operator.)

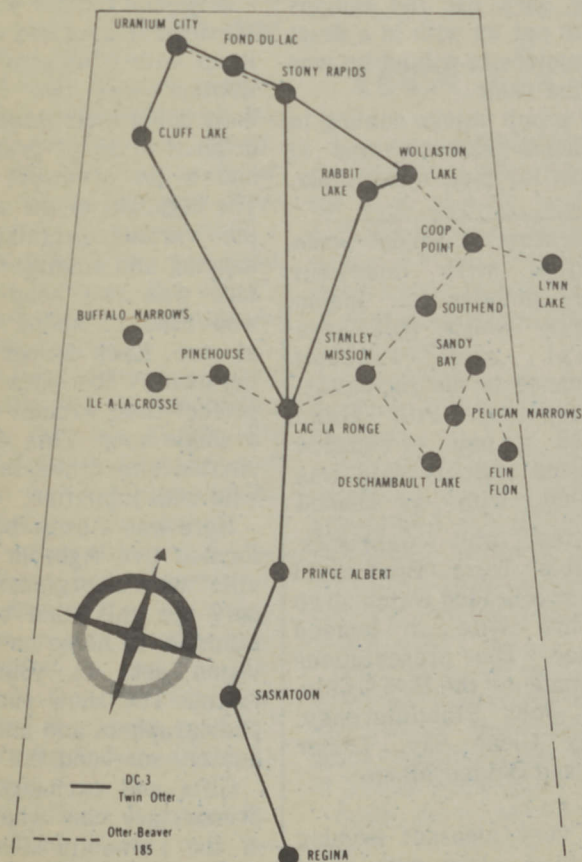
The Centre is open from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. C.S.T. Monday-Friday.



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INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

On April 28, 1973 Joe Quewezance was elected Chief for the Nut Lake Band. Nut Lake reserve, which has a population of 930 Saulteaux speaking people is situated north of Kelvington, Saskatchewan. Upon the final count of the ballots Mr. Quewezance led his only rival the former Chief Robert Konnoyace by 13 votes.

Returned home

Before going back home to his reserve Joe Quewezance worked as a mechanic in Kindersley and Saskatoon for quite a number of years. In August, 1970, he returned home to Nut Lake and he became employed as band administrator. This initiated him to become aware of reserve politics. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians realized the talents of this man and hired him on as Community Development worker in July, 1972 for Chagoness, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake.

In an interview with Joe Quewezance he explained his motives and objectives as Chief with the following words: "My political philosophy, reserve wise, is not complex. I was motivated by deep concern for my reserve and to try to preserve our culture as Indians which we should be really proud of. I wanted to make a contribution for my reserve. I decided the best way was to offer myself in this position. The people of the Nut Lake Band had faith in me by electing me as their leader.

First time

"I was not a political rival nor did I have behind me political involvement. As many will attest to this, this is the first time I got involved in reserve politics. Thus, in a sense no one thing or idea influenced me so greatly that

I can pin-point it. In many ways my beliefs change with my experience. I abide by certain basic principles at all times, and I will do what I can to bring this reserve together.

Gradual change

"I think we all have some things to contribute to our reserve. By this I mean I will ask for total participation of my band, and how successful we are depends on how we compromise with our differences for the betterment of my reserve. To try and change our pace too rapidly as to the improvements and changes would be a mistake. But I will do it gradually and accordingly as the participation from the people of my band will permit.

"However I will give priorities to better the present living conditions of the people of my band.

"Here I would like to let my band members know to disregard the commonly known thing that sometimes tends to separate us many times and that is favouritism. I will operate according to needs and I will talk with my people on an equal basis.

To capacity

"As for the councillors that were elected along with me, I will ask them to fulfill the capacities as the elected councillors of my reserve. I, along with my council, will do everything to the best interest of my band members."

Out of twenty councillors nominated for the Nut Lake Band Council, nine were elected. Chief Quewezance's councillors are Angus Moose, Bobby Pauchay, Clifford Blue Cloud, Delvena Kewistep, Joseph Whitehead, Albert Pauchay, Steven Moose, Fred Cheekinow and George Pee'ace.

First Aid Course

During November and December 1972, Sgt. R. H. Robinson, i/c Broadview Detachment, instructed a First Aid Course at the Marieval Mission. This course included teachers from the Mission and residents of the local reserves. One of the main reasons for this course was to enable ski instructors from the Last Oak Ski slopes to become qualified in giving first aid treatment. Ten people successfully completed the course and were awarded standard first aid certificates by the St. John Ambulance Association.

A further course in first aid is expected to be held at the Marieval Mission prior to the end of June 1973. This course will concentrate on the

children attending the Marieval Mission School. "Farewell Party"

On February 12, 1973, the Whitebear Reserve was the scene of a farewell party for Sub/Inspector Bob Head, his wife Bev, Constable Terry Broomfield and wife Beth. The party was hosted by residents of the Reserve and some 40 guests attended, including Constable Bill Scott, his wife Joyce and the all-Indian Boy Scout Troop which he leads. Sub/Inspector Head had been in charge of Carlyle Detachment since December 1970 and has left to assume his new duties as Staffing Officer at Headquarters, Ottawa. Constable Terry Broomfield, after 5 1/2 years, at Carlyle, has been transferred to Watrous Detachment.



Chief Joe Quewezance

Perform at Badgerville

Entertainers excell

By Lloyd Brass
F.S.I. Reporter

Drawing talent from among 70 different tribes in the United States, the Lamanite Generation invaded and took Canada by storm with their spell bound Indian messages, leaving in their path a lot of wonderful memories to all fortunate listeners.

The Lamanite Generation is a newly formed group from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, that is rapidly gaining recognition and popularity all across the United States and Canada. They played this month at the Cote Reserve.

B.Y.U. Indians generally believe that Mexican-Americans, Polynesians, and American Indians are related, a concept adhered to by the Mormon people and dramatized by Thor Heyerdahl of "Kon Tiki" and "Ra" fame.

While the show is mostly comprised of American Indians, some Polynesian and Mexican-American students are included. The term "Lamanite" emerged to describe the group.

These Indian students must

have high grades in order to be a part of this group. This is a goal many students at the Brigham Young University try to achieve, to be able to go on tour with the "Lamanite Generation". Large scale auditions are held at the beginning of each new semester and from an average of 200 to 250 aspiring performers, the tour groups are selected.

Two B.Y.U. Indian students have written and composed a song which passes a message on the importance of achieving an education. It is called "Go My Son" which tells of an Indian Chief sending his boy out into the White world to set an example to his people.

