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SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

**APRIL 16, 1982:
SASKATCHEWAN
CHIEFS SIGN
CONVENTION
FOR INDIAN
GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

May 1982

Volume 12 Number 4

EDITORIAL

Trust is what the Assembly of First Nations is all about. And continuing trust is what will be necessary so that the new national Indian government can truly govern.

The decision of the Chiefs to formalize a new relationship at the national level can be compared to the act of getting married. In a marriage where there is no trust, it breaks down. But where there is trust, the marriage grows and flourishes.

So it is with the Assembly of First Nations. How Indian Nations formalize their new relationship depends on how trusting Indian politicians are toward each other.

To trust someone, you give up some personal control to another person. When two people get married they agree to combine their lives, their beliefs, their talents and their dreams for the greater good of the family. Each spouse gives up part of his or her individual autonomy, freedom and power because he or she trusts the other partner will do the same.

In agreeing to form the Assembly of First Nations, leaders agreed to give up some of their autonomy, freedom and power for the greater good of all Indian citizens regardless of their national affiliation.

The Assembly of First Nations held in Penticton, April 20 to 22, 1982, recognized the need of all Indian nations to stand together. Even though Quebec and the Maritimes walked out at one point, they returned. Their resolve to be apart of the Assembly attests to the

fact that they too see the need to throw their lot in with other Indian nations in Canada.

Patriation of the Constitution has forced the question of the Indian place in the Canadian polity. Recognition of our inalienable right to govern must be forthcoming from other levels of government in Canada.

In the next few years our leaders can negotiate an equitable place for us in Canada - if there is trust.

The trust we need has to come from within our leadership. Can a scrappy bunch of politicians, whose continued existence depends upon solidifying power in their own constituencies, see farther than their own regional concerns? Can they trust one another enough to seize this moment in history and together settle, once and for all, the place of Indian peoples in the Canadian federation?

I believe they can. The bottom line is that we are all members of the same family tied to this land as no other peoples in the world. Whether we come from Bella Coola on B.C.'s central coast, the Dene community of Snowdrift in the N.W.T., Standing Buffalo in Saskatchewan or Eel Ground in New Brunswick - we all share a common, timeless relationship with this land.

The land defines us and gives us a shared view of the world and our place in it. If we listen to the land we will be honest with one another. And in honesty the seeds of trust are sown.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN newsmagazine is the official monthly publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The newsmagazine has a Second Class Registration Number 2795 and an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) 0048-9204. 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 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 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. 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.

PRODUCTION

All pre-press production done by Media/Communications, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Printed on a web offset press by Midwest Litho, Saskatoon.

DEADLINES

Deadlines for all material will be the 15th of each month for publication in that month's edition.



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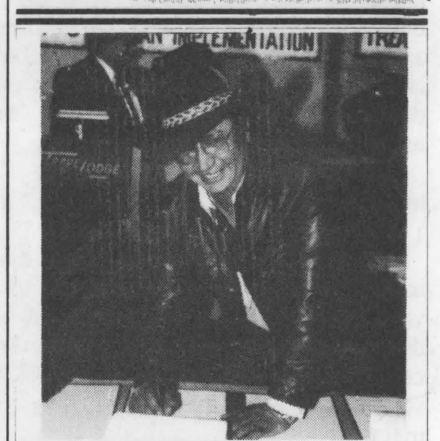
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Chief Pat Dillon of Onion Lake signs Convention.

ADVERTISING RATES

Columnar Inch	\$ 11.00
Quarter Page	\$ 75.00
Half Page	\$150.00
Full Page	\$300.00

Chiefs' Policy Conference Makes History

Legislative Assembly Formed by Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations

On April 16, 1982, just one day before the Queen officially handed over Canada's new Constitution, Saskatchewan's Chiefs agreed to form Canada's first Indian Legislative Assembly. And that's not all; the political convention they signed re-structured the FSI so that the provincial governing body is no longer a non-profit society but a true federation of nations. Now known as the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, the Chiefs control the executive and administrative functions of government at the band, district and provincial levels of Indian government.

The powers and authority of each level of government will be spelled out in the months and years ahead. Perhaps the most developed level is that of the District Councils, whose member Bands have signed a Memorandum of Agreement which spells out the terms and conditions of interband relationships and shared responsibilities at the District level. Individual bands will spell out the powers and authority of their government (Chief and Headmen) by developing Band Constitutions. Governing authority for the Federation will be spelled out in an Indian Government Act to be drafted by October 1982.

In an extraordinary resolution, the Chiefs agreed that the existing executive of the FSI should remain in office until September 30, 1982. Shortly thereafter a general assembly will be called to ratify the Indian Government Bill which among other things will define the executive and its powers at the Provincial level of the Federation. In all likelihood, elections for some if not all of the newly defined executive positions will take place at this assembly.

Indian Government Systems To Be Put In Place

The re-structuring of the FSI took three and a half years to formalize and it will take at least three and a half more years to put in place legislation at all levels of the federation. Much work has to be done in the next few years to codify Indian law and to put in place an Indian justice system which will have the power to enforce the laws made by Indian governments in this province.

The FSIN is no longer at the mercy of non-Indian government laws regarding the financing of Indian governments and institutions. New Federal/Indian Government and Provincial/Indian Government fiscal agreements will have to be negotiated. The next few years will see intense negotiations take place on the



Chief Roy Bird,
Montreal Lake



Chief Joe
Taliberte,
Cumberland
House



Chief Alfred
Stevenson,
Cote

question of resource and revenue sharing, as well as the general financing of all levels of Indian government in Saskatchewan. While an Indian/Provincial Protocol already exists in Saskatchewan, it will have to be updated to recognize the new federation and an Indian/Federal Protocol will have to be formalized recognizing Indian Government powers and their relationship to Federal government jurisdictions.

A New Order of Government is Born

That's just some of the work that faces the new federation - a federation that nearly didn't get formed. During the debate on the subject at the Chief's Policy Conference in P.A. April 15; it was touch and go for awhile. Chief Miles Venne of the La Ronge Band was leery of the convention. "The Band Council is the sole power on the reserve," he stated, "I won't sign until this is guaranteed in the convention: Chairman Felix Musqua pointed out the clauses guaranteeing Band autonomy. Chief Irvin Starr of the Starblanket band was concerned that references in the Convention to the Queen in the Right of Great Britain were no longer legal given the British courts' contention that Crown obligations to the Treaties have been transferred to the Crown in the Right of Canada. Chief Solomon Sanderson said though the lower courts have stated that, it is not definite and any transfer of obligations requires the consent of both parties to a treaty. "The question is part of our unfinished business," he said. District Rept for the Battlefords requested that they continue with the present structure until October so as to have time to study the convention. Chief Hilliard McNab of Gordons supported Chief Albert and Chief Frank Merasty of Flying Dust voiced his reservations saying, "We have to explain to Council back home". Chief Joe Laliberte of Cumberland House stated flatly that his band would not sign because they had not had a re-structure workshop at their band and so did not fully understand the terms of the convention. Chief Alvin Head of Red Earth said, "We are leaders and we should be prepared to make decisions here and now. There has been ample time for discussion at the band level. As a Chief I am

prepared to make a decision. That is the job of a Chief - to make decisions.

Chief Roy Bird of Montreal Lake Band supported the new structure. "Saturday is patriation day," he said. "We should go ahead today and sign it, so we can stand unified as a federation for the coming battle." Senator John B. Tootoosis supported the new structure: "We've got to stand by the Treaty we made with Queen Victoria. We've got a lot of studying to do and we need unity to do it!" Norm Stevenson, district rep for the Yorkton district, said they would sign the Convention provided amendments could be made. Delia Opekokew, chief architect of the convention pointed out that provisions for amendments were built into the convention and that the clauses were deliberately general so that they could be spelled out by future legislation or resolution. Throughout the later part of the debate district reps came forward to indicate whether or not the bands in their districts were prepared to sign. Finally, Felix Musqua, chairman, announced that 62 of the 68 bands were prepared to sign. Eventually 66 signed. Chief Solomon Sanderson then rose. "This is the most quiet, powerful statement we can deliver to Ottawa," he said, "Thank-you for endorsing the convention."

Chief Roland Crowe of Piapot made a motion calling for the existing executive to remain in office until October 1. The motion was seconded by Chief Alvin Head of Red Earth and carried unanimously. That was it...quietly, carefully, a new order of government in Canada was born. The political convention formalizing the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations was sent back to Saskatoon for corrections and signed the following afternoon, April 16, 1982.

On April 17, the Queen amid great pomp and ceremony in Ottawa signed into Canadian law a Constitution designed to wipe out Indian special status and end forever our right to govern ourselves.

In Prince Albert that morning the mood was one of strength and a firm belief that now, no matter what non-Indian governments attempt to do, Indian government will endure. ■



CHIEF'S POLICY CONFERENCE

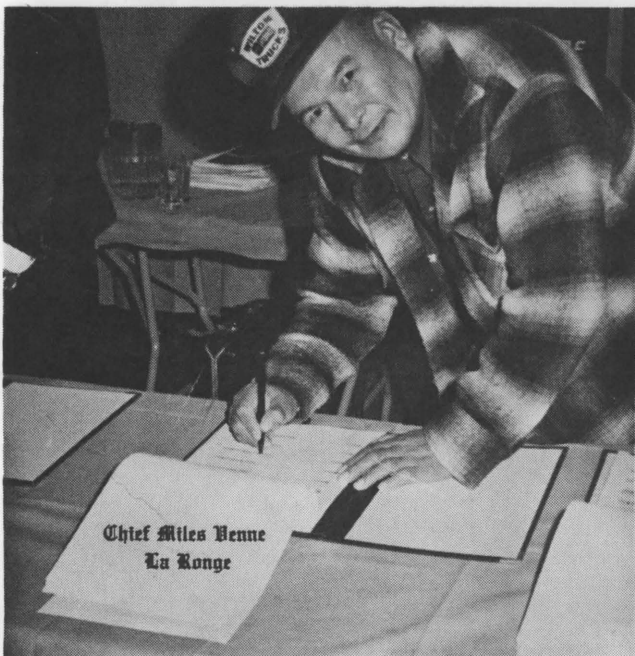
Chiefs discuss re-organization and Constitution

PRINCE ALBERT - In his opening address to the Chiefs Policy Conference held in this city April 15 and 16, Chief Solomon Sanderson said the Constitution issue brought out much anti-Indian feeling. "It's caused by the kind of changes that must come about for Indian people." He said, "We now have to face the issues to bring about change." Chief Sanderson said there was a need to educate non-Indians about the Indian position in Canada. "A lot of misunderstanding is caused by mis-information or simply lack of education. We have to step up the process of educating non-Indian Canadians and even some of our own people." He then went on to describe the work that has to be done so that Indian government can be implemented fully. Earlier Mayor Dick Spencer, vehement opponent of the transfer of the P.A. student residence land to the Peter Ballentine Band, welcomed the Indian leaders saying that the theme of the conference should have been 'improving Indian and non-Indian relations'. He pledged his support of the idea but cautioned that "there are only two things in life that are instant: coffee and dreamwhip".

During two days of discussions numerous issues faced the Chiefs. The most important were the restructure of the FSI and the Constitution post patriation strategy. Indian affairs guidelines were of course a subject of discussion as well as health and social services, and the 1982-83 budget.

Ron Albert did not receive a favourable response from Emile Kurjinski when enquiries were made into the J. guidelines - by the Indian leaders. The position taken by the Indian Chiefs is that they shouldn't have to approach CMHC for additional housing monies because the responsibility is with the Indian Affairs.

When discussion arose on the gas tax rebate resolutions at the recent Chief's Policy Conference, a number of Chiefs stated that they had signed and sent in their resolu-



Chief Miles Henne
La Ronge

THE ISSUES

Social Rights - negotiations are starting on the establishment of the Saskatchewan Indian Child Care Agency to take care of our own children.

Health - this area has been neglected so we have taken steps to initiate development in the area of preventative health. Dr. Melvin Lavallee, first Indian doctor in Western Canada and Cowessess Band member, has been hired to direct the health program.

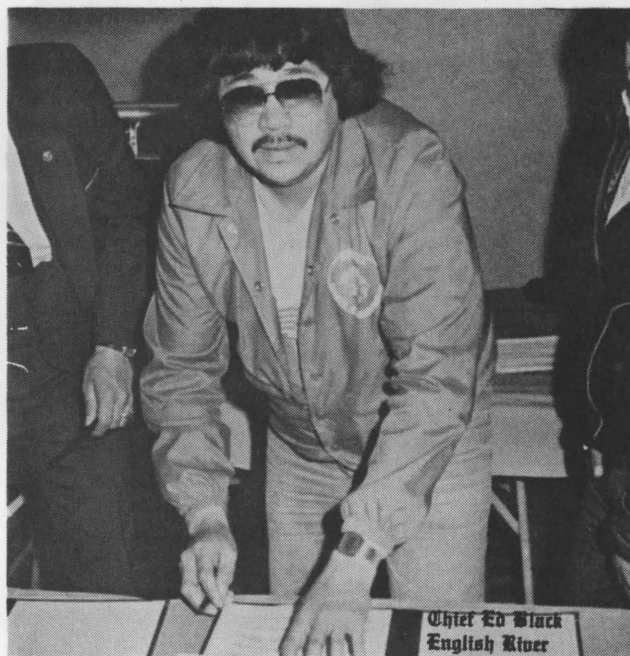
Education - Saskatchewan has been a leader in the implementation of Indian control of Indian education but we have a long way to go. The Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission has been formed recently to develop legislation to further address the area of Indian Education and to develop the administrative support systems such as Education councils. The Commission has drafted the Indian Education Act which needs to be further developed so that Chiefs can decide the future direction of Indian Education in the **Federation**.

Indian Justice System - This is the most important issue to deal with in the coming years. Indian customary law has to be formalized, policing, court workers and Justices of the Peace will have to be put in place to enforce Indian law.

Off-Reserve Services - Treaty Indians are Treaty Indians wherever they live. There is no basis in law establishing the status of the "off-reserve Indian". An initial draft policy paper on the question of off-reserve services to treaty Indians is complete. Chiefs will have to consider it and negotiate with the Federal government on the question.

Resource and Revenue Sharing - Our Treaties made no mention of mineral resources. This means that we never ceded our rights to minerals and that we own them. The question has to be settled by negotiation.

Minerals are being developed and Indians are not getting their share. In the area of renewable resources, we require ongoing recognition of our right to access to hunting,



Chief Ed Black
English River

tions. Since all band council resolutions have in the past gone to the Dept. of Indian Affairs for approval, a number of the gas tax rebate resolutions were sent to the DIA and were lost. The FSI is now waiting for new resolutions to be signed and sent in.

A pilot project is being initiated by National Health & Welfare to transfer some services to Indian bands. Only a few reserves will be used as test sites to tap some of the \$250,000.00 that is available for Capital projects this year. This program will start sometime in September 1982.

In a presentation to the Chiefs, 2nd Vice-President, Steve Pooyak told the Chiefs that the Health and Social Services Task Force worked hard to identify the major problems which are affecting Indian people in the Health Care area. Unfortunately, problems with governments do continue and so he saw a need for the Health Program to function as part of the F.S.I. "We have been reorganizing and restructuring the Health Program, Dr. Melvyn Lavallee was hired in February of this year to act as Medical Advisor/Health Consultant to the Federation. A member of the Cowessess Band and educated at the University of Saskatchewan with an M.D. in 1970, Dr. Lavallee is the only Treaty Indian in active practice in Western Canada today and it is a great advantage and benefit to our program that he has agreed to come and work with us."

In his presentation to the Chiefs, Dr. Lavallee touched upon a few Health issues as they pertain to Saskatchewan Indians. The Task Force has identified the need for organizational developmental and administrative solutions to social problems and the meeting of Health and social needs.

Dental Services, Environmental Health, Reorganization; the fundamental purpose of a Sask. Indian Health authority will be to investigate, plan, develop, implement, deliver, monitor and administer the Health care system of Sask. Indians.

In his closing remarks Dr. Lavallee said the key to prevention is continuing education for increased awareness of ourselves and our diseases. A generous

fishing, trapping and gathering off-reserves in Treaty areas. A Chiefs Resource Council should be put in place to address the question and negotiate. Marc Lalond, Federal Minister of Energy and Resources and the provincial government have agreed to look at negotiations on the matter.

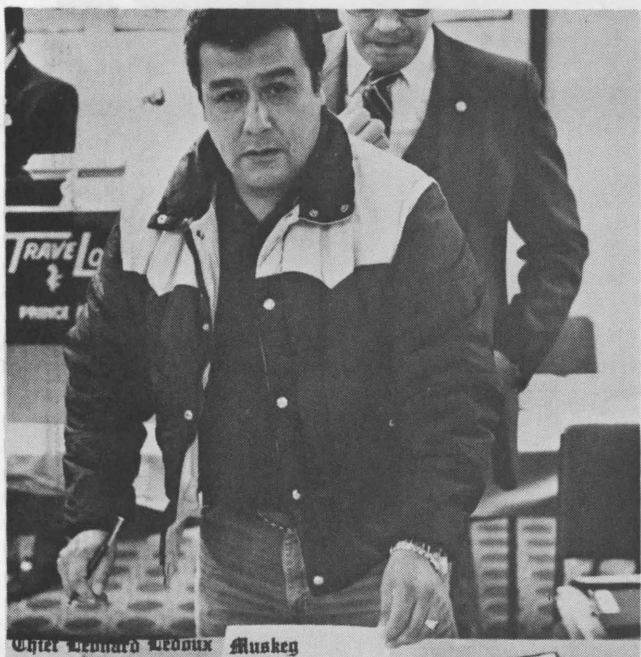
Taxation - Negotiations under Treaty were such that we would never become taxpayers of Canada. That responsibility lies with our own governments. The powers of the Chief and Council have to be developed and implemented so there is recognition that they have the power to assess taxes. For example the Provincial government has agreed they do not tax Indian people but they still want to tax companies who are developing resources on reserves. We say taxation of non-Indian companies on reserves is within the jurisdiction of Indian Governments. The solution to the taxation question will be political

Land Entitlements - This is more unfinished Treaty business: agreement on 416,000 acres has been reached now and there are many more lands that our

ancestors in negotiating Treaty meant to retain for Indian use. Though negotiations have bogged down we must continue to press for lands we are entitled to under Treaty if we are to build the land base necessary to meet the needs of our people.

Local Government and DIA Guidelines - The strategy of the Federal government is to end our special status and put us under provincial government jurisdiction. Their most recent move is to fund under the Financial Administration Act instead of the Indian Act. We have to seriously assess new Federal policies to ensure our rights under Treaty are not surrendered to the provincial government.

Indian Political Rights - we have to formalize our political rights at every level of Indian Government. We must address the principles of political autonomy and put in place band constitutions spelling out the mechanisms for the practice of Indian government. The Federal government is prepared to negotiate base funding for program administration by bands. We need your input to negotiate this major area. ■



Chief Leonard Medoux Muskeg



Chief Darryl Ketchemontia Keesehoose

balance of proper nutrition, adequate rest and a healthy environment will instill the desire to learn. The future of our Indian people is in our children and we are all part of it.

By far the major issue facing the Chiefs was the reorganization of the FSI at the district and provincial level. The reorganization gives more local control over programs and decentralizes power to the district and band levels of Indian Government. The reorganization at the

district level has not yet been formalized by the signing of a memorandum of agreement by all districts but that did not hinder bands from agreeing to the signing of a provincial political convention. FSI executive were mandated to continue in their elected positions until the October General Assembly when the offices of the provincial executive under FSIN can be defined.

Another pressing issue facing the Chiefs was the question of proceeding with the battle in British Courts. This question was reserved for the consideration of the Constitution Commission which met Saturday, April 17. There were some heady discussions on the morning of the Constitution Commissions meeting but after a lengthy debate the Commission gave the green light to the continuation of the court battle.

The Chiefs mandated the Constitution Commission to continue its work on Constitutional matters. They also unanimously agreed that a two-day Constitutional Conference of Chiefs and Constitution Commission members should be called in May to hammer out the details of post patriation strategy.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

Dr. Noel J. Kinsella addressed the Saskatchewan Chiefs at a special noon luncheon held at the Coronet Motor Hotel on Friday, April 16, 1982. Dr. Kinsella as a senior Human Rights Commissioner in Canada, active in human rights work internationally as well as nationally.

He said Canada became a signatory to the International Covenant on Human Rights August 19, 1976. The covenant recognizes the right of a people to be self-determining. On the basis of this, Canada should have no objections to Indian patriation as equals in the second round of Constitutional talks.

"Recognition of the right to self-determination has a darn good basis for argument in international law," Kinsella stated. "International forums are open to you...what happened in London had an incredible impact, not withstanding media coverage and that would carry weight in the international area.

Kinsella was the man who presented the Sandra Lovelace case to the UN Committee on Human Rights. He said regardless of the feelings surrounding the ruling on Indian women's status upon marriage to a non-Indian, the case set a precedent for Indians in the international arena because it recognized the right of an individual to practice his/her own culture. This avenue is open to other Indians to pursue if they wish to go that route. At the conclusion of Dr. Kinsella's presentation, Chief Sol Sanderson presented him with the traditional gift.



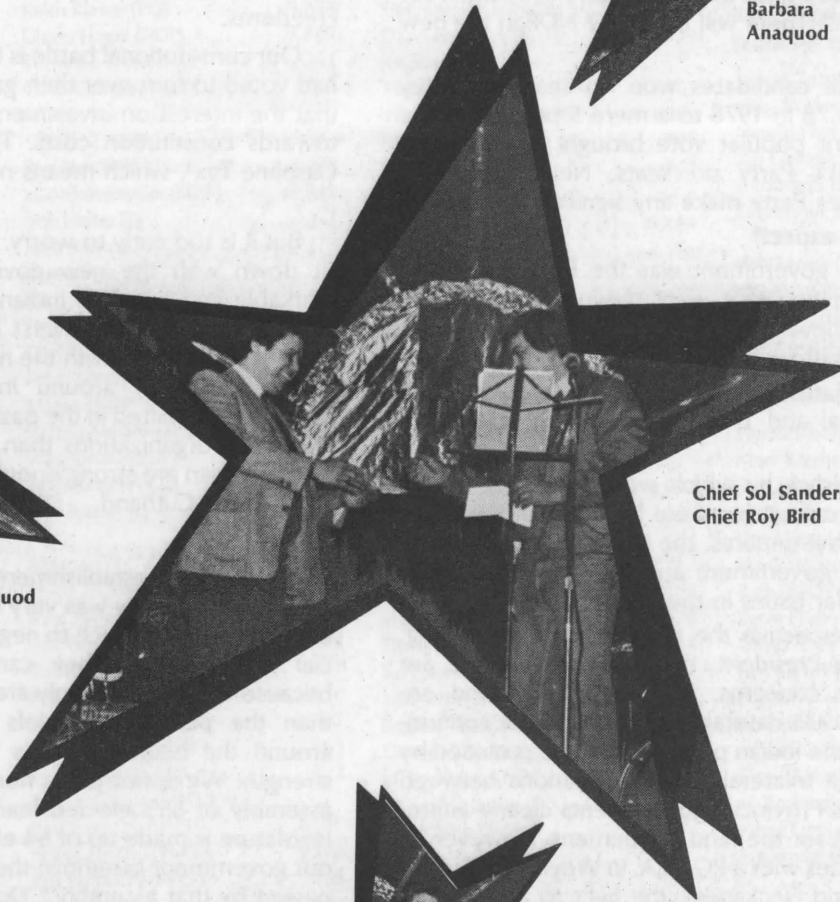
Celebrity Talent Night



Barbara
Anaquod



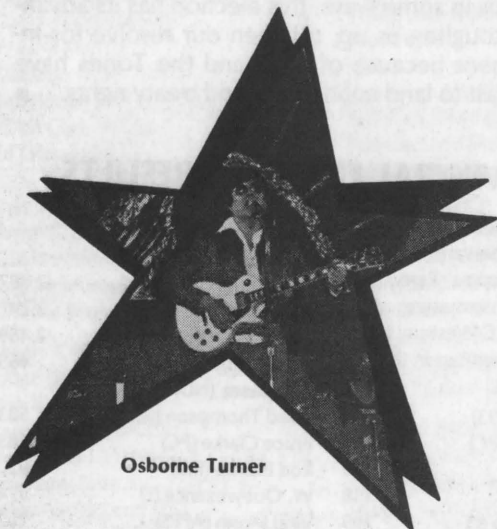
Del Anaquod



Chief Sol Sanderson
Chief Roy Bird



Frank Piche



Osborne Turner

At the Talent Show on Thursday night, many struggling Indian performers raised money for Constitution struggle. Various leaders give their support to the drive to raise money for the Constitution struggle during the Chiefs Conference held in Prince Albert. Some \$20,000 was raised through pledges and donations from Indian Bands and Indian groups.

STUNNING REVERSALS IN PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

As we go to Press on April 27th, Saskatchewan is still dazed and shaken from the results of the provincial election yesterday. Not since 1934 has there been such a remarkable turn-about as that which brought in a Progressive Conservative government yesterday with a 57 to 7 majority. The PC's captured 54 percent of the popular vote.

With 38 percent of the vote, the NDP lost most of their seats and all but two of their previous cabinet ministers. Allen Blakeney retained his seat to take him into his 23rd year in the legislature but this will be a lonely and arduous session after the heady days as Premier for nearly three terms. There will be only 7 NDP in the new legislature.

The 64 Liberal candidates won no seats and they dropped from 13.78 in 1978 to a mere 5 percent of the vote. A 3 percent popular vote brought the Western Canadian Concept Party no seats. Neither did the Aboriginal People's Party make any significant impact.

What can we expect?

The last Tory government was the Progressive and Conservative coalition that went down dramatically in 1934 as Saskatchewan was going through the worst recession in our history.

No PC candidate actually enunciated the Tory position on Aboriginal and Treaty Rights during their campaign.

The only yardstick by which we can predict the attitudes of the next four years are by those of the other provincial Tory governments, the brief six months of the last Tory federal government and the behaviour of PC MLA's on particular issues in the last session.

From that perspective the picture is not reassuring. For FSI First Vice-President, Doug Cuthand, there are three immediate concerns. The first is for land entitlements. "The 1931 natural resources transfer confirmed that lands for the Indian people would be provided by the province. The trilateral 1976 negotiations between the Indian/Federal/Provincial governments clearly affirmed the legal basis for the land entitlement. However, in those constituencies with a PC MLA, in Weyburn, Hudson Bay, Turtleford and Nekeanet, the fight to actually get the land has been particularly bitter. This is not to say that the PC's will not honour those agreements: they are, after all, clearly legal agreements. But we can possibly expect an even tougher battle to secure our lands". The land entitlements will be an important economic land base in Indian government: they are vital to the goals of Indian economic self-sufficiency.

The NDP policy of ensuring that the North be developed by the people of the North was beneficial to the Indian people. SINCO Trucking made its name by using its northern base. The Northern Indian drivers have a good reputation in the specialized requirements for northern trucking, and SINCO has proved itself a leader in this field. "But the PC has declared no northern policy", worries Cuthand, "They could say it's open to everybody. Some of the big companies have been fighting the NDP northern policy, and the question is - how much are the Tories the friends of big business?"

And the third concern? "It's about our Treaty Hunting Rights. The Wildlife Federation supports the PC and has PC support. The Wildlife Federation is demanding an end of Indian special hunting rights".

