

Feb - March 1982

SASKATCHEWAN



The Official Monthly Publication of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians



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VOLUME 12, NUMBER 2

EDITORIAL

Who are the Indian Nations and why are they opposing patriation of the Constitution?

That's the question a lot of people are asking these days in Canada and Britain.

In Ottawa last week a member of Parliament told me, "If you Indians are independent nations as you claim you are, why are you fighting patriation of Canada's Constitution? And why for God sake are you making waves in Britain?" he added with a decided note of exasperation.

Indian leaders and technicians lobbying in Britain tell me the average British citizen on the street and many MPs have expressed surprise that Indian nations in Canada are dissatisfied with the proposed constitution.

The British assumed that Treaties made between Indian Nations and the British Crown were long ago forgotten by both parties. "We thought you were all assimilated happily into Canadian society," one MP said with considerable surprise.

The fact is that Indian nations are very much alive. Instead of becoming assimilated we have survived as distinct peoples. We possess our own languages, cultures, world view, governing systems, economic and social institutions separate from but complementary to the rest of Canadian society.

What we are seeking is recognition of our status as internally sovereign nations within the Canadian confederation.

Just where we fit in Canada has never been addressed formally by the government of Canada and the Indian nations.

When Canada achieved internal sovereignty at the time of confederation in 1867, jurisdiction for Indians and lands reserved for Indians was assigned to the Federal Government.

That was the extent to which the Indian presence in Canada was addressed. The Federal government was given administrative authority over Indian nations. The Indian Act was legislated in North America, and was designed as a short term solution.

The founding fathers of Canada firmly believed that Indians were a dying race and that the survivors should be civilized and enfranchised into Canadian society. That remained the policy of the Federal Government for the next 50 years.

It was the misguided belief of early Canadian leaders that Indians would jump at the chance to become citizens. Enfranchisement was conditional in 1867 upon an Indian male making application and proving that he was civilized, literate, and of upright moral character. If he proved he possessed these qualities after a three year trial period, he could become a citizen just like anybody else. Lucky Indian.

Needless to say few (not more than 10 between 1876 and 1886) availed themselves of the privilege.

When it became obvious these enfranchisement provisions were not producing thousands of civilized, literate and fine moral citizens, the Federal government amended the Indian Act. Over a 30 year period Indian ceremonies were outlawed. Indian mobility was checked; the right to congregate in groups of more than 3 or 4 persons was outlawed. The right to kill and eat the animals we raised was suspended. The right to govern ourselves according to the times honored traditions of our nations was suspended by amendments to the Indian Act. The Indian Act and all subsequent amendments were made by non-Indians without the participation and consent of Indian nations.

British lawyers acting on our behalf in London say that we will have to prove in court that we did not give in or acquiesce to the government of Canada's interpretation of our status.

The fact that we have survived and are the fastest growing group in Canada shows that we did not give in. The fact that Indian leaders first started journeying to London to appeal to the Queen in the 1880's and have continued to do so for the past 100 years shows that we did not forget our ties to the British Crown. The numerous petitions made to the Crown in Britain show that we recognized our solemn obligations and promises through Treaty.

We are standing at the pinnacle of history. It is as if we are linked up on a narrow ridge with the possibility of falling into deep valleys on either side.

On one side is a dark and rocky valley. It is the fact that will befall us if the Constitution is patriated as it stands - total assimilation. The rights remaining to us as the first citizens of Canada will be eroded to nothing when future amendments fall to the virtual control of the provinces and when mobility rights are guaranteed to all Canadians under the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

On the other side of the steep ridge lies another fate. Down there lies a green valley: the salvation of our children not yet born and the hope of those who have gone before.

It is a safe and peaceful valley where we will live by a government of our own people, where we will have control over our own lives and over the resources of the earth, water, sun and sky.

For the past 100 years we have merely survived. It is time now to negotiate a just and lasting place in the Canadian confederation.

Let the next 100 years give us cause not merely to survive but to thrive as distinct nations in our own land.

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INDIAN NATIONS PREPARE OTTAWA OFFENSIVE



NIB Joint Council plans Ottawa strategy.

Chief Sanderson pointed out the need to implement Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles within the boundaries of our own nations. "The real enforcement of a political solution," he said, "lies with the Indian people at the reserve level."

Graydon Nicholas, President of the Union of New Brunswick Indians, initially spoke against a political solution. "We can't jeopardise our legal cases," he said, "because a political solution does not overrule law."

Patrick Mahdabee of the Union of Ontario Indians pointed out that the supremacy of parliament is stronger than the courts.

Graydon Nicholas shot back saying, "The courts are still the final arbiter. Protocol is a policy not a law. What is to guarantee that Parliament will follow through and legislate appropriately?"

Chief Sanderson said, "While the courts can make nice judgements for

Indians they cannot enforce their rulings. They have to accept the supremacy of Parliament. It is Parliament who legislates the law. We do not accept the right of Parliament to legislate laws affecting Indians. That is why we are seeking an Indian/Federal protocol agreement which sets out the terms and conditions of an Indian/Federal relationship."

An extensive resolution was drafted and put to the Joint Council late in the afternoon of February 18. It was moved by Chief Sol Sanderson and seconded by Chief councillor Eric Robinson of Manitoba.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

The political policy committee, chaired by Gordon Peters of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians met February 19, February 23 and 24 and March 2 to draft the necessary background information

and do the strategic planning for the national lobby. Representatives from FSI, Union of New Brunswick Indians, Grand Council Treaty 3 and the Four Nations Confederacy sit on the committee.

The Committee drafted a protocol agreement, and letters to key government leaders in Canada and Britain. Clive Linklater was appointed to co-ordinate the National lobby. He spent 3 weeks in Ottawa in late February and early March meeting with senior government bureaucrats and members of parliament to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister and the Constitution Ministers.

As we go to press there are still no indications that Trudeau is willing to meet with Indian leaders to solve their mutual difficulties over the Constitution.

In the meantime the lobby is gearing up in Ottawa and Indian Nations remain firmly resolved to stick to their pre-patriation strategy. ■

POLITICAL SOLUTION

by Beth Cuthand

Indian Nations in Canada are seeking a political solution to the current Indian/Federal impasse on the Constitution.