There has been yet another song written by another Indian student at the same University which is called "Desert Flower". This song compares a Desert Flower to the Indian people. This song tells a story of the hard life the Indians have to put up with in a desert of strangers in a land he was once the ruler.

The group enjoys coming to the Indian reserves and to perform for their own people.

The guests of honour were presented with beautiful crafted articles of Indian beadwork which will have special and lasting significance to the recipients. Sub/Inspector Bob Head received a pair of beaded moccasins and his wife was presented with a beaded necklace and earrings. Constable Terry Broomfield received a beaded watch strap and his wife a beaded necklace. The presentations were made by the Boy Scouts, Billy Joe Standingready, Murray Clear Sky, Lester Maxie and Delmar Maxie.

The very pleasant evening drew to a close with short addresses by various Reserve officials and the serving of an enjoyable lunch.

This year they brought two Canadian students in the group, Bert Crowfoot, half Blackfoot and half Saulteaux from Gleason, Albert, and Grace Michael, a Cree from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The Lamanite Generation was hosted and recalled once again by Cote Reserve. This is the only place in Saskatchewan where they performed this year. In spite of their being booked up solid, Cote Reserve was very fortunate in having them twice in a nine month span. The group has future plans of touring Europe, and have not cut a Long Playing record which features their whole show.

The show itself provided a variety of music, colour and lively dancing. There is a touch of Indian nationalism in every composition. There was not one moment of boredom for two whole lively hours.

A special feature was a real Mexican singing and whooping it up with sombrero and all. Another was two Hawaiian dolls doing their thing in their original style of grass skirts and a lot of sweet Alohas! The highlight of the show was the various original Indian dancing and singing. One feature was two hoop dancers who used 22 hoops each all at once. Each dancer was doing exactly the same thing in perfect time without dropping a single hoop. This show fascinated and drove the crowd wild with jubilation.

Here was a show being performed live right in Badgerville where ordinarily you only see this kind of entertainment at home on the television sets in your living rooms. The show ended with photographers and autograph hunters surround the group.

Gifts and exchange of addresses are now what is left of the Lamanite Generation, who brought life and laughter to all they encountered at their too brief a stay at Badgerville.

RCMP

The following transfers of RCMP personnel were announced recently:

Staff Sergeant Barry Smith, formerly N.C.O. in charge of the RCMP Prince Albert subdivision, has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector and transferred to Regina, where he will head the detective section.

Inspector D.R. Barker will come to Prince Albert from Ottawa as assistant to Superintendent D.J. Wright, officer commanding the Prince Albert sub-division.

Constable Gene Parkes has been transferred to Pelican Narrows to increase that detachment's force.

Meet with minister

Two northern Chiefs took advantage of their stay in Regina for the All Chiefs Conference this April to arrange a meeting with the Minister in charge of the department of northern Saskatchewan Ted Bowerman and discuss issues of concern to their bands.

It was the first time Mr. Bowerman had met Fond du Lac Chief Adolphus Mercardi and Black Lake Chief Pierre Robillard.

Chief Robillard asked for assurances from Mr. Bowerman that he and his people would be fully consulted before any power development was initiated on Black Lake. Mr. Bowerman said studies were currently under way at Black Lake but no developments were planned.

Mr. Bowerman also assured Chief Robillard that the government would try to assist the band in its efforts to consolidate at least two of its three reserves, and said that he would check with the Fisheries department about the possibility of raising the fishing tolerance on Black Lake.

TRAPPERS

Statistics released by the fur division of the department of natural resources show that last year out of 2,991 registered trappers, 1,583 were treaty Indians, 976 were Metis and 432 were white.

The Chiefs also raised the questions of a possible liquor outlet at Stoney Rapids and the issue of the Black Lake airstrip with the minister.

Mr. Bowerman said no liquor outlets would be allowed without approval in a referendum by the people of the area.

No funds were available at present, however, to improve the airstrip at Black Lake, the minister said.

Suggestion heard

A suggestion that Band Councils become involved in the supervision of Indian inmates on parole was presented last month to a Community Corrections Workshop in Prince Albert.

The suggestion was made by the workshop organizer, Gerald Carter, a corrections liaison officer with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, who said that such a program would greatly assist an Indian in returning to his own reserve following his release from jail or prison.

The present lack of personnel in the field of parole supervision often makes it difficult for an Indian to return home to his reserve after being released, Mr. Carter said. An Indian supervising an Indian would also be much better than having a white man supervising an Indian, he said.

LOST PAPERS

At the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Annual Conference held at the Bessborough Hotel in Saskatoon last October, a conference kit containing some very important papers was lost.

The papers, which belong to Dave Agecutay, are very important to him in his work. Some of the papers deal with the Indian Act and other regard certain land transfers.

Anyone having these papers, or who knows of their whereabouts, is asked to contact Mr. Agecutay by writing him care of General Delivery at Broadview.

The workshop was attended by officials of the John Howard Society, Indian Affairs, the department of welfare and prison and jail officials.

Mr. Carter also spoke of developing a program to improve the lines of communications between the reserves and jails and prison. Such communication, he said, would aid in the prevention of crime and the re-establishment of the inmate back into society.

He pointed out that the F.S.I. didn't want to become directly involved, but rather the objective was to get Band Councils involved.

Servicemen unite

Indian Ex-servicemen from 12 various communities recently gathered at the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre in North Battleford on April 17th to discuss means of improving services granted to veterans from various branches of the Canadian Legion and the formation of a native ex-servicemen club.

What motivated the gathering of ex-servicemen was the lack of direct communication from their Legion Branches leaving them out in the cold on when or how various services could be received. Many of the veterans had in the past received poor service when requesting it or had been misinformed of matters pertaining to veterans.

The gathering of the men saw the formation of Native Ex-Servicemen Association. The newly formed group will be pursuing the welfare of its ex-servicemen and their families.

BEARDY'S COUPLE HONORED

Harry and Angela Michael of Beardy's Reserve near Duck Lake were honored recently for their outstanding work with youth. A special presentation was made to the couple during an Indian Youth Conference held in Calgary.

The conference was sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Michael for the leadership they had shown youth and for their work in organizing the conference, which was attended by about 300 Indian young people.

Want holy objects to be returned

Many Indian people today are returning to the religion of their forefathers and finding that holy objects vital to Indian religious ceremonies are now in the hand of white men.