Now that the Canadian Constitution is in Ottawa, the most immediate task for Indian leaders is to negotiate a new Indian government/federal government relationship, the awesome task of establishing our place in Confederation. Some measure of provincial support will be vital in these negotiations. Where have the PC provinces been in the Constitutional talks? It was Premier Lougheed of Alberta who insisted on "existing" rights in clause 35, refusing any "new" rights. The BC, Alberta, and then P.C. government bitterly opposed the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Our constitutional battle is terribly costly. Many bands had voted to turn over their gas tax rebates to the FSI so that the interest on investment of this money would go towards constitution costs. The PC platform was "No Gasoline Tax", which means no gas tax rebate.

But it is too early to worry. The most urgent task is to sit down with the new government, to explain how workable and simple is Indian government in the Canadian polity. The PC's haven't had to consider it before. "We've got to meet with the new cabinet and help them develop a policy around Indian government. When governments shifted in the past, it has been felt harder by the Indian organizations than others. But the Chiefs of Saskatchewan are strong enough now to reverse this pattern," insists Cuthand.

Certainly the establishment of the Indian government legislative assembly was very timeous. It gives the Chiefs a solid base from which to negotiate with the new provincial government. "They can't say we're not united because we most certainly are. And the whole is greater than the parts. The Chiefs have traditionally rallied around the issues and this has led to a position of strength. We're not just a non-profit society. We are an assembly of 659 elected leaders, just as the provincial legislature is made up of 64 elected MLA's. We have got our government assembly; the decisions we make are all passed by that assembly." Doug Cuthand pauses reflectively. "Perhaps in some ways, this election has its advantages. It will toughen us up, toughen our resolve for Indian government because of the stand the Tories have taken in the past to land entitlement and treaty rights." ■

PROVINCIAL ELECTION RESULTS

Legend: APPS—Aboriginal Peoples Party of Saskatchewan; L—Liberal; NDP—New Democratic Party; PC—Progressive Conservative; Ind—Independent; WCC—Western Canadian Concept; x—member in the last house; z—new seat.

Arm River (PC 193)		Assiniboia-Gravelbourg (NDP 464)	
xGerry Muirhead (PC)	5,583	xAllan Engel (NDP)	2,857
Don Faris (NDP)	2,679	Ralph Goodale (L)	2,747
Jim Cross (WCC)	318	Rene Archambault (PC)	2,459
Marjorie Towstego (L)	195	Hugh Clarke (WCC)	465
		Athabasca (NDP 1,160) 37:38	
		xFred Thompson (NDP)	1,583
		Bruce Clarke (PC)	1,183
		Rod Bishop (Ind)	930
		W. Quewezance (L)	174
		Vital Morin (APPS)	162

Bengough-Milestone		Paul Pospisil (WCC)	237	Regina Centre		David Jackson (L)	683	
xBob Pickering (PC)	4,556	Hugh Currie (L)	122	xNed Shillington (NDP)	3,786	zSaskatoon Fairview		
Jim Liggett (NDP)	2,630	Ray Manegre (Ind)	55	Jim Petrychyn (PC)	2,558	Duane Weiman (PC)	6,172	
xTim Maloney (L)	416	Melfort (NDP 432)		Cameron McCannell (L)	666	Bob Mitchell (NDP)	3,423	
Biggar (NDP 1,517) 54:55		Grant Hodgins (PC)	4,635	Taylor Benson (WCC)	159	Bryan Bellamy (WCC)	200	
Harry Baker (PC)	4,481	xNorm Vickar (NDP)	3,060	Gordon Massie (Ind)	72	David Schwartz (L)	180	
xElwood Cowley (NDP)	3,045	Brian Bedard (WCC)	488	Regina Elphinstone		John Dorion (APPS)	48	
Roland Chouinard (WCC)	322	Helen Hamilton (L)	127	xAllan Blakeney (NDP)	4,109	Saskatoon Mayfair		
Neil Nagel (L)	146	Melville (NDP 607) 53:56		Ross Reibling (PC)	3,059	Cal Glauser (PC)	7,376	
Canora (NDP 1,611) 54:56		Grant Schmidt (PC)	3,849	Glenn Caleval (L)	253	Dave Whalley (NDP)	3,768	
Lloyd Hampton (PC)	4,369	Pat Krug (NDP)	3,182	Regina Lakeview		Maureen Darling (L)	438	
Gerard Pikula (NDP)	3,467	Jack Hanowski (L)	587	Tim Embury (PC)	4,671	Don Kavanagh (WCC)	181	
Michael Okrainetz (L)	308	Raymond Miller (WCC)	402	xDoug McArthur (NDP)	3,789	Saskatoon Nutana		
Cumberland (NDP 1,332) 31:34		Harry Bird (APPS)	61	Dolores Honour (L)	517	Evelyn Bacon (PC)	3,677	
Lawrence Yew (NDP)	2,402	Moose Jaw North		zRegina North		Pat Atkinson (NDP)	3,512	
Edward Charlette (PC)	749	(NDP 904)		Jack Klein (PC)	5,735	John Tunney (L)	486	
Roy Fosseneuve (L)	339	Keith Parker (PC)	5,854	Stan Oxelgren (NDP)	3,629	Saskatoon Riversdale		
Leon McAuley (APPS)	322	Glenn Hagel (NDP)	3,889	Daryl Boychuk (L)	239	JoAnn Zazelecchuk (PC)	3,565	
Cutknife-Lloydminster		Terrance Ocrane (L)	361	Regina North East		xRoy Romanow (NDP)	3,542	
Michael Hopfner (PC)	4,976	Colin Campbell (WCC)	256	Russ Sutor (PC)	5,101	Harold Flett (L)	223	
xBob Long (NDP)	3,890	Moose Jaw South		Walter Smishek (NDP)	3,389	Joe Gallagher (APPS)	145	
Allison Henderson (L)	103	(NDP 2,104)		Ron Blashill (WCC)	185	Alexander Barker (Ind)	56	
Estevan (NDP 60)		Bud Smith (PC)	4,073	Robert Dall'olio (L)	183	Saskatoon South		
Grant Devine (PC)	5,451	xGordon Snyder (NDP)	3,849	Regina North West		(NDP 1,443)		
xJack Chapman (NDP)	2,918	Bob Halter (L)	322	William Sveinson (PC)	6,785	Bob Myers (PC)	4,582	
H. MacDonald-Doyle (L)	643	John Ashton (WCC)	273	xJohn Solomon (NDP)	4,516	xHerman Rolfes (NDP)	3,209	
Vern McClement (WCC)	183	Moosomin (PC 739)		Adrian McBride (L)	245	Don McCullough (L)	421	
Humboldt (NDP 1,833) 51:54		xLarry Birkbeck (PC)	4,106	Les Kavanagh (WCC)	222	Carol Stadnyk (Ind)	115	
Louis Domotor (PC)	4,006	Fred Easton (NDP)	2,452	Regina Rosemont		Reid Schmidt (WCC)	93	
xEd Tchorzewski (NDP)	3,633	Don Donaldson (WCC)	1,321	Gordon Dirks (PC)	5,252	Saskatoon Sutherland		
Liguori Leblanc (L)	319	Peter Semchuk (L)	243	xBill Allen (NDP)	3,655	Paul Schoenhals (PC)	5,317	
Lenn Strueby (WCC)	160	Morse (NDP 384) 40:41		Kenneth Grotsky (L)	206	Mark Koenker (NDP)	3,016	
Indian Head-Wolseley		Harold Martens (PC)	3,465	Stewart Coward (WCC)	204	Ron Hannah (L)	382	
xGraham Taylor (PC)	4,152	xReg Gross (NDP)	2,277	Regina South (PC 211)		Gordon Barnes (WCC)	116	
Pat Connolly (NDP)	2,032	Ray Bailey (WCC)	858	xPaul Rousseau (PC)	6,077	Cecil King (APPS)	43	
Con Lalonde (L)	566	Don Meyer (L)	291	Margaret Fern (NDP)	2,865	zSaskatoon University		
John Parley (WCC)	549	Nipawin (PC 471)		Lori Stinson (L)	304	Rick Folk (PC)	3,481	
Kelsey-Tisdale (PC 102)		Lloyd Sauder (PC)	4,238	Regina Victoria		Peter Prebble (NDP)	3,023	
xNeil Hardy (PC)	5,154	Irvin Perkins (NDP)	2,825	Metro Rybchuk (PC)	4,103	David Miller (L)	717	
F. Schmeichel (NDP)	2,849	Bob Fair (WCC)	622	xHenry Baker (NDP)	3,579	Earl Cowley (WCC)	104	
John McConaghie (WCC)	282	Ronald Wassill (L)	227	Steve Bata (L)	334	Alphard Fafard (Ind)	28	
Hudson Foga (L)	136	Pelly (NDP 1,609)		Barbara Duff (WCC)	187	Saskatoon Westmount		
Olga Flesjer (APPS)	32	xNorm Lusney (NDP)	3,362	Jim Harding (Ind)	116	(NDP 3,224)		
Kelvington-Wadena		M. Abrahamson (PC)	3,165	Regina Wascana		Gay Caswell (PC)	3,722	
Sherwin Peterson (PC)	4,326	Tom Campbell (L)	472	Gordon Currie (PC)	5,933	xJ. Brockelbank (NDP)	3,552	
xNeil Byers (NDP)	3,745	Prince Albert (NDP 958)		xClint White (NDP)	3,380	Peter Groves (L)	283	
Ben Ferrie (L)	206	Paul Meagher (PC)	4,247	M. LaMontagne (L)	473	F. Moosehunter (APPS)	125	
Kindersley (PC 313)		xMike Feschuk (NDP)	4,206	Rosetown-Erosee		Shaunavon (NDP 393)		
xBob Andrew (PC)	5,193	Earl Switenky (WCC)	758	xHerb Swan (PC)	4,782	xD. Lingenfelter (NDP)	2,904	
Wayne Nargang (NDP)	1,816	Bill Nutting (L)	369	Jim Mills (NDP)	2,314	John Bleackley (PC)	2,710	
Chuck McIntyre (WCC)	451	Prince Albert-Duck Lake		Dale Skelton (WCC)	660	Barry Dixon (WCC)	1,128	
Wayne Mah (L)	165	Phil West (PC)	3,283	David Herle (L)	165	Gratton Murray (L)	737	
Kinistino (NDP 1,381)		xJ. Hammersmith (NDP)	3,175	Rosthern (PC 1,546)		(Canadian Press Copyright)		
Ben Boutin (PC)	4,254	Ron Folstad (WCC)	792	xRalph Katzman (PC)	6,797	CP tabulation of Saskat-		
xDon Cody (NDP)	3,985	Mike Scholfield (L)	400	Chris Banman (NDP)	1,879	chewan vote by parties com-		
Ed Olchoway (L)	249	John McLeod (APPS)	101	Bruce Wagner (L)	419	pared with vote in last two elec-		
Last Mountain-Touchwood		Qu'Appelle-Lumsden		James Boschman (Ind)	188	tions (percentage bracketed).		
Arnold Tusa (PC)	4,560	xGary Lane (PC)	5,637	Saltcoats (NDP 89)		1982	1978	
G. MacMurchy (NDP)	4,027	Tom Usherwood (NDP)	2,370	Walter Johnson (PC)	3,894	PC	285.114(54)	177,554(38)
Jack McMunn (WCC)	218	Allan Smith (WCC)	346	xEdgar Kaeding (NDP)	3,481	NDP	198.168(37)	244.207(47)
Charles Shuler (L)	165	Cheryl Stadnyk (L)	219	Jim Coueslan (L)	413	Lib	29.060(5)	70.174(15)
Maple Creek (PC 1,169)		Quill Lakes (NDP 1,411)		Saskatoon Centre		WCC	17.151(3)	-
xJoan Duncan (PC)	4,191	Ray Berscheid (PC)	3,853	Jack Sandburg (PC)	3,547	APP's	1.104(.5)	-
Bob Porter (NDP)	2,141	xMurray Koskie (NDP)	3,827	xPaul Mostoway (NDP)	2,970	Other	1.560(.5)	79
Larry English (WCC)	785	Walter Paulson (L)	552	Delores Burkart (L)	469	Total	532.157	472,014
Bernie Ford (L)	419	Redberry (NDP 409)		Saskatoon Eastview				
Meadow Lake (PC 227) 42:43		John Gerich (PC)	4,002	Kim Young (PC)	6,974			
xGeorge McLeod (PC)	4,192	xDennis Banda (NDP)	2,516	xB. Poniatowski (NDP)	3,731			
Dave Bridger (NDP)	2,121	Wayne Ratzlaff (WCC)	303					
		Bernadine Drosses (L)	149					

The Patriation of the Canadian Constitution NOT AN AUSPICIOUS OCCASION

April 17, 1982 was proclaimed as a day of mourning for the aboriginal peoples of Canada. It was the day the British Crown irreversibly betrayed every treaty, proclamation, agreement, trust and promise made with the Indian Nations of Canada. To take a share in our land the British Crown promised to protect Indian lands and to protect Indian jurisdiction on those lands, to protect the Indian way of life.

Britain soon forgot her promises and the trickle of settlers became a flood.

For the last three years Chiefs, Indian organizations and leaders and ordinary Indian people have written to the Queen to inform her that the treaties were endangered by a new settler government constitution. She resolutely refused to respond or to meet us though graciously accepted our gifts to her when we visited her homeland.

When the Queen of Great Britain came to our homeland to proclaim the settler government's constitution, there were no similar acts of courtesy to the Indian leaders. There was no acknowledgement of so many letters to her from the Indian people outlining just how the treaties and the Royal Proclamation would no longer be safeguarded in Canada's Constitution. She could not pretend we no longer existed: the two month "Indian debate" in Westminster precluded that. So she just pretended that we were happy in the new arrangement that would sanction one of the most massive land grabs in history.

There was not a single Indian person in the crowd on Parliament Hill on April 17th. There were actually not as many Canadians as Trudeau would have liked and there were very few French Canadians.

The big moment came for the settler government: the moment for the Queen to give proclamation to their constitution. The crowd was silenced. But several looked up nervously into the sky. The Queen looked up anxiously at the sky. It was an angry black sky.

The Prime Minister impatiently urged her to read. As she began the heavens broke, unleashing a torrential downpour that made a mockery of the banners and flags and bunting. The storm practically drowned out the historic words. For those who heard a coolly polite recording, the Queen's words reflected only the hypocrisy and lies that have surrounded the Canadian government's dealings with the Indian Nations:

"You spoke, Prime Minister, of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, which guarantees to every person in this country the right to equal opportunity. The charter also embodies notable progress in other areas. I am glad to see that the equality of women is accorded full respect, that disabled persons are protected against discrimination, and that the rights of the aboriginal people are recognized with full opportunity for further definition..."

There is a historic relationship between the Crown and Canada's aboriginal peoples and I am therefore particularly pleased that this innate respect for fellow Canadians is also reflected in the willingness of the national and provincial governments to consult with the representatives of native peoples and to work out solutions to longstanding problems of rights and opportunities."

We think of the brave words of Queen Victoria promising to protect the Indian nations from just this kind of double cross "For as long as the sun shines...". We look at the stormy television screen and shiver. This is not an auspicious occasion.

"Quebec, Indian Protests Mar Day of Celebration" read newspaper headlines. Across the country Indian administration buildings were closed on Friday and Saturday, Indian children were taken out of school. Many people wore black arm bands to symbolize this final betrayal. The Canadian flag was lowered.

In Saskatchewan, however, the occasion was largely superseded by an event of greater significance and hope for the Indian Nations here. As the Queen proclaimed a new constitution for Canada in Ottawa, in Prince Albert 69 Chiefs signed a convention to establish an Indian Government Legislative Assembly. President, Sol Sanderson, told the press that as we were shut out of the Constitution process, the FSI has made a unilateral proclamation to spell out Indian government authority, responsibility and jurisdiction (see lead story). The sky was blue and clear; the new spring sun warmed the Indian lands of Saskatchewan.

Now this was an auspicious occasion! ■

THE TREATY LEGAL CASE IN BRITAIN

The day after the Canadian Bill passed through Westminster, British Government lawyers announced their intention to strike out all outstanding Indian legal cases. The argument was set for April 20th and it lasted through to April 26th.

According to our lawyers in Britain, the hearings were tough. They were pessimistic about the chances of the B.C./Ontario/Manitoba case but expressed themselves "cautiously optimistic" that Saskatchewan would win. They felt we had a good hearing on the Treaties, on Treaties as contracts and as international Treaties, and on collateral warranties. The only argument that was not fully brought out was the one on trust; this was because the Crown did not resist our initial argument. Our lawyers felt they were especially successful in refuting the Alberta judgement. The British government could not respond. They could only say that it was a Court of Appeal judgement and would not argue the case.

Whether we win or lose the hearing, our lawyers expect good content in the judgement. Justice Megarrie reserved his decision: it is expected during the first week of May. At the All Chiefs meeting in Prince Albert in April, Chiefs resolved that the Constitution Commission meet when the decision is handed down to reconsider future constitutional legal action. ■

TO THE QUEEN

Do tears not come to your eyes
When you hear our helpless cries?
We often think of meeting you
We the Algonquin and the Sioux.
Have we not surrendered enough?
Why are you making our lives so rough?

We sent you gifts to treasure
Making crafts for your pleasure
Yet what have we received?
Nothing; we've been deceived!
I am small compared to you
Yet I can feel the pain too.
The "whites" seem confident and strong
Yet what they're doing is very wrong.
We the Indians are trying to please
Yet they try to make us beg on our knees.

We are equal to you...maybe better
That is why I wrote you this letter.
To tell you we are working to overcome
the filth, the pain, and the slum
You have accused us to be.
We are not, cannot you see?

Verna Boyd Grade 10
Pine Falls, Manitoba

ANTI-TREATY TRIO SINK

Rub-a-dub-dub, three men in a tub - the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington; the Lord Privy Seal, Humphrey Atkins and the Secretary of State, Richard Luce - these three men were the happy sailors who cast off the Royal Proclamation and the Indian Treaties in order to navigate the Canadian Constitution through the British Parliament and sail it across the Atlantic to Canada.

A day or two after they had advised the Queen that her obligations to the Indian Nations had already passed to Canada, all three men were shamed into resignation.

They resigned because they failed to protect a community of 1,800 people (the size of an average Indian band) on an isolated and barren piece of land nearly ten thousand miles from Britain, threatened with cultural assimilation and political and economic domination by its authoritarian neighbours. But the people of that community were British subjects and Britain had promised them that no changes would be made to their sovereignty and their constitutional status without their full and free consent. What is more, the British people were determined that these promises would be kept. Britain's honour was at stake - Carrington, Atkins and Luce had failed to uphold it. As we all know that community was not an Indian band, but the Falkland Islands.

The Queen must have found it all very confusing. One day Carrington and company advised her to repudiate the claims of 350,000 Indians and a few days later advised her to wage diplomatic and military warfare with Argentina to protect 1,800 sheep farmers. The Queen knew that the Indian Nations had much stronger claim on her protection than did the Falkland Islanders and the In-

MOTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON

This House wishes to place on record its deep and enduring respect for the Indian nations of Canada, their history, spiritual beliefs and practices, languages, social and economic systems and forms of government; and to express the gratitude of the British peoples for the welcome and assistance given by the Indian peoples from the times of early settlement to the present day; for their co-operation and help in our trading relations and in our policy of co-existence in their homelands; and for their generous and courageous support in two World Wars when so many of their young men volunteered to defend the British Crown, thereby exceeding their treaty obligations and demonstrating their loyalty by their willingness to sacrifice their lives.

Moved by David Ennals, and signed by
over 100 members of Parliament from all Parties

dians asked Britain for far less than military protection of their sovereignty.

Perhaps it was a mistake to ask for so little. The Indians might have got a better response if they had asked Britain for six aircraft carriers and 4,000 marines.

The Indian and the Falkland Island issues are not unconnected. Policy announcements on the Falkland Islands crisis were made in the British Parliament back-to-back with the Canada Bill even while the House was still echoing with the impassioned speeches made on behalf of the Indian Nations. And in a BBC television interview the day of his resignation, Lord Carrington admitted to a national and international audience that he was forced to resign because of his mistake in taking his eye "off the ball" during the previous week when he was preoccupied with other matters.

One of those matters was the unfriendly reception given him and his stooges in both Houses when he unsuccessfully tried to prevent the Indian lobby from overpowering the debate on the Canada Bill.

Lord Carrington cared little for Indians, Humphrey Atkins even less. Richard Luce was affected by the Indian debate in the Commons and had little enthusiasm for his role as pilot of a Canada Bill which did not protect Indian rights. But there he was stuck in the tub with the others. Nobody wanted to rock the boat. And how silly they looked. Paddling one way on the Indian treaties and the opposite way on the Falkland Islands. Even British Foreign policy could not turn itself around that quickly without capsizing. So the tub went down and with it went the "unsinkable" Lord Carrington. Somebody should have told him about the Indian curse. ■

ONTARIO INDIANS PRESS FOR TREATY FISHING RIGHTS

Against a background of beating drums, Indians signalled here Monday an increase in their cold war over fishing rights with the provincial ministry of natural resources.

Spokesmen for the band council on the reserve and representatives from other bands from as far away as Quebec made it clear they will defy provincial regulations that forbid them to take fish from the rivers unless its for their own use.

About 150 persons attended a rally sponsored by fishermen from the reserve and the band council beside the Thames River.

Band Councillor Gordon Peters said the rally was to focus attention on the "inherent native right" to fish the river and dispose of the catch when and where they want and to declare that they are not subject to Ontario regulations.

In dispute here is the province's ban on fishing the stretch of river to April 16, something the ministry says is needed to protect yellow pickerel in their spawning migration. The order does not include members of the Moravian band but they are not permitted to sell fish they catch.

The dispute reached a peak last year when 34 provincial police officers, armed conservation officers and fish management personnel entered the reserve on May 8 and raided a home looking for evidence of violation of Ontario's Game and Fish Act.

The raid climaxed months of clandestine surveillance by ministry officers and left many on the reserve bitter about ministry procedures.

All charges against Indian fishermen there have since been dropped. Peters insists Indians believe fishing rights are among long-standing treaty rights and are "non-negotiable".

He said he believed people who fish for sport are putting pressure on the provincial government to restrict the fishing rights of natives.

Chief John Peters said, "We intend to carry on as we have in the past, minding our own business...The bottom line is we have our own government and no other government has

any jurisdiction".

BANDS TAKE PROBLEMS TO NON-INDIAN COURT

Arguments over the distribution of treaty "bullet money" in Alberta were taken to a Calgary court last month. In 1957 the late Chief McHugh launched and eventually won a case against the government for non-payment of "bullet money" promised in the treaties. It was the first treaty claim to be settled in Canada without legal proceedings. After lengthy negotiations, it was agreed that a sum of \$250,000 was to be paid to the Blackfoot, the Bloods, the Stoney, the Peigans and the Sarcee.

The problem is whether it should be paid on a per capita basis or in a general five way split. Those with the larger populations argue for a per capita division and those with less argue for the sum to be shared equally among the five bands. The latter argue it would be more beneficial as a lump sum to a band. But Blackfoot Chief Little Chief argued that per capita would save a lot of problems, otherwise band councillors would be left with the onerous task of deciding what to do with it. The Judge has decided to reserve his opinion.

The lawyers for the Indian bands are pleased he is taking it seriously. "This is not just a question of money. It's a question of treaty interpretation and may have an effect on Native relations all over the country."

WAGMATCOOK INDIAN LAND CLAIM SETTLED

NYANZA, N.S. - Indian Affairs Minister John Munro and Finance Minister Allan MacEachen signed a Settlement Agreement with the Wagmatcook Indian Band marking the final settlement of the band's claim against Canada for loss of its reserve lands dating back to Confederation.

The agreement, the first of its kind to be concluded in the Atlantic provinces, provides the band \$1,192,000 as full and final settlement of its claim. By this agreement, the band agrees to terminate its court action against the federal government and to have deducted the sum of \$232,405, funds which the govern-

ment advanced as a loan for the band to pursue its claim.

The Wagmatcook Band claim was first presented in 1973 and involved some 1,500 hectares of land severed from the reserve prior to and following Confederation. Most of this land is now occupied by non-Indians who acquired it in good faith. On the basis of historical evidence, the federal government agreed under its specific claims policy, that about 700 hectares of the land claimed had been alienated in the late 1800's without prior surrender. No responsibility was accepted for lands alienated by Nova Scotia before Confederation.

Following extensive research, negotiations began in 1978 and were concluded in late 1981 with agreement on terms of settlement. The settlement proposal was approved by the federal cabinet and on February 10, 1982, the band members voted by referendum to accept the settlement that had been negotiated by their Chief and council.

This settlement is in line with the federal government policy on land claims: Extinguishment of aboriginal land title in exchange for a cash settlement.

KANAI EMPLOYEES STRIKE FOR BETTER WAGES

Blood Reserve, Alberta: The first ever strike on the Blood Reserve was resolved after four days in March. The key issues were the high cost of living and the lagging economy. The employees won their pay increase and are now back at work.

INDIAN MUSICIANS TAKE TOP COUNTRY AWARDS

From Masegayegun, Winnipeg - At the sixth annual Manitoba Association of Country Arts Awards night on March 21st in Winnipeg, the C-Weed band and the Harvey Henry band were double winners. The C-Weed band won two top awards: for Best Recording Artists and the Best Country Band. The Harvey Henry band took the Best Song Award for "Friends", and Harvey Henry himself won the Entertainer of the Year award. The award for the Most Popular Country band went to Bert Todd and the Mystics. ■

CANADIAN INDIAN CHILDREN BARTERED FOR \$4,000 EACH IN U.S.A.

From "The Indian Voice": "The practice of transporting Indian children across the border to USA adoption agencies is common throughout Canada," claims the American Association of Indian Affairs. Manitoba was singled out as the province where the practice was most outrageous, but the Manitoba ministry of Community Services is also assured that the other provinces are doing just the same. The Manitoba Community Services figures show that of 98 adoptions placement of Indian children in 1980, 58 were sent to the USA for adoption. The American Association of Indian Affairs reports that in the State of Maine 114 out of 120 adoptions of children were Canadian Indian children. Between 1968 and 1974, their report claims 45 percent of the children brought into the state of Minnesota for adoption were Canadian Indian children. The executive director of the children's bureau in New Orleans said his agency charged between \$200 and \$4,00 for placing children in homes, but that none of this money went to Canadian officials.

A lobbyist for Indian people in Washington explained the reason for the high demand. "Since the 1950's there has been a tremendous decline in white children for adoption in the U.S. Black children are not socially acceptable alternatives, but Indian and Asian children are..."

The American Indian Child Welfare Act, legislated in 1978, put an end to the marketing of Indian babies from the U.S. tribes. Before the enactment of this act, an estimated 100,000 U.S. Indian children were taken from their tribes, their communities and their cultures.

Chief Ernie Daniels of Long Plains, Manitoba, claims these practices are in breach of the United Nations convention on genocide and has announced that there is now a moratorium on transporting Indian children to U.S. adoptive agencies.

"We have started a court judicial inquiry which will be presided over by a provincial judge and we also have an Indian review committee on the adoption of Indian children. This wholesale bartering of our Indian children has got to stop."

WASHINGTON:

The Bureau of Indian Affairs set December 31, 1982, as the deadline for all claims dating from before 1966. They have received over 17,000 claims. Some have been resolved administratively and many have to go through the courts or legislatures; others involve land claims, rather than damages and are not now subject to the 1982 deadline. Nearly 4,000 of the claims involved unapproved rights of way. The BIA has determined that these are actually beneficial with little or no damage to property and is trying to legitimize them administratively. There are 12,000 claims outstanding which involve damage to tribal fisheries and other natural resources, or diversion of water.