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood met in Ottawa February 17 and 18. The meeting was called to decide on a national strategy to address Constitutional matters with the Federal government before patriation.

After a two-day sometimes contentious debate interrupted by telexes and phone calls from London, the Joint Council decided Indian Nations should focus their united efforts on achieving a political solution in Canada before the Constitution is patriated.

The Joint Council supported both amendment processes being put forward by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Indian Association of Alberta.

They resolved to lobby to ensure acceptance of the FSI's Indian Rights Amendment (IRA Bill) to the Cana-

dian Constitution and to push for a Federal/Indian Protocol agreement to be signed before patriation.

The lobby will be conducted at the federal level and at the provincial level were applicable. The financial program and political policy committee's of the Joint Council were called to do the necessary work to achieve a political solution.

The IRA Bill and the protocol agreement are based on the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles ratified by the Joint Council, November 18, 1981.

The principles embody the basic united position of the Indian Nations in Canada. Speaking in favour of a political solution Chief Sol Sanderson of the FSI said, "The Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles have not been lobbied in Ottawa." He urged joint council members to start lobbying immediately. "A political solution will address the ways and means by which we entrench our rights and secure our future," he said.

Bob Manuel, President of the Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs supported the appeal for an immediate start to the national lobby. "We need to strike up a committee to lobby in Canada. Something has to be done in Ottawa because we're running out of time." ■

CANADA BILL GOES TO FINAL READING

LONDON (CP) — Amid claims that Ottawa is using the British Parliament to assist in the "cultural genocide" of Indians, Canada's new constitution moved a step closer to reality Wednesday.

After a non-stop seven-hour debate, the House of Commons completed clause-by-clause study of the Canada Bill, clearing the way for third and final reading Monday.

The bill is expected to go to the House of Lords soon, perhaps late next week.

To the bitter end, a handful of opponents termed it a sham and a storehouse of problems for the future but they failed to alter any of its contents, particularly its native rights provisions.

Criticism against the bill's handling of Indians was bipartisan.

Labor MP Bruce George termed it "cultural genocide" against native

TRUDEAU OPENS DOOR TO NIB

On January 19, 1982 Del Riley, president of the National Indian Brotherhood, received a letter from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The letter was in answer to an earlier request by the National Indian Brotherhood to the Prime Minister to meet with the Joint Council.

The Prime Minister said it was not possible to rearrange his schedule on short notice but said of the proposed meeting: "Had this purpose been to offer even conditional support to the Constitutional Resolution...I might have been able to meet with you between other obligations even if for only a few minutes, to express my gratification."

He went on to refer to the Declaration of the First Nations Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles saying they were "complex" and required "careful study". He said, "Processes are set in place to clarify issues, to make them manageable in a negotiating forum and to assist all parties to reach agreement. It may be that the existing process is deficient from your point of view. If this is the case, my officials would be pleased to review the matter with you."

people while Conservative MP Sir Bernard Braine joined Liberal MP Jo Grimond who criticized the bill for providing "inadequate safeguards for consultations of Indians."

In the only formal vote Wednesday, MPs rejected by 140 to 28 an amendment that would have assured native people a veto over constitutional changes affecting their rights.

Champions of the native cause argued that despite appearances, the bill does not entrench native rights.

Braine spoke of "the revulsion felt by many of us" at passing the bill without added safeguards for native rights and said the federal government's policy towards Indians remains one of assimilation.

Conservative MP Sir John Biggs-Davison urged a "moderate stay" in passage of the bill until Quebec's claim to veto over constitutional change is settled in court.

That case is scheduled to be heard in the Quebec Court of Appeal starting March 15.

The Prime Minister concluded his letter to Riley by referring to the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles saying, "I shall be pleased in due course to discuss the fundamental principles therein contained when I meet with the representatives of the Indian peoples."

As far as can be determined there was no reply or action taken by the National Indian Brotherhood on the letter. Joint Council members were not informed. The letter surfaced at the Joint Council meeting February 17 in a back section of the Council's information kit.

Either Mr. Riley did not understand the subtleties of the letter or he felt unable to act on it.

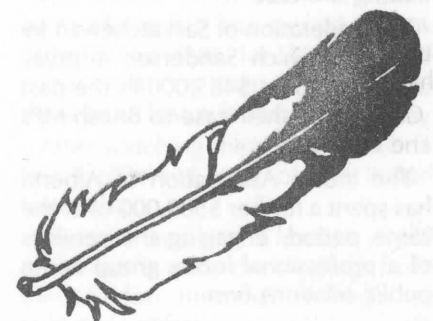
One thing is certain: Trudeau offered to accept Indian conditional support of the Constitution. He opened the door to Indian/Federal talks and no one was there to walk in.

Mr. Riley was given a medical leave of absence from the presidency of the National Indian Brotherhood by the Joint Council February 17. Sykes Powderface vice-president has taken over as acting President. ■

Earlier, Labor MP David English assured Quebec that "not all the people agree with the (repatriation) proceedings being done in this way."

Quebec was given short shrift in the debate, in contrast to the attention lavished on the issue of native rights.

Donald Stewart of the Scottish National party said in an interview that this was because of the belief that Quebec is in a better position to defend itself than the Indians. ■



THE HIGH PRICE OF WINNING

(NOTE: Reprinted with permission of the Toronto Star.)

Indians have been successful in lobbying against the Canada Bill, but they may have lost some friends.

by Bill Fox Toronto Star

LONDON — Justice Minister Jean Chretien slumped forward in the "Stranger's Gallery" at Westminster, his head buried in his hands.

Below him, in the Mother of Parliaments: Labor backbencher Bruce George was administering yet another verbal flogging to the Canadian government over its handling of native peoples.

It was the second week in a row that debate on Canada's patriation bill had focused on the lack of constitutional guarantees for native peoples and the second week in a row Chretien had to listen to comparisons between Canada's policies towards its Indian, Inuit and Metis peoples and the south African government's apartheid policy towards blacks.