Whites have long been in the habit of roaming reserves looking for antique or religious artifacts, paying only a pittance of what they are worth. One such dealer picked up a medicine bundle, the most sacred and revered of religious objects, for \$10. The dealer later sold it in

Europe for \$28,000.

Another dealer bought a medicine bundle in Saskatchewan for \$10 and later sold it to a dealer in Alberta for \$7,500.

Many religious objects were once lost when elders feared that young people were abandoning their religion and they turned their most valuable objects over to museums for safe-keeping.

Several Indian groups are currently at work trying to figure out how to get their religion back from the white man.

Reserve land owing

Indian Affairs has estimated that there are nearly 150,000 acres of land still owing Saskatchewan Indians. Since the figures were arrived at by department officials, however, they are almost certainly wrong and probably much more land than that is actually owing Indians in the province, according to Dr. John Tobias.

Dr. Tobias, a researcher with the Federation of Saskat-

chewan Indian's Rights and Treaty Research Division, said he learned of a report dealing with the land question from Indian Affairs officials in Ottawa.

Indian Affairs officials say there are 13 reserves entitled to additional land ranging from 1,000 to 38,000 acres.

Dr. Tobias said it is obvious that "the figures favor the department" and that research into the land question is certain to turn up basis for additional claims.

The 13 reserves entitled to additional lands according to the Indian Affairs report are: Piapot — 12,000 acres
Muskowekwan — 11,264 acres
Keeseekoose — 2,560 acres
Witcheakan — 3,059 acres
Little Pine — 29,056 acres
Peter Ballantyne — 11,014 acres
One Arrow — 1,064 acres
Pelican Lake — 8,960 acres
Stoney Rapids — 38,476 acres
English River — 9,965 acres
Canoe Lake — 2,917 acres
Barren Lands — 14,249 acres
La la Hache — 4,000 acres.
Lac la Hache — 4,000 acres.

Salary to Chiefs

Saskatchewan's Band Chiefs will receive a salary and expenses totaling \$10,000 this year for their work on behalf of their people.

The department of Indian Affairs has agreed to make available the \$680,000 needed this year for the salaries and expenses of the province's 67 Band Chiefs, it was announced at the April All Chiefs Conference in Regina.

The Chiefs at their conference last year approved the proposal for salaries and expenses but the department of Indian Affairs at that time would make available only a maximum of \$5,000 per band to meet some of the Chief's and councillors' expenses in attending meetings.

Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians said the \$5,000 will also be kept by the bands and used to pay the expenses of councillors and headmen.

Chief Ahenakew said the Federation had insisted to Indian Affairs that the treaty promise to pay Chief's must be up-dated to today's standards. In the past the most any Chief has been paid for his work by Indian Affairs is \$25 a year.

Indian Affairs Regional Director Fred Clarke said the money for the Chief's salaries this year would be taken from a fund normally used for addi-

tional work to reserve roads, water and sewer services and from educational programs.

The Chiefs, however, passed a resolution calling on Indian Affairs to take the money next year from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the fund that is used to pay the \$5.00 treaty payment annually.

needed

A number of Education Liaison Workers, who will assist the band councils and school committees in developing education for Indian people, are being sought by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Cultural College.

Five positions are available in northern and central Saskatchewan.

The education workers will serve as a link between Indian people and various education authorities and will assist in identifying problems and developing solutions in the field of education.

Applicants should be able to speak an Indian language and would preferably have some experience in the field of Indian education.

Applications should be submitted in writing to John McLeod at the Indian Cultural College, 1402 Quebec Avenue in Saskatoon.

OUR FUTURE IS IN YOUR HANDS

all Indian Organizations
Urban Indian Associations
School Committees
Band Councils

ON

GET INVOLVED!



A farewell party was held April 14 for two employees of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians who left to accept other positions. Saskatchewan Indian Editor Doug Cuthand has taken a year's leave of absence and will edit a newsletter for the department of Indian Affairs' economic task force, while Noel Dyck, an F.S.I. consultant, will be returning to University to complete his Doctorate. Mr. Cuthand is now living on the Kehwin reserve in Alberta while Mr. Dyck returned to the University of Manchester in England. Shown above, left, is assistant to the Chief of the F.S.I. Sol Sanderson, Mrs. Louise Cuthand, Mr. Cuthand and Mr. Dyck. Mr. Sanderson made a number of presentations on behalf of the F.S.I.

Through red Tape

Employment cutback

Summer employment programs for students this year could be doubled if only the department of Indian Affairs would loosen its purse strings and cut through some red tape, according to Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Chief Ahenakew told the April All-Chief's Conference in Regina that Indian Affairs has allotted \$62,000 to the Student Summer Employment

Program this year. If they would assign the money to the F.S.I., however, "even for just five minutes", the provincial government would match the funds thereby doubling the employment program, he said.

The provincial government would match any money controlled by the F.S.I. but not money that is the federal government's, he said.

Saskatchewan Regional Di-

rector of Indian Affairs, Fred Clark, said that before the funds could be made available to the F.S.I., Treasury Board approval would have to be sought and contracts drawn up and approved.

Because "we're caught in a bind of red tape", the student employment program will be curtailed this year, Chief Ahenakew said. "Indian Affairs is always talking about employment for Indians, yet now when we have a chance to double it they turn us down," he said.

The Chief's conference passed a resolution calling for the money to be transferred to the F.S.I. who in turn could help the Band Councils set up their own student employment programs.

The resolution was endorsed by Wayne Stonechild, representing the province's Native Youth organization, who said that student summer employment must be promoted so that "young people will have an incentive to stay on the reserves, building their communities and avoiding the corruption of the cities."

CULTURAL COLLEGE

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has been empowered to negotiate to have the Indian Cultural College at Saskatoon recognized as a college and entitled to establish accredited courses.

The April All-Chief's Conference in Regina passed the resolution saying that enfranchisement of the College into a recognized college would aid the College in its work to develop an Indian education curricula.

Recognition of the Indian College would mean that the courses it offered could be applied towards a university degree.

Policy questioned

Members of the Lac La Hache band on Wollaston Lake are concerned about the department of northern Saskatchewan's policy of hauling people away from whatever they are doing in order to fight fires.

At a band workshop held April 18, several complaints were heard about the practice. Last year a lot of work was left undone when people were taken from work on housing or fishing to fight fires.

Fishermen would come back to find that fish had rotted in the nets while the fishermen were away and a great deal of money was lost, more money than was compensated

for in firefighting.

The Lac La Hache band also asked that a barge be provided for the community. The barge could both haul the fishermen's catch to market and return with foodstuffs, thereby lowering freight prices somewhat.