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE IMPOSES TAX ON NON-INDIAN BUSINESSES:

Non-Indians who operate business and ranches within the boundaries of the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada have received notices from the tribe's tax committee that they may be subject to a new two percent tax on gross income.

The Paiutes are relying on a recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court that reaffirms the right of a tribe to levy taxes on non-Indian enterprises on the reservation. The tribe will use its new revenue to improve fire, police and medical care services. Besides taxing non-Indian enterprises, the tribe is also levying an easement tax for telephone and utility lines, railroad tracks and pipelines. Owners of the easements are to be taxed at a rate of 2 percent of the annual assessed value of the easement and any structure occupying it. A spokesman for Sierra Pacific Power Company said the utility had received a tax bill from the tribe and that its legal counsel was "investigating" the issue. The Pyramid Lake tribe is a viable government and in order to provide services, you've got to have revenue.

INDIGENOUS NATIONS BOYCOTT COMMONWEALTH GAMES TO SUPPORT AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

A National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sporting and Cultural Carnival is being organized by the Australian Aborigines to coincide with the Commonwealth Games scheduled to take place later this year in Brisbane.

This Cultural Carnival is being used as a rival in protest against the Queensland Governments opposition and negativity towards aboriginal land rights and self-determination.

The World Council of Indigenous people decided to support the Carnival planned for Brisbane, Australia for 1982 as a peaceful protest against the opposition of the Queensland Government to grant freehold title in the Australian contest to aboriginal lands, and calls on indigenous peoples of the world to participate in the carnival as a gesture of solidarity with Australian aborigines.

Invitations have been sent to the general sporting public, aboriginal organizations and all black Commonwealth countries to participate, and it was anticipated that there would be substantial response.

Indigenous peoples from over thirty countries in Scandinavia, North and Central America, have strongly supported a National Aboriginal Conference proposal to stage a Sporting and Cultural Carnival in Brisbane during the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

However an appeal had been launched throughout Australia to finance international participation. Response to date was encouraging and it was anticipated that all interested WCIP member countries would be able to attend.

COTE ANNUAL SPORTS AND FUN DAY

Sunday May 23, 1982

5 miles North and ½ mile West of Kamsack

MENS FASTBALL

1st prize \$500
2nd prize \$400
3rd prize \$300

Twelve Team Limit \$50 Entrance Fee

Minimum of 10 Teams or no 3rd Prize.

Contact Larry Whitehawk (day) 542-2694
or Byron Langan (evenings) 542-3112

LADIES FASTBALL

1st prize \$400
2nd prize \$300
3rd prize \$200

Ten Team Limit: \$40 Entrance Fee

Minimum eight teams or no 3rd Prize

Contact Diane Cote - (Office) 542-2695
(Evenings) 542-3848

Each Team has to supply one new ball.

Send entry fees to:

Cote Recreation Board
Box 1659,

Kamsack, Sask. S0A 1S0

(Certified cheque or money order only)

THOROUGHBRED AND INDIAN PONY HORSE RACES

START AT 1:00 P.M.

1. Shetland ponies for purse of \$50.00
2. Small Indian ponies with purse of \$90.00
3. Big Indian ponies with purse of \$175.00
4. Half mile open with purse of \$175.00
5. Five furlongs open with purse of \$175.00
6. Five furlongs - 2 yr. olds with purse of \$175.00
7. Seven furlongs open with purse of \$175.00
8. Seven furlongs: 3 yr. olds with purse of \$300.00 and a blanket
9. 1 one/eighth mile open for a purse of \$375.00
10. Owners up Derby with purse of \$175.00
(Jockeys have to be 250 lbs. and over)
11. Ladies' stock saddle with purse of \$150.00
12. Five furlongs non-money-winners for purse of \$300.00.

Contact person George Tourengay (bus.) 783-9743
or Lloyd Brass (bus.) 542-2694

ADMISSION: \$3.00 Adults

\$2.00 Seniors or students

\$1.00 twelve and under

ALSO

Bingo!
Children's Midway
Kiddies' Foot Races
Bantam Boys and Girls Minor Ball with
\$15.00 a win.

Tug O' War
Men's Half-Mile Foot Race
Old Timers' Fastball

Concession booths on grounds and Shishliki

Dance in the evening.
Music by C-Weed

President: James Stevenson
Vice-President: Lloyd Brass
Secretary/Treasurer: Diane Cote

Committee not responsible for accidents or loss of articles.

Since time immemorial, the Treaty and Aboriginal people in Northern Canada, the Indian, Dene and Inuit, have utilized and co-existed with the great caribou herds. The annual migration of the magnificent herds has set the pace of the Aboriginal Nations' lifestyles and cultures throughout the ages.

In yesteryears, before their extermination by the European settlers, the prairie bison nourished the Plains Indian peoples; today, the arctic caribou provide such nourishment for the scattered Aboriginal people.

THE CARIBOU TALKS

The Battle for Jurisdiction

Hunters and biologists disagree among themselves as to whether the Kaminuriak and Beverly Caribou herds are decreasing to dangerous levels, but Federal, Provincial and territorial government officials in the areas involved are using "crisis" scare stories to persuade the user groups to give them full control of a management program for the herds. Those who have watched and nurtured and depended on the herds for centuries, the Indian and Inuit hunters, are being asked to accept an "advisory" role in any management program. The Treaty and Aboriginal people who have been working towards a management program with these officials see the final proposal as an insult to the integrity of the Treaty and Aboriginal Governments.

UNILATERAL GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS AT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS HAVE FAILED ABSOLUTELY

For over thirty years the Government authorities had carried out independent studies on the migrating caribou and had attempted to implement caribou management plans within their various areas of jurisdiction. They proved unworkable for several reasons, one of the main obstacles being the inability or unwillingness of Governments to effectively involve the Treaty Indian and other Aboriginal people who have traditionally relied on the caribou.

In 1980, an intergovernmental committee was set up: it did not include the Indian Governments, but it wanted our "co-operation".

ABORIGINAL GROUPS INSIST ON REAL INVOLVEMENT IN NEW PROGRAM

In 1980, the northern Saskatchewan Bands asked their FSI District Representative, Philip Morin, to attend these meetings. Initially, he

was refused. "It was clear that the Federal and Saskatchewan Governments were trying to isolate northern Bands from their political organizations and in this way try to by-pass issues such as Treaty and Aboriginal Rights to wildlife resources," he reported.

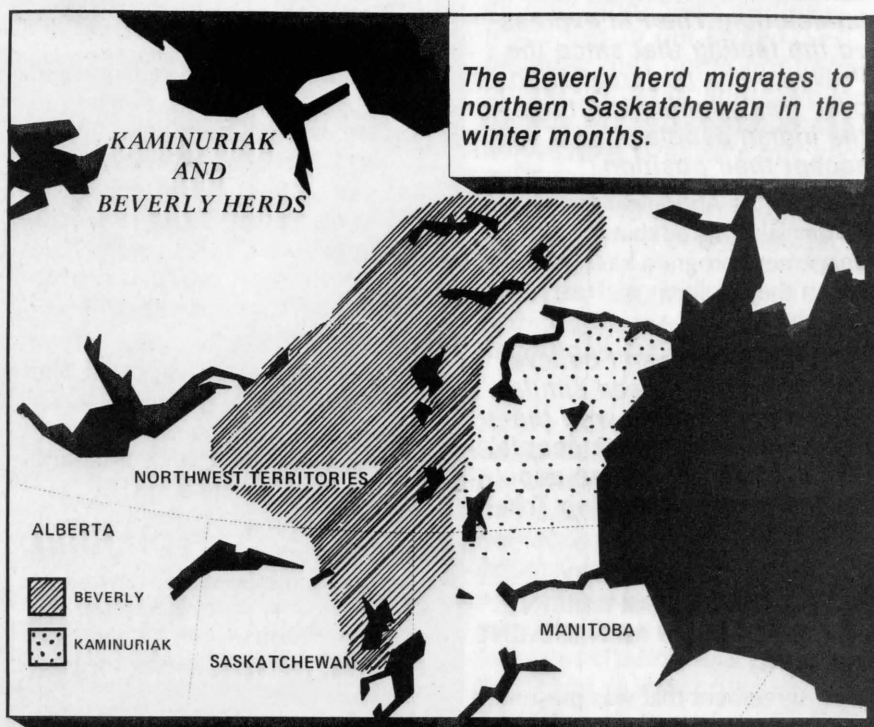
At the beginning of 1981 the Aboriginal groups began to get together: the Keewatin Tribal Council, the Inuit Hunters and Trappers Associations, the Keewatin Inuit Association, the Keewatin Wildlife Federation, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Metis Association of the NWT, the Dene Nation, the northern Saskatchewan Bands and the FSI. The series of Caribou Talks shifted from metropolitan areas of Saskatchewan and Manitoba to remote villages in the sub-arctic. Aboriginal groups agreed on the establishment of a National Caribou Management Board.

In August 1981, at a meeting of all groups in Prince Albert, the FSI had

made recommendations as to how a National Caribou Management Board should be set up. Indian, Dene and Inuit representatives would form the Board for the purpose of providing policy and direction on how the Federal, Provincial, Territorial, Indian and Inuit Governments should handle the caribou resource. The Indian, Dene and Inuit have shared the caribou since time immemorial and the agreement to work together was seen as an historic event. The Aboriginal groups called a meeting with Minister of DIA to advise him of their decision.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES ABORIGINAL JURISDICTION

However, one month later Munro replied he could only fund Aboriginal management if the groups joined the Provincial and Territorial governments. On October 7th and 8th, in Yellowknife, the newly formed National Caribou Management Board



met the government groups. The latter insisted on non-Aboriginal Government jurisdiction only. However they professed themselves "willing to recognize a Provincial and Native Advisory Management Group in which the Natives could have a majority membership".

In December 1981, the Federal and Provincial Governments came up with a final draft and presented it to what was now called the Interim Advisory Committee. The principles of management were basically accepted by the committee: they were based on the formula that the Aboriginal people had presented.

GOVERNMENT "AGREEMENT" OFFERS ADVISORY ROLE

In February 1982, the same group met again. Aboriginal leaders definitely wanted to see some kind of management program

It was very obvious that the Government cannot do without the participation of the Aboriginal people. The Government's push at this meeting continued to be that if the occasion were allowed to slip by now, there would never be any agreement, that such goodwill would not be reached again.

"However, the fact remained that the governmental departments do not believe that the Dene, Inuit and Indian people are capable of managing the caribou and they want total jurisdiction. The FSI expressed the feeling that since the Province has no jurisdiction over Treaty Indian Hunting, the Indian people should not accept their position."

To pacify the Aboriginal groups, the DNS officials insisted that this caribou management program has nothing to do with the abolition of Treaty Hunting Rights.

"But the FSI doesn't believe that. There have been similar agreements before, with the Fisheries and Wildlife people, which prevented Indian people from fully exercising Treaty Rights."

GOVERNMENTS' PROPOSED "BEVERLY-KAMINURIAK BARREN GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT PROGRAM"

The Agreement that was presented

to us is for signature between non-Aboriginal Governments only. We are there just as witnesses. The proposed Advisory Management Board would consist of thirteen people, government officials and the resource users, the latter in majority. The Board would meet twice a year to discuss and make recommendations. However, the five Government Ministers would have the last word, if in fact they even listened to the recommendations; and they would reserve the right to say who sits on the Board. They are the Minister of

Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Minister of the Environment, the Manitoba Province Minister of Natural Resources, the Saskatchewan Province Minister of Natural Resources and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

During the talks, the aboriginal people have only met with civil servants. No Provincial Ministers have attended.

ABORIGINAL GROUPS RESPOND

The Inuit are not impressed by



photo: Dorothy Chocolate, Native Press

Since late 1980, Indian, Dene and Inuit groups have been meeting to discuss government and press stories that the Beverly and Kaminuriak herds are decreasing "at an alarming rate". At first the meetings were very local, but gradually the groups started meeting with one another.

Three Athabaska area Dene Bands, Fond du Lac, Black Lake and Wollaston Lake, appointed Chief Leon Cook, Philip Morin and Mathew Yooya to attend all caribou management meetings.

In the spring of 1981, Saskatchewan Dene met Chiefs from the Dene Nation in Snowdrift. Members of the Metis Association of the NWT were also invited. People talked about the land, and the habitat of the caribou.

One of the most frequently expressed concerns was about fire protection. In the NWT and northern Saskatchewan, people have been trying to have forest fires put out.

Lichens, the mainstay of the caribou diet, take about seventy years to grow again in the harsh northern climate. When the government talks about caribou management, it has little credibility, said many chiefs, because it lets fire burn away caribou food.

- The Natural Resources of the land such as water, forests, birds, fish, animals and minerals have never been surrendered to any Government and still rightfully belong to us - the Dene.
- The Dene have never surrendered or relinquished their

their advisory role and continue to insist on more significant input. However they say that if they receive funding, they will duly advise. The Dene Nation and the Metis Association of the NWT have decided to accept the Agreement. Their position is that since there is such a push to deal with the caribou herds they might as well do so in spite of the fact that in their Land Claim negotiations they want total control of their natural resources, such as the caribou.

The Northern Saskatchewan Bands are considering their positions. Wollaston Lake Band has made no

commitment. Stony Rapids Band and Fond du Lac Band have agreed to participate on the understanding that Treaty Hunting Rights will not be jeopardized as a result of their participation. They also understand the caribou management plan to mean that their views and positions, together with other Treaty and Aboriginal Peoples' views and positions, will be included in any Caribou management plans and subsequent future game laws and regulations respecting the caribou and related resources.

At the latest meeting of the Ad-

visory Board, the government officials insisted they are going ahead with the Agreement, working with those groups who have agreed to be advisors. They would not wait for those who have not been able to consult with their people. They want the signing ceremony to be held in Winnipeg on May 26 or 27th. They then want the five Ministers to hire a small plane and fly in to a small user community to sign the Agreement there as a token gesture. The President of the FSI Chief Solomon Sanderson, is unimpressed by such token gestures, especially when they are designed to disguise government abuse of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights:

"Indian Hunting and Fishing Rights are founded upon the specific terms and conditions of international treaties. Saskatchewan Residents should have it clearly in their minds that it is these treaties which give legitimacy, in international law, to their occupation of our traditional territories.

It is simply too late to debate the validity and continuance of these rights. But it is not too late to discuss wildlife

Wildlife management must be based upon a complete understanding of the treaties as they addressed wildlife resources to the Crown because they could not nor can not be owned or sold. Similarly both or right to continue to harvest the Creator's gift and wildlife resources were not altered by treaty, rather they were affirmed and protected.

Again in 1930 this reality was affirmed by the Natural Resources Transfer Agreement.

As we have stated on numerous occasions, Indian governments are prepared to participate in joint wildlife management based upon our continuing resource rights and interests. That means joint decision making powers, not consultation and participation in Advisory Boards."

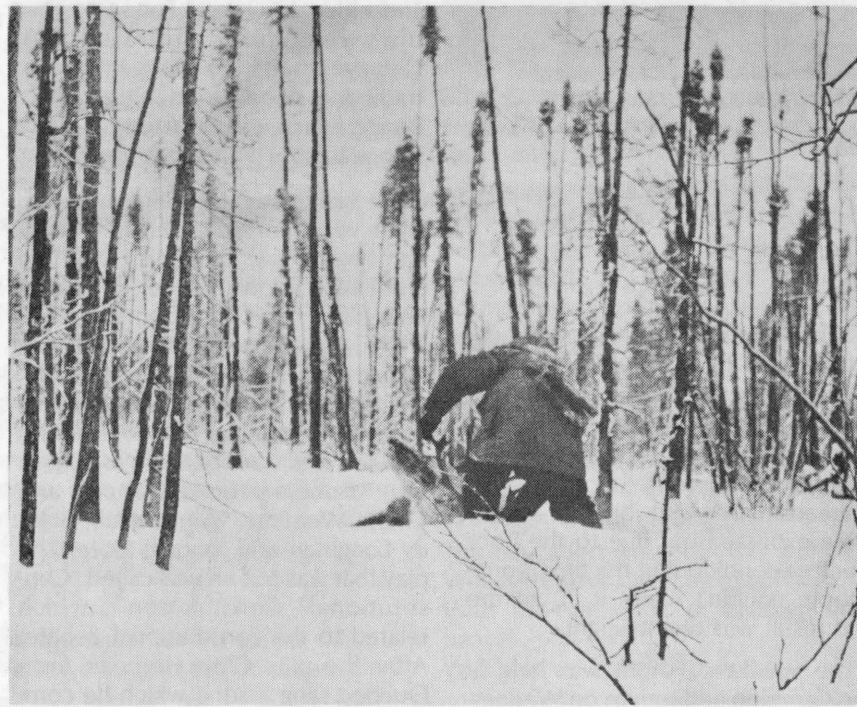


photo: Dorothy Chocolate, Native Press

sovereign powers and will govern themselves and their lands.

- The influx of European settlements, towns and industrial developments on minerals and oil has disrupted the natural balance of wildlife including the arctic caribou.

Out of this meeting came the first motion for Aboriginal direction of caribou management, a program that crossed traditional boundaries.

At a meeting in Thompson in June 1981, the northern Manitoba Chiefs were invited to participate. The Chiefs were interested in the National plan:

They also doubted the credibility of non-Indian governments to manage the caribou: they were unimpress-

ed with the past efforts.

It was the first time that the Saskatchewan Dene ever sat down to talk to the Inuit, with whom they share the resource. During the discussions, the Inuit recounted how the government told them that the Indians were slaughtering the caribou in Saskatchewan and they were not pleased. Now they said, they found it was different. We learnt that the Inuit did not find that the herd was decreasing either.

The caribou talks have not yet resolved the problem of a caribou management program. However, they have proved a major step in setting up a base for future talks with other Treaty and Aboriginal groups on issues of mutual importance. ■



Round Dance after the S.I.F.C. Talent Show Cultural Days.

CULTURAL DAYS AT SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

by Verna Bellegarde

A very eventful week was enjoyed by young and old during the Fourth Annual Cultural Days held on March 17-21, 1982 at the University of Regina, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College.

Cultural Days is a combined undertaking of students and staff to put on a variety of activities such as childrens' events, displays, speakers' forums, traditional feasts, films, tours, art and fashion shows, outdoor events, round dances and a powwow.

The traditional pipe ceremony was held on Wednesday morning at the Elders' workshop which was held in conjunction with the Cultural days. This workshop took place at the Norman McKenzie Art Gallery and it involved a lot of our young Indian people. The purpose of this workshop was to have a better understanding and insight of our Indian culture.

All events went as scheduled. The teepee raising took place at noon in the Ad-Hum pit. Wayne Goodwill, from Standing Buffalo Reserve did the honors of setting up a teepee with the assistance of George Jimmy, Lecturer, with the Indian Languages Program. George also helped Glenda Simms in the entertainment of the children's program by songs with Cree words and translation. He also explained how a hand drum was

made, the material used and the different types of ceremonies it is used for.

All the displays were very attractive and informative, especially the Indian traditional jewelry booths. An estimated forty-two display booths were expected but due to the poor weather conditions at the time, some people couldn't make it in, so the end result was twenty-eight.

The Speakers' Forum was held at the Campion auditorium on Wednesday, March 17, 1982 from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Key note speakers were Chief Sol Sanderson and Bob Morgan from Australia. Moderator was Delia Opekokew.

Chief Sol Sanderson spoke on the upcoming World Assembly of First Nations and touched briefly on the current issues relating to Indian rights and the Canadian Constitution.

Bob Morgan said the problems in Australia for the aboriginal people are similar to the problems we have here in Canada.

A fashion show was hosted at the Campion cafeteria Wednesday night at 9:00 p.m. This show featured the Deborah Pitawanakwat designs from the Ojibway Cultural Foundation, Manitoulin Island, Ontario. Deborah's collection consisted of sportswear, classic suits, bathing suits

and wedding attire. Each garment was given a special and appealing Indian character through the use of traditional Indian fabrics, fringes and beadwork. Sixteen female models and three male models did the modeling for this event. The master of ceremonies was Rodger Ross.

The opening reception was held on Thursday night, at 7:00 p.m. in the College West dining room. Dennis Acoose was the master of ceremonies and he gave a brief run-down on the activities happening during Cultural week. Jim Ryder, an elder with the S.I.F.C. said a prayer and elder, Lawrence Tobacco, gave the welcoming address. Geri Greyeyes made the arrangements for traditional foods from Kitsaki in La Ronge which was donated by the La Ronge Band. The food was excellent.

The S.I.F.C. student talent show had some very interesting performers. All participants are students who are enrolled in Indian studies classes. This was a noon hour two day event which took place on Thursday, and Friday. Each day drew a large audience and the performances were outstanding. Master of Ceremonies was Jeff Bear. Songs were by Sheila Orr, Robbie Niquanicappo and Cherie Weistche, Irvin McNab, Brandy Longman and Johnnie Cote. The play that was put on was called "Constitutional Constipation" which related to the constitutional debate. After the play Chris Herodier from Quebec sang a song which he composed especially for Cultural week entitled "The Cultural Week Song". It has been recommended that the song be carried on as the theme song for Cultural week.

Upon closing the talent show, everyone was encouraged to take part in the Round dance. No one needed further persuasion, for the circle was formed all around the walkways of the Ad-Hum pit.

Sheila Brandick managed the sale of Indian Tacos very successfully on Friday at noon. The taste for this Indian treat was enjoyed by all who managed to make the line-up.

A Feast was held on Friday, at 5:00 p.m. in the Buffeteria. Following this was the traditional Indian Round Dance. Mr. Steven McAurthur, an elderly veteran from the WhiteBear Reserve was the official announcer.

He really kept the crowd entertained by his interesting short stories. The Steven Arrow singers did the opening song. Other guest singers were Red Pheasant Juniors, North Battleford Selects and Piapot Old Timers. The Red Pheasant Juniors (Part of Two Nations Singers) gave a Constitutional song which was interpreted by Percy Sangwais. The Apple Dance was for all the people and many took part. Alex Poorman and Lawrence Tobacco gave invocations and spoke on Indian culture.

Preparation of food for the pow-wow was a gigantic task. The amount of hard work and effort by students and staff was well co-ordinated by Carole Cyr, the assistant administrator for the S.I.F.C. The first day of the pow-wow on Saturday, they cooked and served for approximately 1500 people and Sunday, approximately another 2200 people. So you can imagine the attendance at the pow-wow on both days. The pow-wow was held at the Ag-Ex Pavilion, Regina Exhibition grounds.

Another year has passed with the fourth annual Cultural week being a very huge success. According to a lot of people interviewed the event was far bigger and better than in previous years. The students and staff were certainly pleased with the outcome of all the events.

Cultural Week

This is a week for friendship
We strive to gain our confidence



S.I.F.C. students and staff participants in Talent Show Ad-Hum Pit - U. of Regina.

To keep alive our culture
In this rugged world of ours.
In this gathering we strive to remember
To meet our brothers in peace
To teach our young the Indian way
And to show our brothers our past
And to show our brothers our past.
We take our steps to the future
We see our survival in vain
To take a step in the right direction
We listen to our elders speak.
The education we get in this world
Will better our chances to survive
With this gathering of brothers in peace
Will help us discover ourselves.

When we see our future in vain
We must try to build a base
From our traditions and our songs we sing
To insure our young will retain our ways.
When this week comes to an end
We will all go our ways
With a future in view for our young and old
With a future in sight for ourselves
With a future in sight for us all.

Christopher Herodier
A Cree Indian from
James Bay
Copyright 1982

Saskatchewan School of the Arts '82

- Band • Woodwind seminar • Jazz • Creative Writing • Photography • Ballet • Drama
- Drawing and Painting • Native Art • Guitar
- Highland Piping and Drumming • Highland Dance
- Ukrainian Dance

For information contact:
The Saskatchewan Arts Board
2550 Broad St., Regina, S4P 3V7
565-4056 or toll free 1-800-667-3533

A project of the



**Saskatchewan
Arts Board**

July 4 – August 29

KEY BAND CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND CULTURAL FAIR/82

We are honored and privileged to proclaim our Centennial Celebration to tie in with the Yorkton District Fair 82, to be held August 6, 7 and 8, 1982 on the Key Reserve.

This event recognizes our Centennial year. The Key Band selected this area in 1882 for their reserve, 100 years ago. The Key Saulteaux Band have survived the hazardous trials and tribulations in the last century.

The history of the Key Band begins in Sault Ste. Marie in the early 1800's, with the westward expansion of white settlers and in pursuit of food, the Ojibway Tribe migrated westward as the hunting and trapping depleted. One of these, the Key Band led by Chief Key, moved to Winnipeg, then westward to Dog Creek, and finally to Shoal River. In 1879, following the surrender of land under Treaty #4, the government urged Chief Key and his band to move onto a Reserve near Ft. Pelly, so they could become more efficient at farming and ranching. In 1882, the Key Band had settled at the present site near Ft. Pelly.

In the same year the St. Andrews Anglican Church was constructed and completed under the supervision of Jordie George Brass Sr. the Key Band's interpreter, spokesman and lay minister. The church still stands today, and is in the process of being declared a historic site.

By 1885 the frustrations caused by Treaty negotiations, land settlement policies and increasing contacts with industrialization contributed to the North West Rebellion which was led by Louis Riel. Chief Key was honored for not participating in the Louis Riel Rebellion in 1885 and was honored with a medal from the government of Canada. Chief Key remained Chief until he died in 1919.

Ten decades have passed with slow and difficult progress for the Key Saulteaux Band. The expectations and decisions were being made for the Indians by naive bureaucrats, Dept. of Indian Affairs and ecumenical denominations. Changing lifestyles and adopting the whiteman's ways has caused many spiritual conflicts over the years.

*First National Assembly of Native Artists
May 21st to May 24th at the Regina Inn,
Regina, Saskatchewan*

A-TAY-ATCHIMO-CHIK

This is a working conference for all Native artists from all disciplines. To conduct many workshops, we have invited all the top Indian people in the arts: artist Jackson Beardy will be there and writer Maria Campbell. We have asked the carvers, weavers and potters, the top actors, film and drama groups, the singers, musicians and the poets. We have also invited people in marketing and distribution.

This Assembly is a coming together of native artists to share ideas, resolve problems of production and cross cultural exposure.

Registration: \$25.00 per person
Participants are responsible for their own expenses.

*For further information, contact co-ordinators
Shannon Two Feathers (306) 522-7181
#42-2620 12th Avenue
Regina, Saskatoon
or Peter Deranger (306) 527-8332*

The hand out system known as welfare, and the introduction of alcohol has demoralized the integrity of the native peoples' aspirations, destroying and deteriorating our spiritual values, cultures and identity.

At present we're proud to say we have several viable and efficient farmers and ranchers on the Key Reserve. Education has been an objective, and a difficult route for many of our native people. We realize education is the only source we have to compete in today's society. Many of our children throughout Canada and the United States are attending Universities, post-secondary, and are upgrading their skills in educational institutions.

We also like to congratulate and honour our veterans who loved and were loyal to this great country of ours, and volunteered their services and lives in the First, Second and Korean Wars.

Respecting the cycle of life, we can't forget our pioneer and present women who contributed to the heritage and growth of the reserve.

Gwen O'Soup, the first woman Chief in Canadian history was elected for a 2 year term by the Key Band, (note: the present Chief, Dennis

O'Soup, is the son of the first woman Chief, Gwen O'Soup, who was elected in 1954-1956).

