

# SASKATCHEWAN

# INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

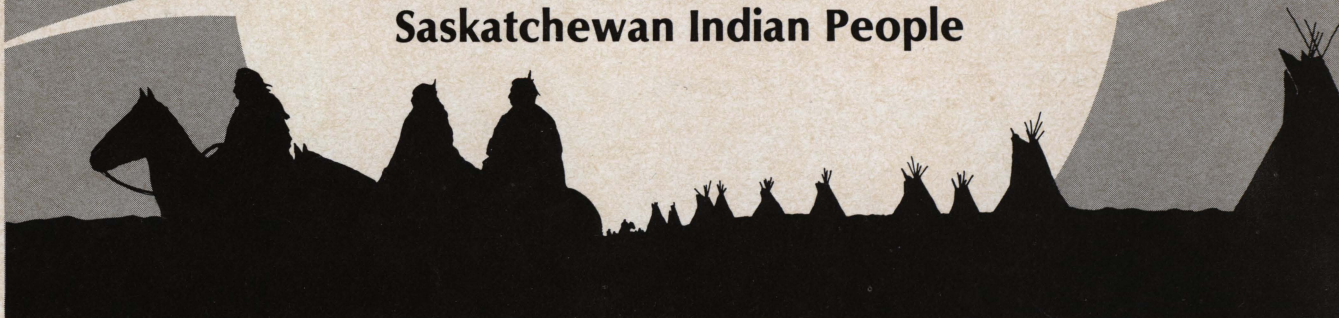
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**Focusing on the local, provincial  
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# SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



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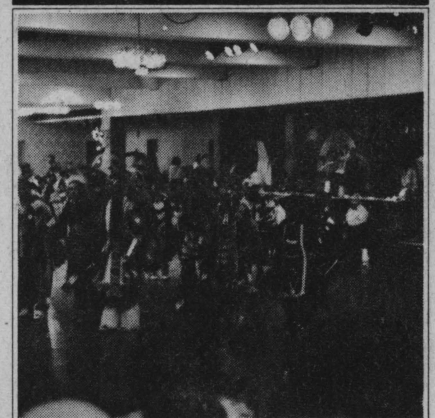
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Cover photo taken at the 1981 Saskatoon Inter-Tribal Pow-wow. See pages 20-23.

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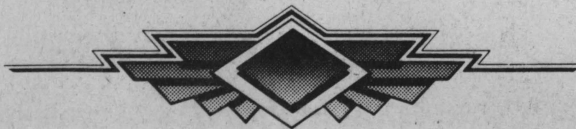
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The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The newsmagazine has a Second Class Registration Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. The newsmagazine is intended to serve as an effective communication vehicle for Indian opinion in the province of Saskatchewan. Since the newsmagazine represents divergent views from Indians in this province, signed articles and opinions are the views of the individuals concerned and not necessarily those of the Federation.

## EDITORIAL OFFICES

The editorial offices of The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine have now been centralized and are located in the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, 1030 - Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon. All correspondence should be directed to: The Editor, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9 or telephone (306) 244-1146.

## REPORTING

The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine has an editorial staff of five covering the entire province of Saskatchewan. With numerous news stories, sporting events, and social activities to cover, reporters may not be able to attend all events local residents wish to have reported on. In order to ensure that a reporter is available to cover your event, please notify the editor of this newsmagazine well in advance of the event. Last minute arrangements for reporters will not be made.

## PRODUCTION

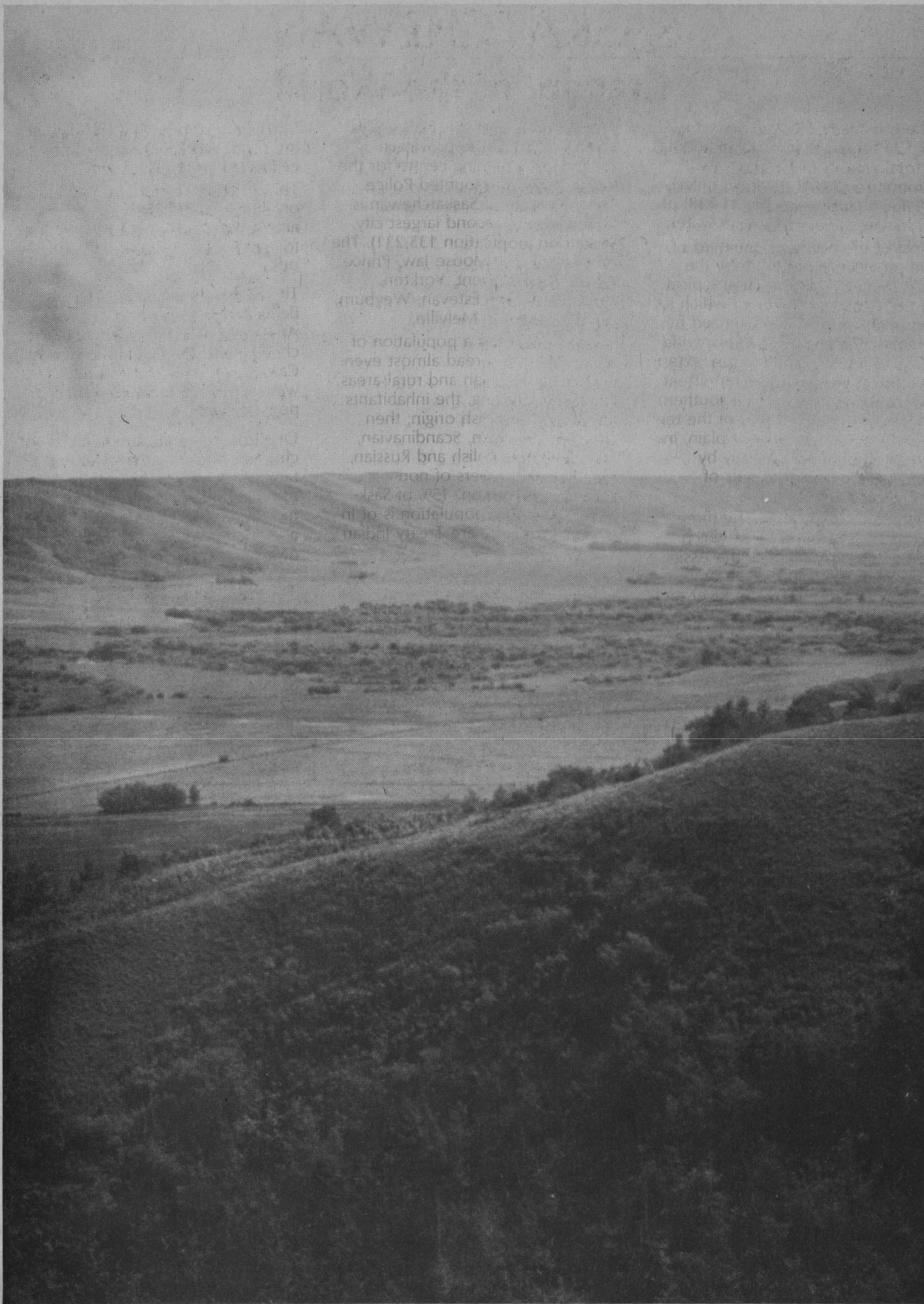
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## DEADLINES

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## NOTICE:

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# SASKATCHEWAN

## Granary of the World

The province of Saskatchewan is almost rectangular in shape and has a total area of 654,420 square kilometres (251,700 square miles), 81,946.8 (approximately 31,518) of which are covered by fresh water.

Most of the northern one-third of the province is underlain by the Precambrian rock formation typical of the Canadian Shield, of which it forms a part. It is characterized by innumerable lakes and rivers, wide areas of muskeg and swamp, extensive forest growth and intermittent outcroppings of rock. The southern and most populated part of the territory is essentially a great plain, interrupted only occasionally by ridges and valleys, vestiges of glacial erosion.

The province is trellised by three major river systems, all of which empty into Hudson Bay: the Assiniboine, the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River and the Churchill River.

### POPULATION

The first European explorers and fur traders who reached the north of what is now Saskatchewan encountered the Chipewyans. The Blackfoot were the undisputed rulers of the western forests and plains, while the prairies and plains that were home to the buffalo were the territory of a band whose name remains in western toponymy, the Assiniboine. Later the Cree, a nomadic people, became the dominant band in the province.

In the wake of the explorers, the fur-trading companies set up their posts, many of which have become the cities and towns of today. The Metis, of mixed Indian and European ancestry, who came from the Red River Valley in Manitoba, were among the first people to settle in the province.

In 1872 the Dominion Government adopted its free homestead policy. Drawn by this offer, immigrants came from all over the world to settle in the province.

The advent of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1882 again helped to swell the number of colonists, creating new towns and villages. There are 11 cities in Saskatchewan

today. The largest, Regina (population 154,107), is the provincial capital and a training centre for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The University of Saskatchewan is located in the second largest city, Saskatoon (population 135,231). The other cities are: Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, North Battleford, Estevan, Weyburn, Lloydminster and Melville.

Saskatchewan has a population of about 945,000 spread almost evenly through its urban and rural areas. Ethnically speaking, the inhabitants are mainly of British origin, then German, Ukrainian, Scandinavian, French, Dutch, Polish and Russian, together with others of non-European extraction. 15% of Saskatchewan's total population is of Indian ancestry; 5% are Treaty Indian people.

### Agriculture

Grain-growing and cattle-raising have always been the primary industries. Even today, agriculture is the province's greatest source of revenue. Saskatchewan produces about 60 per cent of all Canadian wheat, recognized as one of the best in the world, and also most Canadian rapeseed and rye. It is also a major producer of barley, oats and flaxseed.

Cattle have always played an important part in the development of the West and they account for 14 per cent of current agricultural revenue. In 1976 there were 2.91 million head of livestock in the province. Saskatchewan also raises other farm animals such as pigs, sheep, chickens and turkeys.

During the past 20 years, diversification and increasingly advanced technology have changed the agricultural picture in Saskatchewan and enlarged the size of the average farm.

### MINING RESOURCES

Mineral production in Saskatchewan goes back to the beginnings of settlement when coal was mined on the banks of the Souris River near the present town of Estevan; 400 tons were mined in 1887 compared to more than 2 million tons today. All the coal produced is lignite and

large-scale strip mining techniques are used. Workable reserves are estimated at 36 billion tons.

The northern region near Flin Flon on the border between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, is a major centre for gold, silver, copper, zinc and other metals.

The discovery of uranium in the Beaverlodge area north of Lake Athabasca, which propelled Saskatchewan into the position of leading Canadian producer of uranium ore, was one of the most important post-war strikers.

Of all the minerals mined in Saskatchewan, potash is the most important. The province has reserves estimated at more than 70 billion tons — enough to fertilize all the arable land on the globe for the next 500 years.

### TOURISM AND RECREATION

From the Bad Lands in the southeast, or the Cypress Hills 900 metres (3,000 feet) above sea level in the southwest, to the wheatfields or the Precambrian region of lakes and forests in the north, visitors are provided with a variety of countryside. The province has more than 300 campgrounds, 17 provincial parks and 91 regional parks, as well as Prince Albert National Park which welcomes thousands of vacationers every year.

Those interested in history are not forgotten either, as Saskatchewan has national and provincial historic sites commemorating the settling of the West and recalling the history of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. There are also museums and art galleries which illustrate Saskatchewan's local and art history.

Twelve per cent of the province is covered by lakes and river systems, and sport fishing has acquired international fame. The angler may try his luck with pike, pickerel, cutthroat trout, Arctic char, goldeye and many other lesser known varieties of fish.

This nostalgic glance at our province, as we begin the third-quarter of a century of existence as a province, was condensed from a Canadian Scene report. ■



# "FAMILIES ARE FOR FATHERS TOO" THEME OF FAMILY WORKER SYMPOSIUM

by Martha Ironstar

Family Workers from the T.W.F.H.Q. District held a symposium at Fort San on November 4, 5 and 6th. Discussions took place on the "Role of Indian men in society", "Families separated by war", "Improving Family Communications", "Dealing with Family Crisis", "Native Families and the Police", and "Legal aspects of Family".

Artist-entertainer Shannon Twofeathers of Edmonton displayed a few of his paintings capturing nature's scenery. He was the MC and host of the workshop where he facilitated discussions. Another special guest was an Indian lawyer Marian Meadmore of Winnipeg. She focused on some of the legal problems affecting native families.

The November 4th activities began with a pipe ceremony by elder Jim Ryder of the Federated College in Regina. An opening welcome was presented by Family Worker Lloyd Carrier. Also in attendance were Doug Drummond, District Manager of Indian Affairs and Mr. Irvin Starr, District Rep.

Mr. Twofeathers then discussed the role of Indian Men in Society, sharing his opinions of the role he plays in society and within his family. He stressed the importance of learning your own language, "as it is a major part of finding yourself within your culture". Discipline within the home is missing, and many people have lost their children to the outside world. He encouraged everyone to put their children in touch with the older people, stating "Hopefully we can come together and learn about the old ways". There are psychological barriers between parents and children; by taking the time to talk with our children and other people, problems of this type could be overcome.

Family problems and their alternatives were discussed in small groups. Mr. Larry Ascapace, Chairperson at the symposium introduced Mr. Ernest Crowe of the Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association. He discussed families separated by war, giving his own account of the time he left home to

join the army and the affect it had on himself and his family. He expressed concern about the lack of communication between younger and older people within our society. Mr. Crowe agreed with Mr. Twofeathers that discipline is needed within our homes and among our people, as the upbringing of children has a lot to do with their lifestyle when they are adults.

Mr. Crowe enlisted in the army when he was 17, leaving behind his parents who cared about him. He learned about the army and what life was about, asking himself "How far can I go within myself?" The army left a life-long impression on him.

He talked about the hungry 1930's, when the Indians didn't receive social assistance; they were self-supporting. It was back in these times that the system of society stripped away the pride of the Indians.

Because of a treaty stipulation pertaining to alcohol, the elders back then knew the effects of it; they wanted nothing to do with alcohol. After the war, when Indians were allowed to drink alcohol, they became alcoholics. Mr. Crowe described this as "unfortunate", as alcohol is the root of all kinds of problems afflicting native people today.

Mr. Crowe also talked about the treatment that the Indian Veterans received upon returning from the army. The Indian Veteran was entitled to \$1,800.00 which they never received for a single dwelling house. The Indian Veteran was also entitled to a \$40,000.00 grant for a business of their choice. The Department of Indian Affairs allowed them only to be farmers. Mr. Crowe says all he received was a tractor, plow and cultivator. They were also given a ¼ section of land to which they had 10 year title; after that it was up to the Band council. To further disappoint the Indian Veteran, 19 sections of land was taken from the Piapot reserve. 12 sections of this land were given to veterans in England and the Commonwealth. The other 7 sec-

tions of land were sold to white settlers.

Mr. Crowe also knew of an Indian Veteran who was very outstanding; he achieved every medal there was to achieve in the army. This outstanding Indian Veteran died in poverty. It is treatment like this the Indian veteran received upon returning from serving his country as a soldier in the army.

The Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association intends to recover the things to which each veteran is entitled. The veterans should be recognized for their assistance in the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, National Indian Brotherhood, and the Indian Schools. The changes the government is now making are what the Veterans were fighting for. They fought so we can have a better life.

The Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association is in the process of setting up a national body. Mr. Crowe ended his speech as a Driver Educator saying, "Identify what is in front of you when driving, never use alcohol".

The day's events came to a close with films and lunch in the evening. Wednesday's agenda centered around "Improving Family Communications," and "Dealing with Family Crisis". Barb Parkinson of Mobile Family Services was in attendance to inform everyone on their role in Regina's community and to discuss family crisis and it's alternatives.

The evening program included a performance by the Gordon Dancers and Singers. This event also included a hoop dance. The dancers were 7 to 17 years of age. Mr. Twofeathers sang two songs, "Amanda" and "I see you all over again". His powerful singing was acknowledged by deafening applause from the audience.

Mr. Philippe Wolfe, co-ordinator of the fiddling and jigging contest, then proceeded to get things underway. First place in the fiddling contest went to Dave Sayer, who received \$75 prize money, a ribbon and a trophy. Fred Strongarm fidd-

ed his way into second place, and \$50 prize money. Clarence Bruce of Lestock, Saskatchewan placed third and took home \$25.

The jiggling contest was captured by Clarence Bruce in a humorous as well as entertaining performance. He had the crowd roaring with laughter. The \$75 prize money went to Mr. Bruce for first place.

Mr. Dave Sayer took second place in the jiggling contest to receive the \$50 prize money. Ms. Janet Bitternose came in third and won the \$25 prize money over the other eleven contestants in this contest.

The fiddlers played on as it was time for the children to show their fancy footwork. Three children decided to participate: Michelle Lavallee, Todd Bitternose and the youngest of all was 2 year old Jaret Taren Ironstar. The children divided \$50 prize money. Everyone then enjoyed lunch of bannock, crushed chokecherries, cakes and coffee.

On Thursday November 6th, discussion centered around Native Families and the Police with Constable Lavallee of the Fort and Marian Meadmore discussing the Legal aspects of family problems.

The symposium concluded in the afternoon with a District luncheon. Speakers representing the District Chiefs, F.S.I., and DIAND, were in attendance. The Family Workers plan to hold more Cultural Awareness Workshops, with the ideal situation where by elders could be available for counselling. Co-ordinators of the Symposium were Family Workers Mr. Lloyd Carrier, Piapot; Agathe Cyr, Pasqua; Sandra Walker, Okanese; Shirley Bellegarde, Little Black Bear; and Allyn Khom of Fort Qu'Appelle, Indian Affairs. ■

## CORRECTIONS FOR NORTHERN OFFENDERS TO BE UP-DATED THROUGH DNS

by Keith Howell

Plans to provide alternate facilities for northern offenders sentenced by the Courts have been announced by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

The Prince Albert Correctional Centre is slated to be closed down this summer. This will create an opportunity for northerners in the

Court system to remain in the North and change their behavior, rather than serving their sentences in southern institutions.

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan has received approval to construct and operate two community residential centres, and a bush camp. One of these centres will be located at Buffalo Narrows on the West side of the province; the other will be at Creighton, on the Eastern side. Each centre will have facilities to accommodate 12 offenders. The bush camp will be somewhere in the central portion of the N.A.D. It will have room for 16 offenders.

The Community Residential Centres are large houses, of the same construction as a four-plex, and will be located in the community. Here, non-dangerous offenders will be able to serve out their sentences.

Three types of non-dangerous people will be considered for these centres: persons on demand; non-dangerous offenders with sentences of 180-days or less; and non-dangerous offenders serving the last 120-days of longer sentences.

All offenders serving sentences for rape, assault causing bodily harm, dangerous use of firearms, assault with a weapon, and four or more convictions for being unlawfully at large or escaping lawful custody, will be considered dangerous. Also, if an offender has a past record of these kinds of crimes, but is only sentenced for a minor crime, his past history will be taken into account, and he will be considered dangerous.

Therefore, every offender's total criminal history, as well as the sentence now being served, will be looked at to decide whether he is dangerous or not. Under this proposed plan, the community itself will be involved in the residential centre. To this end, a Community Review Committee will be established in both Buffalo Narrows and Creighton. The committee is expected to consist of representatives of the local government; the Indian Band; the A.M.N.S.I.S. local; community employers; the residential centre; and community corrections program.

Offenders located in the Bush Camp setting will also be classified non-dangerous, but will be slightly different group. These could be offenders who are less likely to be

able to resist the temptations of a community, i.e. alcohol, vehicles, closeness to transportation. They could be offenders who do not want to become involved in the things being offered at the centres. They might be offenders who mainly need to learn how to work. The camp residences will be built out of moveable units, and it will be possible to move the camp to various sites where work for the offenders is available.

Corrections in the north is a responsibility of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. In order to work well, the corrections system must fit in with what the police, the courts, and legal aid are doing. Also, because the province feels the need for community involvement to make it work, the public must also be involved. The DNS intends, therefore, to establish a Northern Corrections Council to help co-ordinate the corrections system in the north. Representatives will be sought from various agencies, departments, etc. The Council will co-ordinate the corrections system in the north, and look at the recommend changes in the programs and policies used by the corrections system. ■

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## CABINET CHANGES EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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(Dec. 16) - Premier Allan Blakeney announced changes to the Cabinet. Additional duties were assigned to Elwood Cowley, who becomes minister of mineral resources, Reg Gross who becomes minister of government services and Doug McArthur, culture and youth. Murray Koskie becomes minister of consumer affairs. New appointments are Robert Long, minister of highways, and Dwain Lingenfelter, social services. ■

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## ROUND DANCE

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The Cowboy Society Dance Club will be sponsoring a round dance at the Little Pine Band hall on February 20th & 21st, 1981 starting at 7:00 p.m.