Chretien, who spent more than six years as Indian Affairs Minister, was frustrated, hurt and more than a little angry.

Less than 30 feet away, in another section of the "Stranger's Gallery" Chief Sol Sanderson, a 40-year-old Cree from Saskatchewan, followed the debate with considerable satisfaction.

In the 12 months leading up to this historic attempt he had met personally with more than 225 British MPs, had attended labor and conservative party conventions, had lobbied some 1,400 members of the parties, had posed in his ceremonial war-bonnet to get the attention of the Fleet St. press. Chief Sanderson had even lobbied the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Putting the case

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, of which Sanderson is president, has spent \$485,000 in the past year putting their case to British MPs and the public.

The Indian Association of Alberta has spent a further \$500,000 over the same period, engaging the services of a professional lobby group and a public relations firm.



The office of First Nations, established by the National Indian Brotherhood, has been spending money as well, although theirs is a more shoe-string operation.

The battle is fought on two fronts - before the courts and in the political arena. And it has, according to an official at the Canadian High Commission, been a successful lobby.

"I think they've been very effective indeed," said Reeves Hagen, the man the Trudeau government liked to see the Canada Bill through the British Parliament. "More members (of parliament) spoke on native rights issues during the debate on second reading and during committee stage than on any other subject."

In headline terms, the Indians seem to have won little despite the expenditures of time and money. To be sure their war-bonneted countenances have adorned the front page of every newspaper in Fleet St.

But the accompanying story usually recounts a rejection in the British Court of Appeal, or a defeat of their amendments in a Commons vote.

The lobby has also raised several questions in Canada - should we be washing our dirty linen in the Thames? Who's paying for all this anyway? Why didn't they take their legal case to a Canadian court instead of the British courts? And what do they expect to gain from all this?

Chretien himself raised many of these questions at news conferences here. "It is the maximum in democracy when you finance your

own critics," Chretien said.

"We have helped the Indians to get organized and to put pressure on us and now they have decided to use that mechanism here. I wish they would not have done it, but there's nothing I can do. I understand their problems.

No Tax Money

Chretien's comments make people like Sanderson, Chief Eugene Steinhauer, President of the Alberta Indians and Louise Mandell, legal counsel for the Union of British Columbia Chiefs bristle.

For starters, all three insist the total cost of the lobby in Britain is being borne by the Indians, that no funds are coming from the taxpayer via the federal government.

"It is not government funded," said Steinhauer. "We've been using some of the royalty revenues tribes get for oil and gas.

"Alberta Indians are fortunate to have those additional resources to fight for their rights."

Sanderson says his federation has levied an assessment on all employees to help cover the cost of the lobby. Various band councils have also made contributions.

Mandell says the B.C. Indian lobby has been "operating literally on the basis of people selling their cars and their stereos.

"We've even held bake sales. The immediate crisis is how we're going to pay last month's photocopying bill."

All three scoff at suggestions In-



Indian lobby reaches British public.

dians shouldn't be debating domestic issues over here.

"There's been a lot of name-calling about us, charges that we're washing Canada's dirty linen in public," said Mandell. "Although it's painful, and not particularly pretty for Canadians, it's probably good for us."

The Indian lobby groups reject the suggestion that the issue of their rights is strictly a domestic one.

Sanderson, however, admits the "divisible Crown theory," - the statement that the Queen of Great Britain and the Queen of Canada are not one and the same in the legal sense - has hurt their cause.

"It was the U.K. Parliament that developed the theory of a divisible Crown, but it's only a theory," Sanderson said. "All our treaties were signed with the Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and if there is a third party that wants to change that, then they have to deal formally with us."

Despite the fact the British Court of Appeal has upheld that jurisdiction over Indian rights passed from Britain

to Canada in 1931 with passage of the Statute of Westminster, the Indians found much to celebrate in the decision read off by Lord Denning, Minister of the Rolls and Chief Justice of the Appeal Courts.

Honor Rights

"No Parliament should do anything to (threaten) Indian rights," Lord Denning wrote. "They should be honored as long as the sun rises and the river flows."

Said Sanderson: "That was one hell of a moral and political victory. Because of that ruling we don't have to accept the supremacy of Parliament. That is what has got Chretien so worried."

The Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. Indians have three separate court actions now before the British courts.

Mandell hopes the House of Lords will await the outcome of the case of more than 100 chiefs from B.C., Ontario and Manitoba before passing the Canada Bill.

A Chancery Court Judge agreed to expedite the case of the B.C., On-

tario and Manitoba chiefs last week and the trial will begin on the first available date in June.

"By the time the Canada Bill gets to the House of Lords it will be the end of March, maybe the middle of April," Mandell said, indulging in a little wistful thinking. "By then our court case will only be five weeks away."

"I think they (the Lords) should wait for it. We've been preparing it for two years, they should wait and see what it's about."

The Indians will press ahead with their legal actions even if the Canada Bill goes through. If the chiefs win their case, "the Canada Bill will be declared unconstitutional" whether it is passed or not," Mandell said.

All three agree however that the final solution to the Indian problem is a political, not legal one.

Indians want their rights protected in the constitution, and they want the power to veto any future changes that affect their rights.

And the light at the end of the tunnel is self-government.

"Everything we do is based on the constitution," Steinhauer said. "We have to ensure that our rights are protected and after that, work out how we are going to govern ourselves in the future...that's the goal."

George, and other British MPs share the Indian conviction that this debate has begun renaissance for Indian nations.