The history of the Key Band is being represented and compiled by researcher, Gerry Berkowski of Winnipeg. Editorials will be published in newspapers and Indian magazines.

We of the Centennial Committee are encouraging all members of the Key Saulteaux Band to urge and encourage your families to contribute by participating in the upcoming event.

Please find entry forms, and criteria to Centennial Princess Pageant.

We're inviting all band members to come share our growth, and Centennial Celebration with us. This great event will be successful with your support. ■

Contact the Key Band Centennial Coordinator for more information by phoning or writing:
Campbell Papequash
Centennial Coordinator
P.O. Box 70
Norquay, Sask.
SOA 2V0
Phone: 594-2020

THE REGINA INDIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOC.

by Daryle Lavalley

The Regina Indian Development Association (R.I.D.A.) is a new non-profit service organization currently underway in Regina.

R.I.D.A. is an extension of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and is sponsored by the Touchwood - File Hills - Qu'Appelle District Chiefs to study the needs and services to Off-Reserve Treaty and Registered Indians resident in Regina.

The purpose of developing this organization is to ensure Off-Reserve Treaty and Registered Indians have full access to these services and are able to continue their treaty rights and cultural activities off the reserve. R.I.D.A. hopes to achieve this goal by providing the best services for the 9,000 Treaty and Registered Indians currently residing in Regina.

The Regina Indian Development Association consists of a group of Treaty and Registered Indians who are concerned about the living conditions and services to Off-Reserve Indians residing in the City of Regina.

R.I.D.A.'s Steering Committee consists of three chiefs from the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle district: Roland Crowe from Piapot Reserve, George Poitras from Peepeekisis Reserve and Lindsay Cyr from Pasqua Reserve. Other chiefs in the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle District are free to sit on the Steering Committee.

The advisory board consists mainly of interested members of the board and interested people who wish to offer advice to R.I.D.A. programs. The technical Advisory Group consists of a specific group of experts who give advice on a specific issue.

R.I.D.A. currently employs two project managers, Leslie Goforth, manager of Recreation, Economic Development and Communications and Jim Obey, manager of Urban housing in Regina.

Our Recreation department will promote and arrange activities for Treaty and Registered Indians in Regina. Currently underway are volleyball and basketball. Fastball is hopefully starting now. Since the hockey season is almost over, plans are underway to enter teams in activities for World Assembly.

In Urban Housing, we hope to plan,

organize and staff an Urban Indian Housing Authority in Regina to provide subsidized low rental housing accommodation for Urban Indians and Indians migrating to Regina.

Our Communications department will provide Indian and Non-Indian organizations with information on Indian Developments in Regina by television, radio, newspapers and magazines.

Finally in Economic Development,

we hope to assess the participation of Treaty and Registered Indians in existing Economic programs in Regina.

The Regina Indian Development Association plans to eventually set up long-term services and programs for Off-Reserve Indians.

R.I.D.A. is located at 109 Hodson Road in Regina. People interested in learning more about our program should phone 949-8100. ■

Assistance for artists (literary, performing & visual artists)

The Individual Assistance Program is intended for artists in all disciplines and specialities and is designed to help improve skills, to provide opportunities for personal creative activities, and to assist in the pursuit of a professional career in the arts. Priority is given to projects undertaken by Saskatchewan artists or influencing the development of the arts in Saskatchewan. Two categories of grants are available: the Arts Grant to a maximum of \$3,000 and the Senior Arts Grant of \$10,000.

Applicants must be Canadian Citizens, or landed immigrants at least five years resident in Canada.

Deadlines:

Arts Grants:

March 15, June 15, September 15.

Senior Arts Grants:

March 15.

Applications must be made on the forms available from the Saskatchewan Arts Board.

Saskatchewan Arts Board

2550 Broad Street
Regina, Canada S4P 3V7

(306) 565-4056

800-667-3533 (toll free in Saskatchewan)



NATIVE URBAN ORIENTATION PROGRAM

by Peggy Johnson

Participants in the Native Urban Orientation Program were honoured April 2, 1982 at ceremonies held at the Jim Sinclair Centre in Saskatoon. Participants were: Isabel Ross, Lloyd Bear, James Laliberte, Vern Kequatoway, Leonard Muskopewin, Eric Stonechild, Joyce Ballentyne, Georgina Chana, Audrey Meetos, Betty Meechis, Frank Badger, Lillian Semaginas, Barbara Baldhead, Gloria Shepherd, and Grace Fryingpan. The

instructors handed out Certificates of Achievement, group pictures, and Certificates of Merit to the 18 participants. Plaques were then presented to the instructors: Charles Wagemese, Ed Doyle and Joan Sanderson.

Classes begin again September 27th, 1982 and run for 12 weeks. Entrance requirements are basic reading ability and 17 years of age, one year out of school. For those interested in the Native Urban Orientation Program see local Manpower or Outreach counsellors. ■



The Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission Recognizes and Will Implement:

- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to education as per the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to local control and parental responsibility for education as per the policy document, "**Indian Control of Indian Education**"
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to preserve, develop and maintain Indian languages and culture in all aspects of Indian Education.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to make decisions and determine all education policy and programs for Indian people in Saskatchewan.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to determine who shall be their representatives and decision-makers in all education matters.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to establish Indian Education Boards duly elected or appointed by Indian people and directly responsible to Indian people.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to conduct research and to develop the best means of delivering education to Indian people.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to enter into agreements with federal, provincial and other education authorities for the education of Indians.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to determine what their children shall be taught and by whom they shall be taught.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to decide the kinds of educational institutions their children shall attend.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to establish and operate schools, colleges, and other educational institutions.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to make choices as to the education of their children at all levels: pre-school, primary, elementary, secondary and post-secondary education.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to establish and operate courses and programs in education.
- The Rights of the Saskatchewan Indian people to negotiate directly with federal, provincial and other education authorities for accreditation of courses and programs designed by the Indians of Saskatchewan.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to establish admission criteria to educational institutions, courses and programs for Indians.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to create and develop Indian-based curricula and instruction for educational institutions, courses and programs attended by Indians on or off Indian Reserves.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to develop and conduct Teacher Training Programs for Indians.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to determine Teacher Training standards and qualifications of non-Indians in Indian institutions, courses and programs.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to conduct adult education programs of a general or specialized nature.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to evaluate and assess the educational progress of Indians whether attending educational institutions, courses and programs on or off Indian Reserves.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to education at all levels on or off Indian Reserves paid by the Federal Government as guaranteed in the Indian Treaties.
- The Rights of Saskatchewan Indian people to co-exist as Indian Nations within Canadian Confederation and, accordingly, to develop an Indian Education System.

The Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission was established by the Chiefs' assembly of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to study, develop and implement "**Indian Control of Indian Education.**"

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION

1030 Idylwyld Drive North
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9
Phone: (306) 244-1146

For further information contact:

The Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission

Board of Directors:

Melvin Isnana - Chairman.

- Executive Secretary, Federation of Sask. Indians.

Ron Albert - 3rd Vice-President, Federation of Sask. Indians.

Doug Cuthand - 1st Vice-President, Federation of Sask. Indians.

Staff:

Clive Linklater - Director

Linda Pelly - Consultant/Researcher

M.A. Sokwaypnace - Consultant/Researcher.

"Indian Education is to Educate Indian People to be Indian People"

Education has always been a top concern and priority for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. For many years, the Indian people have discussed education at local, Band and District levels also, at Provincial meetings, conferences and workshops.

In April 1981, the Chiefs of Saskatchewan passed a motion at the annual Federation of Saskatchewan Indians assembly that a proposed "Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission" be formed. An Interim Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission has now been formed and a **Draft Proposal** has been prepared.

Copies of a summary outline of the proposed Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission will be sent out to all Chiefs and Councillors in the very near future. This summary outline can be used as a discussion basis for the Band Council, School Committee or any particular group of the Band that has direct interest and involvement in education matters. The complete **Draft** of the proposal will also be available for study, meeting and discussion purposes.

In order to carry out continuing research and documentation and preparation of discussions with Bands and Districts, the F.S.I. has appointed a Director of the S.I.E.C. He is Clive Linklater. Clive is well-known in this province. He is a graduate of the Lebreton Indian High School and the Saskatchewan Teachers' College in Moose Jaw. He taught school in Saskatchewan, Ontario and Alberta. He has been active in the Indian movement since the early '60's. He was an Education Consultant for the Indian Association of Alberta from

1962-1972. He was Executive Director of the National Indian Brotherhood from 1972-1976 and the Vice-President from 1974-1976. He has served as Indian Consultant to many groups in Canada, United States and overseas. He was hired along with other Education Consultants to prepare the Saskatchewan Indian Education proposal in 1980. He was hired, subsequently, to work with the Bands to continue studying ways and means to implement Indian Control of Indian Education in Saskatchewan.

Other staff members currently assigned to work on the Commission are Mary Anne Sokwaypnace and Linda Pelly.

Mary Anne is a graduate of the Cut Knife School and the Indian Teachers' Education Program, University of Saskatchewan. She has been involved with Indian Education for the past three years through the Curriculum Studies and Research Department within the S.I.C.C.

Linda also comes with a great deal of experience in Indian Education. She has been involved in Education for the past nine years working as a Researcher/Writer for the Curriculum Studies and Research Department within the S.I.C.C.

The Commission can only succeed if it is based on the Bands and has the support and confidence of the Bands. The Interim Commission has held a series of meetings/workshops with individual Bands and Districts to explain and discuss the proposed Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission.

Training Programs for Those Active on Education Councils and Boards

As many Band members will serve on the Band Education Authorities/School Boards/School Committees, Provincial School Boards and District Education Councils, the Education Commission will conduct a series of continuing training programs. The goals and objectives of these training sessions are to educate in the following areas:

- roles, functions, duties and responsibilities of a Board of Directors
- roles and functions of Board Members
- roles and functions of Executive and Executive Members
- setting and establishing policies
- budgeting and accounting
- group decision-making

A Meeting of Saskatchewan Indian Educators

For Indians who are directly involved in education as:

- Principals/Vice Principals
- Teachers
- Teacher Aids
- Teacher Associates
- Guidance Counsellors
- Education Counsellors
- Home & School Counsellors
- Language Instructors
- and other educators

To be held:

Friday evening - May 14, 1982

Saturday May 15, 1982

Place:

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College
1030 Idylwyld Dr. N. Saskatoon

Purpose:

- 1) to explain the Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission; its purpose, its goals and objectives, its structure and operation
- 2) to form an Association of Indian Teachers/Educators

Registration fee:

\$10.00 per person

Participants responsible for their own expenses for travel, meals and accommodation.

For Information & Registration write to:

Director

Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission
1030 Idylwyld Drive North
Box 3085

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9
Phone: 244-1146

- setting priorities
- dealing with crises / confrontive situations
- effective meetings
- planning / implementing / evaluating programs
- making presentations / public speaking
- public / community relations
- recruiting, selecting and evaluating staff

The Education Commission held its first training session at the Queen's House of Retreat in Saskatoon from March 22 - 26, 1982. Twenty-four people from all over the province attended this training session.

This was a one week basic training and refresher course for members of Boards of Directors. This course is

INDIAN JOURNALISM

On May 3, fifteen Indian students will be in Regina to begin a nine-week program in Indian Journalism and Communications. The program is being organized by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (S.I.F.C.) in co-operation with the School of Journalism and Communications at the University of Regina.

An evaluation of this pilot project will be the basis of a proposal to implement a regular program in Indian communication at the S.I.F.C. This is one step toward improving the flow of communication among Indian people in Saskatchewan and between Indians and non-Indians. Indian students, trained in the techniques of the mass media, will be able to use their knowledge to meet the communications needs and objectives of the Indian people.

The need to train Indian people in the techniques of news gathering and reporting information was highlighted at the "Working Together" conference held in Regina last November. The conference brought Indian and non-Indian people together to voice concerns on a variety of issues and recommend solutions. The Communications Workshop at the conference reached two conclusions:

1) The commercial media do not understand Indian and Native organizations, and those organizations do not understand the media; and

Education Commission (continued).

specifically geared for members of Band Education Authorities, Band School Boards, Band School Committees or District Education Boards, although the principles and methods are applicable to any member of any Board of Directors. An evaluation was done by all participants whereby they were asked to rate the workshop on a scale from 0 (very poor) to 10 (very good). The average was 8.9 (89%), a high positive rating.

Another training session is scheduled for the School Committee Members from the 9 Band Controlled Schools in the Prince Albert District. This session will be held at the Queen's House of Retreat, 601 Taylor West, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan from May 17 - 21, 1982.

2) Given the media technology available, the challenge is to see that it is used by Indian and Native journalists to better serve their people.

That challenge will be met by the fifteen Indian students registered in the journalism program in May.

They will receive instruction in newsgathering and research; writing for print, radio, and television; and interviewing techniques. During the course, the students will be expected to research, write, and produce material for print and broadcast. The technical training workshops will be complemented with lectures on Indian government and discussions on contemporary Indian issues.

Plans for an Indian journalism and communications program began to take shape last fall. The S.I.F.C. and the School of Journalism and Communications submitted a proposal to the Donner Canadian Foundation requesting funding for the pilot project. The Foundation approved a \$38,000 grant to finance a nine-week course for fifteen students in Indian journalism.

To give the Indian students full use of the radio, television and print facilities at the School of Journalism, the program was set to begin in May, 1982, after the regular University journalism courses finished.

David White, Assistant Professor at the School of Journalism, and Susan Wetzstein, recently hired by

the S.I.F.C., are working together to develop a course which will provide students with fundamental skills in communications, and practical experience in writing, editing, and producing. Classes will be taught by faculty on staff at the School of Journalism and Communications, as well as working journalists.

David Green from the School of Journalism and Communications will be conducting the print workshop. The radio workshop will be run by Ron Chester, adjunct professor at the School of Journalism and Communications, and Frank Flegel, Public Affairs Director for CKCK-TV will lead a workshop in television production. Students will be given an introduction to the research techniques of journalists by Caroline Brown from the CBC. Interviewing for print and broadcast will be taught by Gerry Sperling from the School of Journalism and Communications and the CBC.

EDITOR'S NOTE: District reporters and FSIMC staff will be attending this course during May and June. There will be very few people left for those two months to cover your band or district stories, but you can phone us or send us the information or story you want in the paper. Are there band or friendly photographers you know who could help you? Maybe this is the time to find out your local journalism or writing talents!

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

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

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Ahenakew rides again!



**David Ahenakew
elected national leader**

THE FIRST NATIONS ASSEMBLY

After two years of assemblies and meetings, the Chiefs in Canada have formed their Assembly of First Nations. For the first time in history, control at the national level rests in the hands of the Chiefs. And for the first time in history the national leaders have been elected directly by Chiefs. The decision to go with a new structure was not lightly taken. The Assembly of First Nations held in Penticton April 20, 21, and 22 was attended by over 385 of the 576 Chiefs in Canada. Numerous observers, provincial and territorial organization executive and staff, elder statesmen and young people attended the meeting and swelled the numbers of people in the meeting room to an estimated 2,000 to 2500 people. Penticton locals said it was the largest convention ever held in their town.

From the beginning of the conference, it was obvious that the Chiefs want to get down to business. After the initial speakers and some procedural wrangles, the agenda was thrown out and a motion was passed identifying three major areas for discussion: organizational structure, nominations and elections, and the policy and mandate of elected officers.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

According to the proposed structure outlined in the conference kits, the first body of the new national structure is comprised of the Assembly of First Nations and the aboriginal people. The Chiefs or headmen make up the Assembly and the assembly meets annually. But just who are the aboriginal people led to intense debate on the floor. Dene Nation spokesman Herb Norwegian gave the Dene position on Dene

citizenship which is that Dene are those people who are recognized as being Dene. He said there were two Metis Chiefs in the Dene Nation but they were recognized as citizens and so enjoyed all the rights of other Dene. Charles Wood Interim chairman of the Joints Council of the National Indian Brotherhood stated that the Assembly had to mandate to address the question of non-status and Metis. Patrick Mahdabee of Ontario said the question of membership was dealt with in the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles which have been agreed to as the national position of the First Nations. Included in those principles is agreement on the right to define their own citizenship. Ray Jones of B.C. urged the Assembly not to get caught up in the definition of every concept put forward in the restructuring. He said there would be lots of time to spell out more fully the terms of the Assembly. Chief Wellington Staats of the 6 Nations Confederacy in Ontario said the concept of the Assembly of First Nations went beyond provincial and territorial concerns to the good of all Indian Nations. He said decisions should be made on the basis of what is good for national policy.

Herb Norwegian also requested that the Yukon and the Dene Nation be given a separate region so that they could elect their own vice-president. Originally there were 4 proposed vice-presidents elected by the four regions. Yukon, Dene and B.C. were together as a region, the Prairie provinces as another, then Ontario, and Quebec and the Maritimes as the fourth region.

Membership by Provincial and territorial organization in the national structure came under fire at the



assembly and a motion was passed excluding provincial and territorial level organizations from membership in the Assembly of First Nations; the Joint Council, however, will continue to function under the direction of the confederacy. By the end of the first day of the assembly, motions were passed to allow the Dene and the Yukon their own vice-president and the organizational structure of the Assembly of First Nations was adopted in principle.

The morning of the second day of the Assembly a motion was made to set the re-structure aside and get on with elections. The motion was defeated easily and the Assembly continued on the restructure but faster than the day before. Election fever was in the air and a new structure had to be agreed upon or the assembly would be in the curious position of electing an executive for a non-existent organization.

It seemed the opening of the second day was an attempt to move away from the power of the chiefs to recognition of the power of the tribal or traditional alliances. Patrick Mahdabee of Ontario made a motion that the Confederacy of Chiefs be called the Confederacy of Nations. The motion was passed though an earlier motion to change the designation of Chief and Council to "aboriginal governments" was defeated.

FORMALIZING POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Chief Sol Sanderson of FSIN then spoke to three motions being put forward by the Chiefs of Saskatchewan. He said there was a need to formalize our political relationships. He cited the political convention recently signed in Saskatchewan and called for a similar convention at the National level. He asked that the Indian Rights Bill be ratified as a post-patriation strategy on the constitution and that Chiefs across Canada implement and apply the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles. He said the incorporation of Indian structures was a major thrust by the Department of Indian Affairs and was counter to the principles of Treaty and Aboriginal Rights. He promised the motions would be put forward in writing later in the assembly.

At any rate the restructure eventually got passed but it was not without its tense moments. The Maritimes and Quebec insisted their region be divided into three with three vice-presidents elected. When the motion was defeated, they walked out of the Assembly claiming that their interests were not being considered. It was near lunch, so some Chiefs urged organizers to go out over lunch and try to talk them back in.

After lunch the Assembly reconvened with some noticeably empty tables. Chief Tom Sampson moved the adoption of the balance of the structure and after a last ditch effort by Bill Wilson of B.C. to get the offices of vice-president abolished altogether, the motion was carried, and the Assembly prepared for the election of a national leader. It was decided by all regions that elections for vice-presidents would take place at a later date. Quebec and the Maritimes returned and a motion was swiftly passed giving them three vice-presidents for three regions. They declined to vote in the election however.

THE ELECTION

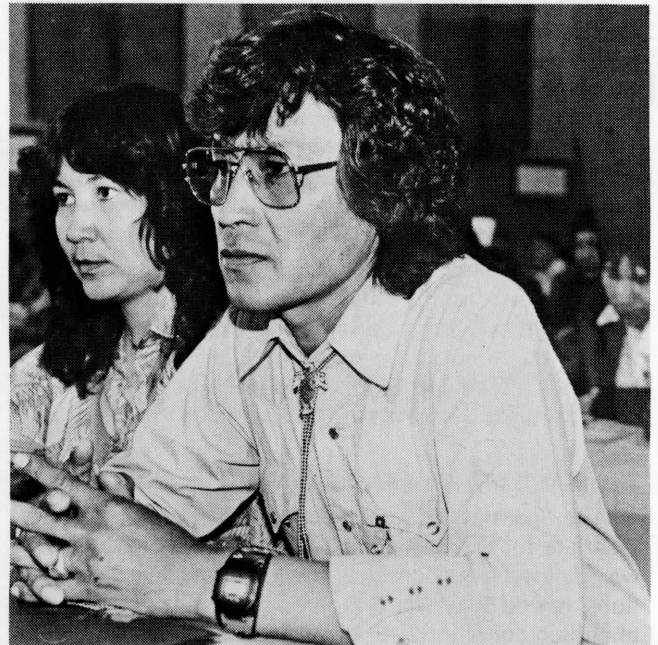
Bill Badcock was chief electoral officer of the elections. The Assembly decided that the winning can-

didate would be the one who polled 60 percent plus one of the votes cast, and after the first ballot, the two candidates with the lowest number of votes would be dropped, a second ballot would be cast and another if necessary until a candidate received the required number of votes.

There were six candidates running for president. The favorite seemed to be Dave Ahenakew whose record as leader of the FSI seemed to speak for itself. But when election proceedings began, nobody was sure who would get elected.

The first Candidate to speak was Fred Kelly of Ontario. He began what everyone assumed was his campaign speech calling for a "uniformity of cause". We are going to rise as a nation," he said, "and in the interests of the Nation I hereby revoke my nomination and urge my supporters to support my friend, Dave Ahenakew." This caused a stir in the assembly and it was probably at this point that David Ahenakew received the psychological advantage he needed to put him over the top. As all the remaining candidates spoke, assembly delegates listened intently to their speeches. Ahenakew was the last candidate to speak and there was a note of anticipation amongst the crowd. Ahenakew had a reputation as a fiery speaker in his days as FSI Chief but his delivery was subdued and diplomatic. Finally the moment arrived to cast the vote.

It took about an hour and a half for the first ballot. It was a long wait but finally Bill Badcock appeared at the podium. The vote was announced: 190 Dave Ahenakew, 10 Clive Linklater, 26 Sykes Powderface, 48 Art Manuel, 67 Del Riley. Linklater and Powderface were automatically dropped from the ballot. Then Riley announced he would withdraw from the election. That left Art Manuel and Dave Ahenakew. From the podium Ahenakew asked Manuel if he intended to withdraw. Art Manuel stood at a mic on the floor...no he did not intend to withdraw.



Chief Jerry Noochoo and Mrs. Noochoo of Dillon listen intently. This was their first Assembly of First Nations.



Chiefs Andrew Paddy, Sol Sanderson, Tony Ashdonhonk and Elizabeth Royal applaud passage of the proposed structure of the new national assembly.

It was late in the afternoon. Another ballot would have to be cast. Delegates started filing out to the polls. Bill Badcock said, "Wait, we'll do it by a stand up vote." A sigh of relief went through the crowd. The vote was taken. Final count: 259 for Dave Ahenakew, 50 for Arthur Manuel.

DAVE AHENAKEW: NATIONAL PRESIDENT

The Assembly of First Nations had a new leader who was given a standing ovation as he walked to the podium with his wife, Grace. His acceptance speech was quiet and dignified. He vowed to try his best and work hard. "But other than that I make no promises," he said laughing. The crowd ate it up.

That night there was feasting, dancing and singing in Penticton but it was not unreserved. Dave Ahenakew's name was known across the country. The fact that he was from Saskatchewan backed by the FSI machine, got him elected but many expressed reservations. Who was Dave Ahenakew, the man? What did he really stand for? Would he represent the needs of all Indian nations or would he be biased in favour of the Treaty position? Who would he hire at the national level?

Most certainly, Ahenakew will be closely watched in the next few months to see who he surrounds himself with in Ottawa. Who he hires and in what positions will say much about the kind of leader he will be in the years ahead. He will have to use all his diplomatic skills to make the new structure work at the national level.

THE MANDATE: Post Patriation Talk Conditions

The final day of the Assembly was spent defining a mandate for the new leader. Post-patriation strategy was defined by a number of resolutions. The First Nations agreed they will not participate in further talks until certain conditions are met. The May 3rd and 4th federal/provincial meeting on "Native issues" in Fredrickton, New Brunswick, is an indicator of the kind of approach Federal and provincial governments will take in future Constitutional talks regarding Treaty and

Aboriginal rights. Leaders across the country reported that they had been invited to attend the meeting **AS OBSERVERS**.

The assembly resolved that Indian attendance at the Fredericton meeting would be conditional: Indian leaders would attend in their own right; they would enjoy full and equal participation in the conference. Indian nations would choose their own representatives. Indians would have the right of consent to matters affecting Indian government jurisdictions. Indians would define the method to arrive at "consent". In the past federal and provincial governments have been guilty of determining "consent" by asking a few Indians what they think as individuals. Indian governing authority and been ignored. The sixth and final condition for Indian attendance at the Fredericton meeting was that it should be clearly understood that the meeting was in no way related to the Constitutional meeting to be called under Section 37 b of the Canadian Constitution.

In the event that the conditions are not met, a motion was passed calling for a meeting at Eel Ground reserve near Fredericton May 3 and 4th.

LONG TERM NEGOTIATING POSITON

As for long term post-patriation strategy, the motions put to the floor by Saskatchewan were passed and provide a solid framework for future negotiations.

Implementation of the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles was cited as one of the priorities of the new national leader. Dave Ahenakew said, "We must intensify the implementation of Indian institutions; if we fail to do this our Treaty and Aboriginal rights will be compromised."

It was decided the Confederacy of Nations representatives and vice-presidents be put in place July 1, 1982.

Among the other resolutions passed was condemnation of the British threat of military action in the Falkland Islands. "...the wishes of the Falkland Island inhabitants should be the determining factor in the



resolution of this dispute." read the final line of the resolution.

Two or three years ago, a resolution such as this would have been laughed at, but the events of the past few years have forced Indian Nations to look seriously at the basis for their nationhood.

As Senator John B. Tootoosis always says, "If you're going to be a Nation then act like a Nation!" The Falkland Islands resolution is an indicator of the Indian nations' future attention to the world arena, and real action as a Nation in the world community.

So after three full days of meeting the Assembly was adjourned. That evening at the banquet, Dave Ahenakew was sworn in as the new leader of the Assembly of First Nations. Again there was more dancing, singing and festivity late into the night.

The Assembly of First Nations in Penticton was history in the making. A new political order was born. What the First Nations do to make it work will depend, not only on the quality of the elected leadership, but on the willingness of each nation to make it work.

Chief Gary Potts of the Bear Island Lake Temagami Anishnabe in Ontario said, "Our only basis for equality is that we are all aboriginal people. We are setting up a representative body of the indigenous nations of this country. We must rise above our own little pockets of self-interest to make it work."

Senator William Meawasige of Serpent River, Ontario, and Senator John B. Tootoosis of Poundmaker's, Saskatchewan, have over 130 years of Indian political experience between them. Senator Weawasige, 83, and Senator Tootoosis, 82, were founding members of the North American Indian Brotherhood in 1947. The NAIB became the National Indian Brotherhood in 1970. In Penticton, B.C., April 2, 1982, the NIB became the Assembly of First Nations. Senator Meawasige and Senator Tootoosis are holding a picture of the 1947 founders of our first national Indian government.



THE NEW ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS & ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Representatives of the First Nations (Indian bands and nations) in assembly.

CONFEDERACY OF NATIONS

Representatives of the Indian people in congress, somewhat like Parliament or Legislative Assembly.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President (or Chairman) & 7 Regional Vice-Presidents (or Vice-Chairmen) appointed or elected from Assembly or Confederacy.

SECRETARIAT

Corporate structure maintains Functions in administrative capacity and as Secretariat to Assembly of First Nations and Confederacy of Nations (formerly the N.I.B.)

ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

The Aboriginal People are represented as the Status Indians in Canada and those individuals whose Indian Governments have determined their own membership.