The meeting, which was attended by officials of the department of Indian Affairs, the department of National Health and Welfare and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, also heard requests for more action on the band's housing program and some help in providing a supply of clean water for the community.

North to be studied

A development program similar to the study that the F.S.I.'s Agricultural Task Force accomplished for the southern part of the province, has been called for by the Northern Saskatchewan Band Councils.

The northern Chiefs said that because the agricultural potential of the north is limited a separate study is needed to assess the economic potential of natural resources such as minerals and timber in north-

ern Saskatchewan reserves.

They passed a resolution at the April All-Chief's conference in Regina calling on the department of Indian Affairs and the F.S.I. to become actively involved with the northern Band Councils in a development program. There is a need for co-ordinated research before development and utilization of the natural resources can take place, the Chiefs said.

Clark transferred

Fred Clark, Saskatchewan regional director with the department of Indian Affairs, will be transferred to Alberta this summer and the province's Chiefs have asked for representation on a selection board to name his replacement.

The Chiefs at the April All-Chief's Conference in Regina passed a resolution asking that a Chief from each district in the province be on any selection board convened to fill the position.

Mr. Clark is moving to Alberta as director of community affairs.

There was much discussion among the Chiefs at the Conference about asking Chris Uppal to fill the regional director's position.

Mr. Uppal had spent seven years in Saskatchewan as assistant regional director of community affairs before being transferred to Ottawa in September of 1972 as a policy advisor. His transfer at the time was opposed by Saskatchewan Indians who felt they could trust Mr. Uppal.

It is understood Mr. Uppal will apply for the regional director's position.

Longboat award to Anderson

Howard Anderson, a 48 year old Cree from the Gordon's Band near Punnichy, has been awarded the Tom Longboat Memorial Trophy.

In addition, Mr. Anderson has received the Tom Longboat medal, also given to six other Indians across the country.

The trophy and the medals are awarded each year to Canadian Indians who make significant contributions toward the betterment of sport and recreation in Canada. The winners are selected by the Sports Federation of Canada.

Mr. Anderson, a widower with eight children, is presently employed at the Pelican Lake Residence in northwestern Ontario. He was formerly employed at the Gordon's Student Residence where he was active in minor hockey, track and field and curling programs for young people.

His main interest continues to be in working with Indian youth in sports and recreation.

Another recipient of the Tom Longboat medal award this year is Tony Sparvier, 20, a

Cree from the Cowessess Band, Saskatchewan. Other awards went to Collette Cimon, 19, a Melecite from the Edmundson Band, New Brunswick; Sally Jacob, 15, a Cree from Nemiscau, Quebec; Arnold Wesley Antone, 37, an Oneida from Oneida-of-the-Thames Band near London, Ontario, and Dwayne Johnson, 18, a Cree from the Samson Band, Alberta.

In memory

Tom Longboat, in whose memory the award is dedicated, was an Onondaga Indian from the Six Nations Reserve noted for his outstanding ability as a long distance runner. He gained international recognition as an athlete when he won the gruelling 26 mile Boston Marathon in 1907 over a field of 62 competitors.

He also represented Canada at a number of other important athletic events including the 1908 Olympics in London, England. At the height of his career, Mr. Longboat was regarded as the finest athlete this country had produced.

Sweet Grass

Sweet Grass, in mind I see,
A fruitful land, that's rich and free,
Rich in love and warmth and pride,
Where proud people do abide,
Free from White men's grabbing eyes.

The people are your heart and soul,
Indian people, who have watched you grow.
For, strong spirit you have soiled,
That is why, they suffer and toil.

The young, the old, that you have bore,
They will remain for evermore.
For Crees they are, and Crees they'll be,
Until their dying day will be,
Sweet Grass, you are home to me.

By Sylvia Merasty



Cote recapture basketball



Cote F.S.I. Basketball Champions — (Standing left to right) Elaine Cote, Irene Cote (Manager), Margaret Keshane, Lorna Musqua, Linda McNab, Lloyd Brass (Coach). (Sitting left to right) Eileen Quewezance, Irone Cote, Frances Severight, Erla Cote, Debbie Cote, Dianne Cote.

Cote Girls from Cote Reserve near Kamsack have dominated all the Provincial F.S.I. playoffs they have entered this year, namely fastball, basketball, and volleyball. They took the fastball championship two years in succession, capturing the Ladies fastball championship at Fort a La Corne in 1971 and at Badgerville in 1972.

Last fall they participated in the Ladies Volleyball Provincial FSI Championship held at North Battleford. They brought home the grand award as Champions for all Saskatchewan Indian women for that year. They will defend their title next fall.

Last year, the FSI Basketball championship for women was held in Prince Albert. Due to financial difficulties the Cote girls did not make this event. This year they organized themselves and they were prepared to take on all comers no matter what distance in Saskatchewan.

This year the finals were held at Gordon's Reserve,

near Punnichy. The Cote Girls had a little problem overpowering the well organized Prince Albert Girls, but after getting by Prince Albert they pretty well had the Championship wrapped up.

Practically all the same girls participate in all events. They have a strong sense of unity, nationalism and team spirit that is provided by their manager Irene Cote.

To pick their outstanding star in almost all events is a very ponderous job. Erla Cote who is usually the team captain provides most of the attack. This young lass gives the opposition the most trouble along with her speed and talent in any sport. In the area playoffs at St. Philips in one instance she amassed 50 points during one basketball game.

This group of girls are all pretty well in their teenage years. They surely will be around for a few more years to come. With Irene Cote as their general, they just might be bringing home trophies for the next decade.



Clifford Starr presenting trophy to team captain of Cote, Erla Cote

P.A. dominates championship



Top row, left to right: Donald Bird, Joe Naytowhow, Cliff Starr (coach). Bottom row, left to right: Bruce Rae, William Ratt and Amos Roberts.



Back row, left to right: Donny Bird, Joe Naytowhow, Sam Hardlotte, Cliff Starr and Amos Roberts. Front row, left to right: William Ratt, Gordon Roberts and Ray Bruce.

Prince Albert basketball teams dominated the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's basketball tournament April 14 & 15.

The bantam championships were played at the Prince Albert Student Residence while the senior playoffs were held at the Gordon's Student Residence near Punnichy.

The Prince Albert Student Residence teams won both bantam titles with the girls defeating Muscowquan Student Residence 34-20 while the boys white-washed the Cote Select Jrs. 71-10. The games were sudden-death.