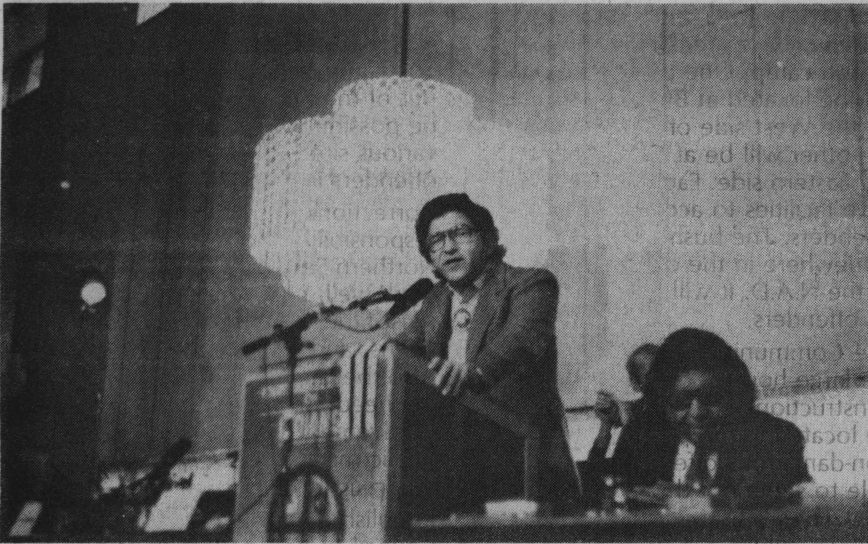
Dancers & Singers welcome  
For further information  
call Max Bear  
at 445-3991 in North Battleford

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# FOURTH RUSSELL TRIBUNAL:

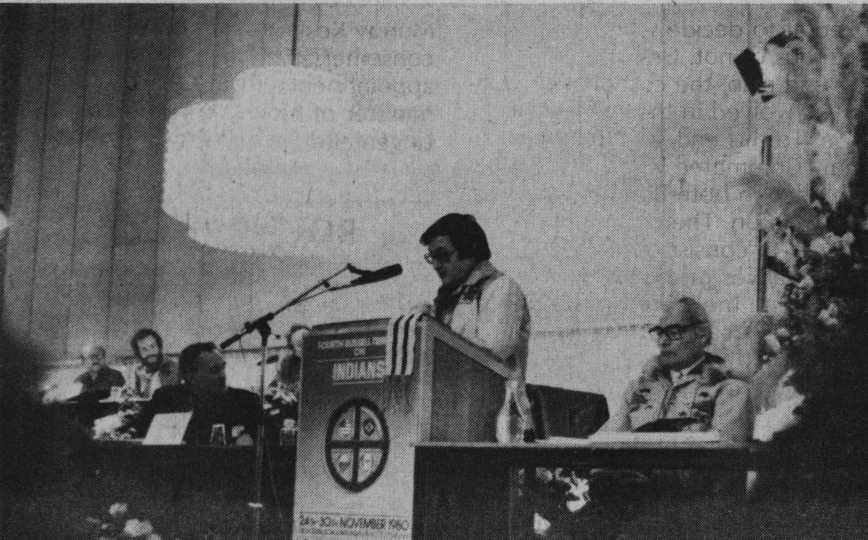
## ON THE RIGHTS OF THE INDIANS OF THE AMERICAS



Grand Council Treaty 9 Delegation.



Chief Sam Bull and representatives of First Nations of Canada Delegation.



Council Attikamek - Montagne's Delegation.

by Clem Chartier  
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

The Fourth Russell Tribunal took place in Rotterdam, Holland between November 24 and 30, 1980. This Tribunal is under the direction of the Russell Foundation, which is a private organization. It is not a formal court of law, but does operate like one.

The Tribunal heard 14 cases and a large number of short presentations and declarations. The 2 cases presented from Canada were the Grand Council Treaty No. 9 of Ontario and Conseil Attikamek - Montagnais of Quebec. While there were a number of other presentations, the one of major significance to the Fédération of Saskatchewan Indians is an Argument on the Constitution of Canada made on behalf of the First Nations of Canada Delegation.

The Grand Council of Treaty No. 9, composed of Cree and Ojibway Indians and headed by Grand Chief Dennis Cromarty, accused Canada of violating its' land rights and lifestyle. Basically, in 1977 the Indian peoples living in the area covered by Treaty 9 issued a declaration that they were members of the Nishnawbe - Aski Nation, and that the Treaty was invalid because it does not reflect what the Indians understood to be the articles of the Treaty and therefore would have to be renegotiated. The Chiefs also accused the Governments of Canada and Ontario of systematic economic, social, political and cultural genocide. Included in this is the violation of Treaty and Aboriginal Rights by Federal legislation such as the Migratory Birds Convention Act. Fred Plain, always an eloquent speaker, stated that the government was guilty of systematic genocide and that genocide "slowly through poisoning is just as bad as through an H-bomb".

The Tribunal members ruled that the actions of the Federal and Ontario Governments were in violation of International Law in their attempts to take away illegally the lands of the Nishnawbe - Aski Nations. Specifically, they were guilty of violations under Articles 17 (1)

and (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 21 (1) and (2) of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 5 (d) (v) of the International Convention on Racial Discrimination.

The Conseil Attikamek - Montagnais accused Canada of unilaterally extinguishing their land rights by the legislation (Bill C-9) passed in 1977 to ratify the James Bay Agreement. According to the Attikamek and Montagnais this legislation extinguishes all indigenous rights and titles to the territory covered by the Agreement, which included a vast amount of Attikamek and Montagnais homeland, and threatens their future and survival as a people.

The Tribunal found that Canada violated the Montagnais - Attikamek land rights as in the Treaty No. 9 case. Additionally, Canada was found guilty of violating the Indians' rights to control their natural resources and economic development, which are protected by the following: Article 1 of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Paragraph II of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and General Assembly Resolution 1803 concerning Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources. Chief Sam Bull of Alberta presented the argument on the Constitution on behalf of the First Nations of Canada delegation. Chief Bull affirmed the assertion that Indian Nations have the will and the right to exist as self-governing peoples. The delegation representatives explained the lack of Indian participation at the high level negotiations leading to a revised constitution. The brief stated that if the new constitution ignores the just demands of the Indian Nations, it will only "confirm the existing constitutional system of fraud, theft and racism". Outlining a number of obligations which Canada must entrench in a new constitution the delegation ended by the declaration that "the Indian Nations, are members of the Family of Nations and we demand full membership in the family".

The Tribunal in responding to this argument referred specifically to Canada and ruled that "a constitution and government cannot be imposed on Indian people without authentic participation and the right to refusal to be incorporated involuntarily is a precondition".

Ms. Delia Opekokew attended the Tribunal as an observer on behalf of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. During the period allowed for presentations, Ms. Opekokew extended an invitation, on behalf of Chief Sol Sanderson, to the people attending the Tribunal to attend a conference on International Law and Indian Rights in the Canadian Constitution to be held in Saskatchewan from November 16 to 20, 1981. People especially interested in the international status of Indigenous Peoples were invited to attend.

Member Chiefs of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, if interested in seeing a copy of the Final Statement of the Jury, should contact the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College in Regina.

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## "WATERHEN ELECTS NEW CHIEF"

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by Gordon Mirasty

The Waterhen Band went to the polls on November 28, 1980 to elect a new chief and council. George Larocque and Edward Martel were the candidates for chief. George Larocque was victorious. It must be noted that former chief, Sid Fiddler, did not run this term; he plans to return to university.

George Larocque was born and raised on the reserve, where he resides with his wife and family.

George served as councillor from 1958 to 1962. He was chief of Waterhen from 1974 to 1978. He didn't run in the last election. What brought about his recent running was he "saw where the people were starting to work together and that gave" him, "encouragement to run for chief." He intends to be working with the Department of Indian Affairs and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to the best of his ability. He also states that he will be working with and for the people.

The other successful candidates for councillors were Richard Fiddler, Edwin Martel, Marcel Martel, Albert Fiddler, and Theresa Fiddler. The new chief and council take over office on January 28, 1981.

The Waterhen chief and council, both recent and new, are involved in a two-week Band Council Orientation

Program. This program provides the new council the opportunity to gain knowledge of administration at the band level. It also includes information on dealing with the Department of Indian Affairs and with Indian Political Organizations like the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The new council also gains knowledge of recent and present band programs. This boost prepares the new chief and council to be ready to take over in January 1981.

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## PUBLIC COMMENT ASKED

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(Nov. 21) - Saskatchewan Environment is asking the public to comment on a Saskatchewan Power Corporation proposal to build a hydroelectric generating station upstream from Nipawin on the North Saskatchewan River.

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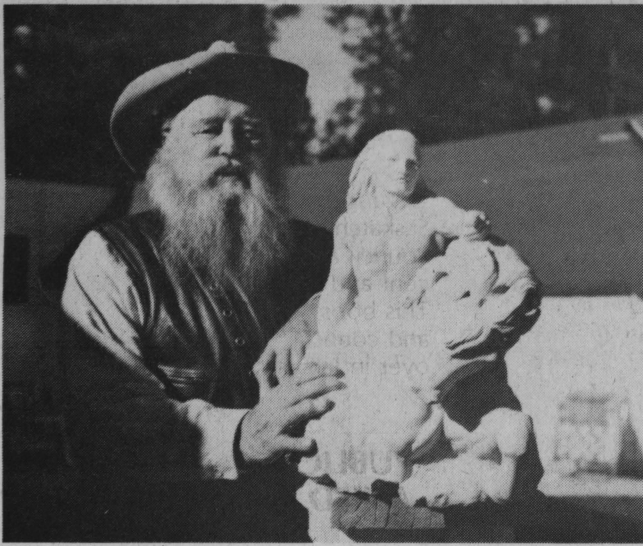
## KAHPEAYSWEAT RE-ELECTED AT MOOSOMIN

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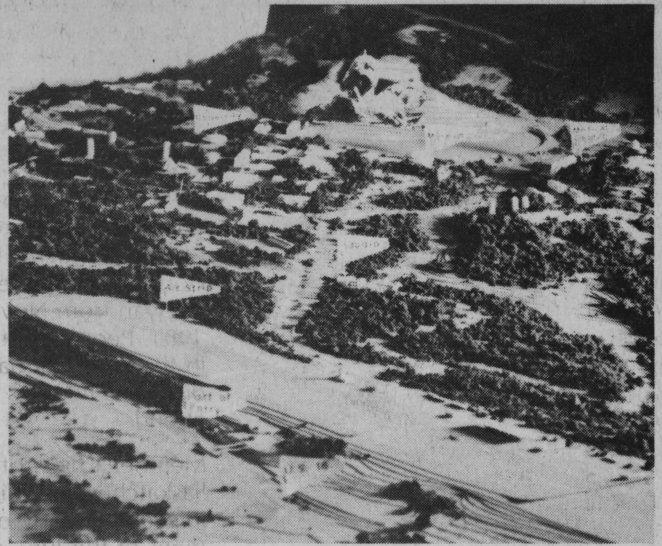
MOOSOMIN - Ernest Kahpeaysewat was re-elected Chief of this Indian community, defeating former leader James Myo and hopeful Alex Swiftwolfe.

Other successful candidates on council included veteran Edward Osecap and newcomers Josephine Gopher, Robert Blackstar, Edgar Gladue, Paul Osecap and Gerald Swiftwolfe. Former Councillors Jimmy Mooswa and Alex Mooswa were unsuccessful while Tony Kahpeaysewat and Grace Kahpeaysewat did not seek re-election.

During the first Band Council meeting, Chief Kahpeaysewat stressed the importance of communicating with band members and not "passing the buck." He also cautioned his council against promising things to band members. According to electoral officer Les Smith, special interest was aroused in the elections due to another councillor position open for election. "The turnout during the elections was overwhelming, whether it was due to the warm weather or the addition of one councillor," said Smith.



SCULPTOR KORCZAK ZIOLKOWSKI, 72, with his original marble model for his Crazy Mountain Carving, the largest sculptural undertaking the world has ever known. In 34 years he has blasted off nearly 6.8 million tons of granite from the epic mountain carving, which is 563 feet high and 641 feet long.



21st CENTURY CRAZY HORSE MEMORIAL — An architectural model of the future shows in miniature how the mountain carving will be the focal point of a vast non-profit humanitarian project. It will include the Indian Museum of North America (launched in 1974 in temporary quarters) and a University and Medical Training Center for the North American Indian. Crazy Horse, which has had its own federal post office for 12 years, one day will have its own airfield serving its virtually self contained community of several thousand.

## KORCZAK RAISES, SPENDS \$4 MILLION;

# NO FEDERAL-STATE TAX MONEY INVOLVED

(Crazy Horse, S. Dak.) — Sculptor Korczak Ziolkowski now has raised and spent \$4,000,000 on his Crazy Horse non-profit humanitarian project in the Black Hills. He started the project in 1947 with \$174 to his name, and since has blasted off approximately 6.8 million tons of granite from the mountain carving, the largest sculptural undertaking the world has ever known. About one and one half million tons are to be removed.

Finishing Crazy Horse will be the most time consuming and costly aspect of the mountain carving, and will require several times the \$4,000,000 Korczak singlehandedly has raised and spent to date.

The admission charge always has been the primary source of revenue, supplemented with contributions and souvenir sales. There have been no major foundation grants, and Korczak twice has turned down \$10,000,000 from the federal government fearing the government would neither finish the mountain carving nor carry out Korczak's humanitarian goals for Crazy Horse. These include the Indian Museum of North America and a University and Medical Training Center for the North American Indian.

Willis Brown of Scottsdale, Arizona is president of the 23 member national commission which oversees operation of the tax exempt Crazy Horse humanitarian project. One of the Commission's main purposes is to assure continuity and continuation of the Crazy Horse project.

Korczak, now 72, resumed work this fall after his fourth major back operation. He says, "I'm a free enterprise man. I believe in it. Isn't it what made this country great? This project is financed by the interested public.

Not one penny of federal or state tax money is used here. Never has been, never will be. No! This is a grassroots project financed by the people who come here and see the progress, believe in what we're doing, and maybe send \$5, \$10, \$20 every year to help. That's the way it should be.

"The costs of carving that mountain are enormous, but more people are coming every year. Visitation was up 11 percent in 1980. The news media is helping by telling the world what we're doing, what's happening NOW."

### NEWS FLASH

Just in case you thought that there was nothing in the new federal budget to slow down the rising cost of living, there was some little-noticed tax relief included.

From now on, duty-free entry to Canada will be provided for certain plant bulbs, lawn bowling balls, apparatus used to collect oysters, and pigeon racing equipment. Lawn bowlers with green thumbs who are fond of eating oysters while racing their pigeons welcomed the change.

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## TRAGIC FIRE OF MUSCOWPETUNG

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submitted Mr. & Mrs. Ron Rosebluff

December 15, 1980 will long be remembered by the Muscowpetung Band members: it was a dark and dreary morning as the people heard the shocking news that Gerald, Darlene, and William Francis Rosebluff had lost their lives in a mobile house fire.

Gerald (Corky), 38, Darlene, 24, and William, 10, had their home halfway up the hill overlooking the Qu'Appelle Valley, about 45 miles North East of Regina.

After a length o days of investigation by the Fort Qu'Appelle R.C.M.P., the Provincial Fire Commissioner of Regina, the coroner of Fort Qu' Appelle, and a medical report, it was ruled that they had died of carbon monoxide poisoning as a lab test showed that Corky had 88% carbon monoxide in his body, Darlene 100%, and Billy 100%. This official medical report showed that Corky, Darlene, and Billy had died before the dreadful fire had reached the spot where their bodies were later found.

Had the Department of Indian Affairs been a bit more prompt with the fire protection allocation as requested by the district Chiefs at a district Chiefs Meeting held in May, 1980, the Muscowpetung Band could have purchased fire protection equipment such as smoke detectors, etc., and this kind of tragedy may well have been avoided.

Corky and Darlene leave behind their youngest son, Greg, age 7, who was thrown through the window by his father about 3:00 a.m. as smoke had filled their home. Greg dressed only in a T-shirt and shorts, then waited for a few minutes in a pick-up truck outside, then decided to run to the neighbors about one mile away. Greg was taken by ambulance to the hospital, and treated for shock and frostbite to his feet.

Greg is presently being kept by Ron Rosebluff and family. When asked how he feels, Greg replies "God must have His hand on me." ■

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## MEMORIAL EVENT AT KAHKEWISTAHAW

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In memory of Mr. Gerald (Corky) Rosebluff, Chief Louis Taypotat, Council and band members of Kahkewistahaw reserve are holding a memorial pow-wow, feast and give away.

"I would like to honor this great man, Mr. Corky Rosebluff and his family, who passed away in a tragic mishap" stated Chief Taypotat.

Corky had announced three of their annual celebrations, and this year he was to be announcing again. "The misfortune has saddened our hearts; he will really be missed".

This well-known gentleman was highly respected and thought of as "the best" at announcing at Indian Celebrations. He always had a smiling face, his countenance was peaceful. Corky was known for the well-versed prayer of "protect everyone until we see each other again at the next pow-wow". "He always had thoughts to the Lord, and I'm sure that's where he's gone."

The Corky Rosebluff Memorial Pow-wow will be held at Kakewistahaw complex, north of Broadview, Saskatchewan on April 18 and 19, 1981. There will be competitions and prize money. Drums will be paid. Chief Louis Taypotat and councillors as well as band members extend their invitation to everyone in honor of this great man, Mr. Corky Rosebluff. In final day of competition, there will also be a memorial trophy donated in memory of the late Victor Sparvier. ■



# Windwalker

## VARIETY MAGAZINE PROMOTES INDIAN FILM



Spotted Deer (EMERSON JOHN) holding Stick, and brother, Horse-That-Follows (JASON STEVENS) prepare for battle.



The young "WINDWALKER" (James Remar) and his wife Tashina (SERENE HEDIN) frolic with their twin sons in the natural beauty of their native homeland.



Wrapped in a buffalo robe, Dancing Moon (DUSTY IRONWING McCREA) protects her daughter Happy Wind (ROBERTA DEHERRERA) from the blowing snow as they flee from a band of renegade Crow Indians.



The young "WINDWALKER" (JAMES REMAR) in grief, holding his wife Tashina (SERENE HEDIN).

### Windwalker (Western - CFI Color)

Pacific International Enterprises release of a Windwalker Prods. film. Produced by Arthur R. Dubs, Thomas E. Ballard. Stars Trevor Howard. Directed by Kieth Merrill. Screenplay, Ray Goldrup, from the novel by Blaine M. Yorgason; camera (CFI Color). Reed Smoot; music Merrill Jensen; production designer, Thomas Pratt; editors Stephen J. Johnson, Janice Hampton, Peter L. McCrea. Reviewed at CFI screening room, Hollywood, Dec. 3, 1980. MPAA Rating: PG Running time: 108 minutes.

Windwalker ..... Trevor Howard  
Smiling Wolf/Twin Brother/ Narrator ..... Nick Ramus  
Windwalker (Young Man) ... James Remar  
Tashina ..... Serene Hedin  
Dancing Moon ... Dusty Iron Wing McCrea  
Little Feather ..... Silvana Gallardo  
Crow Scout ..... Billy Drago  
Crow Eyes ..... Rudy Diaz  
Crow Hair ..... Harold Goss-Coyote  
Wounded Crow ..... Roy J. Cohoe  
Horse That Follows ..... Jason Stevens  
Happy Wind ..... Roberta Deherrera  
Windwalker (Child)  
..... Wamni-Omni-Ska-Romideau  
(Cheyenne and Crow Indian languages - English subtitles and narration.)

**"Windwalker" is a dramatic feature for the wilderness market which transcends that genre with its genuine visual beauty and its unusually authentic treatment of American Indian culture. Flawed in that regard only by casting Trevor Howard in the title role of a dying Indian patriarch,**

**the subtitled film was made in the Cheyenne and Crow languages by director Kieth Merrill, a sensitive filmmaker who won an Oscar for his feature documentary "The Great American Cowboy". This Pacific International Enterprises release is a sleeper which could play arthouses as well as the wilderness market.**

The use of Indian languages on the soundtrack throughout (with only an occasional use of English by a narrator for voice-overs in flashbacks) makes "Windwalker" rare if not unique for a western. Coupled with the absence of non-Indian characters in the film, which takes place in the 18th century, this gives the Indians on screen a dignity they have been denied previously, even in the most sympathetic of westerns.

While the casting of Howard, a fine actor, may be partially justifiable for commercial reasons, this single lapse in authenticity is a painful one, since the filmmakers went so

far in the right direction. Try as he might, Howard is never totally convincing as a Cheyenne, and one wishes the film had a genuine Indian actor such as Chief Dan George or Will Sampson in the role.

In a day when producers would not think of casting white people in black roles, it's still possible, evidently, to get away with a white man wearing dark makeup playing an Indian. The uneasy suspicion lingers that producers Arthur R. Dubs and Thomas E. Ballard might have felt white audiences needed at least one member of their race on screen for them to identify with the story.

Too bad, for the story taken from a novel by Blaine M. Yorgason is an absorbing one, and Ray Goldrup's screenplay is effective in its sparseness and simplicity. Title character on his deathbed tells his grandchildren about the death of his young wife Serene Hedin and the abduction of one of his twin

sons (both played by Nick Ramus) by the Cheyennes' traditional antagonists, the Crows. After the old man dies, he mysteriously comes back to life to prevent the destruction of what remains of the family by the missing son, whom he recognizes before returning to the land of the dead and being reunited with his wife.