The power of any individual Indian nation and ultimately our national organization rests with the people we are elected by to serve and represent.

Any organization that is developed must have the strength and support of our people if we are to stand united in protecting and building a future for our children.

ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

- Joined by Declaration of First Nations, December, 1980.
- Represented by All Chiefs or Headman of each Indian/Dene/Dakota Government.
- One vote per Chief or Headman.
- Meet annually.

First Nations is an all encompassing term which can be defined as individual nations or nations in a collective group i.e., Blackfoot Nation or Mohawk Nation.

Indian Government includes:

Band Council, Tribal Council, and Treaty Area Council.

Each Chief or Headman shall have one vote; and proxy voting shall be recognized by Band Council

Resolutions. Such Band Council Resolutions shall remain in effect until rescinded.

Powers and Functions:

- The Assembly shall meet annually to renew alliances and provide a forum to discuss national, provincial and international issues;
- Asserting Indian, Dene and Dakota sovereign powers;
- Assert and protect Treaty and Aboriginal rights;
- Monitor fiscal relations to ensure equitable distribution of financial resources to meet the needs of Indian, Dene and Dakota Governments;
- To establish national policy on all matters affecting the Assembly of First Nations;
- Identifies major issues;
- Must consider sitting on a "Parliament" for extended periods.

CONFEDERACY OF NATIONS

- are the Executive of the Assembly
- representation based on population
- a Chief can be delegated or elected by a regional caucus
- all members will have one vote each
- the elected Executive are also ex-officio members of the Confederacy
- Confederacy will meet 4 times a year

The Confederacy of Nations are to be selected on a proportional population basis according to the suggested proposal based on one (1) vote per 10,000 population of a particular member organization.

N.W.T.	1	ONT.	7
YUKON	1	QUE.	7
B.C.	6	N.B.	1
ALTA.	4	N.S.	1
SASK.	5	P.E.I.	1
MAN.	5	NFLD.	1

TOTAL - 36

A Chief can be delegated or elected as a representative from regional caucuses. This means that a member of the Confederacy of Chiefs does not necessarily have to be a Chief of an Indian Government. The rationale is that the Chiefs with their important responsibilities to their members may wish to appoint or elect a representative from their particular region.

As elected Chiefs are in office for two years, the Confederacy members can be in office for 3 years to maintain continuity. As well, 12 members of the Confederacy can be elected each year.

The Executive include the:

- 1 National Chief or President; and

- 7 Regional Vice-Chiefs or Presidents.

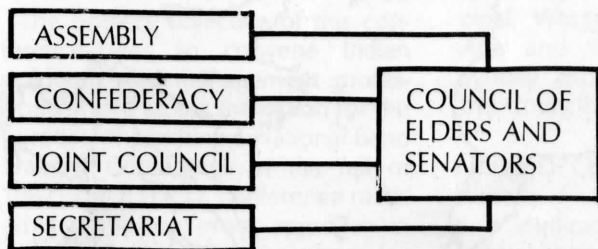
Therefore, there will be a total of 36 votes on the Confederacy of Nations:

- 36 Confederacy members
- Elected Executive - ex-officio
- 5 Elders - ex-officio

Powers and Functions of the Confederacy of Chiefs and Headmen:

- review, recommend and monitor policy established by the Assembly;
- monitors the implementation of policy established by the Assembly;
- lobby Federal, Provincial and International Governments;
- Confederacy members are Potential Standing Council Chairpersons, e.g.; Lands, Water Rights, Finance, Learning Institutions, Intergovernmental, etc.
- provide direction to the Assembly of First Nations Secretariat;
- can meet with the Executive in accountability sessions;
- instructs regions or territories to fill vacancies in the Confederacy;
- can fill vacancies on Executive Council by established process;
- accountable to Assembly;
- in transition period:
 - to facilitate transition from present national structure to a stronger and more unified voice.
 - to work with National Indian Brotherhood Executive Council in facilitating restructuring.
 - to be accountable to member nations in effecting the transition.
 - to advise citizens of transition progress.

THE ELDERS AND SENATORS COUNCIL



Representation and tenure to be determined by Council of Elders

The Council of Elders and Senators will play a vital role in all levels of the national organization. They will be ex-officio members of the Assembly

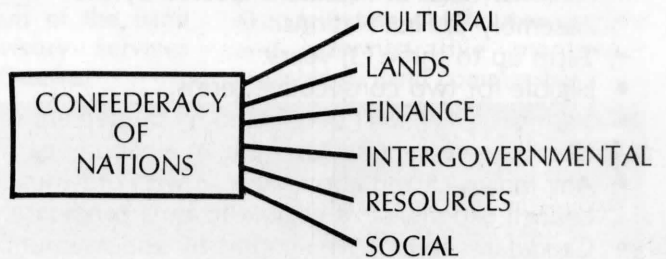
and Confederacy.

The representation and tenure of the Elders and Senators is yet to be recommended by the Council of Elders. It is however, suggested that at least five (5) Elders be chosen to assist the Executive during the transitional period of our re-strengthening the national organization.

Powers and Functions:

- spiritual/ceremonial activities;
- advisory and counselling;
- attendance required at all Assemblies of First Nations;

Standing Council or Portfolio Chairpersons of the Confederacy of Nations



As a Chairperson to a Standing Council or Portfolio of the Confederacy you would oversee and be responsible for a specific issue and report directly to the Assembly on its activities.

Functions of Portfolios and Standing Councils of the Confederacy of Nations

- to meet prior to Confederacy of Nations meetings as required;
- to carry out work assigned by the Confederacy of Nations;
- to identify and define vital and essential areas; i.e. issues and programs; e.g.:
 - financial needs and assessment
 - program development
 - political development
 - research, recommend, address, implement and monitor fiscal and program development and delivery

JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The membership of the Joint Executive Council will consist of:

- One National Chief or President

- Seven (7) Vice-Chiefs or Presidents
- One member from each member organization

Powers and Functions:

- Assist in development of policy;
- Implement policy;
- Lobby other governments;
- Carry out function on behalf of Confederacy;
- Member organizations responsible to their respective jurisdictions;
- Meet monthly;
- Accountable to Confederacy of Nations;
- Participate in Standing Councils and Portfolios, to meet as required and carry out work as assigned by the Confederacy of Nations

NATIONAL CHIEF OR PRESIDENT

- National Chief or President elected by the Assembly of First Nations.
- Term up to three (3) years.
- Eligible for two consecutive terms.
- National Chief shall be elected by 60 percent of members present at Assembly in election year.
- Any Indian citizen above age 18 with previous council experience is eligible to be a candidate.
- Candidates must have support by endorsement of 20 voting delegates to be nominated for office of the National Chief.

7 REGIONAL VICE CHIEFS OR PRESIDENTS

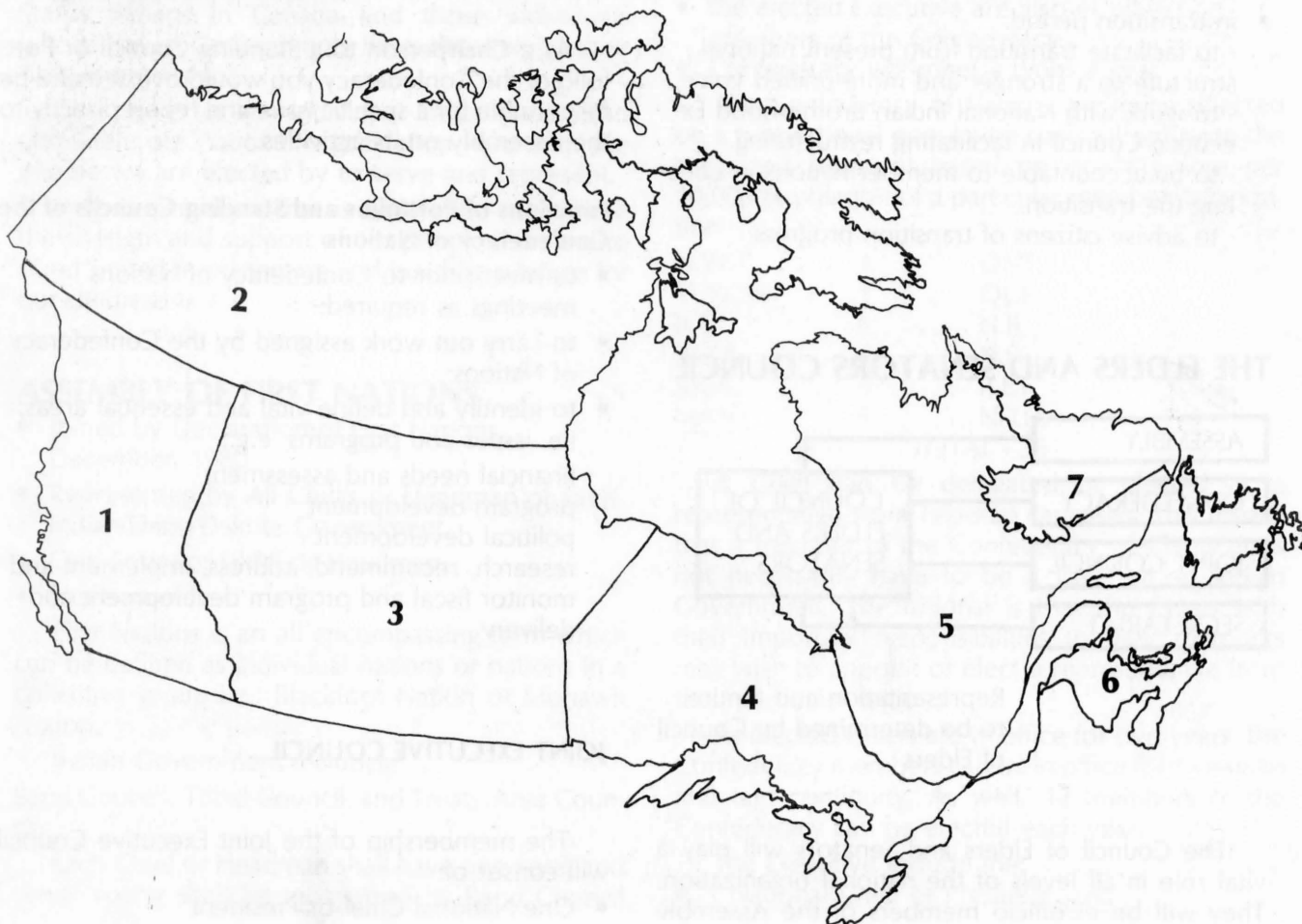
- elected by Regions
- 3 year terms
- responsible to regions
- accountable to Assembly
- may establish offices in own territory

Vice-Presidents elected by Regions as indicated below: (British Columbia - 1); (Yukon, Northwest Territories - 2); (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba -3); (Ontario - 4); (Quebec - 5); (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island - 6); (Newfoundland, Labrador - 7).

Vice-Chiefs or Presidents can establish offices within their own territories or regions.

SECRETARIAT

- Responsible to Executive, Assembly of First Nations and Confederacy of Nations.
- The secretariat shall be the Administrative and technical staff of the Assembly of First Nations;
- One head office;
- Employment policies under direction of Executive.



BAND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

by Bruce Meyers

A Band Human Resource Development Conference was held on the University of Regina Campus March 24 and 25, 1982. The conference was co-hosted by the Continuing Education Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs, Saskatchewan Regional Office and the following organizations under the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians:

- the Economic Action/Resource Management Program;
- the Program in Indian Management and Administration (Saskatchewan Indian Federated College); and

- of purpose for Band Management and Administration Training;
3. The maintenance of and control over input into the Fall Conference;
4. The selection of workers, resources and technical assistance experts to perform assigned tasks and participate in the Fall Conference agenda; and
5. The establishment of adequate timing and control over advertising and agenda for the Fall Conference.

Delegates addressing the conference were Dan Bellegarde, Human Resources Development Director for the F.S.I.'s EA/RM Program; Gil Johnson, Regional Director-General for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission; Roberta H. Davis, Evaluation Consultant with 239208 Alberta Ltd.; and George Fotheringham of the Band Training and Advisory Services Branch, D.I.A.N.D., Ottawa.

college levels.

Planning activities are ongoing and will cumulate in the form of another pre-conference planning session to be held in conjunction with the World Assembly of First Nations in mid-July.

As well as providing a forum for ideas, the Band Human Resource Development Conference was successful in that the delegates were able to outline purposes and objectives for the Fall Conference.

- 1) the formation of a national Band Training policy;
- 2) the development of a national perspective in Band Training procedures;
- 3) the formation of relevant training programs at the local Band level; and
- 4) an assessment of the management and administrative manpower available to Band communities.



- the Saskatchewan Indian Management Training Institute (Saskatchewan Indian Community College).

The primary objective of this conference was to convene Indian academic and management professionals from across the nation for the purpose of planning a National Band Training Conference in the fall of 1982. The B.H.R.D. conference utilized a workshop/forum approach in order to create an atmosphere for strategic planning. The end results of the strategic planning sessions were:

1. The development of a sound organization of capable people willing to work for a successful nationwide Band Training Conference in the fall;
2. The inspiration of Fall Conference planning participants with the sense

Delegates also heard presentations from Murray Hutchings, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Administration, University of Regina; Ray Meyer, Principal, Wascana Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences; and Georgina Sydney and Audrey McLaughlin of the Council for Yukon Indians.

B.H.R.D. Conference topics also included:

- implications of the "80's" Federal Human Resource Development Policy for Bands;
- funding for Band Training and Advisory Services;
- an evaluation assessment of D.I.A.N.D. Training Activities; &
- the internal dynamics of establishing a human resource training program at the technical institute, community college and four year

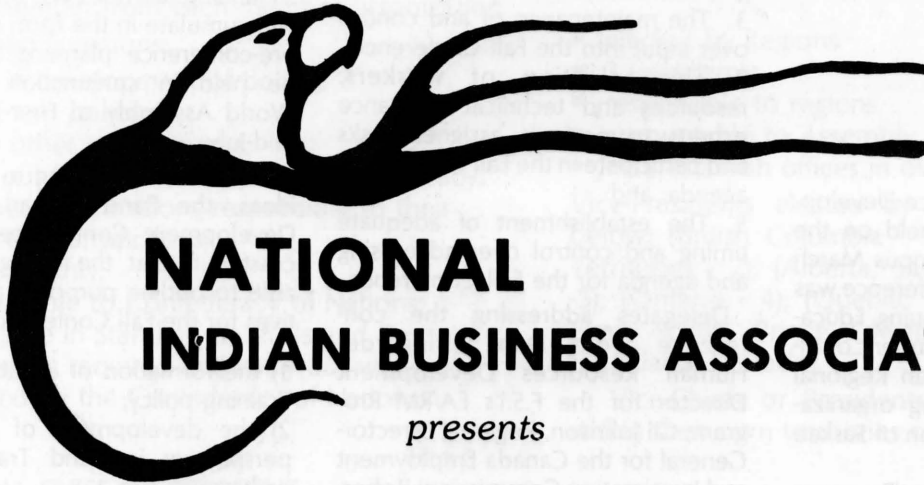
September Schedule for Band Training Conference

The National Band Training Conference has been tentatively scheduled for mid-September and will be coordinated by:

Dan Bellegarde, Director (Human Resource Development), Economic Action/Resource Management Program, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Saskatoon;

Robert Eyahpaise, Band Training and Advisory Services Branch, D.I.A.N.D., Ottawa; and G. Bruce Meyers, Coordinator, Program in Indian Management and Administration, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, Regina.

Additional information and developments for the National Band Training Conference will be published at a later date. ■



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Edmonton Inn
May 14-16, 1982

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MAY 14-15

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- Role of Industry in Indian Business Development
- Indian Reserve Development
- Indian Government and Economic Development
- 345 Million Dollars (Canadian Economic Development Fund)
- Taxation
- Bonding
- Interest Rates
- Role of Business Association
- Close-up on Government (345 programs)

MAY 16

NATIONAL INDIAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

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NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

REGISTRATION IN ADVANCE

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\$150 NON-MEMBERS (includes membership fee)

\$ 50 MEMBERS (active)

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— Invest in your Future —

FIRST NATIONS BUSINESS FORUM IN EDMONTON

The National Indian Business Association will be hosting an economic development conference in Edmonton on May 14, 15, and 16, 1982. The theme of the conference is "Business Opportunities in the '80's". The conference will feature prominent guest speakers on economic development and will also present workshops and seminars on business development, management and technical assistance.

The workshop will include such topics as "Economic Development in Canadian Indian and Metis Communities", "The Role of Industry in Indian and Metis Business Development", "Risk or Venture Capital - a requirement in Indian and Metis financial institutions", "Private Entrepreneurship v.s. Community Base Economic Development - where do the real opportunities lie". Demonstrations & exhibition booths will be displayed showing the latest business equipment and the newest technology in computers and data processors. Seminars will feature 8 hour lectures and discussions on "How to Start your Business", "The Role of the Board of Directors in Business", "Sources of Capital - where to look for financing", "How to Increase my Profit - markets and advertising", "How to develop a loan package", and many other interesting and innovative seminars.

The purpose of the forum is designed to elicit fresh ideas and new prospects on the economic development issues facing Indian and Metis people.

The conference is designed to bring Indian and Metis business people from all across Canada together to share ideas and work together on common concerns. The conference will provide an excellent opportunity for Indian and Metis business people to get together and share information about goods and services, business opportunities, sources of financing and other business matters. Delegates will also be able to

develop positions on matters of mutual concern and recommend action that can be developed to enhance Indian economic development throughout Canada.

Participation in the forum is open to all Indian and Metis people, to the private and public sector and to all those interested in supporting Indian and Metis economic development. The National Indian Business Association membership will entitle its members to participate in the conference at preferential rates.

The National Indian Business Association is an organization that has been established to encourage cooperation and interaction between Indian business people in Canada.

Services to be provided by N.I.A.B. include:

- an Indian business magazine
- a national directory of Indian businesses
- management and technical assistance

A national membership drive to

encourage support and participation in N.I.B.A. is underway. All Indian business people in Canada are encouraged to join N.I.B.A.

- share ideas
- develop new contacts
- discover new business opportunities

Membership in N.I.B.A. will help you develop your own business and will assist Indian economic development throughout Canada. You will also become part of a national effort to develop an effective, coordinate voice representing the interests of Indian business people.

Membership fees are very reasonable.

\$100.00 per year for active members (Status, Treaty, Registered)

Associate memberships available at \$50.00 per year.

For more information contact:
National Indian Business Association
904 - 294 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3C 0B9
Telephone: (204) 943-0766

TEACHERS WANTED

"The Board of the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Lebret, Sask. invites applications for the following positions with duties to commence on August 30, 1982.

Home Economics Teacher for Division III and IV,

Junior Science Teacher - Grades 7, 8 and 9.

Senior Phys Ed. Teacher - Division 3 and 4 for May and June, 1982, and might continue in the fall of 1982.

Division II teacher qualified to teach science.

The Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School follows provincial curriculum and offers instructions from grades 2 to 12. Lebret is about 45 miles east of Regina on No. 10 highway. Mail ap-

plications to Bev Desnomie, Coordinator, Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Lebret, Sask. S0G 2Y0.

Deadline for receiving applications is May 14th, 1982. ■

Saskatchewan Indian Community College is accepting students for the **INDIAN RECREATION DIRECTORS TRAINING PROGRAM**

April 18/82 - April 30/82
Location: St. Peter's College,
Muenster, Saskatchewan
For applications/further info. contact:
Judy Anderson: Co-ordinator
Indian Rec. Director
Training Program
SICC - Community College
Box 3085
Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 3S9



signed, and how it is necessary to make other parties recognize that the Band government is a legitimate governing body for the reserve it serves.

For example, the North Battleford Management Association, Battleford Indian Health Centre and the FSI are incorporated under the provincial Societies Act, a process of an alien government. Indian bands should be able to unite together in their own right, without having to go to another government to give it legal existence.

The FSI plan calls for the Indian bands to enter into a formal agreement at three possible levels: (1) to show a relationship between the 10 bands and the district, forming a district Chiefs' organization (2) to show relationship between the 68 Indian bands and the body of Saskatchewan Indians (3) an arrangement between the district Chiefs and the provincial body of Saskatchewan Indians.

The agreements would formalize the organization at the district and provincial level under the authority of the band governments involved. The provincial government would not be involved. In addition, the reorganization will specify more clearly which level - band, district, provincial - will get responsibilities for which function.

During an earlier meeting held in February the district leaders felt that the role of the provincial body should be to protect the Treaties and the district Chiefs should have more control over all other programs, so that more results would be derived at the band level.

KAKUM ELECTED CHIEF AT LITTLE PINE

LITTLE PINE - Johnson Kakum defeated Casey Kennedy in his bid for re-election for Chief during the band council elections held March 15 in this Indian community, while other hopefuls included Raymond Nighthtraveller, Victor Chickosis and Gavin Baptiste.

Band council elections were held for Chief and five councillor positions under band custom, the elective pro-

CHRS TRAIN IN NORTH BATTLEFORD

NORTH BATTLEFORD - The Community Health Representatives (CHR) Program which began in 1960, trains Indian people in health education and in November a total of 27 trainees undertook the 6-month CHR course held at Saskatchewan Hospital located in this city.

Medical Services and Department of Northern Saskatchewan, in cooperation with Saskatchewan Indian Community College, are offering the course.

Instructors include Louise Benoit and Carol Bueckert, former RNs, of SICC; Rose Atimoyoo, Meadow Lake Zone Advisor; Lucy Favel, N.B. Zone Advisor; and Don Brown, Health Educator.

Earlier, the trainees spent two-week orientation period familiarizing themselves with the various agencies and other non-government people who work in the area. Three 4-week in-class instructions followed and two field work assignments, where the trainees return to their reserves to complete the assignments.

The CHR works with the Public Health Nurse and provides Public Health information and instruction to Indian people for whom the federal government has special responsibility.

Identified as basic reasons for supporting the idea of Indian people at-

tacking their own health problems are the facts that there is not enough money to make all of the local improvements necessary to eliminate disease. Also in order to have lasting improvements in healthful living, the people at the reserve level have to identify the kinds of changes required and take the initiative in bringing about those changes. And there were very few Indian people trained in the health field and capable of teaching concepts of health.

The long term goal of the program is for the Indian people to reach and maintain standards of health and living conditions comparable to those enjoyed by the remainder of the Canadian population.

CHIEFS IDENTIFY PROGRAM CONTROL DURING REORGANIZATION TALKS

NORTH BATTLEFORD - Calls for control of program by district Chiefs were echoed by Indian leaders during the meeting held February 24 at the district Indian Affairs office located in this city.

A draft on the Reorganization of the FSI prepared by John Stobble of Sweetgrass and Harvey Tootosis of Poundmaker, outlined how an Indian band is an autonomous authority, a right not taken away when treaty was



Little Pine Election: Elected Leaders - Chief Johnson Kakum (front) while councillors Jonas Semaganis (left), Edgar Bear, Zelia Nighttraveller, Gavin Baptiste and Andy Pete look on.

cess followed by the Indian band.

Zelia Nighttraveller, lone woman candidate, led all councillor nominees polling a total of 47 votes. She was followed by Andy Pete, Gavin Baptiste and returnee, Jonas Semaganis, with 41 votes each and Edgar Bear with 38 votes. Kakum, former councillor, received 35 votes, while former leader Casey Kennedy received 30 votes followed by Raymond Nighttraveller, a newcomer, receiving 16 votes while former councillor, Victor Chickosis and newcomer Gavin Baptiste received 11 votes each.

Unsuccessful councillor candidates included Gerald Pewapiscomais with 37 votes, Lloyd Bull 33 votes, Willy Nighttraveller and Charles Sakowapayance receiving 32 votes each, Beatrice Nighttraveller 30 votes, Alec Frank 28 votes. Former Chief Casey Kennedy, Alec Kennedy, Alec Bearears and Burton Frank declined their nominations.

STUDENTS PROVIDE SKITS REFLECTING ON CULTURE

SWEETGRASS - Students attending band-controlled schools provided a day's review of short skits reflecting the cultural side of Indian life during the Cultural Day held February 19 at the David Whitford Memorial Hall located in this Indian community.

It was a day off from school studies for students from Moosomin, Red Pheasant, Pehtakowepin, and Sweetgrass Indian reserve schools.

Hosted by Cecile Standingready, education co-ordinator, and MC'd by Wilfred Tootosis of Poundmaker, the day's program was organized under the District Indian Schools Sports and Cultural Organization. During the school year a variety of sports and cultural programs are coordinated by the organization to provide inter-school, inter-community activities for the nine reserves in the area.

Arthur Huart and students from the Red Pheasant school presented the story of the teepee, entitled "Our Teepee of Love".

Students from Moosomin school performing a skit depicting an Indian legend entertained the crowd.

Pehtokahanopewin students narrated a legend "How Fog Came" and later was followed by Mosquito.



Youngsters from the host school hold up the 'Cue' hide about its presentation.

Keeping their dancing custom alive the youngsters performed the "Circle Dance", the joining of hands.

The host, Sweetgrass school, performing a colorful skit of the life of Hiawatha ended the program.

Following the lively program a plaque was presented to Wilfred Tootosis by the Sweetgrass School committee.

Accepting the plaque Tootosis encouraged the schools to continue the cultural event promoting the youth of Indian tradition and culture.

Jack Funk, superintendent of band controlled schools, presented a plaque to the host Sweetgrass school on behalf of the education department of Indian Affairs.



"'Hiawatha' Atcheynaum" begins the story with the Eagle High above.

CHIEFS RECOMMEND POLICY CHANGE IN SIAP

LLOYDMINSTER - Policies of SIAP came under attack by the North Battleford District Chiefs during the policy review meeting held February 17 and 18 in this border city.

During the FSI Policy Conference held in late November at Moose Jaw provincial Indian leaders had called for policy changes in the program.

Attending the meeting in Lloydminster was Ken Thomas, program manager; Alex Kennedy, information officer; Henry Favel, district board chairman; Lefa Buffalo and various district Chiefs and councillors.

Much of the first day's discussion centered on the formation of the program and later on policy changes.

Alex Kennedy told the gathering that the existing policy is to fund viable projects, where the project will generate enough revenue to sustain a comfortable living.

Adding his support to this approach, Henry Favel said that each board member has only one vote and in many cases the applications are voted down.

Some areas including the small farmer, market gardens, band farms, game management farm and cattle raising were questioned by the Indian leaders. However, no specific policy changes were agreed upon at this meeting.



SANDERSON DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION WITH DISTRICT CHIEFS

NORTH BATTLEFORD- "The reorganization of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is not this time around simply a loose agreement between the bands and the Chiefs, for there are a number of things to be considered that are taking place in Canada," said Chief Sol Sanderson of FSI addressing district Chiefs during the meeting held April 6 at the district department of Indian Affairs located in this city.

Sanderson, on a 'fact finding' visit to the district, asked the Indian Chiefs to shed some light on the signing of the district agreement regarding the reorganization of the parental organization.

Outlining the district agreement Sanderson pointed out nine major points in the agreement:

- collective body identified as North Battleford District Chiefs (NBDC)
- governmental structure of NBDC
- relationship between NBDC and the FSI
- protection of Indian determination and Indian government
- protection of the rights of Indian people
- to promote the betterment of Indian people
- to speak and act as a common voice
- to identify jurisdiction powers guaranteed in the Royal Proclamation and British North American Act
- to create an office of Indian Rights Protection

During a question period following the presentation, various Chiefs debated the appointment of special committees, the authority to act as a spokesman and the opting out clause. Chiefs were also worried about the lack of information on the restructure at the grass roots level.