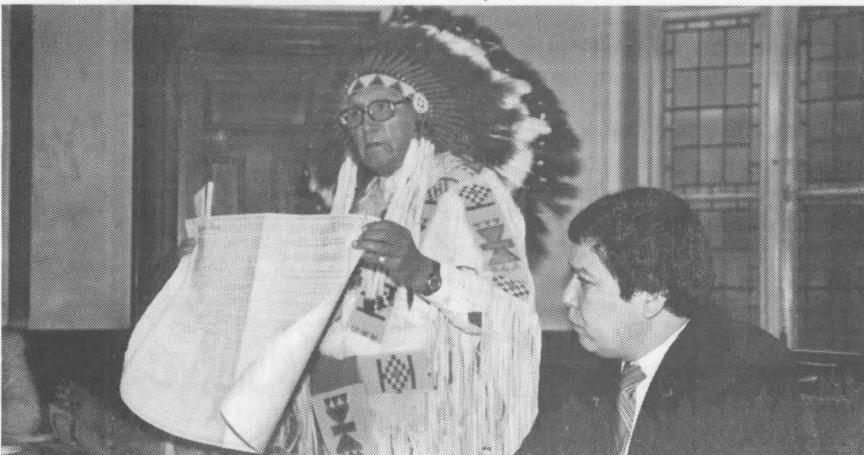
"Whatever happens in the United Kingdom...I believe that their campaigning...will be seen by future generations as an important stage in their political development and in the inevitability of the Indian nations of Canada playing an infinitely greater role in the governing of their affairs."

George's words may well be prophetic.

The Indian lobby here has been successful, but it has carried a price beyond the fees for lawyers and public relations men. Canada's Indians have lost a friend in cabinet.

After watching them here Chretien has a different view of the Indian leadership.

The alienation of Chretien could prove costly once the clippings from the London newspapers begin to fade and yellow. ■



Senator John B. Tootoosis & FSI president Sol Sanderson REVIEW Treaty during lobby.

CANADA BILL DEBATE

The major portion of debate around the Canada Bill in the British House of Commons focussed on issues raised by Indians through MPs from all sides of the house. Canada's Indian policies were repeatedly assaulted by Conservatives and Laborites alike during first and second reading debates putting non-Indian Canadians in the "gallery of strangers" on the defensive.

Support for the Indians within the House of Commons had said earlier they would not oppose patriation of Canada's new constitution but would examine and publicize Indian grievances and pressure Ottawa to clarify and strengthen her Indian policy. But, criticism was all the House of Commons could offer during the first two debates. The Canada Bill, as the Canadian constitution is referred to by the UK parliament, passed first reading after a six hour debate by a majority of 334 to 44 in mid-February. Second reading also took most of the day March 3 when a proposed amendment suggesting a veto for Indians in constitutional matters concerning them was defeated by a margin of 140 to 28.

Third and final reading of the Canada Bill in the House of Commons is expected in the second week of March. Again another round of criticism centering around Indian rights is expected but Britain is not expected to halt patriation altogether; at least not in the House of Commons. Once the Canada Bill passes third reading, it will be sent to the upper House of Lords for their action, and possibly even more delay.

Indian officials say the main point of the action in Britain's parliament is to drag as many Indian concerns as possible into the open to be recorded by the British courts and parliament even though Great Britain has no actual power to stop patriation. If such a move were attempted, Justice Minister Chretien would simply rise in the gallery of strangers and declare Canadian independence.

Indian government tactics in Britain's parliament is only one part of the lobby. This action continues in spite of two other developments in late 1981 and early 1982. Other lobby activities are taking place in the British Courts.

Some preliminary events leading

up to the present actions could have a bearing on the eventual outcome of the Indian lobby. The question of the Crown's treaty obligations to the Indians of British North America was loosely dealt with in late 1981 by the Foreign Affairs Committee made up of British MPs and by a panel of Judges of the British Court of Appeal. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee proved themselves lime green in international and constitutional matters in reaching this decision: The British Crown sent all treaty obligations to Canada in 1931 along with the Statute of Westminster. Observers said the committee never adequately dealt with the Royal Proclamation of 1763 or welcomed any appearances by Indians. Neither were Indian governments consulted in the 1931 transfer yet the committee still advised the government they had broken the treaties then.

The second development was the late January dismissal of a case presented to the British Court of Appeal by the Indian Association of Alberta. Indian governments across Canada crossed their fingers as the case developed. All three judges similarly ruled the Crown is no longer bound by treaty to Canadian Indians. "The Queen of Great Britain is entirely different from the Queen in Canada." The court also refuted the Foreign Affairs Committee view that these obligations were transferred to Canada in 1931.

Despite these rulings, Indian governments remain determined to put their concerns forward in Great Britain's legal and political systems. Canada's doubtful treatment of Indians and other native groups is being well recorded by an outside government. Besides the House of Lords, there are three cases still to be argued before the British Courts. The Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) together with the Treaty Nine Grand Council and Four Nations Confederacy will be heard in early June of this year. A statement of claim has also been filed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians (FSI). The Indian Association of Alberta has also taken the lower court of Appeals ruling to the House of Lords.

The British government will push ahead and not wait for the outcome of these legal arguments. They appear already aware of the decisions. Further British actions could be mere

formalities but the Indian lobby is scoring more points through their system than it has in decades of negotiations through the Canadian government and media.

Indian officials have noticed the trend set by British decisions and realize future attachments to Great Britain are questionable. The Canada Bill has passed second reading in the House of Commons and is sure to pass third reading in a similar manner as the first two. A repeat performance of this in the House of Lords...it could be by early indications that the Canada Bill may be subjected to even more examination in the upper House than in the Commons. A lot of points, more than Canada and Jean Chretien care to admit, will again be made public outside Canada. This could give the Indian lobby world attention if another round comes up in Ottawa.

The House of Lords is all that remains between Ottawa and the Indian governments of Canada. The last nail will be hammered in when the Queen sends the Canada Bill home, ambiguously worded references to "existing rights" and all. Britain will once and for all break Treaty. ■



JOINT COUNCIL RESOLUTION

February 18, 1982

WHEREAS the Indian nations of Canada have approved and signed the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles of November 18, 1981;

AND WHEREAS the government of Canada has recognized treaty and aboriginal rights but has not made adequate provision for the entrenchment of these rights in the Constitution Act, 1981;

AND WHEREAS the Indian nations are desirous of ensuring proper protection of their aboriginal title and aboriginal and treaty rights in the Canadian constitution;

AND WHEREAS the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is proposing an amendment to the Canada Bill which embodies the Canadian Constitution Act, 1981, now before the Parliament of the United Kingdom;

AND WHEREAS the Indian Association of Alberta is proposing amendments to the said Canadian Constitution Act embodied in the said Canada Bill;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that Indian nations formally implement the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles of November 18, 1981;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Joint Council of Chiefs support the said proposed amendments of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Indian Association of Alberta;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the National Joint Council of Chiefs pursue a political solution of the constitutional problem regarding the entrenchment and protection of aboriginal title and aboriginal and treaty rights;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the said amending process by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is accepted by the federal government of Canada as proposed to the United Kingdom Parliament, the Indian nations and the federal government of Canada shall agree on a Protocol to guarantee that the Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles of November 18, 1981, be entrenched in the Canadian constitution;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that an Indian constitutional lobby be conducted at the federal level and at the provincial levels (where applicable) to ensure the acceptance of the amending process as proposed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to the United Kingdom Parliament, the agreement of the said Protocol, and the negotiation and acceptance of an Indian Rights amendment to the Canadian constitution.