Filmed in Utah, mostly in snowy mountain country, pic has first-rate lensing by Reed Smoot which captures the glories of landscape and weather without indulging in the sentimental visual cliches typical of this genre. Merrill's visual style at its best evokes the westerns of John Ford and Anthony Mann, with a stark clarity which makes the most of a limited budget.

Howard brings a rugged grandeur and, at times, a sly humor to his part, and the rest of the cast if well chosen and effective right down to the smallest parts. Ramus is fine in his double role, but if some English narration by the Howard character was necessary, it's too bad his voice was used and not Howard's familiar voice. James Remar and Serene Hedin are attractive and emotionally compelling as the ill-fated young couple.

Excellent musical score by Merrill Jensen was performed by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, evidently due to the Hollywood musicians' strike. Rest of tech credits are good, too, in this lovely film. ■

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## **"NEW DISTRICT MANAGER FOR MEADOW LAKE INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE"**

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by Gordon Mirasty

On January 7, 1980, Rod King became the Acting District Manager for the Meadow Lake Indian Affairs Office. In October 1980 he completed a District Manager trainee course; on November 3, 1980 he became official District Manager.

As District Manager, his objective is to re-organize the district office. This objective received the go-ahead by higher authorities and they agreed to use the Meadow Lake District Office as a pilot project.

This project is in two stages. First of all, as District Manager he would look

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## **"WINDWALKER" CONTROVERSY COULD CHANGE ACADEMY RULES**

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The Dilemma of classifying the highly acclaimed "WINDWALKER" as an American or Foreign film continues after a one week qualifying run in Los Angeles, and a screening for the Academy on December 29, 1980 at the Samuel Goldwyn Theatre in Beverly Hills with over 750 Academy Members, Press and Community Leaders in attendance.

Jerome Bushyhead, Public Information Director for the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Oklahoma, stated that a tribal resolution requesting the motion picture academy to change its ruling is now being considered.

Since it was released after the October 31, 1980 deadline for Foreign Film, "WINDWALKER" qualified as an American Film, however, the discrepancy in academy rules still exists defining a foreign film as one produced with a basically non-English sound track. The question remains, what film could be MORE American than "WINDWALKER," which portrays Native Americans speaking their Native language in Cheyenne and Crow. . . If they are not Americans, then who is?

Directed by Academy Award winner Kieth Merrill, "WINDWALKER" stars Trevor Howard and more than 60 Native American stars including Nick Ramus, Dusty Iron Wing McCrea, Silvana Gallardo, Billy Drago, Rudy Diaz, Harold Goss-Coyote, Roy J. Cohoe, Emerson John, Jason Stevens and Roberta Deherrera.

"WINDWALKER," produced by Arthur R. Dubs, President of Pacific International and Thomas E. Ballard of Santa Fe International, breaks nationwide with 700 prints on January 16, 1981, distributed by Pacific International Enterprises, Inc., of Medford, Oregon. ■

upon the past performances of the district office with the Chiefs. Then they will decide the direction in which they will go in order to have a better working relationship. He believes it is a matter of co-ordination of the District Manager to bring back credibility to the district office.

He states that this might take a year to implement because of retraining staff and rewriting some job descriptions. He plans to make "band staff training" a priority because he would like to see 50% of the bands run their own programs. This reflects on his statement where he said he would like to promote the successes of Indians.

Rod King is also presently chief of the Lucky Man reserve; he has served as chief since May of 1974. Since his band has no land, he is presently working on Land Entitlement negotiations. He is undergoing this task on his own free time. Good Luck Rod. ■

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## **"25th ANNIVERSARY"**

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by Gordon Mirasty

Joe Gladue and wife Eva celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on December 6, 1980. The gala event was held at the Flying Dust band hall. The evening started with a dinner for the couple, relatives and guests. After the dinner there was a round dance which was well attended by both young and old. Following the traditional dance, they had a modern dance at which a local band played. This finished off the evening but not until the wee hours of the morning.

Joe and wife reside on the Flying Dust Reserve. They have nine children. Joe is presently a councillor for the Flying Dust Band and was recently re-elected to serve another term. ■



"This Masarwa visited us quite often. He is playing a mouthbow in this photo."

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## BUSHMEN OF THE KALAHARI

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In Botswana, there is a variety of different people of various languages and cultures. As I've mentioned in a previous story, there are mostly the Bantu (Blacks) of which there are many different tribes. But there is also a totally different race of people, not Black, who are the indigenous people of Botswana and southern Africa. They are the BUSHMEN, or as the Batswana call them, the "Basarwa", or more scientifically, the "San" people.

Yes, the Bushmen were the earliest inhabitants of this part of Africa. This is evident from the rock paintings found in various parts of southern Africa, dating back thousands of years. Red ochre figures, in silhouette or outline, some accompanied by the small handprints of the artists have been found as far north as Tanzania and as far south as the Cape Province of South Africa. Much has been written about the Bushmen of the Kalahari in Botswana and surrounding countries. They have been studied to the extent that at one time some Government officials believed there were more anthropologists in the Kalahari than Bushmen! What makes these people so interesting? Well, they are one of the few races of people of which some members still live in the old traditional way of living, that is, strictly off the land; in harmony with their habitat; of a hunting and gathering society.

Their habitat, however, is certainly not as hospitable as North America was to our forefathers. Although they've never had to cope with raging blizzards and 2 meter high snowbanks, Bushmen have learned to cope with and literally scrape a living out of the dry sands of the Kalahari Desert. They have learned to deal with the intense heat of summer and the sometimes freezing nights of winter.

We, in Canada, tend to take our abundance of natural resources for granted. Here one seldom really thinks of dying of thirst. Some Bushmen face this prospect nearly every day of their lives. However, through generations of adaptation, they have acquired and ingenious ways of tapping the sands of the desert for the life-giving liquid.

In the rainy season, of course, there is water standing, free for the taking, in the sloughs, called "pans", and small streams. In large parts of the Kalahari, however, this lasts only for 2 to 3 months. There the Basarwa collect water in ostrich egg-shells and store it. That store doesn't last for long, and when the pans dry up and the egg-shells are empty, the Bushmen must resort to other methods. Hand-dug wells are the answer for a little while, but gradually they too dry up, and you can only dig so deep with your hands and digging sticks.

One unique method used is the digging of sipwells. A Masarwa takes his digging stick and digs down to some moist sand. He packs the little hole with grass and covers it again with sand. He then takes a hollow reed and painstakingly sucks the moisture up through it from the hole and spits it into a container. This is a long and slow process.

Most of the year the Basarwa depend upon melons and tubers for the moisture they need. They dig up different kinds of bulb roots which provide them with as much as 90% of the liquid they need and most of their food as well. So in tune are they with their land, that they will never dig up a tuber unless they know it has grown as much as it will, and they reap the most benefit from it.

The nomadic Bushmen live in small temporary huts of interwoven sticks and grass. They travel together in Bands of related families and move as conditions demand, following the steadily diminishing herds of antelope, or settling for awhile where there are melons, nuts, fruits and other veld food. With no

obvious political system in a Band, older people tend to take precedence with their greater wisdom and experience. However, on one is actually in charge and if a good hunter decides to move, then often the Band will move with him, but not necessarily so.

Hunting is a major activity among Bushmen. Smaller game is usually snared, but a big game hunt is much more important. With bows and poison arrows, a group of men set out on foot to find some fresh spoor of an antelope or a herd of antelope. Whether it be eland, gemsbok, kudu, or a variety of other animals, they know how to track them, find them, and kill them with as little fuss and bother as possible. The Bushmen's way of making the most of what is available without spoiling the source or wasting any of it extends even to the conservation of their own body energy.

After they have shot the antelope, and tracked it down to where it died, (the poison takes a little while), they then cut it up and take the meat home to share with the entire Band. They hunt less for the dietary requirement than for the social one; sharing, of course, is the basis of their existence, and of very strong social importance.

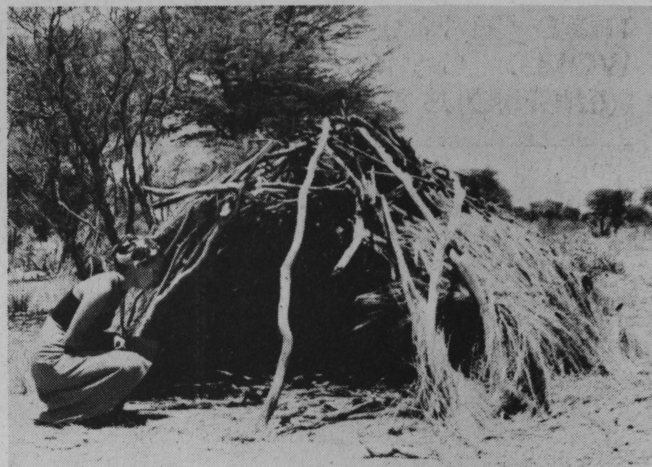
A religious people, the Bushmen believe that two gods, a greater and a lesser one, control the events of their lives. The greater god is the Creator of all things. He created the earth with holes where water could collect, created water itself, the sky, heavenly bodies, all plants and all animals, men and their implements. He never reveals himself, but he is not a god of vengeance. However, if someone's behaviour offends him, he is dealt with appropriately.

The lesser god appears to me to be somewhat of a Wesakechak or Nanapus, a magician and a trickster, of whom many stories are told.

The focus of the Basarwa's religion is their dancing. Around a fire specially lit for the occasion, the women sit and sign and clap their hands. The men begin to dance to the rythm and as the chanting and clapping increase in tempo and intensity, some eventually fall into a trance where they believe they are in contact with the supernatural. Here is a Bushmen's prayer for hard time:

"Help me, see me, I am Hunry  
See that I am sending my children into the bush  
Let them find an animal  
If not a living animal, then at least a dead one  
which they can pick up and carry home  
So that I and my family can live for a day." ★

The Bushmen have a wealth of stories which the old people never tire of telling and the young never tire of hearing. In the evening, by the fires, they sit and listen to the elders tell about such things as birth, marriage, creation, the balance of power between sexes, and the origin of meat. Their stories are of great importance in explaining the world in which they live.



"Miriam McNab, 23, of the Gordon Reserve, spent 6 months in Africa on a Canadian Crossroads International working placement. CCI is a non-profit, non-denominational organization which takes volunteers to live and work in developing countries around the world."

Of an estimated 50,000 Bushmen alive today, very few still live as full time hunters and gatherers, and there are probably none alive who have not had contact with people from the world outside. Boreholes drilled by the governments change their pattern of movement. Fences erected to prevent the spread of cattle diseases also prevent the large game animals from following their migration routes and therefore the Bushmen from following the game. Farms, cattle posts and settlement schemes are luring them away from their traditional lives. The vast and forbidding Kalahari is no longer a safe sanctuary for these people. They are being encroached upon slowly but surely.

Most have turned to other ways of making a living, such as herding other peoples' cattle, or making and selling their own Bushmen crafts. Indeed, these were the only kinds of Basarwa that I saw: hired hands, those selling dried meat on the side of the road, and those who come in from the bush to sell their decorated ostrich eggs and eggshell necklaces for cash.

While I was visiting a friend in the village of Hukuntsi, many would come to the door to sell, speaking their strange, clicking language to each other, speaking Setswana to me (which I hardly understood), and speaking the one word of Afrikaans "dankie" (thank you) when the transaction was completed.

Here were people, small men and women with babies tied on their backs, distinctive features and curious dark eyes, wearing strange combinations of cast-off clothing. Their skin is burnt dark by the desert sun and long nights spent by the fire. These people are well aware that their lifestyle is being changed rapidly by irresistible forces. Soon they will be forced to settle down and start farming and send their children to school. Soon the elders will be sitting alone at the fires and the stories will begin to fade away. ■

★ The Bushmen, Wannenburg, Alf, C. Struik Publishers, Capetown-Johannesburg.



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## THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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The Third General Assembly of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) will be held in Canberra, Australia from April 27 to May 2, 1981 at the National University of Australia. (April 26 to May 1, 1981, Canadian time.)

The National Aboriginal Conference (NAC) will host the Assembly with support from the Commonwealth Government. Australia has agreed to provide up to \$125,000 to the NAC towards the costs of the Assembly.

Financial support is also anticipated from other countries such as Canada, United States, Sweden, Finland and Norway towards travel and related expenses of the delegates, staff and cultural performers. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has committed \$60,000 for South and Central America delegates' travel expenses.

The Assembly's primary focus will be the development of an International Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The theme of the Assembly will be "Indigenous Freedom Now".

As well as being an important forum for the Indigenous Peoples to discuss common problems, solutions and compare experiences, the Assembly will provide an opportunity to demonstrate the cultural diversity of the world's Indigenous Peoples.

Cultural displays will be open to the public to promote wider understanding and appreciation of the Indigenous Peoples.

About one hundred delegates from an estimated 30 countries with organizations affiliated with WCIP will attend the Assembly and several hundred cultural performers and observers are anticipated to take part in the Assembly and other activities during the Assembly in Canberra.

For further information please contact:

Marie Smallface Marule  
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WCIP Secretariat  
Suite B-844  
University of Lethbridge  
Lethbridge, Alberta  
Canada T1K 3M4  
Tel: (403) 327-7255

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## JOB INFORMATION AVAILABLE ACROSS CANADA

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George Bonavia of Canadian Scene, based in Toronto, reports, the existence of a National Job Bank, a job information exchange service provided by Canada Employment Centres. Through the NJB workers can get up-to-the-minute information on job openings from coast to coast, and employers can have access to qualified personnel faster than ever before.

The NJB (National Job Bank) is a new concept, linking together Canada Employment Centres across the

country through a unique telephone-computer combination. Information on job-openings anywhere in Canada is rapidly transmitted to a central computer for ready access. It brings workers and jobs together by providing the latest available information.

Employers and employees may both take advantage of this free service, and need only consult a CEC (Canada Employment Centre) counsellor to find out how.

The National Job Bank is an additional service offered to all permanent residents of Canada by the Department of Employment and Immigration and its Canada Employment Centres. ■

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## THE FIRST NATIONS: INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION

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The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians announces the publication of a book entitled **The First Nations: Indian Government and the Canadian Confederation**. The book presents principles in history, constitutional law and international law within the confirmation of our aboriginal and treaty rights in the Canadian constitution is the natural evolution of the original trust responsibility established between the Indian people and the Crown.

The book is acknowledged by Indian people and non-Indian people including members of parliament as the most comprehensive document available today in Canada in explaining the Indian peoples' position in the Canadian constitution.

We are offering the book to all interested persons and organizations at a cost of five dollars (\$5.00). You are invited to forward your order (s) to the:

The First Nations Book  
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians  
109 - Hodsman Road  
P.O. Box 4066  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3R9  
Phone: (306) 949-5666

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## INDIAN CHILD WELFARE RIGHTS WORKSHOP

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## ASSOCIATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN RESORTS

by John Rockthunder

One of the main objectives of the Association of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts (A.S.I.R.) is to promote and develop existing and new Indian resort operations.

The Association of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts was formed in 1979 as a non-profit organization made up of existing Indian resort operations. Initial membership in the Association was comprised of five existing resorts, namely the White Bear Lake Development co, Kinookimaw Beach Resort, Last Oak Development, Chitek Lake Indian Development Company, and Makwa Lake Development co. There are now four new members including Zander Lake Lodge, Mista Nosayew Mutual Outfitters, Standing Buffalo, and Sakimay Band. The Association prepared a three year directional plan to identify its role with the resorts and the services the Association should provide, particularly with regard to training programs and advertising in keeping with the wishes of the resorts.

A three year directional plan for each individual resort will also be prepared. This plan will outline the goals and objectives of each resort. This plan will include new developments and the required capital expenditures to achieve these goals.

The Association has already taken steps towards its own organizational development. An Executive Committee is in place and three staff members, Pat Goodwill co-ordinator, John Rockthunder Assistant co-ordinator and Susan Delorme, Secretary are hired to provide the necessary day to day liaison with the individual member resorts.

The Executive Committee consists of the following members until the 1981 annual meeting: Kenneth Thomas, PRESIDENT; Chief Melvin Isnana, VICE-PRESIDENT; Henry Delorme, SECRETARY; Chief Ron Rosebluff, TREASURER; Ken Sparvier, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT; and Chief Hilliard McNab, MEMBER AT LARGE. At the 1981 annual

meeting, elections will be held for Vice-President and Treasurer. These appointments will then continue for a two-year term.

There is a definite need to have involvement and investment by members of interested and related groups in the private sector to alleviate the dependency on government funding. Such an approach would gradually remove government and the bureaucracy from the backs of Indian people and Indians from the backs of government and the bureaucracy. It would provide a sense of accomplishment and leadership on behalf of Indian people and an acceptance of Indian people by the non-Indian society. Many Indian people are more than ready for such a change.

A personnel policy must be established to provide the flexibility and incentives necessary to encourage long-term employment of Indian people.

In the long-term, this will cut training costs by reducing the amount of staff turn-over. The presently high rate of staff turn-over is a problem that requires immediate attention and a satisfactory solution.

Long-term employment of Native people would also result in the normal learning and promotion procedures which would ensure qualified Native expertise at the managerial and administrative levels. This would not only cut training costs and eliminate the need for non-Indian involvement at these levels, but also provide a positive role model for other Indian people. Such positive role models would not only benefit Indian people, but would help to eliminate the negative stereo-types prevalent in the non-Indian community. By eliminating negative stereo-types and facilitating positive two-way communications between the Indian and non-Indian communities, investment and assistance by the private sector could be more readily secured.

Another immediate requirement for the development and expansion of Saskatchewan Indian Resorts is an expanded advertising and promotion budget. An increased budget would help make both Indian and non-Indian members of the community aware of the facilities offered at the various Indian resorts.



In the long run, increased advertising and promotion would pay for itself through greater revenues created by increased public interest and awareness.

Pat Goodwill, co-ordinator of A.S.I.R., has been with the organization for one year. John Rockthunder joined the A.S.I.R. in December of 1980 as assistant co-ordinator. He is in charge of public relations work within the association. Susan Delorme, secretary, is a part-time student at the Federated College. She began employment with A.S.I.R. in October of last year.

The A.S.I.R. is involved in annual events such as the Kinsmen Sport Show in Regina and the American Indian Eskimo Exposition which is held this year in Miami, Florida. At this event, Indian and Eskimo resort managers gather to share information. ■

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## THE BUDGET AND THE CANADIAN FAMILY

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### Economic Growth

Economic growth this year is forecasted to decline by minus one per cent. MacEachen in April had forecast a plus .5 per cent and Crosbie an increase of plus one per cent.

### Inflation

Inflation is forecasted to increase at a 10.2 per cent rate next year with lower levels of inflation in the ensuing years (around eight or nine per cent). Officials at the briefing session on budget night were unable to satisfactorily explain why the rate will stay at around a 10 per cent level when they forecast energy prices to escalate at 22 per cent and food prices at around 12 per cent.

### Unemployment

Not only does MacEachen's budget not deal with the current high level of unemployment, its impact will further increase unemployment (by 100,000 or 150,000) and with its projections will maintain Canada's position as having the world's largest unemployment rate among the industrialized countries.

### Loss of income

It is important to note that last year the average Canadian family lost about \$1,400 in real income alone as a result of wage increases trailing higher cost of living increases. Assuming that situation prevails in the coming year, and with the government's tax and price increases, many Canadian families will be struggling in order to make ends meet.

### Cost of living

With increases on excise taxes, on alcohol and tobacco, unemployment insurance premiums, natural gas excise taxes, petroleum compensation charges, well-head oil price increases, air transportation taxes, plus the possibility of a Canadian petroleum ownership charge, we roughly calculate the Budget will take away at least another \$400 - \$500 from the average Canadian family next year.

In summary, the short-term economic situation is bleak and the government not only has not provided stimulus in the budget to create jobs and expand the economy, but has taken certain measures to restrict or retard economic activity and thereby further increase unemployment and slow economic growth. ■

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## GETTING OUT OF DEBT

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You just don't have the money to make the next payment to the finance company. What can you do? The worst thing is to ignore the problem since that gives the impression that you do not want to pay. As soon as you realize that you may have to delay a payment, you should contact your creditors in writing (keep a copy of the letter), explain your situation and ask them to agree to an alternate plan, e.g. smaller monthly payments, a suspension of payments for three months with interest charges waived, or whatever you feel is fair and warranted by your situation. Your creditors may agree to your suggestions. If you then stick to that plan there will have been no unpleasantness, and your good credit rating may still be intact. But be cautious. Some creditors may offer "solutions" which will greatly increase the amount you now owe.

If you have many small debts, you may believe that it would be to your advantage to make just one big monthly payment to a consumer loan company, and let its staff take care of your other creditors. Beware: interest rates on loans under \$1,500 are regulated by the Canadian Small Loans Act. You may lose this protection if you consolidate your debts through a consumer loan company and could be charged much higher interest rates.

A Consolidation Loan from your bank or credit union however, could be helpful if the bank charges considerably less interest than your other creditors. It might allow you to pay off all other debts immediately and to make regular but smaller payments to the bank over a longer period of time.

Check your contracts carefully before considering a consolidation loan. Some of your creditors may charge the full interest rate even if you pay off your debts sooner than originally planned.