DOUG MOOSOMIN ELECTED CHIEF

MOSQUITO - Douglas Moosomin was elected Chief, defeating Art Beaudry by a margin of 26 votes, while former councillors Clarence Stone and Solomon Stone were re-elected by 59 and 70 votes respectively during the band council elections held April 8 on this Indian reserve.

WINTER CARNIVAL HOSTED BY SCHOOL

MOOSOMIN - The weatherman was not too co-operative but it did not hamper the enthusiasm of young and old during the Winter Carnival hosted by this Indian school.

Events held indoors included baby bottle - reliving fond memories - won by Eugene Mooswa, bubble blowing won by Melvin Moccasin, cracker eating won by Garry Moccasin, arm wrestling won by Viola Frenchman and James Mooswa for the youngsters while Darlene Kahpayeaysewat and Leonard Delorme won the arm wrestling for the elders.

Parents and teachers tackling the cold wind outdoors participated in events such as pole climbing, won by Warren Moccasin, the snowshoe race won by Mavis Wright and Eugene Mooswa, log sawing won by

Edward Osecap, log cutting won by Harry Delorme. The tug-of-war for the ladies was won by Debra Swiftwolfe, Barbara Kahpayeaysewat, Theresa Kahpayeaysewat, Cindy Fiddler, Yvonne Swiftwolfe, Nellie Kahpayeaysewat and Sina Kahpayeaysewat, while the male troupe of Doug Blackstar, Ed Osecap, Tony Kahpayeaysewat, Kenny Kahpayeaysewat, Terry Osecap, Ken Kahpayeaysewat and Dave Jans won the men's tug-of-war event.

During the evening dance Sally Wright was crowned Queen while Theresa Kahpayeaysewat placed the first runner-up followed by Tria Ar-cand. The music was provided by Fred Awasis Disco of North Battleford.

Don Burt, principle, told people the Winter Carnival was organized by the school committee and parents, who had turned it into a very successful event, enjoyed by both the young and old.



Former leader Martin Spyglass did not seek re-election for Chief but tried unsuccessfully as councillor. Former councillors Jenny Spyglass, Gordon Beaudry, and Paul Stone were also unsuccessful in their bid for re-election. Other unsuccessful candidates included John Bird, Clarence Moosomin, Frank Moosomin, Fred Spyglass, Reggie Spyglass and Ethel Stone.

According to electoral officer Marlene Buglar, the turnout at the election was a surprising 100 percent which involved some 133 eligible voters.

Chief Douglas Moosomin and councillors Clifford Bird, Clarence Stone, Noel Stone, Solomon Stone and William Stone were elected for a two-year term.

CHR PROGRAM GRADUATES NEW HEALTH WORKERS

NORTH BATTLEFORD - "There are a lot of people that have to work together, co-operate together in order to make a training program like this successful, to make it worthwhile, and it has taken a lot of energy from a lot of people to work out the administrative things, to get all of the different agencies together so that we (Saskatchewan Indian Community College) could pull off the Community Health Representative (CHR) program," said Vern Bachiu during the graduation ceremony held in this city.



"I think the skills you have learned are all great, you started something and you saw it through its completion and that's one of the most important things you can do," added Bachiu.

Delivering the valedictory, Dorothee Waskewitch said that the graduation marks the end of training but also is the beginning of a long road.

She recognized fellow graduates for moral support, instructors for their understanding and support, their children anxious for the weekend visit and their husbands, the latter now accomplished chefs and housekeepers.

Concluding the program Benoit and Bueckert presented class awards

to Sylvia Crate of Cumberland House and Mary Rose Lachance of Big River for perfect attendance; Suzette Sewap of Pellican Narrows and Dorothee Waskewitch of Onion Lake for assignments well done; Sarah Halkett of La Ronge and Dorilda Janvier of La Loche for most improved; Dorothy Sandfly of Joseph Bighead and Florence Ross of Montreal Lake for most promising, while MC Caroline Nelson was voted top CHR.

Included were presentations by Alma King of Battlefords' Indian Health Centre to local CHR graduates including Dorothee Waskawitch of Onion Lake, Alice Albert of Sweetgrass, Agnes Semaganis of poundmaker and Hilda Blackstar of Moosomin Indian reserve.

MONTREAL LAKE BAND

by Verna Bellegarde

On April 1, 1982 a meeting was held at the Montreal Lake Band Office. In attendance were Chief Roy Bird, Senator Gilbert Bird, Danny Musqua, Executive Council, F.S.I., Allan Bird, Prince Albert District Rep., councillors and band members.

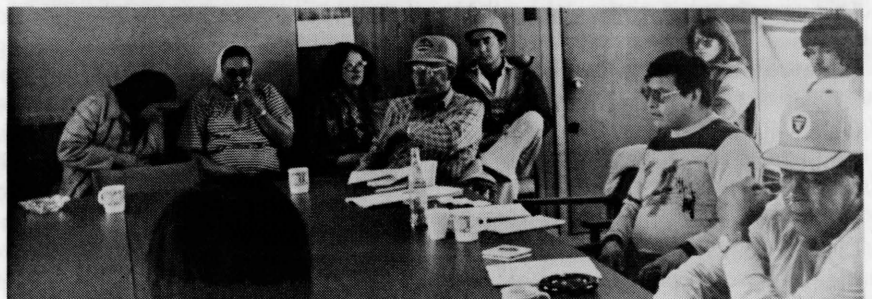
Senator Gilbert Bird opened the meeting with a prayer which was followed by introductions. Chairman Allan Bird then asked Danny Musqua to talk about the Memorandum of Agreement. A few weeks before this meeting a B.C.R. was signed on March 17, 1982 by the Chief and Council. This was the signing of the "Memorandum of Agreement" on behalf of the Montreal Lake Band. Danny talked about the proposed

plan for the re-organization of the F.S.I.

A new school on the reserve is being built. The school is situated next to the Band Office. Construction began in 1980 and completion is due this fall in time for the 82-83 school term.

Election day was held on April 8, 1982 for Chief and twelve councillors. Chief Roy Bird came back in

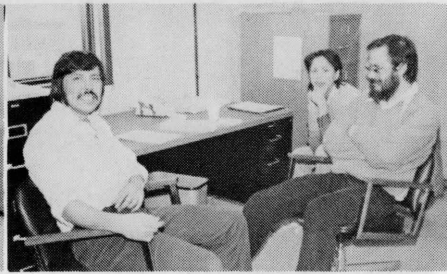
by acclamation. Out of the twenty-three nominees for council, the result was two new councillors, Viola Ross and Alex Charles. The remaining ten retained their positions as councillors. They are: Henry Naytowhow, Bobby Bird, Ed Henderson, Simson Naytowhow, Wilson Bird, Dorothy M. Bird, Ernest Stewart, Sammy Bird, Cecil Bird and Jimmy D. Bird.



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Urban Band Liaison: 6 Indian Treaty Resource Centre Projects Standing I. to r.: T. Daniels, J. Mike, Mary Anne Michael. Sitting I. to r.: Carol Sutherland and Agnes PeeAce.



L. to r.: Urban Housing Project. Dan Bigstone, Grant Severight, Dorothy Favel.



Treaty Indian Communication Project. L. to r.: Tyrone Tootoosis, Derrick Munroe, Mary Rose Opekikew.

OFF-RESERVE TREATY INDIAN PROJECTS APPROVED

Linda Opoonechaw was unanimously voted over-all Project Manager for the Saskatoon Off-Reserve Treaty Indian Projects by the Chiefs.

Linda drew up five proposals and submitted them to Canada Manpower early last year, only to be turned down because it did not fit their criteria. Linda then redirected these same proposals to a new program called Canada Community Development Project (C.C.D.P.). After several meetings with the Chiefs & Manpower, the above project finally received the green light to hire twelve staff.

Initially five projects were submitted. Due to financial cutbacks, the

Urban Economic Development Project was turned down. A total of 24 applications were received to fill the twelve positions. The Interim Committee met on December 18th to screen the applications and again on January 19, 1982 to interview and select candidates for the twelve new staffing positions.

Successful candidates for the four Projects are as follows: for the Treaty Indian Communications Project, Mary Rose Opekikew was named Project Manager and the two Communications Officers are Tyrone Tootoosis and Derrick Munroe. For the Urban Housing Project, Grant Severight is the Project Manager, Dan Bistone the Housing Maintenance Inspector and Dorothy Favel is a Tenant Counsellor. The Urban Band Liaison and Saskatoon Indian Treaty Resource Centre Projects have Linda Opoonechaw as Project Manager,

Urban Indian Development Workers are Agnes Peeace and Tom Daniels. Urban/Band Liaison Workers are Carol Sutherland and Joseph Mike. Mary Ann Michael is the Secretary.

A comprehensive and detailed Work Plan outlining objectives, activities, and time frame for each Project is being developed, basically using Prince Albert S.O.R.T.I. guidelines. Due to limited funding, existing resources available in the Federation of Sask. Indians will be utilized as much as possible.

At the time of my visit, the existing facility appeared a bit crowded, but this did not seem to hinder these enthusiastic young people in any way. I am sure these candidates will not only benefit from this program by gaining experience, but will also serve as a tool for bigger and better jobs at the conclusion of the fifty-two week time frame.

A FIRST FOR THE SASKATOON DISTRICT CHIEFS

A major step was taken by the Chiefs of six bands in the Saskatoon District when they had official signing of the Memorandum of Agreement. This agreement is endorsed by their own seal under the auspices of the Saskatoon District Chiefs.

The Provincial Societies Act, under which the F.S.I. is now incorporated expires March 31, at which time the F.S.I. as we know it dissolves. By signing the Agreement, the Saskatoon District Chiefs will be able to implement their own policies, bylaws, and

will give them more control over their own affairs at the District level. A President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary will eventually replace F.S.I. representatives.

To commemorate this historical event, a banquet and dance was held at the Parktown Hotel on Tuesday, February 23rd, 1982.

Senator Joe Duquette offered opening prayers. In his opening remarks, Master of Ceremonies, Andy Michael acknowledged the absence of Chiefs Norman Johnstone and David Knight, who were unable to attend the banquet. Head Table guests included Senators Joe Duquette and John Tootoosis and six District Chiefs represented by Chief

Leonard Ledoux for Muskeg Lake, Chief Richard John for One Arrow, Chief Elizabeth Royal for Moosewoods, Chief Ralph Gardippi from Beardys, Chief Joe Quewezance from Nut Lake and Chief Tony Thomas from Chaponess. Representation from the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was First Vice-President, Doug Cuthand, Third Vice Ron Albert, and 4th Vice, Ray Ahenakew. Wilfred Bear represented John Smith Band.

Doug Cuthand, on behalf of Chief Sol Sanderson, extended congratulations to the Chiefs for being the first District to sign the Agreement. Cuthand talked about the history of the Federation back to its inception

in 1946 to 1958 when the Union of Saskatchewan Indians was formed, the first time the organization met on a provincial basis. From 1958 to present was the development of the FSI as we know it today, which has resulted in one of the strongest organizations in the country.

Chief Joe Quwezance on behalf of the Chiefs welcomed his fellow Chiefs and visitors to this historical occasion. Quwezance has been involved with the Saskatoon District Chiefs since its formation in 1971. "Our decisions are always made with careful and thoughtful deliberations. This Agreement will only serve as a better and more meaningful way in dealing with our decisions within the District," says Quwezance.

A traditional Pipe Ceremony was conducted by Senator Joe Duquette prior to the official signing. Linda Opoonechaw, who was very instrumental in putting this Agreement together, was also on hand to assist the Chiefs in the signing of this very important document.

In his closing remarks, Senator John Tootoosis congratulated the Chiefs for being the first to go down thus in the history of Saskatchewan. John commended the District Chiefs for their leadership in this reorganizing process. He heard the statement that this organization is one of the strongest in Canada: "How did we make it - by unity."

An enjoyable evening of dancing and entertainment was supplied by our own well known male vocalist, Ivan McNabb, backed up by Dave Sparvier with his fiddle, and Osborne Turner, Guy Severight, Alvin Musqua and Jerry Cote. This band played free of charge as their personal contribution towards the Constitutional battle, proceeds from the sale of tickets at the door went to the Constitutional battle funds.

FORMER SPECIAL CONSTABLES JOIN REGULAR FORCE

Gilbert Ledoux is a member of the Muskeg Lake Band, son of the late Vincent and Nora Ledoux.

Ledoux was stationed with the Punichy R.C.M.P. Detachment after he graduated as a Special Constable in 1978. As a Special Constable, Gilbert could not advance to a higher posi-

tion and this prompted him to pursue his career as a regular R.C.M.P. Constable. Immediately following graduation, Gilbert was assigned to the North Battleford Detachment. Gilbert, his wife Debbie and their three sons have made their home in North Battleford.



Laurie D. Cote is from the Cote Band, son of Tony and Sadie Cote. Cote was also a Special Constable for six years in Carlyle. His new assignment will be with the Meadow Lake Detachment. Laurie, his wife Sheryl and their family have made their home in Meadow Lake.

Graduation exercises commenced 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, January 21st, 1982, at the Training Depot in Regina. Troop "14" displayed Firearm Shooting, Physical Training, Karate, Weight Lifting, Drills and Inspection Parade. At the conclusion of the parade, each new recruit received their new R.C.M.P. Police Badges from the Commanding Officer, followed by a luncheon.



To conclude the exercises a Banquet and dance was enjoyed by parents, wives/escorts, and close friends of the graduating class.

Best wishes as you pursue your careers.



Alex & Edna Crain.

COUPLE CELEBRATE GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The children of Alex and Edna Crain of Muskoday Reserve honored their parents on Friday, April 2, 1982 with a Banquet and Dance at the Muskoday-gym to commemorate fifty years of marriage.

Alex and Edna repeated their vows at the St. James Anglican Church with Rev. Dan Umpherville (nephew of the Bride) officiating. The couple were blessed with six daughters: Florence (Mrs. Harvey Bear), Linda (Ms. Peterson), Julia (Mrs. Lloyd Bear), Hazel (Mrs. Lionel Larievierre), Beatrice (Mrs. Ed Johnstone) and Myrtle. Two sons: Arthur and Jimmy (Eliza Knife), five great grandchildren and thirty-two grandchildren.

THOMAS RE-ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

The Pelican Lake Band members went to the polls on Wednesday, April 14th to elect their Council. Electoral Officer, Arnold Ahenakew had declared Leo Thomas Chief by acclamation for the sixth term, on Nomination day held at the Pelican Lake Band Hall on Tuesday, April 6th.

Fifty-seven band members cast their ballots out of a possible one hundred and twenty-two eligible members on the voter's list. Douglas Rabbitskin, Gilbert Chamakese, Mike Thomas, and Fred Thomas were successful in their bid for re-election to fill the four vacant Councillor positions. Edward Chamakese, Donald Lewis and James Whitehead were the unsuccessful candidates.

Good Luck to Chief Leo Thomas and his Council. ■



Muskeg Lake Cabinet Making Course. L. to r.: J. Arcand, M. Longneck, M. Sanderson, E. Arcand, Ledoux, J. Longneck, E. McDonald, J. Arcand, J. Ledoux, Greyeyes, Instructor, Aurelle Lalonde, A. Lafond.

COMMUNITY COLLEGE SPONSORS CABINET MAKING AND SMALL MOTOR REPAIR COURSES UNDERWAY

A number of short courses were offered by the Community College throughout the province prior to the new fiscal year. Muskeg Lake, Mistawasis and Sandy Lake bands were among the fortunate to receive funding.

Muskeg Lake offered an eight-week course in Cabinet Making. A total of

fifteen students enrolled in this course under Instructor Aurelle Lalonde of Marcelin.

Within two weeks various finished products started appearing such as vanity tables and coffee tables. Some opted for more challenging items such as dressers, corner hutches and bookcases. The fine craftsmanship can only be attributed to the hard work and keen interest shown by these students. Upon completion of each project, these students will go on to other projects of their choice for the duration of the course.

Mistawasis opted for a Small Motor Repair course. Instructor Raymond Nighttraveller from Little Pine Band, has been instructing similar courses throughout the north for the past several years.

At the time of my visit, the students were busy overhauling a tractor motor. These students will learn how to repair any small motor such as ski-do's, lawn mowers, outboard motors, etc. Nine students are enrolled in this class.

Small motor repair course at Mistawasis.



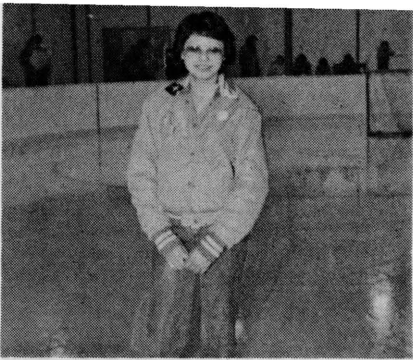
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN 42

A Cabinet Making Course is also underway in Sandy Lake. Instructor, Willie Silverfox and his Assistant, Vernon Little, are kept busy instructing the fifteen students who are enrolled in this class.

Again these students are given their choice of what they want to make. Projects include tables, bookcases, stools, kindergarten table and chairs, etc.

These students raffled a buffet to offset the cost of a banquet upon completion of the course on Friday, April 2nd.

Cabinet Making Course at Sandy Lake.



DEBBIE ISBISTER CROWNED WINTER FESTIVAL QUEEN

Debbie is a grade nine student attending Canwood High School. She was crowned Winter Festival Queen February 7th, at the Canwood arena. Best out of four contestants, Debbie came out on top with her ticket sales. Her proud parents are Melvin and Louisa Isbister of Sandy Lake reserve. Debbie has two brothers and three sisters at home.

Congratulations Debbie, we wish you well.

NEWS FROM THE SASKATOON DISTRICT CHIEFS

At their regular District Chiefs meeting on February 23rd and 24th, several issues were reviewed and discussed.

St. Michael's Student Residence

The proposed takeover of St. Michael's Indian Student Residence was reviewed. John Pompu, Research Consultant, gave a brief report on the feasibility study. A draft copy of the 114 page report is now available to the Chiefs for review.

A Board of Directors meeting was held at St. Michael's Student Residence on Tuesday, March 9th, with Glen Sinclair, Regional Supt. of Education, Hank Kalowkwaski, Peter Kaweski, Dist. Supt. of Saskatoon District, Val Nighttraveller, Assist. Supt. of Education, North Battleford District, and Carol Belloc, Education Counsellor.

Up to this point, the Chiefs had been very optimistic about the proposed takeover. However, Sinclair did not seem to have time to meet with the Chiefs. The building has to be looked at very closely. Time is also running out in terms of setting up priorities (capital and O & M budget forecasts), and they have to consider possible cut-back in funding, staffing shortage, etc.

At the time of the meeting, Sinclair could not offer any information on the budget. Discussion centered on long term funding. Since the development operates on a year to year basis, they were unable to make any commitments. It is understood the Chiefs are not taking over the building or any other major capital.

Harvey Cameron complained about the staff shortage; for example, the recreation director has to double shift.

Sinclair told the Chiefs the DIA is looking at training plans which staff need to upgrade themselves. While department staff training is going on, it should be just as available to band staff. With this argument, the Dept. hopes to be able to spring more dollars towards training. Another suggestion made is that the different agencies team up and share in the cost of running one or two training programs. The department has found they were funding the same program up to four or five times for different groups.

The possibility of taking over the school block was discussed. Programs offered should be looked at in terms of orientation: should it all be academic stream or vocational?

Education Commission

Clive Linklater, Linda Pelly, and Mary Ann Sokwaypnace from the Saskatchewan Indian Education Commission met with the Chiefs to introduce a week long training session, designed to give both theory and practice on "What It Means To Be A Member of A Board of Directors".

A fairly intensive training session in a series of continuing training programs was started on Monday, March 22nd, to Friday, March 26th, at the Queen's House of Retreat in Saskatoon. Due to limited funding and resource personnel, the Commission could only accommodate four people from each District.

Reports From Indian Affairs Staff:

Bert Stuckless, Supt. of Community Affairs introduced a new form: "Project Identification and Change Document".

The Central Mortgage and Housing program was discussed. Andy Michael, District Representative, feels this program will never work unless you have people working all year round.

Fire Safety

A Fire Agreement was introduced; an Agreement between the Band and the nearest community on a per call basis. The Fire Department bills the band, the band pays the bill and Indian Affairs reimburses the band. Again, the Chiefs felt this would not meet the needs of the band. The type of material used to build band houses goes up in flames within minutes; certainly the fire does not last long enough for a fire truck coming from town to be effective. The Chiefs felt the bands would benefit more by pooling the Fire Prevention funds to purchase a fire truck for each band within the district over the next few years.

Economic Development

A working committee consisting of Amy Michael, Dist. Rep., Chiefs Joe Quewezance, Richard John, Leonard Ledoux, and Cliff Starr, District Supervisor, was set up. The Chiefs are planning to purchase an office building in Saskatoon. The tentative plan is to lease the building to the Community College on a long term basis.

Ken Wade, from the Saskatchewan Indian Lottery Foundation approached the Chiefs and has made contact with most of the bands.

Each band will be asked to sell these tickets to create money, hopefully, for the sports program. To date, no funding has been recognized for the sports program.

No other grants are available except for the Special Events program that was raised from one dollar per capita to five dollars per capita.

World Assembly of First Nations

Each District was asked to coordinate a certain event for the World Assembly of First Nations Conference to be held in Regina in July. Saskatoon District will be responsible for setting up a Golf Tournament. The Steering Committee came up with the idea to raffle a Motor Home, Boat and Trailer, Skido, and an All Terrain Vehicle, to raise money for this event.

As soon as the Golf sites are confirmed, scheduling, rules and regulations, for the tournament will be finalized.

Tickets are now available at twenty dollars each. Each band was asked to sell two books.

Treaty Indian Liaison Unit

Sterling Brass will be responsible for the public relations work for the Elk Release Program. Twenty-four elk have been released in the Rabbit Lake area. The objective is to generate elk seed stock in the province. Sterling requested permission to attend band meetings to talk to hunters about conserving these animals in posted areas.

Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program (S.I.A.P.)

This program was under attack again. Alex Kennedy and Walter Bear were on hand to answer any questions.

The objective of SIAP is to enhance and encourage viable farm units. Priority is to support the corporate farmers leaving out the small farmers who have little or no land base. These small farmers do not qualify for loans, etc.

Another problem is that federal funds cannot be put in the bank to gain interest, yet all loans are subject to compound interest.

Indian farmers have no collateral for loans. There is insufficient funding to start anything and you cannot get a commitment from the federal government.

Band farms are discouraged. Chief Ledoux said if anything should happen to the Welfare program and all the other programs are discontinued on the reserve, the established farmer will not help the rest of the people on the reserve. It is up to the Chief and Council to help ALL the people, not just one or two. The Council cannot take sides.

Chief Quewezance said two individuals have applied for a loan, now all they need is a letter from the Chief to tenure land. The Chief cannot or should not tenure land that belongs to the band. "For every one person allocated land, you take disposition from ten people," Chief Quewezance said, "ten per cent benefit from land and the other ninety per cent get a goose egg."

No consensus was reached at this meeting; each band will be asked to come up with their ideas before the upcoming Chiefs Conference.

Meeting adjourned until budget figures are available. ■

CORRECTIONS WORKERS

Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Social Services, various locations, require Corrections Workers. Successful candidates will have their names placed on an Eligible List. Positions involve the provision of probation services, and co-ordination of community corrections programs.

Candidates will have a good employment record and a sincere interest in a career in Corrections. Experience in working with groups or with people of various cultures would be an asset. Individuals who have had extensive experience living in Northern Saskatchewan, and who can speak either Cree or Chipewyan will be given preference.

SALARY: \$1,643 - \$1,979 - (professional) (Corrections Worker 1)
\$1,583 - (trainee)
\$1,501 - 1,800 - (non-professional)
\$1,448 - (trainee)
(salary under review)

COMPETITION: 702061-2-4367 **CLOSING:** As soon as possible

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission, 3211 Albert Street, Regina, S4S 5W6, quoting position, department and competition number.

SOCIAL WORKER

Saskatchewan Health, Psychiatric Services, Battlefords Mental Health Region, Meadow Lake requires a Social Worker. The incumbent will be responsible for providing professional social work services, including marital and family counselling to individuals of native ancestry in the Meadow Lake area. The successful applicant will work closely with native band councils and organizations and will be capable of developing innovative community mental health programming services. The incumbent will also act as a resource to other professional staff and agencies with respect to the provision of services to native people. This decentralized position will require an individual with a degree in Social Work, or equivalent; initiative, ability to work independently, and at least one year of professional experience working with individuals of native ancestry.

SALARY: \$25,620 - \$31,116 (Social Worker 2)

COMPETITION: 701042-1-7081 **CLOSING:** As soon as possible.

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission, 3211 Albert Street, Regina, S4S 5W6, quoting position, department and competition number.

SOCIAL WORKER/ SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS

Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Social Services, various locations require Social Worker/Social Service Workers. Successful candidates will have their names placed on an Eligible List from which future selections will be made over a period of several months to fill vacancies in both Family Services and Financial Services.

Candidates for the Social Worker 1 positions will have a degree in Social Work or a related applied degree. Candidates for the Social Service Worker 1 positions will have extensive experience equivalent combination of experience and training. An ability to work independently, and effective communication skills are required. A knowledge of Indian and Native cultures and Northern Saskatchewan, and the ability to speak a Native language is preferred.

SALARY: \$1,583 - \$1,904 - (Social Worker 1) (with B.S.W.)
\$1,766 - \$2,141 - (with M.S.W.)
\$1,327 - \$1,737 - (Social Service Worker 1)
(depending on qualifications)
(salary under review)

COMPETITION: 701041-2-4313 **CLOSING:** As soon as possible.

Forward your application forms and/or resumes to the Saskatchewan Public Service Commission, 3211 Albert Street, Regina, S4S 5W6, quoting position, department and competition number.

WORKING WITH NATURE

The Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources staff work to maintain and preserve Saskatchewan's natural habitat. By doing so, Saskatchewan remains a popular holiday destination for both our residents and visitors.

We're looking for people who are interested in seasonal work...people with varied work interests to match our differing job opportunities: opportunities such as information clerks, equipment operators, typists and forest workers, and other rewarding positions.

A combination of Branches in Tourism including wildlife forestry, parks and administration work together to make summer in Saskatchewan a rich and enjoyable experience. If you are interested in joining our team, we would like to hear from you. Contact the nearest Tourism office for specific information about positions, salary ranges and application forms. Once applications have been completed, please forward them to:

Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
Attention: PAT DEITER

NATIVE WRITERS' CONTEST

**THEME: World Assembly of First Nations
July, 18 - 25, 1982**

The largest gathering of earth's first nations.

The emergence of the world's indigenous peoples into a strong united force is an event without historic parallel. Once universally dismissed as the "vanishing people", the world's First Nations are now seeking and finding their rightful place in the community of man.

This summer, the largest gathering of indigenous peoples will take place in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. The World Assembly of First Nations will provide a rare international forum for "fourth World" concerns.

The Polynesians of the Pacific, the Sami of northern Europe, the Australian Aborigines, the New Zealand Maori, and the North and South American Indians may be vastly separate in distance and circumstance - however, we all have the same concerns.

This summer, the world will watch.

Writers of Indian or Inuit ancestry, who are residents of Saskatchewan, may enter original stories dealing with some aspect of native life that will appeal to native children and teenagers.

Four prizes of \$200.00 each will be awarded to the winners and their manuscripts will be published.

Note: All the winning manuscripts become the property of the Curriculum Studies and Research Department which will retain the copyright.