Moved Sol Sanderson
Seconded Eric Robertson
Carried Unanimously



INDIAN GOVERNMENTS MAKE LAST DITCH CONTACTS WITH OTTAWA, LONDON

The following pages are devoted to a series of correspondence between the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the National Indian Brotherhood and Canadian and British heads of state and politicians. The letters are arranged to give the reader a better idea of what messages Indian governments are attempting to convey. Events surrounding the latest and future constitutional negotiations will tell whether the letters were well received.

March 4, 1982

Right Honourable Pierre Elliot Trudeau,
Prime Minister
Room 311-S,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Prime Minister:

Since my letter of February 19, 1982, to which we await a response, the Canada Act has been debated in the Committee of the Whole House on February 23rd and March 3rd. Those debates as you must be well aware of now have laid out and put forth for all to know the incredible conditions of Indian people in Canada as proven by the Government of Canada's own documentation.

Further, the Debates have shown beyond a shadow of a doubt that the Canada Act is vastly inadequate in the protection of Indian Aboriginal and Treaty Rights. It has become eminently clear to a large number of the parliamentarians of all parties in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom that Indian Aboriginal and Treaty Rights are a Canadian matter and should be solved in Canada.

On more than one occasion during the Debate, parliamentarians have called upon and urged that the Government of Canada solve the Indian Rights and protection issue prior to the patriation of the Constitution. Unless the Government of Canada resolves this Constitutional impasse, the British Parliament may be forced to do so.

Your Justice Minister, Mr. Chretien, who was present in the gallery of the House of Commons during the February 23rd debates, said later that he was willing to meet with Indian leaders. He reiterated his willingness to meet with Indian leaders upon his return to Ottawa.

We are anxious to meet in order to reach a political solution about the Constitutional entrenchment and protection of our rights.

In order to facilitate such a meeting and to ensure its success, we are enclosing a Memorandum proposing a pre-patriation process for a political resolution. In addition, we are providing for your consideration a resolution passed unanimously by the Joint Council on March 3, 1982, on critical amendments we feel are required to correct grave

deficiencies in the Canada Bill now under consideration in the Westminster Parliament.

Since time is of the essence, we would request a response to our Memorandum not later than Monday, March 8, 1982.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE RIGHTS OF THE FIRST NATIONS OF CANADA IN THE CANADA BILL NOW BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT AND THE COURTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. PREFACE

The Canada Bill was laid before the Parliament of the United Kingdom on first reading, December 22, 1981.

Second reading of the Bill was on February 17, 1982. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole House of Commons.

On February 23rd, the Committee of the Whole House considered the Canada Bill. During the approximately five hours of debate, the majority of which were on the Indian rights issue, numerous motions were moved and spoken to amend the Canada Bill so as to further entrench and protect Indian rights.

In addition to the parliamentary process concerning Indian rights, three cases are before the British Courts. Two have been filed in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, by the Chiefs of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and the Chiefs of Saskatchewan. Appeal of the Alberta case is being petitioned to the House of Lords which is to be heard on March the 11th.

Mr. Justice Vinelot of the High Court on February 24th, ordered a speedy trial of the Chiefs' case from British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario to be heard on the 8th of June or on the first available date thereafter. The Saskatchewan case as of this date has not been set for trial. The petition to the House of Lords on the Alberta case is receiving immediate attention.

The Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom Parliament was asked whether or not the Canada Bill was amendable. He responded as follows:

"as with any other Bill, that is a matter for decision in the first instance by the Chairman of the Committee concerned. However, it may help the House if I say that I have no reason to believe that the English text of the Bill is unamendable".



New NIB President, Sykes Powderface.

II. PRINCIPLE FOR RESOLUTION

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood duly assembled on February 18, 1982, passed a unanimous resolution stating the desire of the First Nations "to pursue a political solution of the constitutional problem regarding the entrenchment and protection of aboriginal title and aboriginal and treaty rights".

III. TIMING

It is further proposed by the Joint Council that to reach an early and equitable political resolution herein proposed, timing is of the essence.

IV. PURPOSE OF THE MEMORANDUM

This Memorandum by the Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood puts forward a process and a set of principles to the Government of Canada for a resolution of the constitutional rights of Indian people.

V. WITHOUT PREJUDICE

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood proposes this Memorandum without prejudice.

VI. PROCESS AGREEMENT PROCEDURES

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that upon mutual agreement between the Joint Council and the Government of Canada on the Memorandum in its entirety, letters so confirming said agreement in whole be exchanged between the Joint Council and the Government of Canada so stating.

VII. CANADA BILL NOW BEFORE UNITED KINGDOM PARLIAMENT

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that immediately upon the exchange of

letters between the Joint Council and the Government of Canada, the terms of the agreement be transmitted forthwith to the Government of the United Kingdom instructing the delay of further process and action by the United Kingdom Parliament of the Canada Bill pending the successful negotiations of a political resolution between the First Nations and the Government of Canada.

VII. MECHANISM FOR POLITICAL RESOLUTION

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that two negotiating teams be appointed: one by the Joint Council representative of the First Nations, and one appointed by the Government of Canada representative of the Cabinet of the Government of Canada and the three major political parties of the House of Commons and the Senate.