Credit counselling services: One of the best ways to deal with your debts is to enlist the services of an agency familiar with the intricacies of the credit system. The service is free, the counsellors are friendly, and it is their job to work out with you some reasonable program of debt payments. You can usually get an appointment within two weeks and are expected to give full information about your financial situation. The counsellor may then (a) help you draw up a more realistic budget; or (b) contact your creditors and help you come to a satisfactory agreement with them; or (c) suggest a debt repayment plan where you deposit money regularly with the agency for distribution to the creditors.

For more information contact your community information centre or Family Service Association. ■

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## PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITIES REGULATED BY LAW

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As pointed out in a recent edition of *Canadian Scene*, under the Criminal Code of Canada, parents must provide the necessities of life for their children up to the age of 16. The age limit may be extended if the child is attending school or unable to become self-supporting.

In Ontario, the law requires both parents to provide support and education for their unmarried children up to age 18, depending on the children's needs. (This applies to children born within or outside of marriage.) If shelter, food or clothing are so inadequate that the child's health and development are in danger, if a child is abandoned or left alone or without a competent care person, is denied medical care, allowed or encouraged to beg in public places or to engage in illegal acts, or if the child is abused, he or she is considered in need of protection and should be brought to the attention of a Children's Aid Society.

Child abuse may take the form of severe or frequent beatings, excessive shaking or other harsh treatment which could result in bruises, fractures, internal injuries, brain damage or even death. Abuse could also mean sexual molestation, with or without the child's consent, often by a relative or family friend. It could be emotional abuse, such as habitually humiliating or ignoring the child or giving him severe tongue lashings, instilling in him the belief that he is bad, unwanted, unlovable. Such abuse can hamper his development, lead to psychological damage and mental illness.

Almost everyone is guilty of some form of child abuse occasionally. It is, after all, no easy task to raise a child in today's complex society with its conflicting influences and clashes of cultures, religious and political and economic values. Child welfare authorities recognize this and are aware that even abuse does not necessarily mean that the parent does not love the child.

Frequently, it means that parents are living in stressful situations, trying to cope with health, money or marital problems and are unable to control themselves. Some have difficult-to-handle children, others are lonely and isolated or have had no opportunity to learn how to care for children. Some parents have themselves been abused when they were young.

Child abuse occurs in families of all social classes and cultural backgrounds. It has become a serious problem and provincial Child Welfare Acts require that "Every person who has information of the abandonment, desertion, or need for protection of a child or the infliction of abuse upon a child shall forthwith report the information to a Children's Aid Society."

Fortunately, many parents now ask for help when they are afraid that they may hurt their children or when they realize that they have punished a child too severely. In the early stages, such a family can often be helped by counselling or by practical help which relieves the emotional pressure, e.g., home-maker services for an ill or inexperienced mother, a holiday for mother and children in a summer camp, financial aid, information about resources, such as thrift shops, special schools for

handicapped children, day care centres for pre-schoolers, legal aid or job training. In some cases, the Children's Aid Society may take the child into care until the crisis has passed, but the goal is to keep the family together. In some communities, the parents are invited to attend group sessions where they can meet people in similar situations and give support to each other. They often find that just knowing they are not alone with their problems can give hope and strength.

If you know a child in need of protection or if you are afraid that you may hurt or have hurt your own child, call your local Children's Aid Society or Family and Children's Services Association for help immediately. They are on call 24 hours a day, including weekends. If you cannot find their telephone numbers, ask your Community Information Centre, Public Health Nurse, the telephone operator or the police.

## 1981 PRAIRIE SUMMER PROGRAM PLANNED

The second annual Prairie Canada Summer Program, the education-vacation package which proved so popular with the general public last summer, is slated to begin in Winnipeg the week of July 12-17. That week plus a second week in Saskatoon, July 19-24 and a third in Edmonton, July 26-31 will be coordinated by the Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina.

The opportunity to spend a relaxed "week (or three) on campus" appeals to many family groups and individuals of all ages. Lectures and field trips focusing on a greater knowledge of the prairie region, interaction among participants of differing backgrounds and interests, plus sufficient free time to explore the area on one's own were some of attractions for last year's participants who came from as far away as Prince Edward Island as well as close to home. Children's programs will be offered and university residences will be available.

Plans for the initial week in Winnipeg deal with ideas such as: parks in Manitoba, the Hudson's Bay

Company, the oral tradition in folklore, prairie art and field trips to rural ethnic communities.

Tentative topics for Saskatoon include: prairie geology, flora and fauna, the ethnic mosaic, archaeology, poetry, regional art and humour, together with field trips to Batoche and various ethnic settlements.

The Edmonton week will feature such topics as prairie nature, contemporary issues, historical topics ranging from paleontology to historical restorations, literature, drama and art.

For further information contact: Dr. Evelyn Jonescu, Director Canadian Plains Research Center University of Regina Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2 TEL: (306) 584-4758/86

## S.I.C.C. SPONSOR CAREER WORKSHOP

**BATTLEFORD** - An increase in the enrollment of Adults taking education up-grading classes prompted a career information workshop recently in this city.

Area Fieldworker for the Saskatchewan Indian Community College, (S.I.C.C.) Eva Thomas invited various department heads to explain what possibilities were available to the graduates.

Many of the students are currently enrolled in 5-10 and 11-12 up-grading classes held in the North Battleford and Meadow Lake Districts.

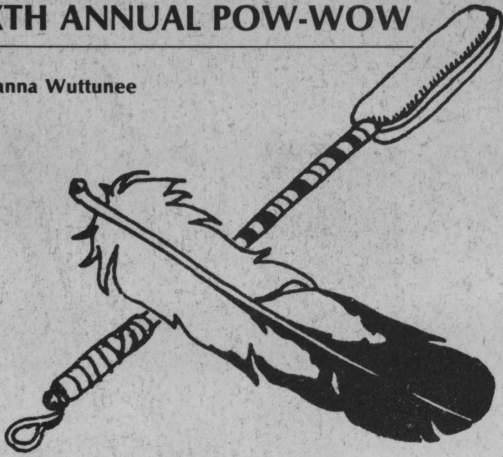
Some of the attending agencies included Reeves Business College, North Battleford ITEP, Indian Affairs, Canadian Armed Forces, Lakeland College, Kelsey Institute, Indian Federated College and the R.C.M.P.





## SIXTH ANNUAL POW-WOW

by Deanna Wuttunee



The Saskatoon Sixth Annual Intertribal Pow-wow was launched at the Saskatoon Centennial Auditorium, December 27, and featured intertribal dancing, ethnic performances, special performances, the increasingly-popular round dances and a full blown "pizzazzy" banquet.

About 5,000 people were in attendance during the three day cultural event. The Saskatoon Pow-wow has been growing by leaps and bounds as an annual event in Saskatoon during the Christmas season for the past six years. As president of the organizing committee for the past four years, Brian Tootoosis said "It's important to remember that we can exercise our traditions in the urban setting. No doubt, it is difficult to maintain this kind of practice in the city as opposed to the reserve. But the challenge is there for our people, especially off-reserve Indians to sustain our Indian identity with its values and customs."

Brian is a student in the Indian Teacher Education Program.

Kim Tootoosis, a student of the Indian Social Work Education Program, captured the Saskatoon Princess title, along with a few hearts. The princess pageant is an addition to the Pow-wow this year.

Second place winner was Giselle Tootoosis, a grade 10 student of the Native Survival School; third place went to Donna Smokeyday representing the Indian Teacher Education Program. Brenda Brittain, a grade 11 student of E.D. Feehan High School, took third.

The girls were judged on their knowledge of Indian traditions, on their knowledge of problems faced by Indians in an urban setting, their ability in traditional dancing, ability to express daily good character as well as dress, poise and oral speaking skills. Judges were Kate Waygood, Deputy Mayor, as well as representatives of Saskatoon Folk Arts Council, Cultural College elders, Indian Community College representatives, a Department of Secretary of State staff and a former Canadian Indian Princess, Linda Oponechow. The judging took place over a period of three weeks.

Dancers and singers came from all across Canada and the northern part of the United States. Men, women and children had an inspiring opportunity to see their culture displayed with respect and pride. There were over 300 dancers dressed in full regalia, 11 singing groups from Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and the States and six ethnic groups were represented on the dance floor.

The riot of colors ranged from the soft, gentle pastels of flowers opening in the morning in dew to the deep magentas of a powerful sunset. Amid this color, people met, renewed and generated lasting friendships. On nimble feet, the youngsters wove in and out of the groups of stately, dignified adults on the dance floor. The round dances provided spectators with the chance to stretch their legs and display their ability and sometimes, their stamina as well.

Several new facets were integrated into the program this year to serve as vehicles for the provincial centennial celebrations but more importantly, to promote better community understanding.

The princess pageant alone involved high school and post secondary institutions in electing a student for this honor. The participating princesses were delighted!

Other PR work included special invitations to the city educators and employees of the police department, especially during their off duty hours. Joe Kampella, representing the Police force, was one of the guest speakers at the banquet on Sunday, December 28.

The banquet, which was also held at the Centennial Auditorium, was attended by approximately 150 people; keynote speaker was George Stusshnoff from the Secretary of State office. The food was delicious, the ultimate test to self control, even for the holiday season.

The organizing committee included Brian Tootoosis, Eli Bear, Solinus Jolliffe, Bill Brittain, Irene Albert, and Doreen Pooyak. The committee generated \$14,300 to ensure the reality and success of the Saskatoon Sixth Annual Intertribal Pow-wow. ■









# FARM TALK WITH ART IRVINE

Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan 1981 is now available at Agricultural Representative Offices throughout the Province. Grain crop production is divided into four areas based on climate, vegetation and soil type. Area 1 includes the southwest, Area 2 includes Wilke, Kindersley, Kyle, Moose Jaw, Regina, and Estevan. Saskatoon and Indian Head borders Areas 2 and 3. Area 3 includes Lloydminster, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort, Kelvington, Kamsack, and Carlyle. Area 4 comprises the far north including Meadow Lake, Carrot River, and Hudson Bay.

In this pamphlet bread wheat varieties are compared to Neepawa, a high yielding variety recommended throughout Saskatchewan. Manitou and Napayo are also recommended throughout the Province. Canuck and Chester are recommended only in Areas 1 and 2 of the southwest. They are sawfly resistant varieties. Sinton is the only bread wheat that is resistant to leaf rust but it easily shatters, particularly if swathing is delayed. It yields poorly in the drier areas of the southwest. Benito, an awnless variety, has good leaf resistance and qualities similar to Neepawa. It usually yields slightly lower and is one day earlier in maturity. Norstar is high yielding, has acceptable baking quality, and is the most hardy winter wheat available. If a reasonable stand survives the winter, winter wheat should yield 25% higher than recommended spring wheats. Winter wheat matures earlier, provides increased weed competition, and has labor requirement advantages. Successful production is most possible in areas 3 and 4 and the southern part of Area 1.

Glenlea and Pitic 62 are the recommended utility wheats developed for markets requiring a quality different from bread wheats. Utility wheats are higher yielders than bread wheats.

Durum wheat varieties are compared to Wascana, a high yielding variety recommended throughout the Province. Wakooma is also highly recommended. Coulter and Macoun are early maturing, short-strawed varieties which should be grown where these characteristics are important. Hercules is recommended but produces lower yields.

Fielder, Springfield and Lemhi 62 are suggested soft white wheat varieties. Fielder is heavier and higher yielding than Springfield. Springfield yields higher and has more resistance to leaf rust than Lemhi 62. Soft white wheat should be grown on irrigated land under contract to a milling company.

Barley varieties eligible for C.W. grades are compared to Bonanza, a good yielding 6 row variety recommended throughout the Province. Conquest and Beacon are also recommended 6 row varieties but yield considerably lower. Klages, Elrose, and Betzes are recommended 2 row varieties eligible for C.W. grades. Klages and Elrose are superior to Betzes in quality. Elrose and Betzes mature about four days earlier than Klages. Betzes yields lower except in Area 1. Beacon is an American six row variety temporarily licensed for Canadian production to meet American malting barley needs.

Recommended feed barlies are Fairfield, Hector, Fergus, Summit, Bedford, Klondike, Johnson, and Melvin. Hector and Fairfield are technically eligible for C. W. grades, but the malting industry prefers other varieties. Fairfield, Hector, Fergus, and Summit are 2 row varieties. Bedford, Klondike, Johnson, and Melvin are 6 row varieties.

Recommended oat varieties are Harmon, Athabasca, Cascade, Cavell, Fidler, Foothill, Hudson, Kelsey, Random, and Sioux. Cascade and Foothill are not recommended in Area 4. Harmon has plump seeds and a moderately strong straw. Athabasca has a similar yield, smaller kernels, less per bushel weight and less disease resistance. Cavel has weaker straw. Hudson and Random are high yielders with short, strong straw but lower test weight than Harmon. Hudson is the only listed variety with resistance to stem rust race C10. Cascade is high yielding. Foothill is a late, weak strawed, low test forage oat not particularly suited for Saskatchewan. Fidler should only be considered for late seeding in the southeast where rust may be a problem.

Recommended flax varieties are Dufferin, Culbert, Linott, Noralta, Norland, Raja, and Redwood 65. Dufferin, Culbert, Linott, and Raja are rust resistant. Dufferin should be considered as a replacement for Redwood 65. Late flax seeding is not recommended. Linott yields better than other varieties when late seeding is necessary. Rust and other flax diseases overwinter in Saskatchewan. Avoid planting flax on or near flax stubble to minimize these diseases. Use clean seed as trash in seed may be infected. Frozen flax can be poisonous, have it tested at the Saskatchewan Feed Testing Laboratory before using for livestock feed.

Recommended Winter Rye varieties are Puma, Cougar, Frontier, and Kodiak. Kodiak has tan kernels which are about 10% larger than the other varieties. The other varieties have green kernels. Kodiak yields less except in Area 4 and is not grown as extensively as the others. Winter rye yields approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$  higher than spring rye. Gazelle is the highest yielding spring rye licensed for production in Saskatchewan.

Recommended Turnip rape varieties are Torch, Candle, and R-500. Seed colors are brown, yellow-brown, and yellow respectively. Recommended Argentine type rape varieties are Alex, Midas, Regent, and Tower. All have black seeds. Argentine type rape produces higher returns than Turnip rape under irrigation. Irrigation delays maturity by four or five days. Candle, Alex, Regent, and Tower produce low glucosinolate meal and are more readily marketable than high glucosinolate varieties such as Torch and Midas. R-500 produces oil with a high erucic acid level and should be grown under contract for specialized industrial oil markets. Rape is not recommended for the drier areas of the Province.

Recommended Field Pea varieties are Century, Tara, and Trapper. Field peas produce best in the parkland region. Protein content varies considerably among fields of the same variety. It is advisable to obtain a protein analysis on seed for forage used in livestock rations. Inoculate the seed before planting. Tara is

more resistant to powdery mildew than Century or Trapper, but its irregular seed has lower market value.

Recommended Fabean varieties are Ackerperle, Diana, and Herz Freya. They are a good protein source for livestock feeding. They produce best in the area of the Black soil zone that has the longest growing season. They should be seeded early and do well under irrigation in the Dark Brown soil zone. Seed 7 cm deep in rows 15 to 17 cm apart. A seeder with a deep-fluted cup must be used to prevent their large seeds from cracking. Swathing as soon as the lower part of the pod turns dark on 25% of the plants reduces shattering. Inoculate the seed before planting. Diana and Herz Freya mature six days earlier than Ackerperle, a significant feature in northern areas.

Laird, a large seed Chilean type Lentil is recommended. The main production problems are weed control and harvesting. Sow on clean land. Some herbicides are now available. The plants are short. Swathing is carried out a ground level to avoid harvest losses. Grow on level, stone-free land. Lentils produce best in the brown, dark brown, and southern areas of the black soil zones and should be seeded on stubble land. Inoculate the seed before planting.

Recommended Buckwheat varieties are Mancan, Manor, Tempest, and Tokyo. The larger seeds of Mancan and Manor bring a premium. Buckwheat is a short season cash or honey crop, susceptible to dry weather and high temperatures. It is usually grown under contract to ensure a market. Yields have been variable. Grow on summerfallow or on the stubble of a crop where separating similar sized seeds will not be a problem. Buckwheat is susceptible to frost, early June seeding is recommended. It has an indeterminate growth habit. Swath when the majority of seeds are ripe, or immediately after the first killing frost. Carefully adjust equipment to minimize shattering losses.

Recommended Oriental Tame Mustard varieties are Lethbridge 22A, Stoke, and Domo. Recommended Brown varieties are Blaze, Ekla, and Commerical. Recommended yellow varieties are Gisilba, Sabre, Kirby, and Ochre. Mustards are less drought resistant than wheat, but are grown in drier regions than rapeseed because superior seed quality occurs under dry conditions. Mixtures of mustard and rape-seed due to volunteer plants or careless farm handling can cause grade reduction losses. Mustard is almost exclusively grown under contract.

Specifics on these and other crops such as corn, sunflowers, saf-flower, canary seed and triticale are available at your Agricultural Representative Office. Use this Service. It is for your use and benefit. ■

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## HOW ABOUT STARTING FIREARM SAFETY AS A 4-H PROJECT FOR YOUTH IN YOUR COMMUNITY?

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(Statistics from Firearm Accidents Report, 1979, Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources).

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## SWEETGRASS COW-CALF OPERATION

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The Sweetgrass Band has about 14,000 acres set aside in the south part of the Reserve. This land is in its natural state. The pasture had been leased out to off-reserve cattlemen for the past 50-80 years.

In 1978-79, the Band developed a Community Plan. Band members were convinced that better use could be made of the pasture that in the long run would provide more benefits to the Band, both in terms of employment and revenue. Previously, the only employment the pasture created was for a seasonal rider.

The Chief and Council, therefore, tackled the job of getting the Cow-calf operation started. There were two major difficulties to overcome: a) the Band had no equity to begin operations, b) Bands do not like to deal with Bands as Indian land cannot be mortgaged.

However, planning went ahead and different agencies and lending institutions were approached. The Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (SIAP) and the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) were approached to provide the basic equity. They studied the economic viability and the potential job opportunities that would be created. The Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP) through the Job Creation Branch of the Manpower department was also approached for assistance in operating expenses for the first year. Through various contributions from these three agencies, the Band was able to get enough equity to go to a lending institution.

The Farm Credit Corporation was approached and negotiations began. Because the Band could not mortgage the land, other methods had to be found. The Corporation was flexible enough to adjust to the Band's needs. Rather than using land, they agreed to take a chattel mortgage on all livestock, machinery and other capital purchases. The loan would be repaid over ten years.

An agriculture committee consisting of Band farmers governs the operations. The committee consists of Garry Albert, chairman; Wes Pooyak, Henry Whitecalf, and Philip Favel. A Cattle Manager, Don Smith, former PFRA employee at the Battle River Cutknife pasture, was hired to set up the operation and train local people to eventually take over the operation. Elvis Pooyak and Stan Pooyak are training on the job to eventually take over the management. This spring 150 cows and six bulls were purchased. This fall, 128 calves were sold. Enough feed has been put up to winter about 230 calves.

This fall the Operation plans to purchase 75 cows and next spring another 75. In 5 years time, the Band hopes to have a basic herd of 700 breeding cows.

Chief Gordon Albert is very pleased that the operation was able to get started. "This is the beginning of some solid economic development at Sweetgrass that will eventually make the Band self-supporting." The Chief expressed appreciation for the cooperation shown by the various agencies, especially to the SIAP Board for having faith in the Band. The Band also utilized the services of CESO worker, Howard Gallivan, as advisor. The Agriculture Committee was the key to getting started. ■

# • PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS • PEN PALS •

Please TYPE or PRINT neatly all letters.

Due to limited space, we can only accept letters from writers aged SIXTEEN and UNDER  
Due to space requirements, some letters must be held for insertion in upcoming issues.

Hi! My name is Shelley. I would like to have some pen pals any age (boys or girls). My hobbies are: roller-skating, horses, writing letters, ceramics, and making new friends.  
Shelley Sanderson  
Box 311  
Kinistino, Sask., S0J 1H0

Hi! My name is Bernadette Severight. I am 14 years old and I would like to hear from boys or girls (14-16 years old). My hobbies are: volleyball, skating, basketball, and listening to the radio.  
Bernadette Severight  
2925 14A - 14th Avenue  
Beta, Apartments  
Regina, Sask., S4T 2R3

Hello! My name is Janice Straightnose. I would like to hear from anyone, the ages doesn't matter. My hobbies are the following: meeting new people, typing and writing, travelling to pow-wow's, I'm very interested in my Indian ways, my favorite sports are: volleyball, basketball, baseball.  
Janice Straightnose  
Box 1361  
c/Jerry Straightnose  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hi! My name is Elwyn PeeAce and I am 11 years old. I would like to have pen pals between 11-12 years old. My hobbies are: going to pow-wow's, meeting new people, travelling, and some sports.  
Elwyn PeeAce  
Box 70  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is David and I would like to hear from mostly (girls) between the ages of 12-15. My hobbies include: meeting new people, horse back-riding, going to pow-wow's, drawing, listening to music, plus many more.  
David Taniskishayinew  
Box 22  
Rose Valley, Sask., S0E 1M0

Howdy! My name is Wendy Blind. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: skiing, roller-skating, going to pow-wow's, and dancing.  
Wendy Blind  
Box 70  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi There! My name is Eddie Harkins. I am 10 years old. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 9-12. My hobbies are: soccer, hockey, baseball, skiing, boxing, and bike riding.  
Eddie Harkins  
Beauval, Sask., S0M 0G0

Hi! My name is Maxine Papequash. I would like to hear from boys or girls between the ages of 12-14. My hobbies are: sports, roller-skating, dancing and going to pow-wow's.  
Maxine Papequash  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hi! My name is Philistine Cote. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies are: skating, swimming, skiing.  
Philistine Cote  
Box 1253  
Kamsack, Sask.