In the girls game Dinah McKenzie scored 20 points for the winners while Janet Ahenakew scored 6 pts. and Sally Ross and Karen Whitehead had four each.

Diane Cyr and Eleanore Silverquill scored 5 points each for Muscowquan. Four point efforts were given by Darlene Crowe and Brenda Cyr with Florence Scott scoring the remaining two points.

Gary Joseph led the boys victory with 14 points while team mates Dennis Sanderson and Jacob Ratt had 11 followed by Sam McKenzie with ten. Frank Robert 9, Martin Joseph, Hillary Cook and Sam Ratt with 4 points each, and Abel Charles and Derrick Custer, 2 each.

The Senior Men's title went to the Prince Albert Youth Club with scores of 69-43 over North Battleford and 102-42 over St. Philip's from Kam-sack.

Donald Bird and Joe Naytowhow had 18 points each for the winners against North Battleford while Amos Robert notched 12, Gordon Roberts 9 and William Ratt and Sam Hardlotte had 6. Eugene Arcand had 30 points for the losers. Gerald McMaster and Bill Sapp scored 4 each, Terry Atemoyoo 3 and Howard McMaster 2.

In Prince Albert's other game it was Amos Roberts against St. Philips. Amos scored 52 points, 10 more than the opposition combined. His percentage was well over 90% as he sunk nearly every shot he threw.

Don Bird and William Ratt had 10 points each, while

playing coach Cliff Starr, Gordon Roberts and Joe Naytowhow scored 8 each and Sam Hardlotte had 6.

For St. Philips it was Leslie Stevenson with 14, Tom Quewezance 10, Albert Musqua 6, Ralph Keshane and Wallace Littlewolfe four each, Albert Keshane and Ted Quewezance 2 each.

St. Philips placed second in the championships with a close 51-49 win over North Battleford. The winners were led by Tom Quewezance who put in 26 points while team mates Albert Keshane scored 9, Charlie Stevenson 8, Wallace Littlewolfe 4, Ralph Keshane and Leslie Stevenson 2 each.

The Cote girls basketball won their divisional title with a 54-51 win over Prince Albert and a 55-28 victory over Sweetgrass.

Earla Cote scored 20 points for the winners while Eileen Quewezance notched 18, Deane Cote with 14 and Lorna Musqua 2.

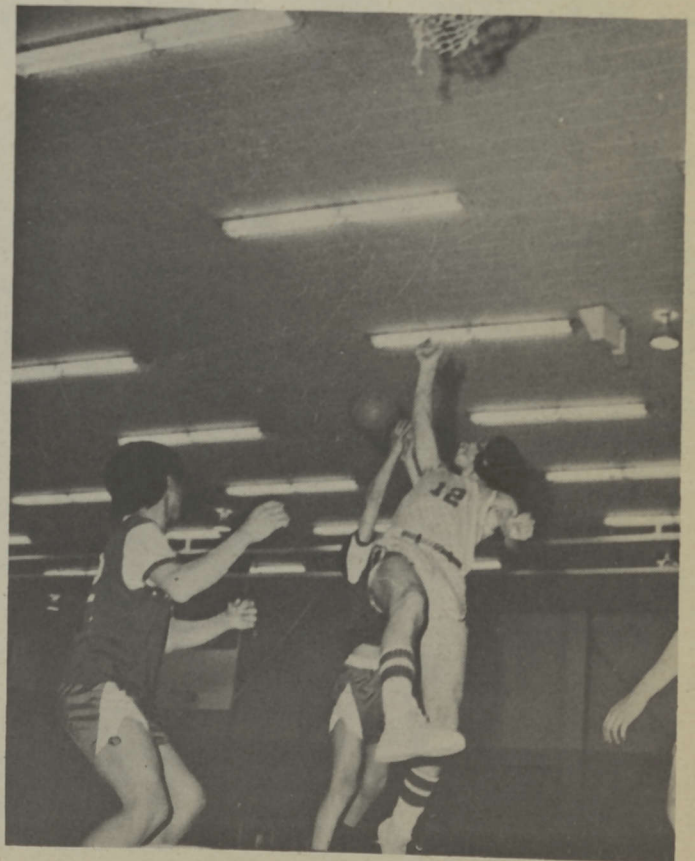
For the losers Karen Whitehead and Nancy Ross had 11 points each, Helen Whitehead and Janet Ahenakew 9 a-piece. Dinah McKenzie 6 points, Sally Robert 3 and Helen Roberts 2.

In the second game Cote defeated Sweetgrass 55-28 to win the title. Earla Cote and Eileen Quewezance again led the way for the winners with 25 and 16 points respectively. Lorne Musqua scored 6, Diane Cote 4 and Iona Cote and Linda McNabb had two each.

Verna Atcheynum was the leading scorer for Sweetgrass with 9 points followed closely by Elsie Whitecalf. Weenie had 6 points, Isabelle Weenie 3, Janice Whitecalf and Inez Weenie with two a-piece.

Prince Albert clinched second place with a 57-26 decision over Sweetgrass. Karen Whitehead again led Prince Albert with 14 points, Janet Ahenakew and Sally Roberts had 10 each, Nancy Ross 9, six apiece for Helen Roberts and Helen Whitehead and two for Amelia Roberts.

Elsie Whitecalf scored 18 points for Sweetgrass, while Verna Atcheynum had 4, and Lucy Weenie and Inez Weenie had two apiece.





Back row, left to right: Amelia Roberts, Stella Bird, Jean McKenzie, Sarah Charles, Karen Whitehead and Ken Williams (coach). Front row, left to right: Sally Roberts, Melinda Ross, Dinan McKenzie, Joyce Cook, Virginia Halkett and missing — Janet Ahenakew.



Back row, left to right: Derrick Custer, Sam McKenzie, Sam Ratt, Dennis Sanderson, Gary Joseph and Cliff Starr (coach). Front row, left to right: Hillary Cook, Jacob Ratt, Martin Joseph and Frank Roberts.

Badgerville's fourth annual hockey wind-up



Brian McNab, Yorkton District FSI Sports and Recreation field worker, presents the Championship trophy to Joe Naytowhow of Prince Albert.



Trophy winners at the Badgerville Hockey Wind-Up

More than 30 coaches, players, athletes and supporters were presented with trophies and awards at the Cote Indian Band's fourth Annual Hockey Wind-Up in the Badgerville Recreation Hall April 27. More than 400 guests crowded the hall to enjoy this annual celebration.

Edward Clack received the most valuable player award for his efforts on the Cote Chiefs Junior B Hockey Club. Charlie Cyr got the most goals for which he received an award. Pat Young was chosen the most outstanding defence and Morley Watson was chosen all-star right wing.