It is further proposed that officials and staff of the Joint Council and the Government of Canada be so established to assist the respective negotiating teams in separate or in joint sessions so as to facilitate the negotiations.

IX. POWER OF THE NEGOTIATING TEAMS

The following power/authority is proposed by the Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood:

1. To receive submissions, representations and/or positions orally or in writing from the First Nations and the Government of Canada.
2. To negotiate a proposed resolution agreement.
3. To submit to the Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood and the Government of Canada in writing any and all proposed resolution agreements for proper review and ratification.

X. PROTOCOL

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that upon an agreement mutually arrived at by the respective negotiating teams, a formal protocol be entered into by the respective authorities of the Joint Council and the Government of Canada.

XI. RATIFICATION OF PROTOCOL

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that the protocol entered into by the respective authorities of the Joint Council and the Government of Canada be ratified on behalf of the First Nations by the Assembly of First Nations duly assembled and by a joint resolution of the Parliament of Canada at its regular or special sitting.

XII. SCHEDULE

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood further proposes that upon the ratification of the protocol by the Assembly of First Nations and the Parliament of Canada by joint resolution, said protocol become official schedule to the Canada Bill prior to patriation.

XIII. SET OF PRINCIPLES

The following set of principles is proposed by the Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood as a basis for reaching agreement with the Government of Canada:

1) Formal acceptance and confirmation of all aboriginal, treaty and other rights and freedoms recognized by the Royal Proclamation of 7th October 1763 and recognized and confirmed by -

a) the various treaties made between the Crown and nations or tribes of Indians; and

b) the various settlements and agreements made or entered by the Crown with Indian peoples, including declarations, covenants and judgements accepted by Indian peoples.

2) Formal recognition of the inherent right to Indian Government within the Canadian confederation, including

a) the right to determine the nature of Indian nationhood and to identify and define Indian citizenship;

b) the right of access to the Crown; and acknowledgement that Indian government powers and responsibilities exist as a permanent and integral feature of the Canadian policy.

3) The identification, definition and implementation of the rights referred to above -

a) by the establishment and operation of an office for the protection of aboriginal and treaty rights; and

b) by the requirement that any amendments to the Constitution of Canada which affect the aboriginal peoples shall be made only with the formal consent of the aboriginal peoples so affected.

c) notwithstanding anything in the Canada Bill including the Charter of Rights which may abrogate, derogate or otherwise infringe on aboriginal and treaty rights shall not apply to the Nations.

d) by passing the necessary legislation providing for reasonable access to that information and documentation solely within the possession of the Federal Government and/or the several provinces where such information and documentation are necessary and proper to more adequately litigate a case or controversy in law or equity when required by the party aggrieved or when requested by a court of competent jurisdiction.

e) by passing legislation recognizing the inherent right of Indian Governments of the First Nations to immunity against all actions in law or equity in case or controversy where said actions of Indian Governments are in accordance with their duties and responsibilities as provided by their constitutions, statutes, regulations, traditions and customs.

XIV. INCLUSION OF THE FIRST NATIONS IN CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES

The First Nations by virtue of historical, legal and political circumstances are fundamental entities to the Nationhood of Canada. Canada sprang from the very lands of the First Nations.

The British North America Act of 1867 (BNA Act), a main document in the original Constitution of Canada, was agreed to by the English and French descendants of European settlers as the formation of a separate country named Canada.

The First Nations, prior, during and since have been permanent entities of Canada. Proclamations, declarations, edicts, Treaties, orders, agreements/settlements and legislation attest and give validity to the existence of the First Nations as integral entities of the Canadian nations.

Only English, French and Indians are given mention in the BNA Act.

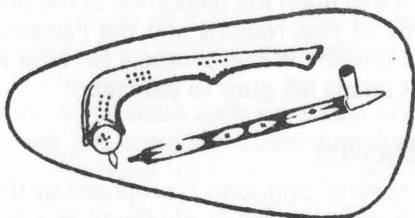
But, the First Nations have been excluded, wilfully or negligently as full participating partners from the constitutional processes.

The proposal in this Memorandum will rectify the exclusion of the First Nations from constitutional processes, and so make right to the First Nations by giving full recognition, full participation and full inclusion in constitutional processes.

Since time is of the essence, we would request a response to our Memorandum not later than Monday, March 8, 1982.

We await your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Sykes F. Powderface.
Acting President,
National Indian Brotherhood.





Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

February 16, 1982

Her Royal Majesty Queen Elizabeth II
Buckingham Palace
LONDON, England

Your Majesty:

As you are aware there have been major difficulties and differences between Indian Nations and the Canadian Government over the patriation of the Canadian Constitution from Great Britain to Canada.

We have asked for meetings with you but have not received any official reply to our former requests.

We are asking you at this time to intercede with the Canadian and British Governments to delay and postpone the discussions on the Canadian Constitution in the British Parliament to allow us to proceed with direct discussions with the Canadian Government.

We also ask you to arrange a meeting with the Prime Minister of Canada and Senior Constitutional Ministers at the very earliest possible date to come to an agreement and solution.

We are offering a solution to the impasse between Indian Nations and the Canadian Government in the form of an Indian Amendment Bill embodying the fundamental principles of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.

This Indian Amendment Bill can be added as an adjunct to the presently proposed Constitution (Canada) Act.

If we can be assured our fundamental principles and concerns can be guaranteed, we are prepared to support patriation and enter into positive and productive discussions and negotiations following patriation.

One way of formalizing such guarantees would be by

Yours truly,

Sol Sanderson

CHIEF

INDIAN GOVERNMENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN

FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

signing a Protocol Agreement between the Indian people and the Government.

We understand you will visit Canada for a celebration on the occasion of the Declaration of Patriation.

We suggest on that occasion the contents of the forementioned Protocol Agreement embodying the Declaration of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights Principles can be included in a Royal Address when you declare patriation in Canada.

By doing this you will be giving cause for Indian people to join patriation celebrations.

We will assemble Chiefs, Elders, and Indian people in Ottawa in the occasion of your visit in anticipation of the acceptance of your government of these basic Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles.

Indian Nations have a high regard and esteem for the Crown because of the solemn and sacred Treatie we have signed with your Royal predecessors.