Hi! My name is Laurie Ann Jimmy. I am 14 years old. I would like to correspond with boys or girls any age. My hobbies are: sports, meeting new people, and writing poetry.  
Laurie Ann Jimmy  
Box 183  
c/o Gordon Reilberger  
Marsden, Sask., S0M 1P0

My name is Rena Musqua. I would like to hear from anyone (16 years old).  
Rena Musqua  
Box 1524  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hello! My name is Germaine. I would like some pen pals between the ages of 11-12. My hobbies are: disco dancing, listening to music, meeting new people.  
Germaine Bitternose  
Box 70  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Howdy! My name is Rena Albert. I am 14 years old. I would like to correspond with boys or girls 13-16. My hobbies are: listening to music, Indian crafts; also Elizabeth Nippi is interested to have pen pals, she is 16 years old, her hobbies are: listening to music, roller-skating, and writing letters.  
Rena Albert or  
Elizabeth Nippi  
Box 190  
Lestock, Sask., S0A 2G0

Hi! My name is Debbie Severight. I enjoy all kinds of things. If interested please write.  
Debbie Severight  
Box 842  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hello! My name is Nellie and I am 14 years old. I would like to correspond with boys or girls between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: going to pow-wow's, volleyball, and just having fun with my friends.  
Nellie Straightnose  
Box 1361  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hello! My name is Cheryl Wapass. I am 16 years old. I would like to hear from pals at the age group of 15-16. (NOTE: The limit age group for pen pals is 16 years old and under). My hobbies are: writing poetry, reading, taking walks, and listening to music.  
Cheryl Wapass  
Box 203  
Turtleford, Sask., S0M 2Y0

Tansi! My name is Leona Myrtle Jimmy. I am 16 years old. I would like to hear from male readers. My hobbies are: curling, going to school, and listening to country music.  
Leona M. Jimmy  
309 - Ave D. North  
Saskatoon, Sask., S7L 1M8

Hi! My name is Corrine Badger. I enjoy dancing, travelling, etc. If interested write.  
Corinne Badger  
Box 682  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hi! My name is Karen F. Bobb. I come from Ochapowace Reserve, but I live in Regina, Sask., I am 16 years old and would like some male readers to write. My hobbies are: going

to pow-wow's, baton twirling, tap dancing, and beadwork.  
Karen F. Bobb  
1940 - St. John Street  
Regina, Sask., S7J 2G9

Hello my name is Cindy Crystal Daniels. I am 12 years old. I would like to correspond with boys or girls (12-14). My hobbies are: listening to records, all sports, meeting new people, and more.  
Cindy C. Daniels  
1606 Manville Bay  
Prince Albert, Sask., S6V 6N8

Howdy! My name is Loretta Anderson and I would like to hear from boys and girls from the ages of 12-14. My hobbies are: sports, roller-skating, dancing and going to pow-wow's  
Loretta Anderson  
Box 70,  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

Hello! My name is Sherry Moose. I am from Nut Lake Reserve. I would like to correspond with boys and girls of any age. My hobbies are: meeting new people, horseback riding, listening to country music.  
Sherry Moose  
Box 10,  
Duck Lake, Sask., S0K 1J0

Hi! My name is Conrad. I would like to have pen pals between the ages of 10-13. My hobbies are: baseball, soccer, and karate.  
Conrad Runningaround  
Onion Lake, Sask., S0M 2E0

Hello! My name is Charlene and I would like pen pals boys or girls between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies are: disco dancing, pow-wow's.  
Charlene Jimmy,  
General Delivery  
Turtleford, Sask.

My name is Maxine Keshane. I come from the Keeseekoose reserve. I would like pen pals.  
Maxine Keshane  
Box 1283  
Kamsack, Sask., S0A 1S0

Hi! My name is Wanda. I am 13 years of age. I am from Sweetgrass Indian reserve. I would like to correspond with boys or girls 13-15 years old. My hobbies are: roller-skating, dancing disco, and pow-wow dancing.  
Wanda Pooyak  
General Delivery  
Gallivan, Sask., S0M 0X0

Hello! My name is Loretta. I would like pen pals between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: roller-skating, disco-dancing, and attending pow-wow's.  
Loretta Pooyak  
Box 89  
Gallivan, Sask., S0M 0X0

Howdy! My name is Myra Anderson. I would like some pen pals between the ages of 14-16. My hobbies are: roller-skating, listening to music and dancing.  
Myra Anderson  
Box 70  
Punnichy, Sask., S0A 3C0

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# 4-H REPORT

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## ONION LAKE RESERVE 4-H BEEF CLUB

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There are a total of 13 members in the 4-H Beef Club. Eight calves have been supplied by Triple-O Ranch. The members will take care of these calves all the winter months.

Feed will be supplied by the members and Triple-O Ranch of Onion Lake. The members must have sufficient shelters for their calves. Later on in the spring, an Achievement Day will be organized for the members and their calves.

The club has organized a raffle on a food hamper. A bingo and a donation auction will be held later on in the winter months.

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## THUNDERCHILD

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A workshop for people interested in a 4-H Photography workshop was held December 4th at the school.

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## SHOAL LAKE

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The 4-H Cooking group baked Christmas cookies and sold them during the school movies. Christmas decorations and wreaths have been made by the crafts group. A rummage sale in October raised \$80.00. A raffle on a food hamper and another rummage sale is planned.

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## CANOE LAKE

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The Canoe Lake 4-H Club holds their meetings on Wednesday evenings. The crafts group is learning how to macrame. A bake sale at a community bingo was put on by the cooking group. The gun safety project, also, was active before Christmas.

A Christmas tree sale was held at the band hall in early December.

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## ONION LAKE CRAFTS CLUB

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Leaders are Dorothy Waskewitch, Florence Blois, Mary Wyn Carter, Rhonda Britt, Anne Walsh, Karen Brown, Margy Michel, Stella Lewis and Dora Cardinal. The club has 30 active members who will be starting to do beading in January. This keen crew has completed their macrame work and had a Christmas party. Their Achievement Day is planned for May 1981.

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## RED EARTH

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Twenty young people between the ages of 11 and 14 have joined the Red Earth 4-H Club. The 4-H members have beaded chokers and have baked Christmas cookies. A dance was held December 11th and a turkey draw was scheduled for December 18th. The executive of the 4-H Club is: PRESIDENT, Laverna Head; VICE PRESIDENT, Ermaline Young; SECRETARY, Marietta McKay; TREASURER, Everette Nawakayas; REPORTER, Natalie Garvin.

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## LEBRET

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A 4-H pow-wow club at the Qu'Appelle Indian Students Residence has been organized. The fifty members of the Club take part in the two projects, pow-wow and crafts. Ivan Severight and Anita McLeod are the leaders of the club. The 4-H club executive is: PRESIDENT, Dale Whitecap; VICE-PRESIDENT, Evan Redman; SECRETARY, Annette Lonechild; TREASURER, Patti Littlechief; REPORTER, Donna Worme.

Ivan reports that the club raised \$85.00 on a raffle. During the school-sponsored Christmas concert the group entertained with their dancing. The group hopes to fill a need by making their own pow-wow drum sticks. Ivan and the members meet on Thursdays.

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## MONTANA LEADERS' FORUM

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Albert and Frances Scott, two 4-H leaders of the Chagones 4-H Club attended the Montana 4-H Leaders' Forum in Havre, Montana, on November 6th -8th, 1980. Leaders from across Montana gathered together to talk about 4-H issues.

Hear what Albert has to say!

What did you learn?

"Learned various methods for project leaders in helping them make their teaching methods more effective.

Discussed various methods of awarding the awards. Awards help 4-H members finish their projects also, be recognized in how well the projects are done.

Learned the importance of parliamentary procedure in the meeting to go along smoothly without interruptions.

4-H should include the importance of parents to be involved, also to be well informed about 4-H work and projects."

"It was something different to me, like it was the first leadership conference that I ever attended. I picked up some ideas in bettering our 4-H club. I strongly recommend other 4-H leaders to attend something like this. I didn't realize all the fun I was missing 'til I got involved in the games."

"I really enjoyed it and realized that 4-H is really fun and very educational."

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## **WATERHEN LAKE ACHIEVEMENT DAY**

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December 17th - An Achievement Day involving a display of four projects was held the same evening as the school Christmas concert. The crafts group completed feather earrings, eagle feathers and chokers. Jim and Sid Fiddler were the leaders. The cooking group held nine meetings and sold coffee and Christmas baking at the display. Theresa Fiddler and Bev Wuttunee were the leaders. Plant pot hangers were made by the macrame project group. The leaders were Mary Rose and Sandra Fiddler. Victoria Lasas, Joann Martell, Elizabeth Martell, and Marie Wehage were the knitting group leaders. Various knitted articles were on display. Leader certificates were presented to these leaders.

In January, beading, ceramics, woodwork, communications and home nursing groups will continue with their project work. Photography will start with a workshop on darkroom technique.

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## **PRINCE ALBERT RESIDENCE 4-H GARDEN CLUB**

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Volunteer 4-H leader Derrol Leblanc reports that the first meeting of the club took place in mid-January. (Ed. Note: - "Good work gardeners! It's not too early to start thinking about garden planning for the coming warm spring.")

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## **STANLEY MISSION**

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Plans are to have the organizational meeting for this club about mid-January.

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## **PELICAN LAKE 4-H YOUTH CLUB**

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With about 50 members coming to Friday meetings, the club is also active in other things such as a Christmas party, films, fund-raisers such as garbage pick-up and rummage sales, and providing clothing and help to a family that had a house fire. Mock courts are a popular part of their meetings helping the young people to learn about law. Nora Thomas is an active adult helper with the group.

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## **WATERHEN LAKE 4-H COMMUNICATIONS GROUP**

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Leader Ray Menegre reports that the 4-H communications group visited the Corrections Camp, was hosted for a meal, showed films for the residents, and were invited back again! As well, they occasionally provide a noon radio program to students and teachers through the school's intercom system.

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## **FUNDS, CLUB TREASURERS, BANKS AND THINGS**

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So often we hear of the so-and-so who ran off with the club's funds. Feelings are immediately hurt, members are lost, distrust rules and the truth is, your money is gone.

Perhaps its not fair to entrust even a small amount of cash with a leader or member. It can get lost. Or it may disappear in other ways too.

In fairness to all, use a bank or some other source that will guarantee that your money will be there when you want it.

You might even gain some interest . . . . .

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## **ATTENTION YOUTH 17 AND UNDER**

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Starting April 1, 1981, the Saskatchewan Government will require people of this age to have a Firearm Safety Certificate before they can purchase a Saskatchewan game and fur license.

The purpose of this law is to try and reduce the number of firearm accidents that result in human injury or death. This would imply that all young people 17 and under would require such a certificate before they could sell furs in October 1981.

The Firearm Safety Program is a short and complete 8 hour course available to anyone 12 years and over. Instructor certificate courses are also available. Attractive wall certificates and wallet cards are awarded to those youth or adult leaders who complete these courses successfully.

For more information contact the Indian 4-H Program or any Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources Office.

"Through fund-raisers, 4-H clubs often take things from the community . . . what has your club done to put something back?"

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## **FIREARM SAFETY – "DON'T TAKE YOUR GUNS TO TOWN . . ."**

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It's probably safe to say that Saskatchewan's record of firearm accidents is getting better. As license sales increase, the number of accidents has declined.

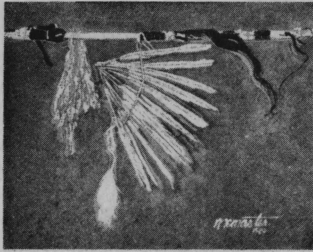
However, other 1979 facts are more sobering:

- 55 firearm accidents were reported (hunting - 28, non-hunting - 27)
- 7 of these accidents were fatal
- shooters under 19 years were involved in over ½ the accidents
- Treaty Indian people were involved in 22% of the accidents
- main accident causes were: loaded firearms in car or home, horseplay, ricochet, stumbling and falling, and hitting an out-of-sight victim
- nearly 25% of the accidents involved booze or drugs.



1981

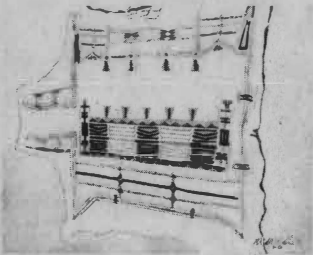
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN  
CULTURAL CALENDAR



**JANUARY**

**FLUTE — FOR COURTING**

A young man knowledgeable in the wonderful sounds produced by this instrument, often sat in the woods or near the home of his favourite lady, to catch her ever astute ear.



**FEBRUARY**

**WOMAN'S BLANKET**

Favourite geometrical designs and their development were the subject matter of early Plains women. Is this a design, an x-ray view, of the bison?



**MARCH**

**MOCASSINS**

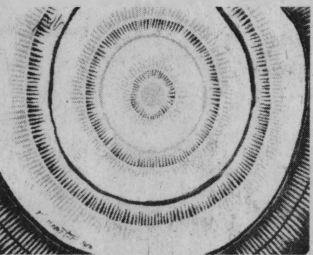
These were made for walking. Very stylish. A perfect fit after being worn once or twice. It is said that these are closest to being a perfect form for fitness of your feet. Especially when worn upon the concreteless earth.



**APRIL**

**ELK DRESS — ELK — TOOTH DRESS**

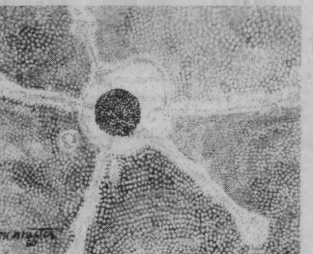
Eye teeth of an elk. Only two of these teeth are found on every elk. Makes one think of the love this man had for his wife.



**MAY**

**STAR-BURST**

The 'feathered-circle' or star-burst was a favourite design by men of the early Plains. Favoured imagery were scenes of numerous battles and accomplishments.



**JUNE**

**MEDICINE WHEEL — MOOSE MOUNTAIN**

Believed to indicate the cycles of nature. Does this 'Medicine-Wheel' tell us something about the summer and winter solstice, the veritable equinox, or the position of the North Star?



**JULY**

**BUFFALO SKULL**

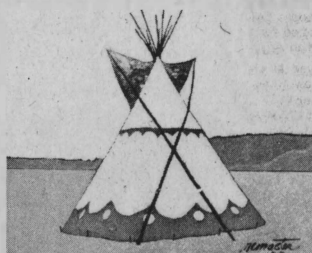
Honor, respect, humbleness and offering are directly placed on the grass/prairie cow or American bison. The central figure and provider for a once powerful and exciting culture.



**AUGUST**

**SUMMER CAMPING**

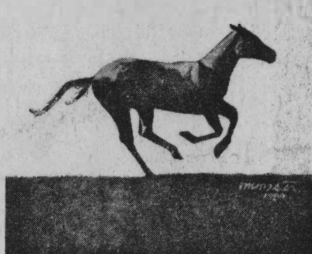
A familiar scene to both young and old, Indian and Non-Indian, transferring us seasonally to our primal state.



**SEPTEMBER**

**TIPI**

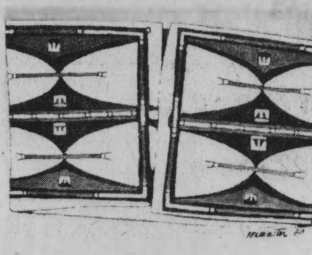
This basic conical form was the perfect habitat of the nomadic tribes of the Plains. Stable in position as well as protection from the severity of the winds.



**OCTOBER**

**HORSE**

The arrival of the 'Big-Dogs' provided the Plains with a new way of life. Many were captured, others ran free.



**NOVEMBER**

**PARFLECHE**

The early American Indian carrying case.



**DECEMBER**

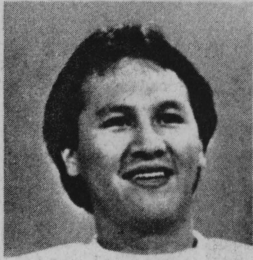
Frost-exploding trees moon.



# INDIAN ART CALENDARS

Featuring paintings by two Saskatchewan Indian Artists

For a limited time 1981 Indian art calendars are available in full color from the curriculum department of Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Two sizes are available.



**GERALD R. McMASTER**

Gerald is from the Red Pheasant Reserve in Saskatchewan. At present, he is coordinating the Indian Art program with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College at the University of Regina. He also lectures on Indian Art and history. Gerald has obtained his bachelors degree in Fine Arts from the Minneapolis College of Art and Design. He also studied for 2 years at the Institute of American Indian Arts. Gerald has had his artwork displayed at the Heard Museum Annual Indian Art Show, Scotsdale National Indian Art Show, the Jewish Community Center, Honeywell Corp. (Indian Student Art Show), the Norman Mackenzie Art Gallery, the Kesik Art Gallery and the Shoestring Art Gallery.



**CALVIN SAND**

Calvin Sand is a member of the Mistawasis Indian Reserve. He was always interested in art but never had any formal training until he had the opportunity to work with Sarain Stump for one year. It seems this was the kick-off to doing unique work with acrylic on hide/or on canvas with diverse effects using feathers, claws and leather.



*Sarain Stump / 83*

**INDIAN ART CALENDARS - ORDER FORM**

- 1. classroom size (17" x 22") \$5.00
- 2. office/home size (11" x 17") \$3.00

Please send me the following Indian Art calendars.  
(Circle numbers to order).

1      2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please enclose (\$.50) for postage & handling.

Send Order To:

Curriculum Department  
Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College  
P.O. Box 3085  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
S7K 3S9

## (C.I.L.A.) TO HOLD WORKSHOP

The Canadian Indian Lawyers Association (C.I.L.A.) is holding a three day National Workshop on Indian Child Welfare Rights in Regina, Saskatchewan from March 18 to 20, 1981 at the Sheraton Centre Hotel.

The Workshop is being held in conjunction with the Annual Cultural Week sponsored by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. The staff of the College will be assuming most of the administrative responsibility for the organizing and publicity of the Workshop. The Cultural Week activities are to take place between March 18 and 22.

The Canadian Indian Lawyers Association hosted a similar Workshop in Winnipeg, Manitoba in April of 1980. This Workshop was well attended by Indigenous peoples and organizations, along with Childrens' Aid Societies and government agencies.

At that Workshop numerous problems were discussed and before the Workshop ended several recommendations were made. There was a recommendation that C.I.L.A. assume the responsibility for following up on the issues brought forward at the Workshop, as well as study various provincial legislation that was either supportive of ensuring cultural tradition or which penalized the extended family in the foster care process, with a view for law reform. Another recommendation suggested an increase in inter-agency communication, awareness and understanding and the clarification of jurisdiction.

Acting on these recommendations, C.I.L.A. is again organizing a National Workshop which will attempt to answer some of the issues raised at the Winnipeg Workshop. C.I.L.A. members from provinces where we have representation will make presentations on the provincial legislation in response to the above mentioned recommendation. C.I.L.A. will also make a presentation on the Constitutional status with respect to jurisdiction over Indian Child Welfare matters.

In addition, C.I.L.A. will be arranging for resource people who can give examples of possible alternatives which Indigenous peoples can pursue in the area of Indian childrens' rights. At the present time we have confirmed the attendance of Ms. Nancy Tuthill, Acting Director, American Indian Law Centre, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Ms. Tuthill is an expert on the Indian Child Welfare Act, 1978 which has given back to Tribal Councils jurisdiction over Indian children. Ms. Tuthill will explain the Act to us and present an analysis as to how it meets the Canadian situation. We have also been in contact with Chief Wayne Christian of the Spallumcheen Band, British Columbia. Chief Christian has been very active with respect to Indian childrens' rights and the Spallumcheen Band has passed a Bylaw which effectively would give their people positive control over their children.

C.I.L.A. and the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College will be co-hosting a Speaker's Forum during the Workshop which will focus on Indian Child Welfare Rights. This will be one of several Speaker's Forums held during Cultural Week.

At the current time C.I.L.A. does not have sufficient finances to sponsor delegates and we are encouraging all concerned Indigenous peoples and associations, Indian Governments and Social Service Agencies,

private and governmental, to sponsor delegates. Those Indigenous organizations that are not core-funded should nevertheless attempt to attend and if finances become available to C.I.L.A. we will help cover all or part of their delegates' expenses.

There is no registration fee, however we only have 70 rooms booked at the Sheraton Centre, therefore we encourage those Indigenous peoples who are attending to contact us so that we can arrange for hotel reservations.