Scotty Cote was chosen most valuable player on the Cote Selects. Norman Severight received an award for getting the most points for the Selects. Leonard Ketchemonia was chosen the most outstanding defence and Albert Musqua was chosen the most aggressive player.

Ernest Cote received the most valuable player award for his efforts on the Badgerville B's. Wayne Cote received an award for getting the most points during the season, Larry Whitehawk was awarded the most improved-

player trophy. Koch Shingoose was chosen the best defenceman, Kenny Whitehawk was given the most aggressive player award and Kurt Cote was awarded the rookie-of-the-year trophy.

Kurt Cote received the most valuable player award for his effort with the Midgets and Wayne Cote was chosen the most outstanding defenceman.

Charlie Severight was chosen the most valuable player and Ellis Cote received the defenceman award for his efforts with the Bantams.

Bobby Whitehawk was awarded the most valuable player trophy for his efforts with the Pee-Wees. Donald Shingoose was given the most improved player award and Sona Langan was chosen the outstanding defenceman.

Brian Cote was awarded the most-valuable-player award for his efforts with the Pee-Wees. Elton Cote was named outstanding defenceman and Glen Friday was chosen the most improved player.

Darren Shingoose was named most outstanding player on the Mighty Mites. Chatty Keewatin was awarded the most valuable player award and Joseph Whitehawk was named most improved player.

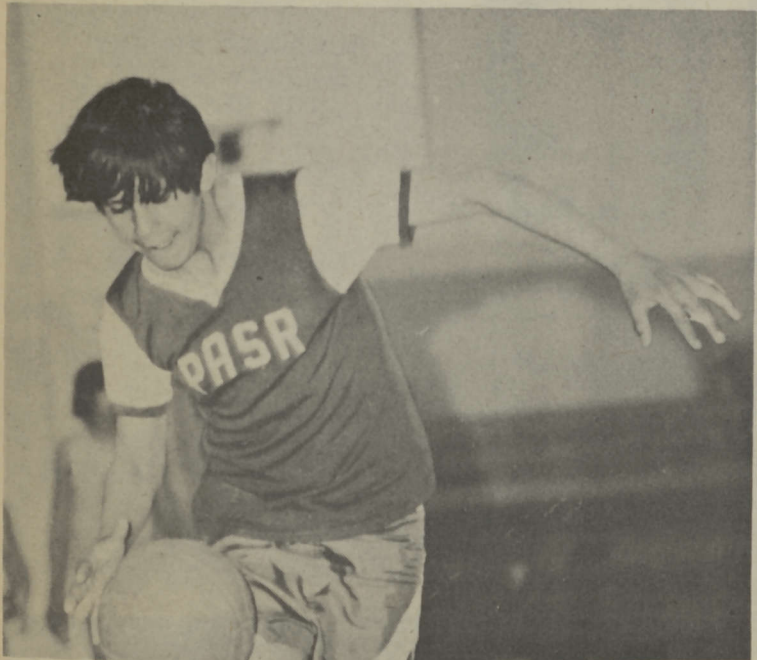
Mike Bryant was named outstanding player and Patrick Cote was chosen most valuable player for their efforts with the Old-Timers.

James Ross Whitehawk, better known as Moogie, was presented with the most-deadly player award. A special trophy was given to Earla Cote for the athlete of the year award. Pat Severight and Beverley Cote were presented with trophies for best fan supporters. Keith Ketchemonia was chosen minor hockey coach of the year and Tony Cote was chosen coach of the year.

Olga Stusick was presented with a trophy for being the best all around supporter.

Brief presentations were given by Lorne Nystrom, M.P. for Yorkton-Melville Constituency, Sergeant Lawford of the RCMP detachment and Chief Cameron Watson, Chief of the Ochapowace Indian Reserve, prior to the presentations.

A banquet was held and a dance followed the presentation. Music was supplied by the Steele Bridge Band from Yorkton.



St. Philip's windup



Award winners at the St. Philip's Banquet — Left to right: Jessie Straightnose, Norbert Keshane, Albert Keshane, Dan Keshane, Emelia Keshane, Aubrey Quewezance, Ted Quewezance and Gregory Quewezance. Missing is Jimmy Fiddler.

Golden Hawks windup

The Gordon's Golden Hawks held a hockey wind up at Punichy's town hall on April 6, 1973. The Golden Hawks hockey committee sponsored a Roast Turkey Banquet to commemorate a successful 1972 and 1973 hockey season.

The Golden Hawks last winter came out second place in league standings in the Last Mountain Hockey League. They were taken out by the Raymond Rockets for the championship. Joey Dejarlais, Dennis Pelletier and Eddy Bitternose were the top scorers

in succession as mentioned for the Golden Hawks. Roland Dejarlais had top honours for a defenceman.

The Golden Hawks were always a threat whenever they entered a hockey tournament. This year they did not go into too many tournaments. But, they cleaned up in Cote, North Battleford, and Fort Qu'Appelle tournaments. They also took the 'B' side at the Esterhazy hockey tournament.

They entered in the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association playoffs in the in-

termediate "C" division. Turtleford barely took them out for the northern title.

Chief Tony Cote was the guest speaker at this banquet. He congratulated the Golden Hawks for their sportsmanship and fine team effort. He stated that the Gordon's Golden Hawks are probably the best Indian hockey team in Saskatchewan. They have proved it time and time again.

After the banquet, Chief Hilliard McNabb invited everyone to come to the dance. The dance was held in the same building.

Boxing championships

The Gordon's Boxing Club won seven out of a possible 22 matches in Provincial Championships last month in Regina.

Darren Kinequon defeated Georgie Bitternose, also of Gordon's, in the 50 lbs. and under novice final.

In the 55 lbs. and under novice final, the winner was Ringo Assiniboine by a split

decision.

Terrence Assiniboine won a split decision in the 60 lbs. and under novice final.

The referee stopped the 70 lbs. and under novice final and awarded the victory to Richard Thorne.

Bobby Gambler won a unanimous decision over team mate Clayton Akachuk.

In the 60 lbs. and under open

final the winner was Albert Machiskinic by a unanimous decision.

The referee also stopped the 80 lbs. and under open class and gave the win to Percy Isaac.

In thirty-four quarter-final and semi-final bouts, the Gordon's Boxing Club won 17 of them.

The St. Philip's Hockey Team at Kamsack sponsored a hockey wind up and banquet which was held in their school gymnasium on April 19, 1973. Leonard Ketchemonia carried out the duties of master of ceremonies.