Deadline for entries is June 30, 1982

Send all manuscripts to:

The Sixth Annual Native Writers' Contest

Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College

Curriculum Studies Department

Box 3085

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7K 3S9

• If the story is based on a traditional legend, or is based directly on material which has been published previously in a book, magazine or somewhere else, please indicate this in a covering letter accompanying the manuscript.

• The winners of this contest will be selected by a panel of judges representing the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Metis Society, the Saskatchewan Arts Board, Department of Culture and Youth and the Provincial Library.

• The decision of the judges will be final and announcements regarding the competition will be made by October 31, 1981. Attempts will be made to have the official presentation of the awards in the winners' home communities as soon as possible after the contest has ended.

• The writer of the winning book in each of the four categories will receive \$200.00

NOTE: All winning manuscripts become the property of the Curriculum Studies and Research Department which will retain the copyright.

• All materials submitted will be evaluated by the committee. Manuscripts which have merit, but which the committee feels are not qualified under the contest regulations, will be copyrighted in the author's name and submitted to a Canadian Publishing Company to see if they can be published commercially. Thereafter, all arrangements regarding the author's fee, etc., would be worked out between the publisher and the author.

• The deadline for entry of manuscripts is June 30, 1982. All scripts must be clearly written by hand, or typewritten and double spaced, and are to be submitted to the Sixth Annual Native Writers' Contest. ■

APOLOGIES

In the February/March edition of "Saskatchewan Indian" we published a short story called "Jamie". We apologise to the author, Rose Roberts, for not giving her credit.

Rose Roberts was the winner of the Native Writers Contest for 1981. She is a grade 10 student at the Keethanow High School at Stanley Mission and a member of the La Ronge Band. ■

THE SIXTH ANNUAL NATIVE WRITERS CONTEST

Theme: World Assembly of First Nations

Rules and Regulations

• Any person of Indian or Inuit ancestry, who is a resident of Saskatchewan, may enter this contest.

• Writers may enter as many book manuscripts as they wish in any or all of the four categories, but must indicate in which category each manuscript should be judged:

- biography
- fiction
- history
- poetry

• The book must be the original work of an individual writer or a group, such as a school class, but it may be based on traditional legends or stories. It should be written to appeal to the native child or teenager, and should deal in some way with some aspect of native life.

• The length of the story may vary, as a picture book or story book for very young children might contain only a few dozen words, while a book for older children might be much longer.

LEGENDS

Book Review Dene Stories

by Margaret Reynolds

Story telling has been a popular form of education and entertainment for people all over the world. Some stories are narrations of true experiences while others are popular interpretations of things around us. The latter are referred to as legends and are popular with children.

The stories in this book were related by elderly Dene people and then translated into English. They tell about the creation of the earth and the populating of it with animals, plants and man. Like the legends of all people, Dene legends describe a time when animals and man could communicate with each other. This was a means of teaching about the seasonal habits of animals and why animals are the color they are. The legends also taught the children to respect the elderly. As well, these legends kept the youngsters out of mischief, and gave the elders who could no longer hunt or fish a very important function in the community.

Each language group has its own legends which have been handed down from generation to generation. A similarity exists among most legends; though the language, the name of the legendary figure and some events may differ.

A popular legend among most language groups is "The Flood". Here is the Dene version.

Illustrations by Dennis Morrison.

THE FLOOD

Long ago, there were only animals on the earth. The water began to rise slowly and flood the earth. All living things would soon drown.

"Let's save ourselves on the highest mountain!" cried some, "Or we shall die here in the water."

Many animals would not listen. They did not believe the water would cover the earth. Others believed it and went to live on the highest mountain. The water rose higher and higher until everything was covered except the highest mountain. It looked as if all the animals would soon die. All of a sudden, a big island floated up to the surface of the water. It came as if to save the unhappy ones. A male and female of all animals, birds, and other living things went to live on the island. They waited for the water to drop.

A number of diving birds tried to find the earth beneath the water. The loon, the kingfisher and the grebe tried and failed. Now it was the pintail duck's turn. He dived and was down for a long time. Everyone waited anxiously. At last he came back very wet and out of breath. He climbed onto the island and lay very still gathering strength. No one spoke to him. They could see he had reached the bottom as his feet were covered with soil. The pintail dived once more for a shorter time and returned with soil on his feet again. The third time all the diving birds followed the pintail duck into the water. The animals noticed that the island had stopped moving and that it seemed firmer. Gradually land appeared all around them. The diving birds had found the earth and brought it back again. Everyone was saved and could live on land again.



All the animals and birds were living happily, but one day, the squirrel and the bear started to argue. It was a silly quarrel about where the rocks should be. Should they be on top of the water or lying on the bottom? Should the birch trees be on the top or the bottom? The bear said one thing and the squirrel another. During the argument, most of the animals agreed with the squirrel. After all, rocks should be on the bottom. What use were they? And birch trees, well, of course they must be above the water. The argument continued.



The bear became quite angry and cried, "Very well! You won't listen to what is right so I will turn the earth to darkness. How would you like it if there was no more sun?"

"You're stupid," said the squirrel. "You will be the first to suffer. How will you ever find your food?"

"Oh, I'll manage fine. I can feel my way with my paws. I'll be able to find my food."

"I'm sure you will. And you'll also tear your paws on the thorny bushes!"

"Well, I can sniff with my nose. It will find me food."

"Sure, if you want to rub the shine off of it."

"Then I can crawl on my belly and feel about for food."

"And tear your belly on old tree stumps, I imagine," said the squirrel.

The bear said nothing. The squirrel had won the argument and was praised by the other animals for his brilliant replies. At this moment, all the rocks slid into the water and sank to the bottom. This was the final defeat for the bear. Even Nature seemed to agree with the squirrel.

The bear became very angry and cried, "As soon as I get to the end of the lake, you will see what I will do!"

He raced towards it, but the squirrel was faster as he jumped from tree branch to tree branch. When the bear reached the lake's end, the squirrel was waiting. He scolded the bear for his bad temper and the bear shouted and stamped his feet. In his anger, the bear went away to live by himself in some other place.



May days passed. The bear never came back. It began to get very cold and snow covered the land. The birds and animals gathered together and built a huge fire to keep warm.

The squirrel fell asleep a little too close to the fire. The other animals saw his coat getting scorched by the flames and they pulled him away.

Since that time the squirrel's back has had a scorched color to it.

The squirrel awoke and said, "My friend, I have seen the bear in a dream. It is the bear who has stolen the warmth. He is hiding it from us. I know where it is, so let's go there."

"You, lynx, must call the caribou. Perhaps we can lure the bear here with their scent. He always likes to hunt them. And you, little mouse, you know so well how to get into everything without anyone knowing it. Go down to the lakeshore and gnaw the bear's paddle just where the blade begins. Then it will break at the least strain!"

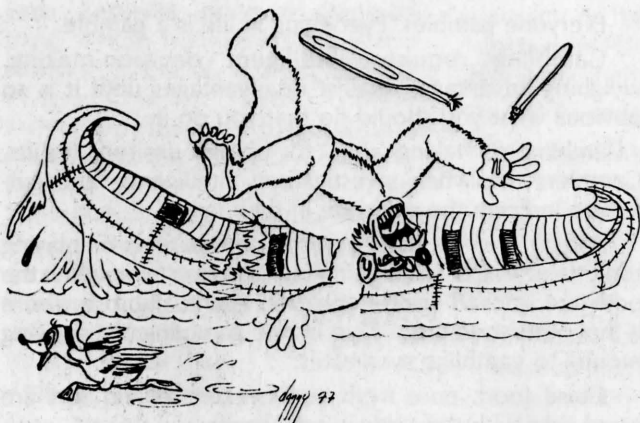
The lynx and the mouse did as they were told.

The caribou began to arrive. They were swimming in from across the lake. The bear caught their scent and was soon after them in his canoe. The paddle did not break!

"Oh mouse! You did not do as you were told! The paddle has not broken!" cried the squirrel.

The poor mouse was so afraid that he would be punished that his eyes almost popped out of his head. That is why to this day the mouse has such large frightened eyes.

Closer and closer came the bear. He was almost upon the caribou. He paddled harder. Crack! The paddle broke and the canoe overturned. Plop! Into the water went the bear.



During the excitement, some of the animals were searching for the bear's den. The bear had probably hidden the warmth there. When they found the den, they saw a strange ball lying in a corner. What was it? Two bear cubs

gave the secret away.

"It is the he-". They didn't dare say the whole word. The other animals understood. It was the heat! The



animals took the ball and left. They passed it from hand to hand. When it was the pike's turn to carry the ball, its sharp teeth made a hole in it. Heat began pouring out of the ball. The animals approached the lake. The bear had already reached shore and was waiting for them.



He shouted to them, "From now to the end of time, there will be warm and cold weather." As we know, there is summer and winter. In the winter the bear sleeps and when he rises, the spring comes quickly.

The animals left and returned to their own country. The heat from the torn ball had melted the snow.

One day a great bird that does not live today came and drank up all the water. The animals need some water but he had taken it all. They began to get very thirsty. The great bird lay quietly while the animals begged it for some water to drink. They talked nicely to it and caressed it, but the great bird said nothing.

The animals gathered to see what they could do.

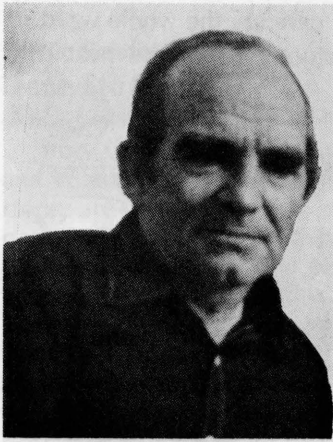
"Listen, lynx," said one of the animals. "Your claws are very sharp and strong. Go and tear the great bird's belly. You need the water as much as we do."

The lynx crept towards the bird. He patted the bird's stomach.

"Oh, what soft hands my little cousin has," said the great bird with delight.

The bird had scarcely spoken when the water flowed out in streams. The lynx had opened the bird's belly.

This time the water did not flood the earth. It formed rivers and lakes that are still here today.



Farm Talk

by Art Irvine

Cooking tender, flavourful beef steaks and roasts requires good meat. Buy A3 beef that has been hanging at least two weeks. A3 was Red Brand beef under the old grading system. The marbled fat throughout the meat ensures tenderness. A3 is the ultimate in tender beef and often costs 10 cents a pound less than A1 beef.

Extended hanging tenderizes the beef. Watch it being cut into steaks, roasts & stew meat and see the scraps ground into hamburgers, otherwise you will not be sure what you are buying.

Have T-bone, sirloin, and porterhouse steaks from the loins cut slightly more or less than one inch thick to suit your preference. The round or back leg can be cut into steaks but they will not be so tender as steaks from the loin.

Broil the steaks using intense heat. The faster the cooking the more tender the steaks. Quickly broil one side, turn and quickly broil the other. Steaks should be cooked red on the inside. Overcooking results in loss of flavor, loss of food value and tough steaks. Broil hamburger the same way.

Roasting beef is the opposite. The lower the heat and the slower the cooking the more tender and delicious the roast will be. Keep the heat around 110 degrees F. A large cut should roast over 10 hours. The smaller the cut the less time it takes. The quicker the roasting the more dried out and tough the meat will be. When done right natural juices remain and the meat is extremely tender. Do not overcook. The center of the roast should be red and will be delicious. A meat thermometer helps ensure proper cooking temperature.

A2 was Blue Brand beef under the old grading system and is second best insofar as tenderness is concerned. A1 was the top commercial grade behind Red and Blue Brand. A1 is now the top grade because of consumer demand for less waste and fat covering. It is the most expensive to buy. Lean beef is tough beef so don't expect tender beef when buying the top grade.

Buy fresh beef liver with your beef, slice, place in desired package size and store in your freezer. The liver will be delicious over extended periods. Liver and other meat purchased in the supermarket is a hit and miss affair. One bad purchase of liver can turn you off. This is unfortunate because of its richness in vitamins and minerals. When you know what you are buying satisfaction follows. When you do not know what you are buying dissatisfaction

tion is inevitable.

Many overcook their steaks, use too little heat, or both. Most have no idea how to roast beef. Follow cook book instructions to use 300 degrees F. heat or higher and you will ruin the roast. Tender roasts become tough. A crust forms on the outside. Natural juices are taken out. Placing beef inside a container is not roasting. A roast is left open in the oven and cooked with a direct slow heat. Keep the heat around 110 degrees F. This is the key.

Beef stew allows the cooking of beef and vegetable together while retaining the natural juices and natural flavor of each. Cut the beef into smaller chunks about 1½ inches thick. Roll the chunks in flour seasoned to your preference and broil as you do in broiling steaks. Broil one side quickly under intense heat, turn and broil the other side leaving the center rare. Pour the total contents including fat into a large pot. Cut up lots of carrots and cabbage, a little turnip and some onions. Include a tablespoon of salt, a quart or more of pure fresh water, a large can of tomato soup and a touch of garlic. Add some beets and call it borsch if you like. With stew or borsch low heat is key. Mix all the contents together and let it simmer for a couple of hours until it suits your taste. Wow, what food!

Rely on your own intelligence and common sense in these matters. Cook books often recommend the use of generous quantities of refined sugar, spices, grease and other absurdities which play havoc with your stomach and your health. Such recipes show the mark of Master Jackasses, not Master Chefs. ■

VIEWPOINT
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Everyone gambles. Everything in life is a gamble.

Gambling requires intelligent decision-making, weighing advantages against disadvantages until it is so obvious what you should do that you do it.

Gambling is taking risks to obtain desired results. Gamblers risk when investigation, intelligence and gut-feeling indicate the odds are in their favor.

Betting on race horses at the pari-mutuels or playing roulette at Vegas is not gambling. You don't win when the odds are stacked against you, you eventually lose. There is no other outcome. This is not gambling. It is giving money to gambling syndicates.

Good food, pure fresh water, exercise and rest are good risks with the odds in your favor.

Consuming refined sugar, drugs and alcohol are poor risks. These are no win situations.

Successful gamblers risk when the odds are in their favor.

Being an intelligent gambler is not difficult. It is a matter of thinking.

4-H

REPORT

White Bear:

Lisa Ewack, 12, was elected President of the White Bear 4-H Club. Sylvia Big Eagle, 12, is the new Secretary. The club is working on light horse and cooking projects with the help of Allan Maxie, Lloyd Atkinson and Marjorie Standingready. Sewing leader Katherine Lonethunder is taking it easy after a brief stay in hospital. A speedy recovery, Katherine!

Little Pine:

The 4-H club is considering a project that has a sense of direction. It's a sign of the times! More about it as the work develops...

Wahpeton 4-H Club:

With Leadership from Helen Arcand, Archie Waditaka and Arnold Waditaka, 24 4-H members are registered in the club. The project taken will be Exploring 4-H. Club president is Floyd Waditaka. Vice President will be Mabin Arcand. Debra Standing is secretary, with John Arcand as treasurer. As well, the club has an active interest from 15 'pee-wee' members who are under the 4-H age. All the best to this new club.

S.N.O.W. Campers:

Both Muscowpetung and Montreal Lake Reserves share a common thing. 4-H'ers from both were at this winter's S.N.O.W. Camp. Brenda Poitras, 4-H leader from Muscowpetung, drove seven members to the Camp Rayner event: Marmie Poitras, Wendy Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Fenton Cappel, Bradley Cappel, Timmy Rosebluff, and Glenda Anaquod. Norma Ross and Donna Steward rode the bus by themselves to Saskatoon as part of the journey from Montreal Lake.

These members plus about 40 other leaders and members from 4-H clubs off-reserve took part in the many activities of the 4-day camp. Snow-shoeing, crafts, cross-country skiing, a presentation of winter safety and survival, photography and lots of

fun and food rounded out the 4-H event.

National 4-H Poster Competition:

"Canadian 4-H Council - 50 Years of Progress" is the theme of a special poster contest. 4-H'ers or clubs are invited to make designs either as a club or an individual member's project. Leaders will be sent copies of guidelines to pass on to their members. Entries should be in to the 4-H Office by mid-June.

1982 4-H Garden Competition - It's Coming...

Due to a very successful program last year, all young people on Saskatchewan reserves are invited to take part in the event set for this spring. Here's how it works:

During May watch out for posters in your Band Office that give details of the activity.

Get your name to your S.I.A.P. Ag. Rep. staff so that you can get a seed package.

During May prepare and place your garden.

Over Summer - Weed, water and take care of your gardens. Be prepared to enjoy the new goodies as they mature.

Mid August - Prepare your garden produce for judging by S.I.A.P. and possibly 4-H Achievement Day if you are a member of a 4-H Club.

Thanks Rene! Thanks Vernon!

For a three month period from January 1st - March 31st, Rene Worm and Vernon Worm were 4-H Assistants on reserves in and near the Touchwood Hills. Thanks fellows, for your work there!

Up and Coming:

4-H Garden Competition begins. July 1st-4th - 4-H Family Camp, Rayner Centre. This is a new camp for all 4-H people in Saskatchewan. August 23rd-27th - Indian 4-H Camp, Rayner Centre

Note To 4-H Club Reporters:

Please send information about your 4-H club activity to the Indian 4-H Office. The material can be used in this column to tell others what things your group is up to. We all learn from each other. Other places to send your 4-H news are:

(1) Your local newspaper

(2) The 4-H Editor (Nicki Stratford), Western Producer, Box 2500, Saskatoon, Sask. S7K 2C4

(3) For northern clubs: DENOSA, La Ronge.

4-H Caps and 4-H T-Shirts:

These items are now for sale at about \$5.00 each. Please contact your 4-H leader, the Indian 4-H Office, or your S.I.A.P. Ag. Rep. Office for order forms.

Fund Raising 'Idea of the Month':

A new idea from Timber Bay 4-H Club: Recently the club had a 'Fun Night' with games of fun and chance. Each person who came (and there were many!) paid a small fee to try games like bean-bag toss, 'wheel-of-fortune', etc. Losers went on to try again. Winners, however, were given 'tokens' to 'buy' baked goods that had been made for the big event. (Note: The club made over \$100.00. As well, the homemade cookie, piece of cake, or sandwich is a healthy alternative to the candy or junk-food prize that is often 'easiest' to give.)

4-H Achievement Days:

Each 4-H club (there are now over 20 of them!) is encouraged to have a 4-H Achievement Day. This is a 'final fling' for 4-H. 4-H members have a chance to display their project work to other parents and neighbors. It's a chance to raise money for the club by a bake sale, raffle, etc. It works well when held with another event too, e.g. sports day, Treaty Day or school activity. It's a way the 4-H leader can 'end' the 4-H project in a very positive way.

The Onion Lake 4-H Achievement Day is set for May. How about yours?

4-H Game of the Month:

Have everyone stand in a circle, remove their shoes, and place them in a great (smelly?) pile in the middle. Next, each player steps forth again to select a left and a right - but not their own. If possible, put them on. If they are too small, simply enter your toes and do your best. Next shuffle around and find the two people wearing the mates to your own. To make a 'perfect pair', your 'right' will have to be placed on the inside of the other person's foot who is wearing the 'left'. Ideally, your group might approach a tangled, yet fun-filled circle. Good luck!



NORTHLAND SCHOOL DIVISION No. 61

Requires a:
**CO-ORDINATOR -
NATIVE PROGRAMS**

The co-ordinator will join a team of progressive educators dedicated to providing quality education to native students in isolated and semi-isolated communities in Northern Alberta. The division is experiencing expansion of delivery services and is sensitive to innovative approaches which meet the aspirations of parents, students and school boards. This position is based in Peace River, however, extensive travel is required.

The co-ordinator will identify curriculum components where bilingual instruction and native culture can be integrated, and will co-ordinate development and implementation of these programs. A detailed job description is available upon request.

Ideally, the successful candidate will possess the following qualifications:

1. Fluency in Cree and English
2. A minimum of a B. Ed., graduate work in curriculum and instruction and/or intercultural education preferred.
3. Teaching experience in native communities.
4. Thorough knowledge and appreciation of Cree culture.
5. Excellent verbal and written communications skills.
6. Ability to work with parents, local boards, teachers and all levels of administration.
7. Ability to generate alternatives to traditional methods in education.

The salary for this position is per placement on grid (\$22,500 - \$39,500) plus \$2,500., co-ordinators' allowance. Excellent benefits in addition to salary.

Interested applicants should submit a complete resume, including references to:

**Director of Personnel
Northland School Division #61
P.O. Box 1440
Peace River, Alberta
TOH 2X0
Telephone (403) 642-2060**

Regina Friendship Centre

Requires an

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Applications are invited to apply for the position of a Director, who will have the major responsibility for the overall administration of the Centre.

Reporting to the Board of Directors, the successful applicant will possess the following qualifications:

- suitable academic standing
- thorough knowledge and appreciation of Native culture and traditions
- excellent interpersonal and supervisory skills
- proven managerial skills
- a sound knowledge of administration functions: budgeting, planning and control
- superior leadership and organizational skills

Preference will be given to candidate with good cross cultural development experience.

He/she must be free to travel.

Closing date: May 15, 1982

Please send complete resume, in strict confidence to:

Alice Desmaris
Chairperson: Personnel Committee
Regina Friendship Centre
1689 Toronto Street
Regina, Sask. S4P 1M3

DAKOTA OJIBWAY CHILD & FAMILY SERVICES ADOPTION CO-ORDINATOR

RESPONSIBILITIES:

To train and supervise five adoption workers. To monitor placements and see that adequate home studies are completed on all adoption applicants living on the eight D.O.T.C. Reserves. To work with three Children's Aid Committees in assuming responsibilities for adoption services.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Demonstrated experience and credibility in the adoption field. Ability to work effectively with Indian people. Commitment to Indian Child Welfare and willingness to travel is essential.

REMUNERATION:

This is a term position of 18 to 24 months. Full time or part time work can be arranged. Salary will be commensurate with education and experience.

TO APPLY SEND RESUME, WITH REFERENCES, BY APRIL 30, 1982 TO:

Tim Maloney, M.S.W.
Executive Director
Dakota Ojibway Child &
Family Services
P.O. Box 322
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 5Z2

CLOSE OF 1981/1982 INDIAN HOCKEY SEASON

by Gloria Ledoux

MISTAWASIS RINK IS ON THE MOVE

Mistawasis Band have hosted a series of hockey tournaments since they opened their rink in January. On January 16th and 17th six teams entered an open Recreational Tournament following Old Timers Hockey Rules.

In the first round Leask Oilers bombed the Wahpeton Oilers 13-4. Mistawasis Molsons defeated Mistawasis Juniors 9-7. Mistawasis Warriors skated to a 10-4 win over the Muskeg Lake Blades. Game 4 the

while the Molsons could only come back with two goals. The game ended with the Warriors leading 9 to 5, and a purse of \$250.00. A consolation prize of \$150.00 went to the Molsons.

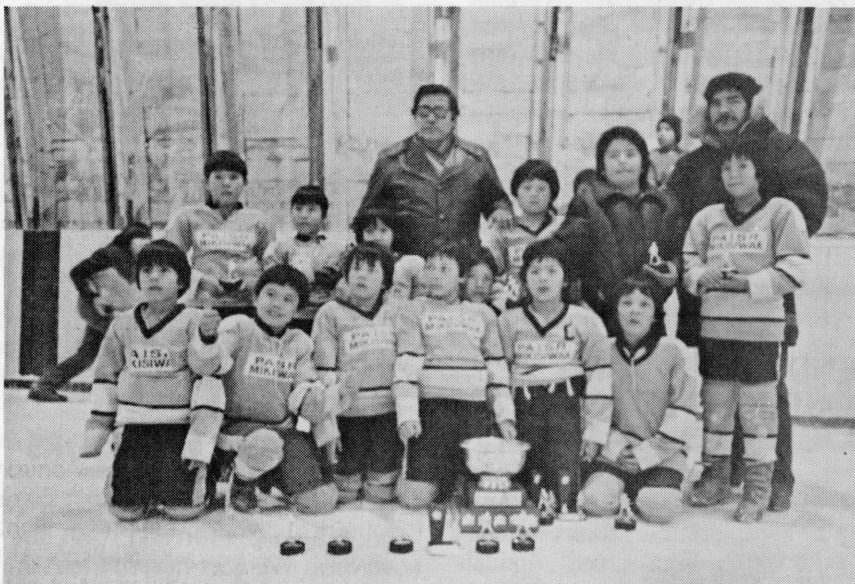
The Squirts had their turn on February 6th and, as usual, our future hockey players displayed their boundless energy and determination on the ice. Four teams participated in the round robin tourney, with each team being assured three games.

to Darwin Cameron for the Duck Lake Student Residence. Best Defence was awarded to David Bighead for P.A.S.R.

Hats off to the Coaches and Managers of these little guys, you made their day.

The Mistawasis Molsons hosted their Annual Senior Hockey Tournament January 23rd and 24th.

For the first game Muskeg A's defeated Mistawasis Warriors 12-9.



Squirts Tourney. P.A.I. Indian Student Residence Champions.

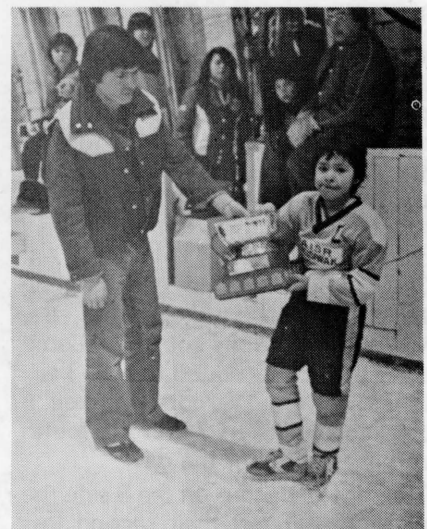
Warriors skated by the Leask Oilers 11-7. The Wahpeton Oilers won over the Juniors 12-7. Leask Oilers bounced the Muskeg Blades 11-7. Game 7 the Leask Oilers edged out the Molsons 6-5.

In the consolation final, Leask Oilers edged by the Wahpeton Oilers 9-8. Prizes for the consolation were \$100.00 and \$75.00.

In the A final the Warriors and the Molsons met at the face-off. At the end of the first period the Warriors were leading 3-2. At the end of the second period the score was tied at 3 all. In the final period the Warriors got together and scored six goals

Prince Albert Student Residence (P.A.S.R.) bombed Mistawasis 8-2. James Smith skated by the Duck Lake Student Residence (D.L.S.R.) 5-3. Duck Lake downed Mistawasis 7-3. It was a close game between James Smith and the strong P.A.S.R. with the Residence coming out on top 5-3. P.A.S.R. went on to defeat the D.L.S.R. 9-2. The last round was James Smith defeating Mistawasis 11-2.

Individual awards were as follows: Most Valuable Player award plus Top Scorer went to number 10 for the P.A.S.R., Jason Ahenakew for a total of 14 points. Best Goalie award went



Mistawasis Squirts Tournament. J. Ahenakew rec'd Top Scorer & MVP Award.

Sandy Lake A's bombed the Whitefish Flyers 10-5. Muskeg B's skated by Sandy Lake A's 10-5. Wahpeton Fighting Sioux's skinned by Mistawasis Molsons 7-6. On the B side, the Warriors edged out the Flyers 8-6. Muskeg Lake A's trimmed Sandy Lake A's 9-6. Molsons crushed Sandy Lake B's 13-9. The Fighting Sioux's bombed Muskeg B's 13-2.

In the B final Mistawasis Warriors defeated Molsons. In the A final, it was Muskeg Lake A's and Wahpeton Fighting Sioux's. The Sioux's led the scoring race throughout the game, finishing 10-9 in their favor.