We urge you and your Government to confirm and reaffirm that the responsibilities, obligations and especially the spirit and intent of the Treaties will be honoured and respected.

We trust your Government will treat the Indian people in a just and honourable way.

We have kept and honoured the Treaties.

We look forward to a positive response from you as our partners to the Treaties.

February 20, 1982

The Rt. Honourable Margaret Thatcher,
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street,
London, England.

Dear Prime Minister:

The National Indian Brotherhood of Canada represents over three-hundred thousand Indians in Canada.

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood meeting in Ottawa February 17, 18, 1982 unanimously agreed to reaching a political solution with the Canadian Government over the impasse regarding patriation of the Constitution.

We ask you and your Foreign Secretary to act as mediators and to arrange a meeting between representatives of our Joint Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, the Minister of Justice and other senior Constitutional Ministers for the purpose of discussing and negotiating a solution to our differences regarding the proposals in the proposed Canadian Constitution as they apply to Indian people.

We wish to reach a solution now, prior to patriation.

We are prepared to meet the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues here in Canada or if necessary in London.

Your government will serve as moderators to the discussions and negotiations.

We have a specific solution to propose, and a specific procedure to find such a solution.

We have initiated requests for a meeting with the Prime Minister of Canada, and with the Justice Minister in London.

We await their immediate response.

We ask you to convey to your Government colleagues, to the Members of the House of Commons and House of Lords in Great Britain that we, as leaders and official representatives of the Indian people, do desire to reach a solution immediately.

Yours sincerely,
Sykes F. Powderface,
Acting President,
National Indian Brotherhood.

March 4, 1982

H.E. Governor General Edward E. Schreyer,
Government House,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Excellency:

The Indian Nations have always held your Office and the Crown in high esteem.

The Crown represents the highest level of trust. The Crown, through the Royal Proclamation and the Treaties, has recognized the Indian Nations as being central and integral entities in the fabric of the Canadian Nation. We have been in Canada long before Confederation.

I write to ask you to use your good offices to help resolve the Constitutional impasse between the Indian Nations and the Government of Canada over the patriation of the Constitution from Britain to Canada.

I ask you to exercise the influence of your office by inviting the Government and the Indians to meet together for the purpose of discussing and reaching a solution regarding the entrenchment and guarantee of Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.

While the inclusion of a clause that "recognizes and affirms" Aboriginal and Treaty Rights was a great psychological and political breakthrough, it needs to be expanded and strengthened to give greater assurance and security to Indian nations that such Aboriginal and Treaty Rights cannot be diminished or wiped out in the future by the Federal and Provincial governments.

The Joint Council of the National Indian Brotherhood has unanimously passed a resolution to seek a political solution to the Constitutional differences and difficulties with the Government of Canada consistent with our Declaration of Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Principles.

Patriation has not yet taken place.

We have sent a letter with a Memorandum to the Prime Minister. The Memorandum describes clearly the process and the content we propose to come to a resolution of the Constitutional impasse.

We enclose the Memorandum.

Reaching a solution now, prior to patriation will greatly serve to create a more positive and productive atmosphere in the post-patriation era.

We think our proposed solution will assist greatly in the healing of the ill-will and mistrust on both the part of the Government of Canada and the Indians.

If no solution is reached now, we will be forced to continue our lobby to strengthen and entrench our rights in the Constitution.

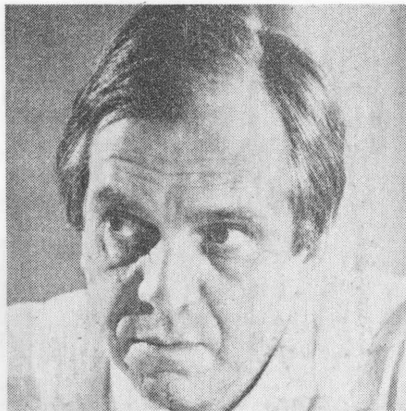
We urge you, therefore, to assist us by offering the prestige of your Office to bring the two sides together, and, if possible, to act as a moderator to the discussions.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,
Sykes F. Powderface,
Acting President,
National Indian Brotherhood.



February 16, 1982
Honourable Jake Epp and
Members of the Conservative Party



February 16, 1982
Honourable Ed Broadbent and
Members of the New Democratic Party

Dear Sirs:

RE: Indians and the Canadian Constitution

As you are aware there has been an impasse between Indians and the Canadian governments over the patriation of the Canadian Constitution from Great Britain to Canada.

Indians objected because we were blocked out and excluded from direct and full participation in Constitutional discussions and negotiations from the beginning to this day.

In summary the events were as follows:

- The original constitutional proposals had no mention of Indians and Aboriginal and Treaty Rights.
- The "affirmation and recognition" clause was inserted after the Government was forced into the Joint Senate-Commons Constitutional hearings.
- The "affirmation and recognition" clause was re-instated (in a watered-down version after a public outcry and concerted national pressure from Indian groups).

The whole constitutional matter has been a sorry and bitter experience for Indian people. We are still unhappy and dissatisfied. Our entreaties and concerns still fall on hard hearts and deaf ears.

Now it appears the Federal-Provincial governments are meeting in secret and forming a common-front alliance against Indian people.

Such is the situation against us. While the rest of Canada rejoices and celebrates patriation, our uphill constitutional struggles are just beginning.

But we offer a solution in the form of an Indian Rights Amendment Bill which embodies the Declaration of First Nations which was signed and accepted by all Indian groups in Canada.

These principles were read into the Commons Debate by a member of the New Democratic Party, Mr. Doug Anguish, Battlefords-Meadow Lake.

We have also received positive support from members of your party particularly Mr. Stan Oberle. We also recall it was your Party that originally pressed for recognition of Treaty and Aboriginal Rights.

We still ask for your support. In particular we ask you to support and endorse the principles outlined in the

Declaration of First Nations.

Most of these principles have already been included in the Constitution itself, or the government has agreed to them in some other explicit form, or agrees in principle but differs in how it is to be carried out.

Specifically Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5(a) and portions of 9 have been agreed to by the Government and are included in the Constitution Act.