Bruce Keewatin an elderly citizen chanted a prayer of thanksgiving before feasting on the appetizing roasted turkey dinner. Head table guest was Art Obey, Chief Antoine Cote and his wife, and school principal Mr. J. Hornung and his wife.

Each head table guest gave some points for thoughts on their past experiences and future outlooks. Mr. Obey, the head guest and also a well knowledgeable man in all fields of recreation, entertained the guests with some of his Flip Wilson type jokes. On the serious side he gave an outline and some tips on the responsibilities of parents, teachers, coaches, and managers when organizing minor sports activities.

In the Minor Hockey awards the most valuable players were as follows: Bantams —

Jessie Straightnose; Pee Wees — Jimmy Fiddler; and to the Wee Wees — Gregory Quewezance.

For the Seniors, Chief Dan Keshane awarded 22 wrist watches to each member of the St. Philip's Maple Leafs. In return the players gave him a coaches trophy. Emelia Keshane who followed and cheered her home team in many ice arenas this past winter received the Best Fan Supporter award. Norbert Keshane, a rugged defenceman and the team's policeman received a Spark Plug award for his aggressiveness on the ice. Albert the Cat Keshane received a Goalie's trophy.

The Most Valuable Player award went to Ted Quewezance, Ted's younger brother Aubrey Quewezance received the Toookie award.

A surprise award in the form of a giant wrist watch was given to Albert the Cat Keshane. It was engraved to the "World's Biggest Goalie."

As a finale everyone closed the hockey season by dancing up a storm to the music of the Knights of the Road.

Big Tops For Sale Or Rent

For Sale

Contact Gordon Albert
Sweetgrass Band Office

For Rent

Contact Wayne Morris
Gordon's Band Office

Jamboree

A giant Jamboree featuring nine bands is planned by the Regina Friendship Centre for June 1st and 2nd.

Trophies and cash prizes will be presented the favorite bands, who will be selected by the audience.

All types of music will be represented in the Jamboree with three bands each specializing in either country music, rock and roll or old time fid-

dle and square dance music.

The Jamboree will begin at noon the first day and at 11 a.m. the second day and continue until after one in the morning. Each band will play for an hour and a half show.

Admission is only \$1.00 a person and refreshments will be available. The Jamboree will be held at St. Chat's, 1502 College Avenue in Regina.



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Successful venture in Kamloops

The Saskatchewan Indians, represented by the Gordon's Student Residence, with 6 imports from throughout the Province, enjoyed a successful venture at the Second Annual International Bantam Tournament held in Kamloops, B.C., from April 20th to April 27th.

The tournament saw 33 teams competing for three events. There was a team from the United States as well as two teams from Finland, Helsinki Jokerit and Tampere Bobcats.

GAME I — APRIL 20TH

On April 20th, the Saskatchewan Indians opened the week-long tournament playing Jokerit from Helsinki, Finland before 5,000 fans at Memorial Arena in Kamloops. It was a very exciting game with Malcolm Tootoosis making some fine saves in the

Saskatchewan net. Harold Kaisowatum figured in all the scoring for Saskatchewan. An empty net goal made the score 5-3 in favor of Helsinki.

Summary — Game 1
Helsinki, Finland 5 — Saskatchewan Indians 3.

Helsinki held period leads of 2-1 and 3-2 before winning 5-3 on an empty net goal.

Scoring for Saskatchewan Indians: 1st Period — 16:50 — H. Kaisowatum (Burns, Favel); 2nd Period — 9:45 — K. McNab (Favel, Kaisowatum); 3rd Period — 3:40 — H. Kaisowatum (L. Ahenakew, Burns).

As a result of their loss, the Saskatchewan Indians dropped to the B event.

GAME II — APRIL 22ND

Saskatchewan Indians vs. Prince George, B.C.

Saskatchewan played a shaky first period and were behind

6-0 at the 2 minute mark of the second period but from there on it was a good contest, except for some lack lustre officiating. Prince George had period leads of 4-0 and 6-2.

Scoring for Saskatchewan Indians:

2nd Period — 9:04 Favel (Cyr), 14:12 Burns (L. McNab).

3rd Period — 6:38 Favel (B. Quewezance, Burns), 12:02 Kaisowatum.

The loss dropped the Saskatchewan Indians to the C event.

GAME III — APRIL 25TH

Saskatchewan Indians (5) vs. Esquimalt, B.C. (4)

The Saskatchewan Indians won their first game in the do-or-die contest. A loss would have eliminated the boys from further contests. The teams traded first period

goals with Saskatchewan taking 3-1 lead at the end of two periods. Esquimalt could not get the equalizer with a 6th attacker as Malcolm Tootoosis made two good saves in the last minute. The winning goal was scored by Kevin Burns on a beautiful 3-way passing play with Lloyd McNab and Leonard Favel.

Scoring for Saskatchewan Indians:

1st Period — 17:20 H. Kaisowatum.

2nd Period — 0:58 H. Kaisowatum (L. Ahenakew); 8:58 Burns.

3rd Period — 7:44 R. Cyr; 17:21 Burns (L. McNab, Favel).

The win put Saskatchewan Indians in the semi-final in the C event.

GAME IV — APRIL 26TH

Saskatchewan Indians (8) vs. Red Deer, Alberta (7)

The Saskatchewan Indians had to do it the hard way coming from a 6-5, 2nd period deficit to defeat the Red Deer crew 8-7. The first period ended 2-2. The win over Red Deer put Saskatchewan Indians in the final of the C event. Lloyd McNab's tying goal was a beautiful play as he deked the goalie and flipped a backhand high into the net.

Scoring for Saskatchewan Indians:

1st Period — 5:45 Cyr (K. McNab, Burns); 17:54 Burns (Favel, Kaisowatum).

2nd Period — 10:08 Kaisowatum; 16:45 Favel (Cyr); 18:28 Kaisowatum (L. McNabb).

3rd Period — 3:45 Burns (Cyr); 9:27 L. McNab (L. Ahenakew); 13:36 Favel (Kaisowatum).

GAME V — APRIL 27TH

C FINAL

Victoria (8) vs. Saskatchewan Indians (5)

The Saskatchewan Indians were the only team from out of the Province to make it to the finals, in any of the events. Quesnel and North Shore Winter Club from Vancouver met in the A-event final. Prince George met North Kamloops in the B-event final. Victoria and Saskatchewan Indians met in the C-event final.