For more information please contact Clem Chartier, President, Canadian Indian Lawyers Association OR Sharon F. Carrier, Coordinator, Student Services, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, at the following address:

Clem Chartier, President  
C-4, Classroom Building  
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2  
TELEPHONE: (306) 584-8333



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## POINTS TO PONDER . . .

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by Donna Phillips

### Since the Liberal government came into power in 1968, the off-reserve population has doubled!

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● A \$20 million housing supplement was earmarked for "major repairs on 4,000 homes" across Canada. Doesn't look encouraging for the required 2,000 new homes per year, does it? . . . or the many other houses requiring repairs either . . .

● Somehow, we lost 17% of our children within a 5 - year period! In 1972, 75% of all Indian children were enrolled in schools, by 1977, the number had decreased to include only 58%. Where are they?

● At the risk of being redundant, let me refer to Peter Ittinaur's (NDP critic for Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa) prediction that, unless the Liberal government reconsider their tactics, what should be an historic event (the patriation of the constitution) will undoubtedly become an historic disaster.

"The Indian Act provides no constitutional guarantee of aboriginal rights and there is nothing in the BNA Act which recognizes, let alone protects, aboriginal rights . . . A constitution which does not include a clear reference to the aboriginal rights of . . . a people may, in fact, had to erosion of existing rights and freedoms."

Let's support our leaders in their efforts to ensure international recognition of our ever-strengthening Indian nations! By virtue of the fact that Saskatchewan's Indian population is the highest in Canada (in proportion to the non-Indian population), whatever takes place in our province within the realm of the Indian/non-Indian relationship will have a great impact throughout the nation.

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## HIGHLIGHTS ON POORMAN RESERVE

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by Martha Ironstar

There is an Indian reserve about 5 miles north of Quinton, Sask atchewan. They have a Recreation Committee, Pow-wow Club, Women's Club, Band Education Authority School Committee, a Cultural Enrichment Program and Bingo's every week!

Educational Counsellor Larry Ascapace of the reserve says the Cultural Enrichment Program takes Indian elders into the Quinton, Raymore, and Poorman schools for one hour a week. Elders like Harry Ascapace and Hector Kaye relate Indian values, customs and traditions to the students. They talk about how these ways can be used to the students benefit. Indian dancing and singing promote student participation; these students have the opportunity to find themselves within their culture while learning

the education they need to survive in today's world.

The Band Education Authority School Committee comprised of 4 members of Poorman Band Council, 3 Elders, 2 teachers and 10 members of the Band was started October 9th of this year. The objective of this committee is curriculum relevancy in schools of this area.

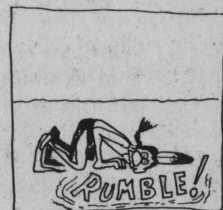
The committee also sets up resource people to visit in the schools, people such as counsellors, family workers and health workers, as they provide excellent information to them about the kinds of services available to students, as well as employment careers and goals.

The Committee is also in the process of implementing Indian Control of Indian Education. They hope to have it fully implemented by early next year. The committee has formed sub-groups to specialize in a specific area; for example, one sub-group can plan the best utilization of Elders while other groups can centre on bringing in resource people. They also have a Christmas

fund-raising committee to help all children on and off reserve and in the residential schools. Bingos are being held every week and the funds are donated to this purpose.

The Poorman Pow-wow Club meets every Thursday and the Recreation Committee holds its meetings every two months. The community also has a Women's Club whose members enjoy crocheting, knitting, making shawls and recently they have been doing beadwork. The items they make are raffled off by the club.

Poorman has also recently purchased a new grader and two men from the reserve have taken a Heavy Equipment Operator's Course from Moose Jaw's S.T.I. They are now employed by the band. A new gym on the reserve is also completed, and everyone is looking forward to the opening in the near future. The people are friendly, and there is always a hot cup of coffee at the band office of the Poorman Reserve.



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# VIEWPOINT BY ART IRVINE

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There is an old saying that the kind of a person you are is a matter of the glands. To some extent this is true. Inherited factors are real. The major factor in what kind of person you are is, however, attitude. Attitude toward such things as learning, food, exercise, rest, tension, happiness, fairness, your fellow man and business determines your character and lifestyle. Individuals are usually more successful in areas where their interest and talents lie. Being motivated to learn everyday of your life will result in a more interesting and fulfilling life. Calmness and a relaxed manner are achieved through such things as patience, positive attitude, proper rest, and freedom from harmful tension. Happiness is a feeling of pleasure, joy, and contentment and is determined largely through attitude and sensible decision making. Strength, stamina, and muscle development are achieved through good food, exercise, and proper rest. Instances of individuals with ordinary I.Q.'s doing well in school and being successful in life are common. Individuals with high I.Q.'s often fail their classes, some graduate with distinction and end their lives in tragic circumstances. Most individuals use only a small part of their grey matter. The opportunity for improvement in every area is unlimited. Think, make sensible decisions, and achieve what you want to achieve.

Gland functions are under constant research and study. There are varying opinions over the exact role of the various glands. Following is a thesis on three of the endocrine glands: the adrenals, thyroid, and pituitary.

The endocrine glands secrete hormones they manufacture directly into the blood stream. Hormones are unbelievably potent. They regulate the biochemistry of life. Their roles in health and disease are considerable.

The adrenals are the most necessary glands for sustaining life and health. Normally, they are the size of a small lima bean and lie just over the kidneys. At the seventh month of fetal life, they usually equal the kidneys in size. At birth they are slightly smaller, during life they decrease in size until in the aged they are barely distinguishable.

People with strong adrenal glands are large, course, and heavy, with wide temples and low, heavy, and often protruding lower jaws. Their necks are short and thick. Their broad, thick chests contain large hearts and lungs. Their wide, thick stomachs are often excessive. Their features are large, heavy, and coarse. Their eyes are usually dark blue, brown, or black. Their eye pupils are small and react instantly. Their hair is coarse, thick, and often curly. Their bodies tend to have a hairy-ape appearance. Their noses are well developed with heavy nostrils. Their lips are full, with strong color and warmth. Their teeth are large, extremely hard, and usually long lasting. Their ears are large with thick lobes. Their arms and legs are short and thick.

Adrenal types have great natural stamina and physical energy. Their blood clots quickly and fatal hemorrhage seldom occurs. Immunity against bacterial invasion is spectacular. They are easy going, slow to anger, seldom bothered with insomnia, fear, or cold feet, and often try to avoid quarrels. They are warm-hearted, sympathetic, and usually have a wide circle of friends. Members of this group have patience, great muscular strength, and often a below average I.Q. They predominate the worker class. Those fortunate enough to have high I.Q.'s are often extremely successful.

The thyroid gland influences the heart beat, brain, special sense activities, liberation of sugar from the liver to the blood stream, oxidation in the body tissues, repair of body tissues, normal cell growth, and the general drive of an individual. It is the largest gland weighing about one ounce. It is butterfly shaped and is situated at the base of the neck just below the Adams apple.

People with strong thyroid glands usually have delicate, beautiful features; long thin bodies; regular, shapely arms and legs; fine, graceful hands; beautiful fingers; narrow, moderately sized, pearly white teeth; large, prominent, soulful eyes; and fine, silky hair. Their body hair is fine, thinly distributed, and hardly noticeable.

Thyroid people are high-strung with a sensitive nervous system. They are classic race-horse types, quick, restless, and always on the jump. They are always listening, watching, and smelling because their senses are highly developed. Their heart beats accelerate quickly. Several streams of thought rushes through their brains at once, making concentration difficult. They are frequently fatigued and dissatisfied. They suffer from insomnia and dream a lot, but awaken early, apparently fresh and with the days plans formulated.

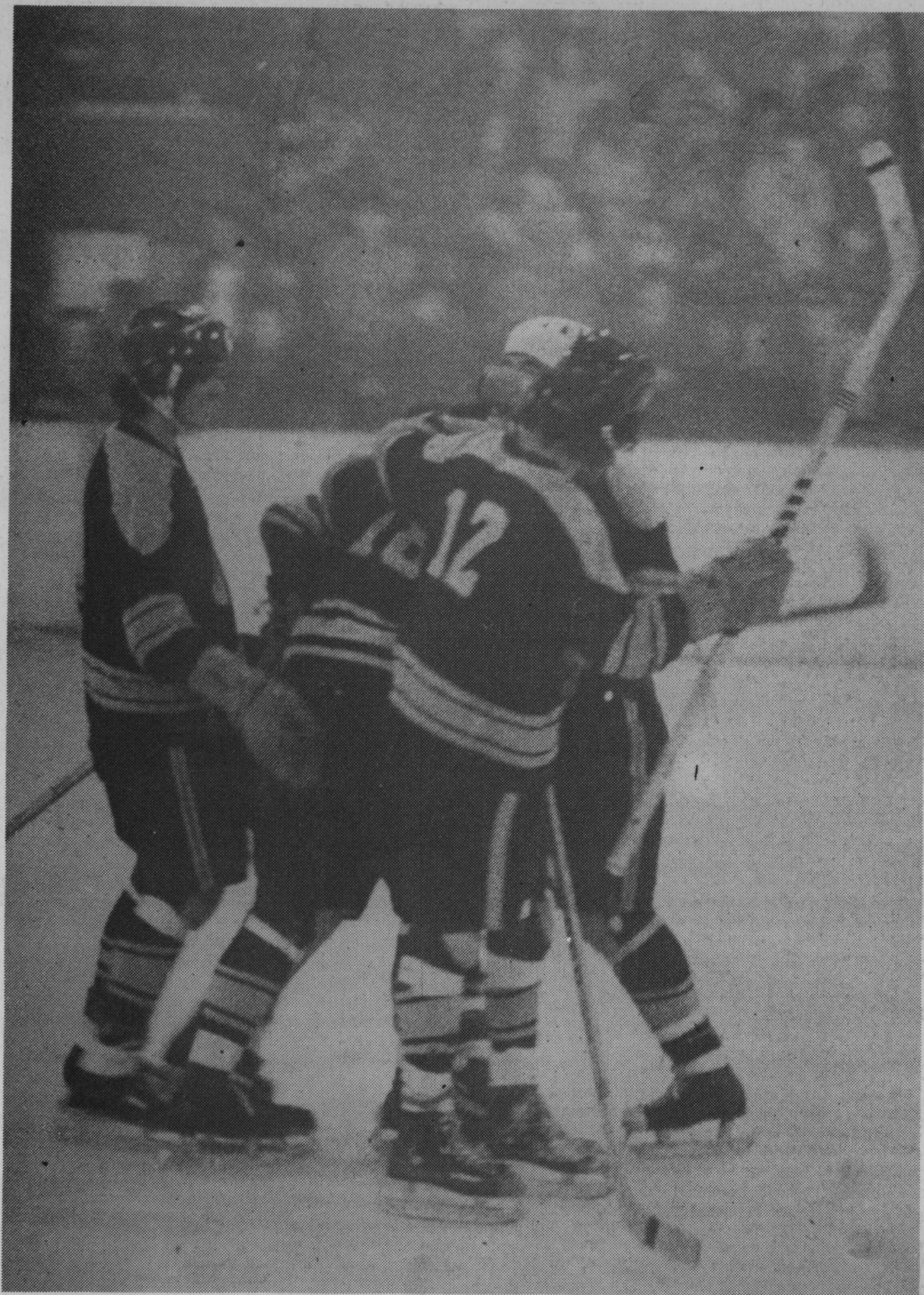
The pituitary gland is about a half an inch long. It is the master gland and regulates the other glands as well as performing important functions of its own. It is shaped like a cherry hanging on a stem and is situated at the base of the brain, directly behind the eyeballs. It probably determines the degree of intelligence in an individual, controls the sex function, and determines the size and stature of the body. The posterior portion, rich in highly specialized nerve cells, appears to be part of the brain.

People with strong pituitary glands are usually tall because of their long legs. Their arms and fingers are long. They have loose joints. Knock knees and flat feet are common. They have a large head with a high, dome-like skull. The upper lip is usually longer than normal. They have creative ability, poetic expression, and artistic temperament.

Most individuals are combinations of the three types with characteristics of one type predominating. Shift tendencies occur as a result of individual habits and lifestyle.

Your glands may determine your natural type to a degree, but your thinking, attitude, and actions are the major factors in determining what person you will be. The terms self-made man and self-made woman are very real in fact. ■





# SPORTS

## MUSKEG LAKE HEALTH COMMITTEE SPONSORS WALK-A-THON

by Gloria Ledoux

Santa Claus is on his way to visit our children and along with him, additional expenses. With this in mind, a fund-raising Walk-A-Thon was sponsored by the Health Committee with proceeds to go towards a Christmas Tree Concert. A total of 47 walkers departed from the Old Kindergarten school at approximately 10:30 a.m. on November 1st. Proceeds netted One Thousand dollars.

A midday lunch of hot chocolate and hotdogs was served at the home of Mrs. Sunni-June Hubbard, our field nurse. This was also the halfway point.

Individual awards went to the participants making it both ways. Oldest walker was Mrs. Mary Arcand; youngest walker was 7 year old Tina Arcand. First place finishers were Warren Greyeyes and Jason Longneck. These two boys ran most of the way, coming in only seconds apart over the 13 mile course.

A fifty dollar Food Hamper was won by Mrs. Darlene Ledoux. The Health Committee also held 3 bingos to raise money for the concert. Cold plates are sold at Band Council meetings. Activities like these and the support of the community combined will certainly be rewarded by many happy faces this Christmas. ■

## NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNEY IN MARCH

The Indian and Metis Friendship Centre will be sponsoring its 14th Annual Hockey Tournament on March 20 and 21 in North Battleford.

The Annual Hockey Tournament always attracts Top Native Hockey teams from Western Canada, and this year inquires are from as far away as Yellowknife, NWT, and Thunder Bay, Ontario. ■

A total of 16 hockey teams will be playing for a share of the \$6300 in prize money including individual honors plus all-star selections.

An entry fee of \$300 is required before the deadline of February 20th. Each hockey team must have its players registered with its Provincial Association.

Interested parties can contact Basis Quewezance at 445-8216, Dave McMaster 445-5832, and Vince Ballendine, 445-6958. ■

## "WATERHEN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT"

by Gordon Mirasty

Waterhen hosted a hockey tournament on January 3rd and 4th at the Meadow Lake arena. A total of sixteen teams participated.

At the end of the two-day event, Regina AMNSIS defeated Muskeg Lake Blades to win the "A" side event. The Regina team took home \$1000 in prize money while the Muskeg team pocketed \$500; 3rd and 4th took home each \$200 each.

On the "B" side, Ile-a-la-Crosse defeated the Buffalo Narrows Stingers by a score of 12 to 4. Ile-a-la-Crosse took home \$400 in prize money while Buffalo Stingers took home \$200.

In the individual awards, Glenn Ahenakew from the Muskeg team captured the Best Defenceman trophy; also from Muskeg, Wayne Lafond took home the Best Goalie trophy. The Top Scorer trophy went to Merv Bouvier of Ile-a-la-Crosse while Morris McCullum of Regina took home the Most Valuable Player trophy. ■

In the open Show Down event, top shooter Howard Bear of Meadow Lake defeated Tommy Moberly in the finals. In goal, Armand Derocher was victorious over his younger brother, Albert.

All in all the tournament was a success, attended by a huge crowd which enjoyed the talent that was shown. Away to go, Waterhen! ■

## "CANOE LAKE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT"

by Gordon Mirasty

On January 10th and 11th, 1981, Canoe Lake Hockey Club held a tournament at the Waterhen arena. There were eight teams participating.

The "A" side winners were the Waterhen Winterhawks with Ile-a-la-Crosse Stars runners-up. On the "B" side Ministikwan Islanders placed first while Onion Lake was the runner-up. The "A" side winners received a cash prize of \$600 while the runner-up team received \$300. The "B" side winners received \$200 and the second place team received \$100.

In the individual awards, Charley Bouvier of Cole Bay received the Best Goalie trophy; the MVP trophy was given to Ken Ratt of Ile-a-la-Crosse. The High Scorer trophy went to Walter Pahtaykan from Ministikwan and Clarence Fiddler of the Waterhen Winterhawks won the Best Defenceman trophy. ■

## R.C.M.P vs. WHITE BEAR TRIBESMEN

submitted by Bill Whitebear

The White Bear hockey arena was the scene of the first "OLD TIMERS" hockey game this season on the newly made ice. The R.C.M.P. and Tribesmen battled it out to a 10-9 loss for the latter.

The game was "FAIRLY" fast and the teams were neck and neck until the latter part of the third period when the R.C.M.P. gained and maintained a final lead.

Constable Corbett scored a hat trick and it was only natural that the Tribesmen would retaliate with Elmer Standingready, Fred McArthur and Dougie Bigeagle scoring theirs. All in all it was a fast moving game, although the movement of the players belied this.

The "TRIBESMEN" are not discouraged and are tendering their "DARE" to any 'OLD-TIMERS' team in the Province. ■

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## MONTRAL LAKE TAKES A MEDAL AT THE K. OF C. GAMES

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submitted by Frank Roberts

The Montreal Lake Track Club capped a highly successful 1980 season with a first ever medal performance at the Knights of Columbus Saskatchewan Indoor Games. The K. of C. Games, generally recognized as one of the most prestigious indoor meets in North America, this year saw world record times from Canada's Angela Taylor, and Fred Sowerby of the United States. Other athletes of international caliber attending were Diane Jones-Konihowski, Debbie Brill, and Arnie Boldt, the one legged high junior whose life story was chronicled in the movie, *CrossBar*. Montreal Lake's medal came in the Bantam Mens' 600m event. It was won by Johnathan Bird in a personal best time of 1:46.3. Bud Bird, another club veteran, posted a time of 127.8 in the Juvenile Mens' 600m. Setting a new Saskatchewan record Bud finished fourth over all, though winning his heat. The top four times in the event all fell between 1:27 and 1:28. Bud's was the fastest time posted by a Saskatchewan runner. Other recent achievements of the club include two silver medals at the Saskatchewan Open Cross Country Championships, as well as a Team Third at the Saskatchewan High School Cross Country Championships. The silvers were brought home by Bob Henderson in the Junior Mens' 8000m event, and by Donna Stewart in the Midget Womens 2000m. The highschool team, North Central District champions, was made up of four runners: Bob Henderson, Bud Bird, Stevan Stamp and Neil Hannigan of Shellbrook.

Attending the K. of C. games and competing or observing were: Johnathan Bird, Bud Bird, Bob Henderson, Eldon Henderson, Liza Henderson, Esther Bird and Stella Bird.

Chief Roy Bird and councillor Stevan Ross, in Saskatoon on SINCo business, were able to stop by the recently completed Field House to watch some of the events. The club would like to thank the chief, councillors and community for their

continuing support.

The Lakeside Striders, as the club as come to be known, face a busy indoor meet winter schedule culminating in the Saskatchewan Track and Field Championships in June, and the Canada Summer Games Trials in July.

The team, in it's third year of existence, is coached by Dennis Peters and Gordon Selkirk. ■

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## BLUE JAY SEASON WRAP-UP

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by Gloria Ledoux

A banquet and dance was held at the Mistawasis Band Hall on November 28th to honor the girls' Blue Jays ball team.

Larry Syverson, Education Counsellor for the Blaine Lake School Unit was Master of Ceremonies.

Guest speakers were Wayne Ahenakew, Treasurer for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and Alpha Lafond of Muskeg Lake. Donna Pechawis sang "Blowing In The Wind", following the speeches.

Introduction of the Blue Jays by Eric Pechawis, Welfare Administrator and Coach, followed. Councillor Alvin Johnstone presented each of the players with a plaque and a club jacket. Individual awards went to Vivian Daniels winning the Most Valuable Player award; Most Improved Player went to Elaine Daniels; Most Aggressive Player award went to Norma Pechawis and an appreciation award went to Judy Lafond. Eric stated that this gathering is "a great way of showing our appreciation to these girls who worked hard, giving up their time and weekends to compete in ball tournaments. They have done an outstanding job for our community.

"The first tournament we entered was in Mildred. We were then off to Shellbrook, then on to Peepeekesis from where we came home with third prize money. Batoche was a cinch for the girls. Unfortunately, during one of the games, Bev Daniels was injured quite seriously. July 1st we lost to the Brown Dusten in the final. July 5th & 6th saw us in Leask coming in first in the "B" Event; July 12th & 13th in Montreal Lake, another easy 1st place.

"July 19th & 20th we were in Beady's where we took another first place trophy on the "A" side. August 2nd & 3rd we were defeated by the P.A. Payettes by a score of 1-0 in a round-robin. The following weekend saw us in Muskeg where again we came in first. On August 11th we left to compete in the Open Women's Fast-Pitch National Championship in Anadarko, Oklahoma. Our first game was against Arizona where we suffered defeat by a score of 15-4. We then met up with South Dakota and defeated them 11-3. Sunday morning we were eliminated from the tournament by Alberta. The Blue Jays played their last tournament in Yorkton at the Fair. The girls lost to Cote in the final game by a score of 24-23. After 7 innings of play we were tied at 4 runs each. It took 4 extra innings to determine the winner."