James Smith Scouts.

JAMES SMITH SCOUTS DOMINATE TOURNAY

The Muskeg Lake Band held their annual Native Hockey Tournament in Leask on January 27 & 28th. Six teams participated in the modified round robin event. At the face-off for the first game, James Smith Scouts downed Muskeg Lake A's 7-3. In the second game the Canoe Lakers dumped Mistawasis Molsons 7-4. Onion Lake failed to contest their game against Muskeg Lake B's. Mistawasis Warriors got a bye. Game three the Scouts skated to a 10-3 victory over the Warriors. Muskeg B blanked the Lakers 7-0 in the fourth and final game for the day.

For the first game on the B side the Warriors suffered their second loss to Muskeg Lake A 9-5. The Lakers failed to ice a team against the Molsons. On the A side the Scouts still on the move, defeated Muskeg B 11-4. Back to the B side, Muskeg A skated to a 12-7 win over Muskeg Lake B. In the A-B final, Muskeg Lake A skimmed by the Scouts 7-6 for the first round. Muskeg would have to defeat the Scouts again for first place. At the end of the first period the score was 2-1 for the Scouts. At the end of the second period the score was 3-2 for the Scouts. The tension rose when number 12, David Lafond for the A's scored at 2:53 to tie the game. With a renewed spurt of energy in the dying minutes of play, number 4, Terry Sanderson for the Scouts scored the winning goal at 1:49, a goal that was worth one thousand dollars for the Scouts.

Individual awards were as follows: Best Defence went to Lester Ledoux for the Muskeg Lake A's. Best Goalie went to Elmer Head for the Scouts. Most Valuable Player award went to Malcolm Constant for the Scouts and High Scorer went to Gilbert Ledoux for the Muskeg Lake A's for a total of 23 points. Most Gentlemanly Player went to Joey Ledoux for the Muskeg Lake A's and Best Forward went to Joey Cyr for the Muskeg Lake B's.

SANDY LAKE CHIEFS HOST TWO SENIOR HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS

Band members worked night and day to complete the project in time for the Sandy Lake Chiefs' Annual Senior Hockey Tournament, the first event to take place on the new ice facility, on Saturday and Sunday, February 6th and 7th.

Nine teams participated in the modified double knock-out event. Each win net the team one hundred dollars and three hundred dollars for first place.

In the first round the Whitefish Flyers skated to an 11-7 victory over the Mistawasis Warriors. Sandy Lake Chiefs upset Sturgeon Lake 7-3. James Smith Scouts skated by the Wahpeton Flames 7-5. Meadow Lake failed to contest their game against the Dog Lake Raiders. Muskeg Lake Blades slammed Witchekan Lake 10-3 to complete the first round.

In the consolation event, the War-

riors ousted Sturgeon Lake 11-5. The Flames got a bye. In the A event the Chiefs knocked the Flyers to the consolation round 7-3. Dog Lake Raiders defeated the Scouts 9-2 to complete the final game for the day.

At the face-off Sunday it was the Raiders defeating the Blades 6-3. Witchekan suffered their second loss to the Flyers 8-2. The Scouts put the Blades out of action 7-3. The Warriors gave up their game to the Flames when they were unable to ice a full team. The Chiefs skimmed by the Raiders 6-5. It was a showdown and the Scouts came up winners in their game against the Flyers. The Flames skated to 9-7 win over the Scouts. The Flames suffered their second loss when the Raiders defeated them 16-8. In the A-B final, it was a contest between the Raiders and host team, Sandy Lake Chiefs. It was the Dog Lake Raiders game all the way, finishing at 8-1 in their favor.

Individual Awards were as follows: Most Valuable Player award went to number 11, Morris McCallum for Dog Lake Raiders. Best Defence went to Glen Ahenakew for Sandy Lake Chiefs. Most Gentlemanly Player was Basil Lafond for the Wahpeton Flames. Top Scorer was Basil Quewezance for Dog Lake Raiders with fourteen points. Best Goalie went to Bob Doucette for Dog Lake Raiders.

MISTAWASIS WARRIORS ANNUAL TOURNAY

On February 13th and 14th the Mistawasis Warriors hosted their Annual Senior Hockey Tournament with eight teams contesting the A-B event.

At the face-off the Mistawasis Warriors skated to a 20-14 win over the Mistawasis Jets. Sandy Lake Chiefs dominated the Melfort Jr. Clubs 14-5. James Smith Scouts dumped Beardys Native Sons 14-3. Muskeg Lake Blades edged by the Whitefish Flyers 8-7 to complete the first round. In the B event, the Jr. Clubs bombed the Jets 14-1. The Warriors skimmed by the Chiefs 7-6 on the A side. The Native Sons gave up their game to the Flyers 7-3. The Blades smothered the Scouts 9-4.

In the B final it was a dual between the Melfort Jr. Clubs and the Whitefish Flyers. B. Morin for the Flyers led the scoring race at 12:51,



Mistawasis Warriors Annual Tourney. Bev Daniels presenting High Scorer award to Dave Lafond.

answered by D. Head for the Clubs at 11:25 to tie the score. At the end of the second period the score was 5-3 for the Flyers. The Clubs pumped in four unanswered goals before the Flyers came back with one goal. The score at the end of the game was 8-7 in the Club's favor. The game was worth four hundred dollars for the Clubs and three hundred dollars going to the Flyers.

In the A final the Blades dominated the Warriors for a purse worth eight hundred dollars and six hundred dollars for the Consolation.

Individual awards were as follows: Best Goalie went to the Blades, Wayne Lafond. High Scorer was David Lafond for the Blades. Most Gentlemanly Player went to Pat Lafond for the Blades and Best Defence went to Vern Johnstone for the Warriors. ■

COTE SELECTS DOMINATE SASKATOON TOURNEY

Sixteen teams put on their skates to compete in the Second Annual Hockey Tournament at the Saskatoon Quaker Arena on Saturday and Sunday, February 20th and 21st. The A - B event was sponsored by the Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Centre.

In the first round the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (S.I.F.C.) Oilers edged out the Muskeg Lake Blades 2-1. The Saskatoon Urban



Dog Lake Raiders capture Tourney.

DOG LAKE RAIDERS CAPTURE TOURNEY

The Sandy Lake Chiefs hosted their second Senior Hockey Tournament on March 5th and 6th with ten teams participating in the A-B event.

In the first round Sandy Lake Chiefs trimmed Witchekan Lake Bisons 12-2, Muskeg Lake Blades dumped Whitefish Flyers 7-1, James Smith failed to contest their game against the Patuanak Pats. Dog Lake Raiders skated by Sturgeon Lake 9-3 and went on to defeat the Pats 10-2.

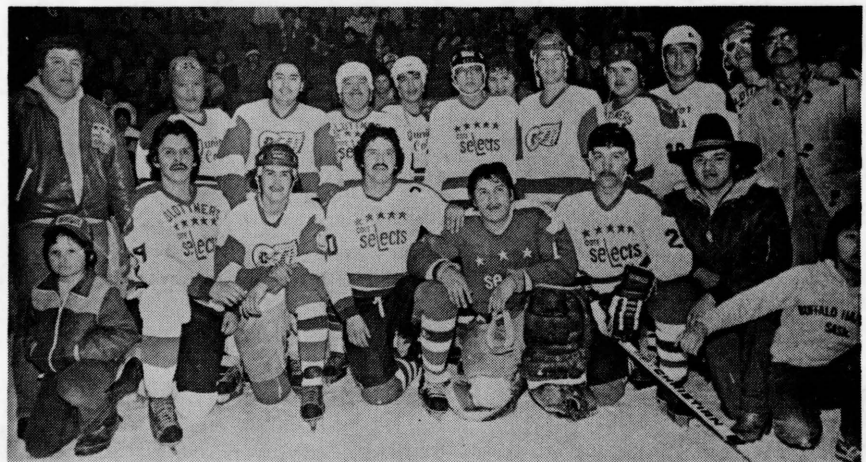
In the second round the Chiefs skated to a 7-3 win over the Blades to complete the final game on Saturday.

Sunday morning the Blades met the Flyers for the second time and put them out of further action by a score of 5-1. Sturgeon Lake bombed the Pats 12-1. The Chiefs suffered their first loss to the Raiders 5-1. The Blades dumped Sturgeon Lake 6-4

and skated on to defeat the Chiefs 4-1 in the B final.

In the A-B final the Blades, playing their fourth game of the day, managed to hold the Raiders down 3-1 at the end of the first period, only to be overtaken 6-3 at the end of the game.

Each win netted the team one hundred dollars, with the A-B final being contested at three hundred dollars and two hundred dollars consolation. Individual awards were as follows: Dave Ahenakew Trophy went to the winning team, Dog Lake Raiders. Three trophies went to the Muskeg Lake Blades with the Best Goalie Award going to Wayne Lafond, Most Gentlemanly Player award to Joey Ledoux and Most Valuable Player award to Gilbert Ledoux. Gordie Parenteau captured the Top Scorer award and Best Defence went to Randy Parenteau, both for the Dog Lake Raiders.



Cote Selects capture Saskatoon & IMFC Annual Tourney.



Dog Lake Raiders Consolation winners at SIMFC Tourney.

Cowboys were blanked out 12-0 by the Prince Albert Indian & Metis Friendship Centre (P.A.I.M.F.C.). Gordons Golden Hawks stomped the Sandy Lake Chiefs 6-3. Cote Selects skated by the Beardys Native Sons 9-4. The James Smith Scouts crushed Piapot Eagles 7-2. Dog Lake Raiders defeated the Nut Lake Eagles 7-2. Little Pine ousted Crooked Lake Feathermen 6-3. The Patuanak Pats skimmed by the Muskeg Lake Colts 3-2 to complete the first round.

On the A side P.A.I.M.F.C. crushed the Oilers 10-2. The Selects knocked out the Golden Hawks 6-3. The Raiders upset the Scouts 11-1. The final game Saturday evening was also the highlight of the day. The Pats edged out Little Pine 6-5 in a sudden death overtime period.

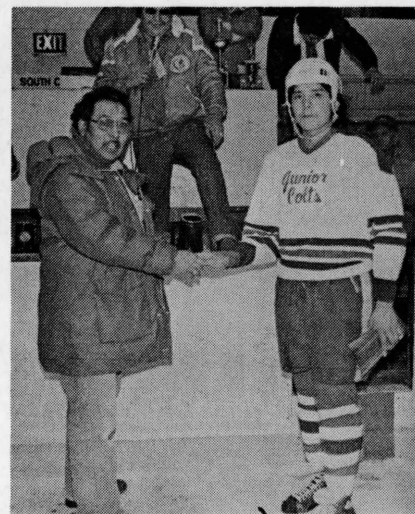
Sunday morning at the face-off were the Blades meeting the Urban Cowboys, the Blades outskated the Cowboys 10-0. The Native Sons edged out the Chiefs 8-7 in a sudden death overtime game. Piapot Eagles manipulated Nut Lake Eagles 11-1. Muskeg Lake Colts bounced the Feathermen out of action 14-2. In the B semi-final, the Blades ousted the Native Sons 6-2 while the Piapot Eagles skated to a 4-1 win over the Colts. In the B final between the Muskeg Lake Blades and the Piapot Eagles it was two twenty minute stop time periods. At the end of the first period the score was 2-1 in favor of the Eagles. The score at the end of the game was 6-4 for the Blades. The Blades received \$800.00 for their efforts while the Piapot Eagles received \$500.00.

On the A side semi-finals, the

Selects bombed P.A.I.M.F.C. 9-1 and the Raiders dominated the Pats 8-2. In a gruelling match between the two top team finalists, the Selects and the Raiders, the game could have gone either way. The Raiders took the lead 2-1 at the end of the first period. The Selects pumped in three goals and the Raiders came back with one goal. Within minutes the Selects jammed in another goal for a 5-3 lead. The Raiders were breathing down the Select's back again when number 12, Morley Norton for the Raiders beat netminder, Presley Shingoose, on a penalty shot. Despite last minute efforts by the Raiders putting in six attackers, the Selects were able to hold them down. The score at the end of the game was 5-4 for the Selects. Prize money for this game was \$1,500.00 (Fifteen hundred dollars) and \$1,000.00 (one thousand dollars) consolation.

Carling's All Star Selection was as follows: The forwards were Alsid and Sid Boyer for the Raiders; Centre Rene Hunter for the Selects; Top Defence went to Morley Norton for the Raiders and Aubry Quewezance for the Selects; Goalie award went to Presley Shingoose for the Selects. Each player received a Carling O'Keefe Mug.

Individual awards were as follows: Most Valuable Player Award went to Rene Hunter for the Selects. Top Goalie went to Presley Shingoose. Most Gentlemanly Player went to Joe Kasiwatum for the Piapot Eagles. Top Scorer Award went to Sid Boyer for the Dog Lake Raiders. Most Sportsmanlike team award went to the Patuanak Pats.



Renee Hunter captured MVP & Top Scorer Award (SIMFC)

The tournament Committee thanked all the players for their participation and co-operation in the tourney. They also thanked the workers, concession booth, etc. and the tournament Co-ordinators, Allan Ross and Vance Winegarden.

As your reporter, I would like to extend my thank-you for the support and co-operation I received from everyone - you make my job a lot easier. ■

SASKATOON URBAN COWBOYS HOSTS TOURNEY

Old Timers and Recreational Hockey seems to be the trend these days as the younger generation take over Senior Hockey. With this in mind, the Urban Cowboys took their turn to host their first Recreational Tournament at the Villaplex in Duck Lake on March 6th and 7th.

In the first round Beardys Bruins were awarded their game when the Muskeg Lake Colts failed to ice enough players. Game two, the North Battleford Spearchuckers edged by the File Hills Flyers 9-8. Sturgeon Lake skated to a 6-3 win over St. Mike's. Host team, Saskatoon Urban Cowboys skimmed by the Mistawasis Molsons 5-4.

On the B side semi-finals the Flyers bombed the Colts 11-3 and St. Mike's skated to 4-1 win over the Molsons. The "A" side semi-finals the Bruins crushed the Spearchuckers 11-2 and the Urban Cowboys ousted Sturgeon Lake 7-4.

In the "B" final, it was a contest bet-



DOG LAKE RAIDERS CAPTURE BATTLEFORDS' PUCK TOURNEY

by Archie King

NORTH BATTLEFORD - Dog Lake Raiders defeated Cree Drummers of Quebec, 4-3, to capture the championship final of Battlefords' native hockey tournament for 1982.

A total of 20 native hockey teams participated for a total of \$8,700.00 in prize money, plus individual awards and jackets.

In opening games Patunak Pats won by default over Piapot, North Battleford clobbered Alexis, 10-3, Waterhen won by default over The Pas, Cree Drummers of Quebec outscored Poundmaker, 10-1, Saulteaux won over Buffalo Narrows, 7-2, Hobbema Oilers defeated Meadow Lake, 8-1, Thunderchild squeezed by Prince Albert, 4-3, Dog Lake mauled Witchehan Lake, 13-3, Muskeg Lake won over Little Pine, 6-5 but opted to B action following a controversial referee's decision, and Gordons blanked Sturgeon Lake, 12-0.

In B action Muskeg Lake skated to a 9-4 decision over Alexis of Alberta, to capture the consolation final.

Gil Ledoux, Barry Ledoux and Shaw Matheson scored two goals, each

ween the File Hills Flyers and St. Mike's, with the Flyers dominating St. Mike's 13-6 to win the one hundred dollars prize money.

In the "A" final, the Saskatoon Urban Cowboys downed Beardy's Bruins 6-3 giving them a purse of two hundred dollars. Presentation of individual awards were as follows: Best Goalie went to Earl Magnuson for the Urban Cowboys. Most Valuable Player and Top Scorer award combined went to D. Poitras for the Flyers. Most Gentlemanly Player award went to Allan Matchap for St. Mike's and the Oldest Stiff award went to Ernie Mike for Beardy's.

play. They defeated the Alex Warriors in their first game 7-5 and then proceed to beat The Pas with a 6-5 count. In a match against the Enoch Tomahawks, Cote again came out on top, 7-6. A close game against Regina Molsons, who are this year's Saskatchewan Intermediate "A" Champs, left Cote with a 4-3 standing.

Spokesman and co-captain, Norman Stevenson, indicated that this tournament produces some of the best individual talent and teams you would find in any tournament, and for an Indian community like Cote to come out on top should speak for itself.

COTE SELECTS CLAIM TOP PRIZE AT YORKTON FRIENDSHIP CENTRE'S HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

In what has to be classified as a true hockey tournament, from the point of view of the hockey fan, the Cote Selects came out victorious over the weekend in the Yorkton Friendship Centre Tournament. One of the only native teams entered in the tournament, the Cote Selects defeated five intermediate "A" teams by one goal margins, to take this prestigious tournament.

In the final game the Selects matched the Melville Millionaires which ended in a 6 all tie between the two teams. Just seconds after overtime was called, the Selects shot at Melville's net and netted themselves the Championship with the resulting goal.

Cote entered the final game with four wins accumulated from regular



Muskeg Lake Blades: Consolation winners - "B" Event, N. Battleford All Nations Tourney.

followed by David Lafond, Pat Lafond and Dan Lafond with singles while Bruce Potts, Dennis Cardinal, Cameron Alexis and Dennis Potts combined with singles in a losing cause for Alexis.

In the grand finale Dog Lake played against a young and fast skating club from Quebec but the visiting hockey club just ran out of steam and time.

Cree Drummers scored the first goal, by Charlie Cyr, but Dog Lake rebounded with a goal by Mel Parenteau in the first period. Dog Lake went ahead by two goals in the second period from Morris McCallum and Gord Parenteau, but Cree Drummers responded with a goal in the last stanza by Ken Wapachee to pull within one goal. Dog Lake hitting the body held the visitors scoreless until Willy Norton scored the winner. By then it was too late for Joe Saganash's marker coming at the dying minutes of the third period.

Despite losing the final game Cree Drummers were awarded the High Scorer to Arnold Cheechoo and Best Defenceman to Alex Gunner while the best goalie was awarded to Darrel Coates of Hobbema Oilers, Most Gentlemanly Player to Gordon Cheechoo of Hobbema Oilers, and MVP to Morris McCallum of Dog Lake Raiders.

The all-star selections included: defence, Pete Parenteau of Dog Lake and Alex Gunner of Cree Drummers; forwards, Charles Letendre of Alexis Flames, Alberta, and Arnold Cheechoo of Cree Drummers of Quebec; goal, Ken McDougle of Dog Lake Raiders.

Other awards included Lyle Villeneuve Memorial Award to Mel Parenteau of Dog Lake Raiders, top coach to Allan Bush and sportsmanlike team to Cree Drummers of Quebec.

Trophy donors included North Battleford Indian and Metis Centre Board of Directors, Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, North Battleford Indian and Metis Friendship Centre Sports and Recreation, Battlefords' Indian Health Centre, Villeneuve Family, North Battleford District Chiefs and Astro Tyre. ■



"A" side Champions Regina Wagon Burners.

BASKETBALL

REGINA WAGON BURNERS DOMINATE TOURNAMENT

by Gloria Ledoux

April 3rd and 4th were the dates chosen by the Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre (S.I.M.F.C.) to host their annual Senior Men and Senior Ladies Basketball Tournament at the Bedford Road Collegiate. Eight teams participated in the double knockout event.

In the Sr. mens division for the first game, La Loche Lakers defeated Stanley Mission Braves 90-46. Host team SIMFC Bullets defeated Ille a la Crosse Northstars 40-30. Kainai Golden Eagles defeated Muskeg Lake O.V. Knights 73-49. Regina Friendship Centre Wagon Burners downed the Blood Reserve Nuggets 110-40 to complete the first round. The Lakers were knocked to the B side by the Bullets 68-35. The Wagon Burners eased the Golden Eagles to the B event 83-73. On the B side, the Braves skimmed by the Northstars 43-41. The Nuggets eased out the O.V. Knights 62-59. In the B semi-final, the Golden Eagles knocked out the Braves 93-62. The Lakers lost their game to the Nuggets 67-65. The two visiting Alberta teams competing for the consolation prize saw the Golden Eagles defeating the Nuggets 104-70. The A final was a contest between the Bullets and the Wagon Burners. Final score was 103 for the Wagon Burners and 87 for the Bullets.

In the Ladies event, Prince Albert S.O.R.T.I. failed to contest their game

against the Stanley Mission Flames. Ille a la Crosse Huskiettes dumped the SIMFC Bullets 64-34. Old Agency (Blood Reserve) defeated the North Battleford Indian & Metis Friendship Centre Dribblers 60-29. Mistawasis Molsons defeated the Survival School Selects 39-8 to complete the first round.

Selects suffered their second loss to the Dribblers 53-5. The Huskiettes knocked the Flames to the B event 87-25 and Old Agency defeated Molsons 56-13. Molsons suffered their second loss to the Bullets 54-29. The Flames were knocked out of further play by the Dribblers 56-11. In the B final, the Bullets skimmed by the Dribblers 36-35. In the A final, the top teams were Old Agency and the Huskiettes with Old Agency coming out on top 50-44.

All Star Team Selection for the mens event were: Calvin Chief Calf for the Golden Eagles, Winston Day Chief Jr. for the Nuggets, Wes Stevenson and Tim Bushman for the Wagon Burners, and Bruce Blackstar for the Bullets. Top Scorer Award went to Wes Stevenson and Most Valuable Player award went to Tim Bushman.

In the Ladies event, All Star Team Selection were: Liza Belanger for the Huskiettes, Susan Sinclair for the Bullets, Hilda Paskiman for the Dribblers, Judy Day Chief and Renee Shield for Old Agency. Top Scorer Award and Most Valuable Player award went to Liza Belanger for the Huskiettes.

Prize money was \$400.00, \$300.00, \$200.00, and \$100.00, for both events.



NATIVE COURTWORKER SERVICES OF SASKATCHEWAN

Native People in Conflict with the Law

Native Courtworker Services is a justice program that is available to Native people who come in conflict with the law. It is the overall objective of Native Courtworker Services to ensure that the person in conflict with the legal justice system receives fair and just treatment before the law.

Are you in trouble with the law and need help?

Native Courtworkers are available to assist Native people in trouble with the law prior to, during, and following the appearance in Court. Native Courtworkers speak for Native people, express their needs and mediate on their behalf.

There is no charge for Native Courtworker Services or Assistance.

How can a Native Courtworker assist you?

Through Court Assistance:

Explaining court procedures; speak for Native persons; provide background information to the court; help obtain a lawyer.

With Legal Information:

Complete legal aid applications and other forms; interpret legal terms and procedures; explain charges and legal documents; obtain information about the law.

Referrals to Other Agencies:

Contact other agencies to assist Native persons and many other services to aid Native people in their dealings with the law.

How can you Contact a Native Courtworker?

If courtworker services or assistance are required, please contact a Native Courtworker in your area, or the nearest Friendship Centre, at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to court appearance OR after having been taken into custody, ask about contacting a Native Courtworker.

Battleford Friendship Centre

Box 667
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 2Y9 445-8216
Donna Paskemin
Wilfred Tootoosis
Richard Charette
Phone: 445-5832
448-8216
445-6958

Regina Friendship Centre

1689 Toronto Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1M3
Ken Yeo
Henry Champagne
Vacant
Phone: 525-5459

Indian Metis Friendship Centre

Box 2197
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 2B2
Iris Bear
Cathy Basaraba
Marie Daigneault
Lucille Vermette
Phone: 764-5269
764-5260

Yorkton Friendship Centre

108 Myrtle Avenue
Yorkton, Saskatchewan
S3N 1P7
Mary Pelletier
Georgina Pelletier
Phone: 782-2822

Moose Jaw Friendship Centre

112 River Street West
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
S6H 1R5 693-6966
D. Blondeau
Phone: 6936966

Uranium City Friendship Centre

Box 396
Uranium City, Saskatchewan
S0J 2W0
Sarah Skwarchuk
Phone: 498-3282

Broadview

Box 8
Broadview, Saskatchewan
S0G 0K0
Brad Delorme
Phone: 696-3223

Punnichy

Box 190
Punnichy, Saskatchewan
Ed Desjarlais
Phone: 835-2225

Buffalo Narrows

Box 302
Buffalo Narrows, Saskatchewan
Kim Hansen
Phone: 235-4347

Native Courtworker Services of Saskatchewan

Provincial Office
1950 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 1X9
Phone: 527-3569

Regional Co-ordinators

Don Pelletier South Region
Wes Fineday Northeast
Region
Rhoda Tallfeathers Nor-
thwest Region

Moose Mountain Friendship Centre

Box 207
Carlyle, Saskatchewan
S0C 0R0 453-2425
Carol Standingready
Phone: 453-2425

North West Friendship Centre

Box 1780
Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan
S0M 1V0 236-4414
Elizabeth Durocher
Maria Durocher
Richard Opikokew
Phone: 236-5842
236-5300

Indian Metis Friendship Centre

168 Wall Street
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0E6 244-0174
Vance Winegarden
Dorothy Lavigne
Frank Chartrand
Ernest Cameron
Phone: 244-0174

Neginuk Friendship Centre

Box 254
La Ronge, Saskatchewan
S0J 1L0 425-2061
Hope MacDonald
Phone: 425-3484

Fort Qu'Appelle Friendship Centre

Box 1308
Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan
S0G 1S0

For further information contact:

**1950 BROAD STREET,
REGINA, SASK. S4P 1X9
TELEPHONE (306) 527-3569**

World Assembly of First Nations

ENTERTAINMENT



Festivals, pow-wows, fiestas by whatever name are an integral part of the Indigenous culture.

The World Assembly is a celebration of survival and a clear statement of Fourth World concerns. This historical gathering, in the universal tradition of Indigenous peoples, contains both business and cultural components.

This summer share the ultimate cultural experience of the World Assembly of First Nations. This, the largest gathering of earth's First Nations, offers a host of cultural events. Events such as international rodeo, golf, fastball, pow-wow, stage shows, trade fair and much much more. From contemporary to traditional, the World Assembly offers the best in Indigenous entertainment.

This historical gathering will be held in the heart of North America at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Featured performers include over three hundred Indigenous dancers and singers from beyond North America alone. The contemporary talents of comedian Charlie Hill, the comedy duo of Williams & Ree, the Winnipeg based C-Weed band, and the haunting chants of over a dozen contemporary indigenous entertainers plus a few surprises.

The cultural component, by itself, offers a host of events ranging from an international celebration, rodeo, art show, children's programs, casino, golf tournament, and much much more. WAFN organizers have booked many truly exciting entertainers. Performers, who once seen, will not be forgotten. Over three hundred entertainers from beyond North America alone will perform. Traditional entertainers such as:

- * Aztec/Olmec dancers from Mexico
- * two Maori dance troupes from New Zealand
- * Polynesian dancers from Hawaii, Samoa and Tahiti
- * Aboriginal (Koori) dancers from Australia
- * Sami performers from Scandinavia countries
- * Inuit from Greenland

North American performers are many and varied. Virtually every Indian nation will be represented.

The contemporary talents of comedian Charlie Hill, the comedy duo of Williams & Ree, the Winnipeg based C-Weed band, and the haunting chants of over a dozen contemporary indigenous entertainers plus a few surprises.

All told, never before have so many diverse Indigenous entertainers performed in one place at the same time. But then the World Assembly of First Nations itself is unique. It is a concept whose time has definitely come. Most importantly this landmark event is designed exclusively by and for Indigenous peoples.

This summer Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada will become the center of the Fourth World.

JULY 18-25th, 1982, REGINA, SASK.