Victoria scored at 13 seconds of the first period and had the upper hand throughout the contest. They led 2-1 after one period with Lloyd McNab scoring from Burns and Favel.

The teams traded 2 goals each in the second period to give Victoria a 4-3 lead after two periods. Favel from Burns and Kaisowatum scored the second goal with Lloyd McNab scoring the third goal unassisted.

Favel tied the game at 9:33 of the third with Lloyd McNab and Burns drawing assists. However, 3 goals within 42 seconds salted the game away for Victoria. They scored at 12:09, 12:43 and 12:51. Burns from Kaisowatum scored at 13:21 to make the score 7-5 but Victoria scored an empty net goal at 19:03 to make the final score 8-5.

Credit has to be given to the fine bunch of hockey players who wouldn't give up despite being tired.

The Gordon's Indian Dancers performed between periods of every hockey game and provided the fans with excellent entertainment as well as moral support for the hockey team.

Credit also has to be given to the coaching staff and Chaperones of the Gordon's Student Residence for doing an excellent job in disciplining the hockey players and dancers. This fine group of young people were the best disciplined in the tournament.

Certainly the Indian people of Saskatchewan should be proud to have a fine group of athletes represent them at this International Bantam Hockey Tournament.



Front row, from left: Adrian Ahenakew, Dwaine Buffalo, Glen Kinequon, Floyd Buffalo, Gene Desjarlais, Blaine Buffalo, Walter Kinequon. Middle row, from left: Tom Pratt, Darryl Buffalo, Malcolm Tootoosis, Leonard Favel, Richard Cyr, Harold Kisowatum, Leon Ahenakew, Kevin Burns, Ron Buffalo (manager). Back row, from left: Bill Brinley (coach), Basil Quewezance, Ken Sinclair, Lloyd McNabb.

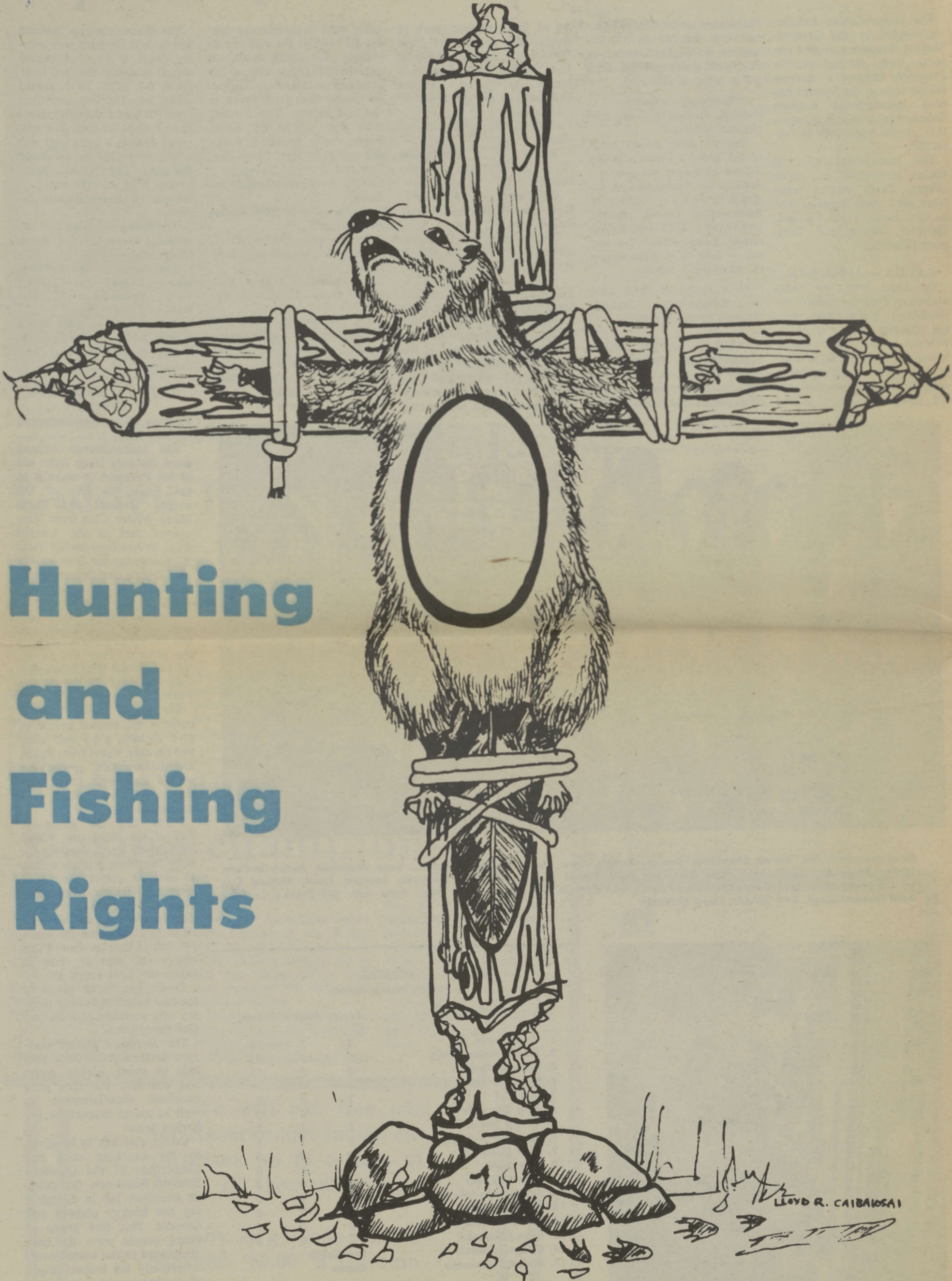


Boarding the train

SCORING

Saskatchewan Indians

— Over 5 Games —	Goals	Assists	Points
1. Kevin Burns	6	7	13
2. Harold Kaisowatum	7	5	12
3. Leonard Favel	6	5	11
4. Lloyd McNab	3	4	7
5. Rick Cyr	2	3	5
6. Leon Ahenakew	0	3	3
7. Kenny McNab	1	1	2
8. Basil Quewezance	0	1	1
9. Chip Desjarlais	0	0	0
10. Tom Pratt	0	0	0
11. Darrel Buffalo	0	0	0
12. Adrian Ahenakew	0	0	0
13. Floyd Buffalo	0	0	0
14. Blaine Buffalo	0	0	0
15. Glen Kinequon	0	0	0
16. Dwayne Buffalo			
17. Malcolm Tootoosis			
	Sub-Goalie		
	Goalie		



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