The evening concluded with the Blue Jays ball team presenting Eric with the "Best Coach Of The Year" award. ■

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## GOODFISH CAPTURES TREATY SIX PUCK TOURNEY

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LLOYDMINISTER — Goodfish Lake Flames defeated Onion Lake Border Chiefs 7-2 to capture the annual Treaty Six Hockey Tournament sponsored by the Recreation Board of the Onion Lake Indian Band.

A total of 11 Indian Hockey teams participated in the two-day tournament for a share of the \$3000 prize money as well as individual honours.

In consolation action, Saddle Lake Six Packers defeated Little Pine Ramblers, 8-3, earlier losing to the Border Chiefs in opening action.

In the championship final, Goodfish ignited for four successive goals during the first period. Steve Chiechoo, Melvin Jackson, Joe Houle and Arnold Jackson shared in the scoring.

Onion Lake scored the only goal in the second period courtesy of Randy Whitestone. Goodfish padded its lead, scoring two successive goals during the last stanza before Onion Lake replied with one. Joe Halfe and Benny

Houle replied for Goodfish while Randy Whitestone replied for Onion Lake.

In consolation action, Saddle Lake dominated the first period scoring three successive goals. Allan Cardinal, Keith Wood and Stanley Wood provided the scoring punch. Little Pine scored the lone marker in the second period, Barry Bonaise splitting the posts with the first of his two markers.

Saddle Lake ignited for five goals in the third period while Little Pine replied with two goals.

Stanley Wood and Allan Cardinal combined with two apiece followed by a single from Charlie Mooswak. Barry Bonaise and Vincent Kakum replied for Little Pine.

Individual award winners included MVP, Steve Cheechoo of Goodfish; most gentlemanly player, Fred Cross of Ministikwan; Best forward, John Flatfoot of Saddle Lake; best goalie; Brian MacDonald of Onion Lake; best blueliner, Rene Houle of Goodfish; and top sniper, Rickey Cardinal of Saddle Lake.

For the next four weeks, they do the actual driving. They are taught about pre-trip preparations such as brake and tire checks. Then they do the actual driving such as coupling and uncoupling of the trailers and yard manoeuvres. After progressing this far they do city and highway driving. When this is all mastered, they are tested and if successful, they spend the next four weeks training on the job, under the direction of the Community College takes over. Then they are truckers .

### ALCOHOLISM CENTRE (Northern Saskatchewan) (81-042)

(Jan. 16) - Northern Saskatchewan Minister Jerry Hammersmith announced provision of a federal-provincial Special ARDA grant of \$121,000 for construction of an alcoholism centre at Cumberland House.

### NUT LAKE 9TH ANNUAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

FEBRUARY 21st & 22nd  
ROSE VALLEY ARENA

PRIZES:

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1st ..... | \$800.00 |
| 2nd ..... | \$600.00 |
| 3rd ..... | \$400.00 |
| 4th ..... | \$200.00 |

Entry Fee: \$100.00  
\$50.00 refundable  
when team is iced . . .  
Hosted by:  
Yellow Quill Eagles  
Nut Lake Band

First 10 teams accepted  
Modified Round Robin  
each team assured . . .  
two games . . .

Send entries to:  
Box 97 - Rose Valley, Sask.  
Phone: Nut Lake Band  
322 - 4684 or after hours  
322 - 4400  
Deadline entry is  
February 18, 1981

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

### TRUCK DRIVER TRAINING COURSE

On January 5, 1981, a ten-week Truck Driver Training course commenced in the Meadow Lake District. Students, including women, are presently involved. The first six weeks of the course are under the direction of the Saskatchewan Technical Institute.

The first two weeks are spent in classroom instruction. The students are taught about the role and responsibilities of the truck driver. Safety films and instruction on traffic rules are an introduction to the course. Included is the proper way of operating and maintaining of the trucks. Students also learn about the trucks themselves in areas such as the diesel engines, the air brake system and the transmissions. After this is completed they take a two day course on professional driving improvement after which they are tested. They also have tests on safety and the air brake system. When these are passed they move on to the driving section of the course.

### INDIAN & METIS NATIVE BONSPIEL

MARCH • 27th, • 28th, & 29th, 1981

Granite Curling Club

Entry Fee . . . \$80.00

3 Events . . . 32 Team Limit

.....  
**\$2100 CASH & MERCHANDISE PRIZES**  
.....

Send a certified cheque or money order  
before March 16/1981

Saskatoon Indian & Metis  
Friendship Centre  
168 - Wall Street, SASKATOON, Saskatchewan

Enclose the team names for "FREE"  
tickets to "DANCE" Saturday nite

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL (306) 244-0174  
Alphonse Lavallee or Peter Gardipy



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## A NEW INSTITUTE FOR SASKATCHEWAN'S NATIVE PEOPLES

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In the Report on the Cultural Conference held by the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon, in 1976, is the recommendation:

**"The Association should establish a Metis Cultural College for Native People which it would control and through which it would administer and carry out education and research programs in the communities."**

This recommendation has become a reality in the form of the "Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research", in Regina, Saskatchewan. The prolonged efforts of the Association's executive have led to an agreement with the Government of Saskatchewan whereby the necessary monies would be provided for the Institution through the Department of Continuing Education and the Department of Education.

The agreement sets out the terms under which \$405,000 will be made available for the year ending in March, 1981. Of this, \$110,000 have been granted to the Institute for its initial development. The agreement provides for the further funding of the Institute until 1983.

The signing of the agreement by Mr. Jim Sinclair, President of A.M.N.S.I.S., the Honourable Doug McArthur, Minister of Continuing Education and Education, and the Honourable Walter Smishek, Minister of Urban Affairs will take place during the **official opening** of the Gabriel Dumont Institute on **Monday, October 27, at 1:30 p.m.** The ceremonies will take place in the Institute's offices in the Brent Building, 2505 - 11th Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan.

In recognition of his accepted role as a leader of the Metis people in the Northwest Territories and of his brilliant military leadership in 1885, the name of Gabriel Dumont was chosen for the new Institute. As he fought to preserve a way of life, so the new Institute has been given the purpose of ". . . promoting the renewal and development of Native culture . . ."

The mandate of the Gabriel Dumont Institute includes: **a) Historical and Cultural Research and Program evaluation; b) Curriculum and Resource Development; and, c) The development of a Library Resource Centre.**

A fourth area, the establishment of a Native Studies Program is being examined in concert with the University of Saskatchewan. This will be an integral part of the fifth unique responsibility of the Institute, the Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program. This program, SUNTEP, has been in place since September, in Regina and Saskatoon, with fifteen and twelve Native students respectively.

Through the guidance of an Interim Board of the Association, staffing for the above programs has been completed under the direction of Dr. Kenn Whyte, Director, and Dr. Walter Currie, Assistant Director.

At an educational conference in Saskatoon this September, under the theme, "Into the Eighties", the Constitution and Bylaws of the Gabriel Dumont Institute were amended and approved by the Assembly made up of delegates from the locals of the Metis and Non-Status Peoples of Saskatchewan. The new Management Board, responsible for the Institute and its programs, will represent ". . . the Association, the Native community at large, the University community, and the two senior levels of government."

Into the Eighties promises much for the Native Peoples of this Province with their new Gabriel Dumont Institute and with the support of the people of Saskatchewan through the Government of the Province.

For further information, contact:

Dr. Walter Currie, Assistant Director  
Gabriel Dumont Institute of  
Native Studies and Applied Research  
2505 - 11th Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0K6  
Telephone: (306) 522-5691

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## NEWS FROM BEARDY'S YOUTH CLUB

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Beardy's Youth Club Executive consists of Eugene Gamble as President for the boys, Kim Gardypie, President for the girls, Cheryl Mike, Secretary and Remi Mike, Treasurer.

I attended a regular meeting of the Beardy's Youth Club on Tuesday, October 21st, at which time there were approximately 50 members present as well as a few parents. Under the capable supervision of Beardy's Sports Director, Hilliard Gardipy, and his Youth Club Executive, they held a very orderly, businesslike meeting. Several members participated in the planning and decision making. Among their list of activities was a masquerade party for Friday, October 31, with prizes being awarded. In lieu of Trick or Treating, the children are given a party at the band hall where they will all receive treats. They will also host a Talent Show to raise funds. A volunteer planning committee was set up to meet with the Beardy's Board of Directors for their support. A plaque of appreciation will be presented to Mrs. Evelyn Gamble as founder of the Youth Club eleven years ago.

The Youth Club has been really active for the past four years. They hold regular meetings every Wednesday, one meeting each month devoted strictly to business/planning and the other three meetings are utilized for different activities such as crib tournaments, etc. They have visited the Harry Bailey Aquatic Centre and have taken other educational tours. My next visit to the Youth Club was on Friday, December 5th, to take in their Talent Show. Great teamwork and hard work was evident by the success and turnout of the program. Master of Ceremonies Billy Cameron kept the audience alert as was evidenced by the steady pace of donations and requests coming in. The backup band "League of Nations" did a fine job. They also played for the dance that followed. A panel of judges consisted of Chief Andy Michael, Elsie Roberts from Prince Albert, Mrs. Lorraine Mike, Debbie Gardipy, Myrtle Gardipy, Jake Mike, and Don Seesequasis. The winner, Caroline

Ratt from the Prince Albert Student Residence was truly a favorite with her renditions of "Carmelita" and "Blanket On The Ground." Second prize went to Sheila Daniels of One Arrow who captured the audience with

She is a very talented singer as well. Third prize went to Beardy's own Cheryl and Connie Mike. Cheryl and her younger sister did a fantastic job of singing "What's Your Mama's Name?" "Womanhood" and "Blanket on the Ground." Jake and Doreen must be very proud of their daughters. Sisters Elsie Roberts and Isabel Impey, by special request, agreed to sing "What Have I Every Done", dedicating the song to Chief Andy Michael.

Good luck to the Beardy's Youth Club may you continue to do well in your endeavours.



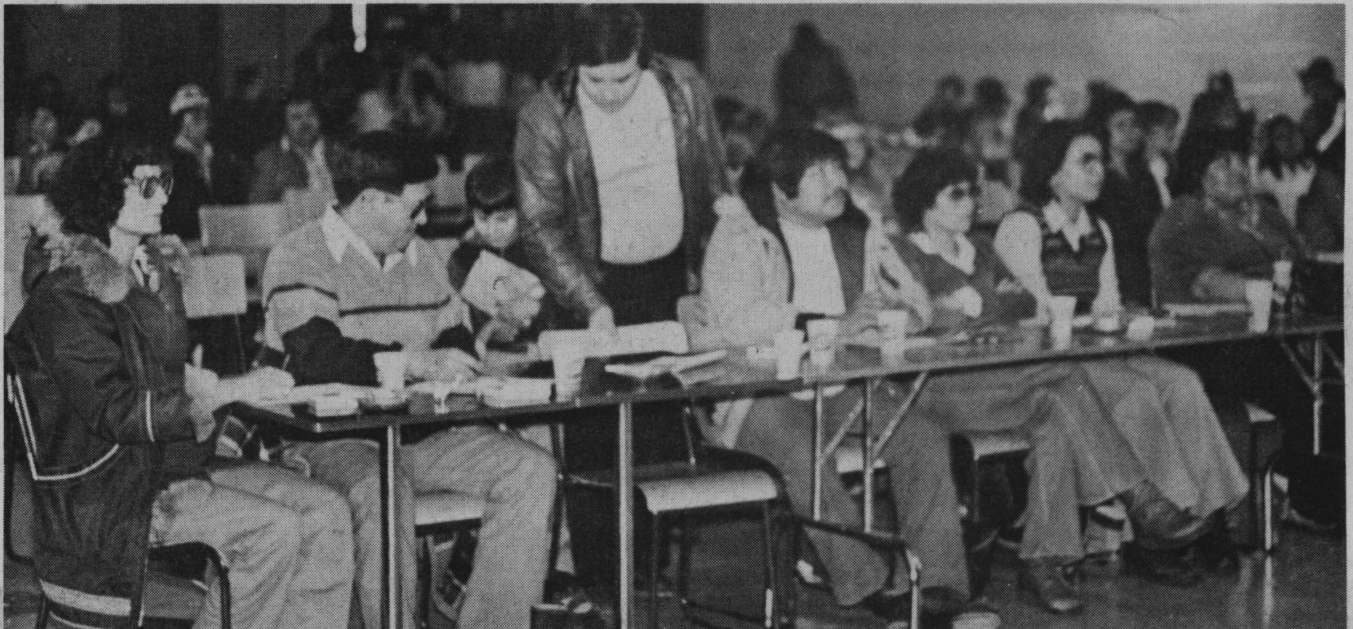
CAROLINE - PRINCE ALBERT STUDENT RESIDENCE.



SHEILA DANIELS - ONE ARROW RESERVE.



CHERYL AND CONNIE MIKE - BEARDY'S RESERVE.



PANEL OF JUDGES.



1981  
**Yorkton Friendship  
 Centre  
 4th Annual**

**HOCKEY TOURNAMENT**

**MARCH 20-21-22**

**Parkland Agriplex  
 Yorkton, Sask.**



**First 10 Teams Accepted—Each Team  
 guaranteed 2 games.**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>PRIZES</b></p> <p>1st.... \$2500.00<br/>         2nd.... 1500.00<br/>         3rd.... 700.00<br/>         4th.... 700.00<br/>         5th.... 300.00<br/>         6th.... 300.00</p> <p>5th &amp; 6th Prize—<br/>         Provided there are<br/>         10 teams</p> | <p><b>ENTRY —</b><br/> <b>\$300.00</b></p> <p>Includes all players<br/>         daily admission</p> <hr/> <p><b>Double Knockout<br/>         Except Final Game.</b></p> |
|--|---|

**TROPHIES**

- Championship
- Most Gentlemanly Player
- M.V.P.
- Best Goalie
- Top Scorer
- Best Defenseman

**DEADLINE— MARCH 6, 1981**

**S.A.H.A. Sanctioned Tournament**

Send Entries to:

Yorkton Friendship Centre  
 108 Myrtle Avenue  
 Yorkton, Sask.

c/o  
 Lawrence Cote—783-0123

# 1st ANNUAL ALL NATIVE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

February 14th, & 15th, 1981

Saskatoon downtown arena – 19th street & 2nd Avenue

**TOTAL PRIZE \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$3000.00**

1st game – 9:00 A.M. Saturday

ADMISSION – \$4.00 – 12 and under \$2.00

## ALL PLAYERS COACHES PAY

Send entry to ALPHONSE LAVALLE  
168 - Wall Street

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 1N4

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL 244-0174

## POSITION:

### Co-ordinator of Student Services

#### DUTIES:

- As team member in the counselling unit;
- Develops and implements student-oriented services;
- Co-ordinates the activities of counsellors;
- Relieves the counsellor of administrative duties;
- Represents the unit of committees, etc. Which do not specifically concern counsellors;
- Liaising between students and counsellors and/or instructors as required;
- Develops procedures for easing traffic in the area and sets up efficient record-keeping systems.

#### QUALIFICATIONS:

University Degree is required (Administration, Education, other related fields). Previous experience in administration.

#### SALARY

To commensurate with qualifications.

#### COMMENCING DATE:

As soon as possible.

Please submit letter of application with curriculum vitae to:

PERSONNEL OFFICE,  
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,  
University of Regina,  
Classroom Building, C-4,  
Regina, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A2

TELEPHONE: (306) 584-8333 or 584-8334

## INTER-TRIBAL CULTURAL WEEK

Sponsored By:

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

**PLACE:** University of Regina

**DATES:** March 18th, to 22, 1981

### POW-WOW - MARCH 21 & 22, 1981

Activities will include: ★

- Opening ceremony & reception
- Speakers forums
- Childrens' activities
- Displays (profit & non-profit booths)
- Outdoor activities  
(snow-shoeing, snow snake, speed skating)
- Artists/Authors displays and show
- Round dances & Social evenings
- Feature-length films

## THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE,

Sponsored by:

The Canadian Indian Lawyers Association  
held from **MARCH 18 - 20, 1981**

For more information contact:

Pat Lachance – Information Officer

or

Dennis Acoose – Cultural Week Chairperson  
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College  
C-4, Classroom Building  
University of Regina  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2

TELEPHONE: (306) 584-8333

★ Further details of cultural week to be Announced

## INDIANS WAGE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Move over, Conrad Black, Paul Desmarais and E.P. Taylor. The Indians are coming to trade – and this time they're not going to swap a country for beads, rusty rifles and bad liquor.

Armed with ambition, commercial savvy and seasoned business advisors, natives are on their way into the ranks of Canada's industrial magnates. Fledgling Indian business tycoons quietly made a sure step forward in Montreal while native political leaders and their "constitutional express" converged noisily on Ottawa to face uncertain prospects.

Little ballyhoo accompanied the first trade show and sale held with participation by native manufacturers from across Canada by the National Indian Arts and Crafts Corporation. But 5,000 retailers from the Montreal area alone were mailed invitations to see a fair which was evidence that an industrial revolution is making strides on the reserves.

While the president of the crafts corporation, Willard Ahenakew, is a Cree from the Sandy Lake Indian Reservation near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, he's no backwoods rube. Ahenakew has a successful track record as a commercial artist, author and businessman. His watchwords are efficiency, reliability and profit and his people are learning to punch time clocks and work on assembly lines. Although the corporate executive's interests are different, he has philosophical goals equality, esteem and power for natives akin to the hopes of the politicians in the American Indian Movement and the "aboriginal rights" groups.

"Power really comes from developing an industry and an economic base," Ahenakew said in an interview. "This helps in establishing a power base in society."

With gradual but growing financial success, the crafts corporation is developing a native manufacturing industry along strictly modern, commercial lines. The products have an unmistakably Indian style. But they are standardized, quality consumer goods sold into highly competitive mass markets, ranging

from souvenirs to durable, practical garments and office accessories.

The crafts corporation, an Ottawa-based parent firm made up of 10 member provincial companies, is subsidized by the federal government and its revenues and assets are no match yet for those of Argus Corporation or Power Corporation. But Ahenakew reported that crafts manufacturing is already the biggest employer among Indian industries and that the number of workers and associates in his five-year-old firm is approaching 10,000 and steadily increasing. Unlike the outlook for more traditional farming, trapping and fishing, which is clouded by high production costs and depleting wildlife stocks, he rates prospects for the crafts business as bright.

Like the market for the "urban cowboy" look, demand for goods with a Native and Western flavor is running high; and to maintain a reputation for reliability, the corporation's member companies have had to learn to turn off orders they can't fill on schedule, said Ahenakew.

Manufacturing methods vary from one province to the next, depending on location. Products, and techniques, range from "cottage industry" piecemeal done in workers' homes to full-scale factory operations.

The crafts company, still in its infancy and relying on a labour force that often has to be taught modern worker discipline from scratch, is run as a non-profit corporation. After salaries are paid, revenues from sales and government subsidies are invested in development, including worker training and expansion of marketing, promotion, wholesaling and retailing operations.

Ahenakew reported that the corporation's Saskatchewan branch, for example, had reached a take-off point where it could stay in business if the subsidies were lost, although development work could be sharply curtailed.

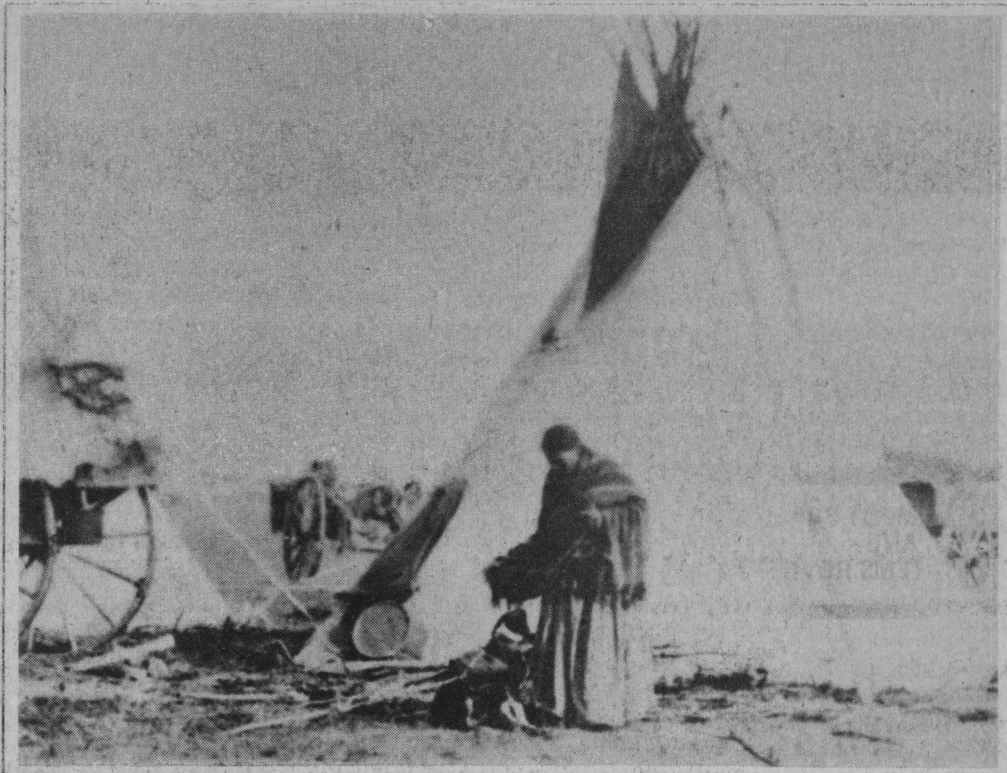
Ironically, Indian entrepreneurs and manufacturers are drawing extensively on the business expertise of a volunteer consulting group devoted to foreign groups, the Montreal-based Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO). J. R. France, Chief of the service's Canadian Native Program, said more than 300 CESO advisors,

normally retired senior technical, professional and managerial personnel, are working with Indian bands. Ahenakew said the crafts corporation uses free CESO advice on business matters ranging from accounting and factory space leases to the department of retail clerks, and that the service is often more valuable than paid consultants. In addition to advising Indian entrepreneurs, CESO has launched a summer youth program to help develop recreational and community improvement schemes. Financed by government and industry donations, CESO is active around the world, from Antigua to Thailand, and the service's contacts abroad offer its Indian clients a chance to crack overseas markets eventually. CESO is already serving as a catalyst to set Indian entrepreneurs into joint ventures with the rest of the business community in Alberta, the service reports.

Native-owned and operated multinational corporations are still far in the future. But they're conceivable if the crafts company can continue to develop at its present rate, which has more than doubled Indian manufacturing jobs and incomes in Saskatchewan alone over the last five years. ■



THE CANADIAN HEREFORD DIGEST – (A magazine starring the Hereford breed of cattle) is available to 4-H Beef members. If interested in a FREE one year subscription, contact: THE CANADIAN HEREFORD DIGEST, 5160 Skyline Way N.E., Calgary, Alberta, TZE 6V1. ■



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### YOU ARE NOT FORGOTTEN

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The word old to me is wisdom  
Some people think old means retired  
A wait for death  
I know you are not old  
But young at heart  
True love is worth having, though in vain  
And you worth loving, though the  
Cost is pain  
We shall not weep or mourn at your funeral  
For it will not change things  
We will start where you left off  
You've done your part and now it's  
Time you rested and let us go on . . .  
You're only a memory to us now  
A person who played a big part in  
Our lives.  
When we look back at the glory  
Days of our youth and remember  
Grandma . . .  
The beauty of your life and all  
That you've cherished and come  
To respect . . .  
But some day we all will reunite  
I leave you in peace  
GRANDMA . . .

Dan Cantre



Open to both  
men and women

 Public Service Commission  
Canada  
Fonction publique  
Canada

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS REVIEW OFFICERS

**Salary: \$31,980 – \$36,220**

MANAGEMENT CONSULTING SERVICE AND DEPARTMENTAL AUDIT BRANCH.

**Department of Indian Affairs and  
Northern Development**

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is undertaking major initiatives in management improvement and audit, and is seeking experienced individuals to fill 20 new positions.

Successful candidates must be willing to travel.

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

**Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-IAN-BR-1942**

location: Ottawa/Hull area and major cities across Canada.

### Duties

The incumbent plans, organizes, and manages major projects and provides advice on improvements in organization structure, management systems and other related areas.

### Qualifications

The incumbent must have successful completion of secondary school according to provincial standards, as well as experience in project management, organization analysis and design, management systems, and performance measurement systems.

Clearance Nos.: 330-353-006, 001, 004, 005, 007

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS REVIEW OFFICERS

**Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-IAN-BR-1927** location: Ottawa/Hull area only.

### Duties

The incumbent conducts or actively participates in projects in the fields of legislative and value for money auditing and will be expected to assess any findings originating therefrom.

### Qualifications

The incumbent must have university graduation or certification in professional accounting or management consulting. Extensive experience in an audit or consulting organization or in the provision of a management advisory service is also required.

Clearance Nos.: 330-325-003, 005, 004, 002

### Language Requirements

For some positions knowledge of English or French is sufficient; for other positions knowledge of English and French is essential. Unilingual persons may apply but must indicate their willingness to become bilingual. The Public Service Commission will assess the aptitude of candidates to become bilingual. Language training will be provided at public expense.

Additional job information is available by writing to the address below;

Toute information relative à ce concours est disponible en français et peut être obtenue en écrivant à l'adresse suivante.

N.B. Separate applications required for the Senior Management Consultant positions and the Management Systems Review Officer positions.

### How to apply

Send your application form and/or résumé to:

**Pierrette Hopkins**

**Public Service Commission of Canada**

**Senior Management Staffing Program**

**L'Esplanade Laurier, West Tower, Room 1753**

**Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7**

**(613) 593-5411 ext. 354**

**Closing date: February 27, 1981**

*Please quote the applicable reference number at all times.*

**Canada**

# NOVA



## Employment Counsellor Alaska Project Division

### THE COMPANY

NOVA is a Canadian company actively involved in Canada's energy picture.

Our Company depends on skilled, creative Canadians to maintain its momentum and expand its horizons.

Our resources, projects and people are committed to helping secure Canada's energy requirements. NOVA continues to build for the future. Here is your opportunity to build with us.

### THE POSITION

The Socio-Economic Affairs department in the Alaska Project Division requires an individual who will provide personal support and assistance to Natives employed with the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project in southwest Saskatchewan. This individual will also assist in the recruitment and placement procedures for Natives in the Project. To effectively meet the demands of this position, this individual must be free to travel extensively because this position will be located on the job sites during the construction seasons. During the off season, this position will be located at the Calgary Head Office.

### THE CANDIDATE

The successful candidate will be able to demonstrate strong interpersonal skills at the verbal and written levels of communication. This person will have two or more years of counselling experience, a solid working knowledge of government and private agencies and programs as well as possess extensive experience in working with Natives. A valid driver's licence is necessary. Knowledge of the pipeline industry would be an asset.

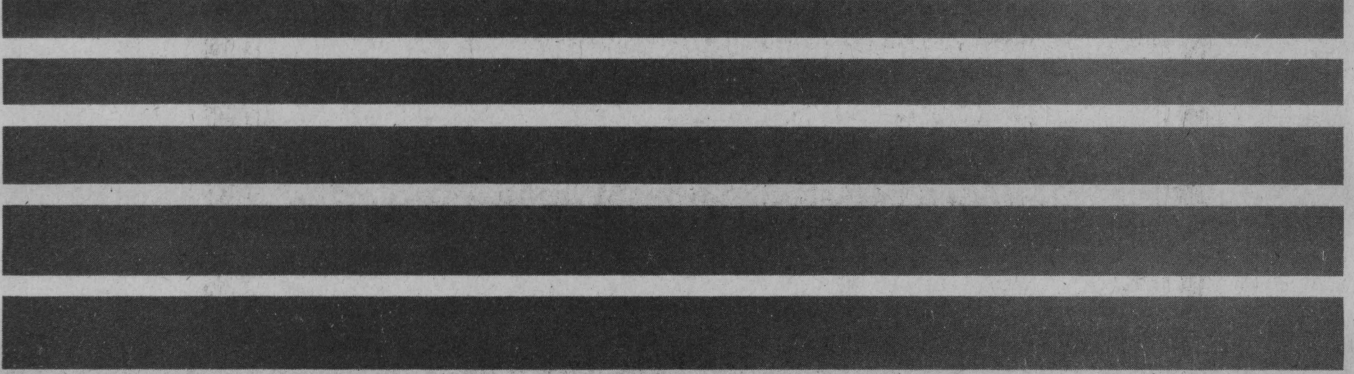
*Interested applicants are invited to apply in confidence to:*

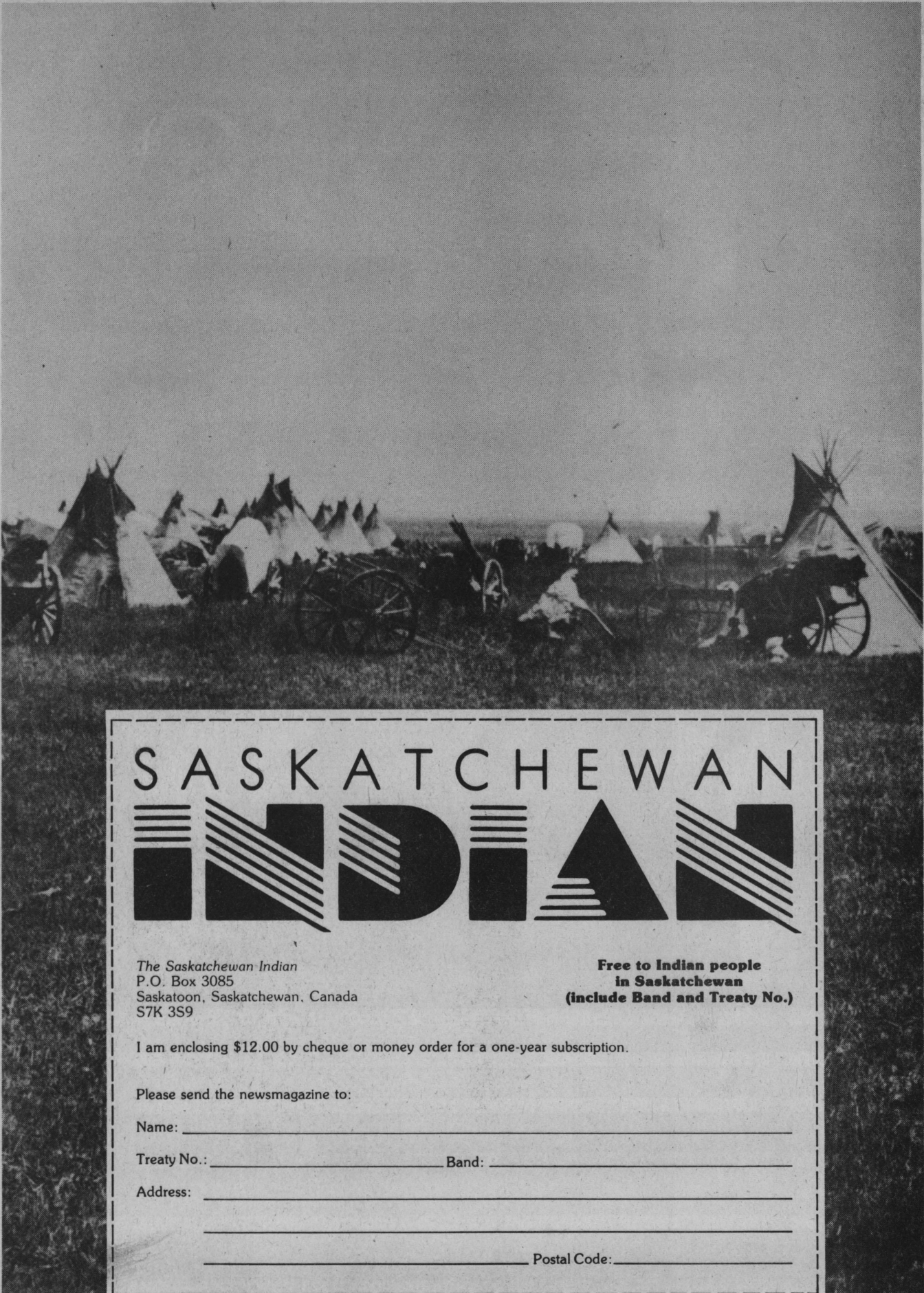
Carole D. Lavallee, Special Programs Co-ordinator  
NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION  
P.O. Box 2535  
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2N6

## NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION



# FROM OUR PAST





# SASKATCHEWAN

# INDIAN

*The Saskatchewan Indian*  
P.O. Box 3085  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada  
S7K 3S9

**Free to Indian people  
in Saskatchewan  
(include Band and Treaty No.)**

I am enclosing \$12.00 by cheque or money order for a one-year subscription.

Please send the newsmagazine to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

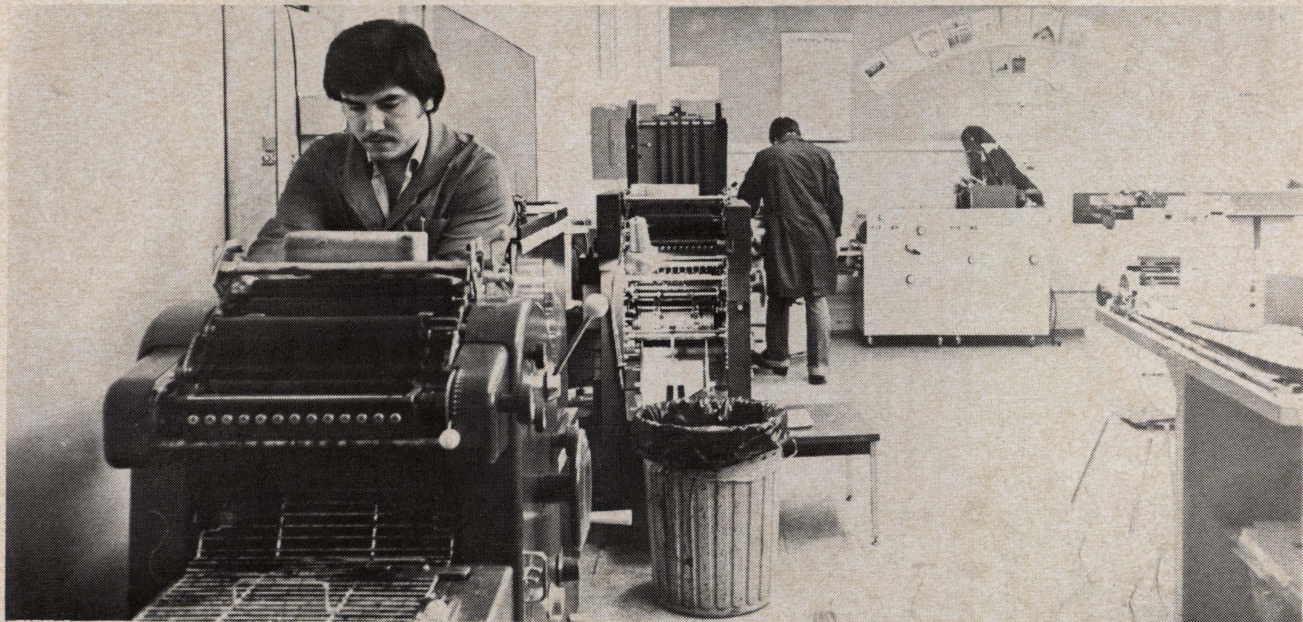
Treaty No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Band: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

# FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTIONS



**F**SI Media/Communications Productions delivers to the people of Saskatchewan, a complete and comprehensive media system, including this monthly publication, **The Saskatchewan Indian** and coverage of all events and issues of interest to Indian people over:

**Moccasin Telegraph** — weekly radio broadcasts highlighting national, provincial and local news, and originating from our studios at 1030 Idylwyld Drive, Saskatoon.

CJGX Yorkton — Thursday at 10:15 p.m.

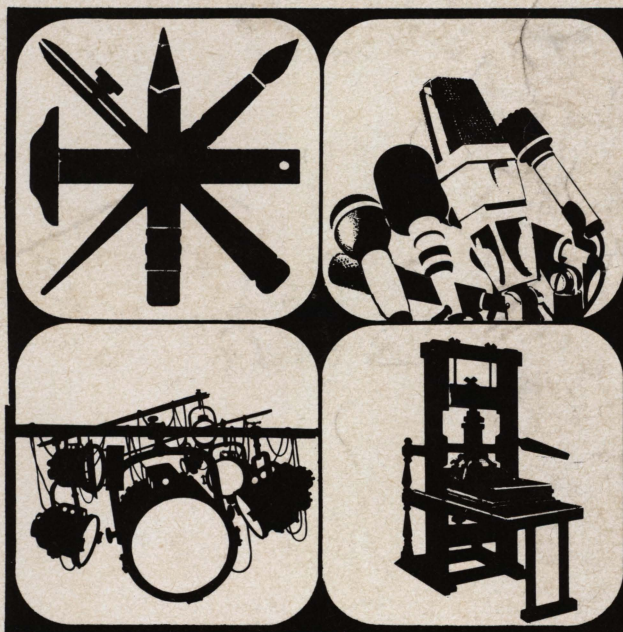
CKRM Regina — Thursday at 10:00 p.m.

CKBI Prince Albert — Saturday at 6 p.m.

CJNB North Battleford — Sunday at 5p.m.

CJNS Meadow Lake — Monday at 7:00 p.m.

**Fifth Generation** — weekly television productions taped on location and at our FSI studios. Presently seen over CKBI-TV, Prince Albert every Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.; CKCK-TV, Regina from 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Saturdays; from Channel 10, Saskatoon (Telecable). Sunday 3:00 p.m. Monday 6:00 p.m. and Wednesday 8:00 p.m. and Cablevision Battleford - Tuesday 7:00 p.m. and Thursday 9:30 p.m.



**fsimc**

## A TRIBUTE TO "MR. POW-WOW"

submitted by Bryan A. McNab

Shock, disbelief and deep sorrow was experienced by many people as news spread of the tragic death of Gerald (Corky) Rosebluff and his family.

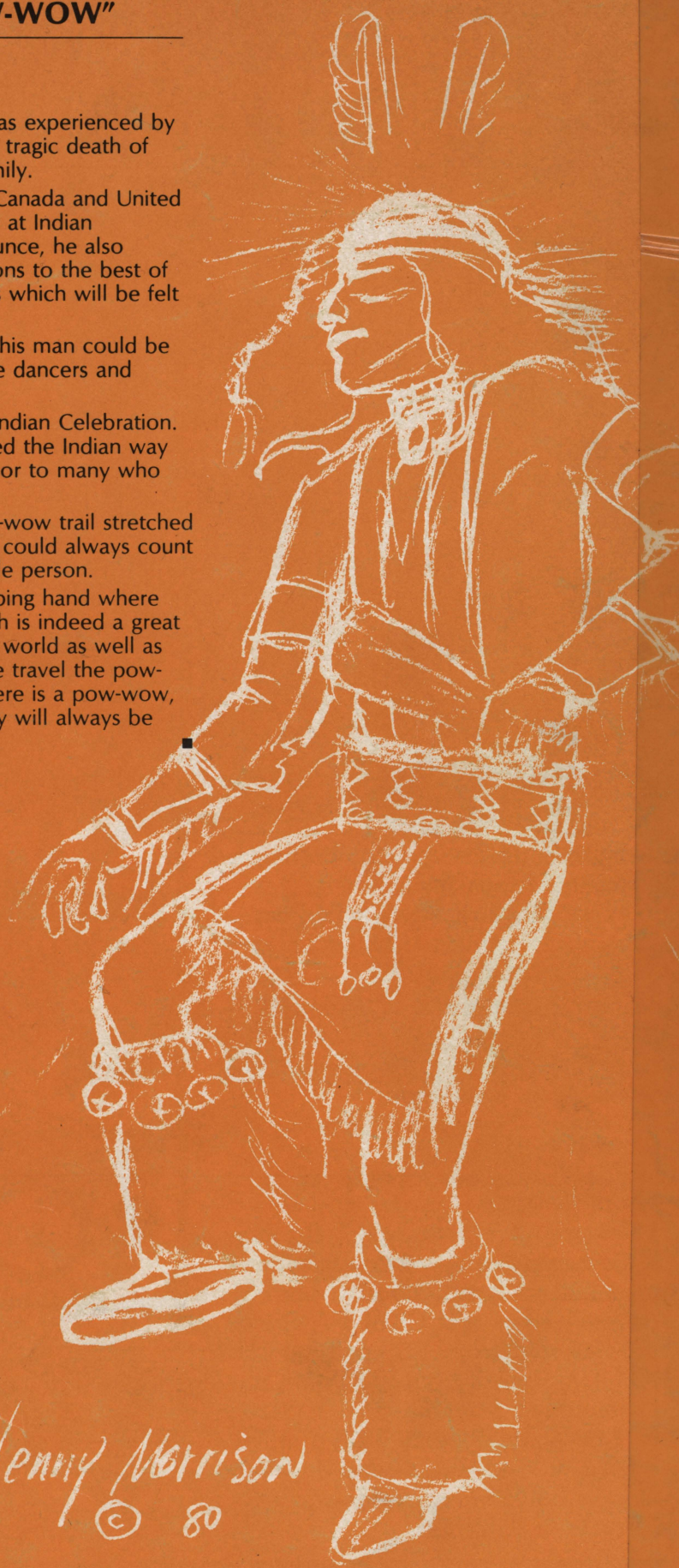
Corky was well known throughout Canada and United States as one of the top announcers at Indian Celebrations. Not only did he announce, he also promoted Indian culture and traditions to the best of his ability. His demise is a tragic loss which will be felt by all Indian peoples.

Many times on the pow-wow trail, this man could be heard from a distance, urging on the dancers and giving words of encouragement.

Corky Rosebluff seldom missed an Indian Celebration. He and his family lived and respected the Indian way of life. He was a friend and counsellor to many who were new on the pow-wow trail.

It did not matter how long the pow-wow trail stretched or what length of time it takes, one could always count on him to be there; he was a reliable person.

He was always willing to lend a helping hand where possible. Mr. Corky Rosebluff's death is indeed a great loss to the people of the pow-wow world as well as family and friends. No longer will he travel the pow-wow trail with us, but as long as there is a pow-wow, Corky, his wife Darlene and son Billy will always be remembered.



Denny Morrison  
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