Items 5(c) and 6 and portions of 9 are the "consent clause" and the government differs because, they say, they don't know from whom to get consent of Indians. The latter portion of Item 9 spells this out.

The government agrees with Item 7 - a Treaty and Aboriginal Rights Protection Office - in principle but says it is not necessary to include it in the constitution. We say it is.

The government agrees in principle with Item 8 - an Indian Government provision - but again says it is not necessary to include it in the Constitution. Again, we say it is.

These are the principles that are re-stated in parliamentary language in the Indian Rights Amendment Bill.

We propose these be passed by the British and Canadian Parliaments prior to patriation. This process does not change the presently proposed Constitution Act. The Amendment Bill can be passed at an adjunct to the Constitution Act.

If it is not possible or feasible to pass the Amendment Bill prior to Constitution then a formal statement and guarantee of acceptance of these principles can be made.

One way of formalizing such guarantee would be by signing a protocol between Indians and the Canadian government.

However, we deal with the Government, a formal statement of support from the Conservative Party would greatly assist us in our continuing constitutional struggles.

We look forward to your positive response. We hope that we too may also find cause to celebrate patriation.

Sincerely,
Sol Sanderson
CHIEF
INDIAN GOVERNMENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN
FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

February 11, 1982

Honourable John Munro
Minister of the Department of
Indian Affairs & Northern Development
House of Commons
OTTAWA, Ontario



Sol Sanderson, President FSI.

Dear Mr. Munro:

RE: Constitution

Following our meeting of February 9-13, 1982, I am able to confirm that the Joint Councils of National Indian Brotherhood Executive Council, the Interim Council of Chiefs and Elders Council agree to the proposed Indian Rights Constitutional Amendment Bill as a solution to the impasse between Indian people and the government over the patriation of the constitution.

Representatives of the Joint Councils are prepared to discuss and agree upon a solution with the Prime Minister and Senior Constitutional Ministers of the Federal Cabinet including Messrs. Chretien, Austin, Joyal and LaLonde.

We are holding a Joint Councils meeting in Ottawa, February 17-18, 1982. Our leadership is prepared to come to an agreement if the basic principles and conditions stated in the proposed Indian Amendment Bill is accepted by the Government.

We propose these principles be enacted prior to patriation by the British Parliament and/or by the Canadian Parliament.

If this is not feasible or possible then we are prepared

to come to the agreement that these principles be entrenched and enacted after patriation. We are prepared to agree on a method of the formal guarantee of acceptance and agreement between the Indian people and the government. For example, this may be by a protocol and/or order-in-council.

If the government agrees to entrench the principles of the Indian Amendment Bill in the constitution, then we are prepared to support patriation and participate in post-patriation discussions.

We also met Mr. Roger Tasse, Deputy Minister of Justice, who heard our position, will study the matter and try to arrange a meeting with the Senior Advisors in the Prime Minister's Office, Privy Council Office, and Federal-Provincial Relations Office, including Messrs. Pitfield, Kirby and Axworthy.

We ask you, therefore, to arrange a meeting with representatives of our Joint Council and the Prime Minister and Senior Constitutional Ministers.

I look forward to your immediate reply.

Yours truly,

Sol Sanderson

CHIEF

INDIAN GOVERNMENTS OF SASKATCHEWAN
FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE

This letter from federal NDP Indian Affairs critic Jim Manly was sent to the Leader of the opposition in Britain.

The Right Honourable Michael Foote,
Leader, Labour Party of Britain,
House of Commons,
London, England FWLAOPW

Dear Mr. Foote:

RE: Canadian Constitution.

As the New Democratic Party critic for Indian Affairs, I am writing you with some of my concerns about the Constitutional Resolution from Canada, which is currently before the British Parliament.

As you know, it is the position of the New Democratic Party that the resolution, after passing both the Canadian House of Commons and the Canadian Senate, should receive speedy passage in Great Britain.

The recent decision by the Court of Appeal Court indicates that the trust relationship between the Crown and the Indian people of Alberta, and by extension, the Indians of all Canada, has passed to the Crown in respect of, Canada. The Canadian government has a direct responsibility to ensure that this trust is maintained.

During the final House of Commons debate on the Constitutional Resolution, the New Democratic Party moved two amendments which should have been given more adequate recognition and protection of aboriginal rights. Please refer to the enclosed copies of Hansard page 13219, also pages 13616 & 7.

Our party presented these amendments because, in our opinion, the word "existing" qualified the meaning of aboriginal and treaty rights in clause 35 of the Constitution act, and because the Act lacked any specific references to aboriginal and treaty rights in the amending formula.

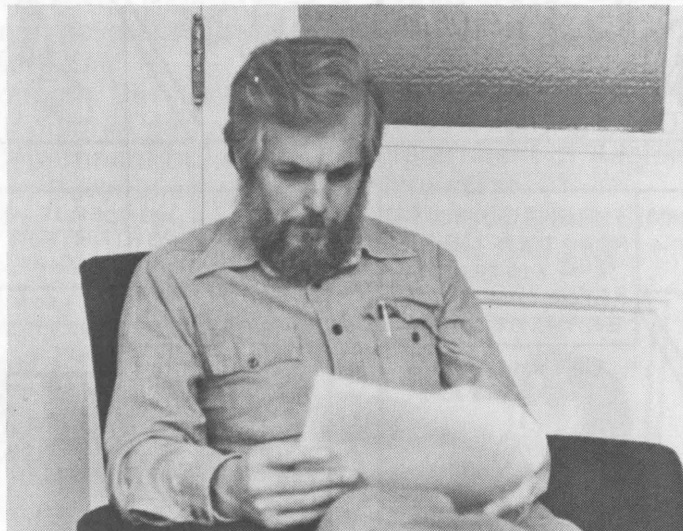
Yours truly,
Jim Manly, M.P.

Although neither of these amendments was accepted we remain concerned that the Canadian government must live up to it's trust responsibilities. This becomes important in the light of Clause 37:2 of the Act which stipulates that a constitutional conference of First Minister's further identify and define the rights of the aboriginal peoples.

We do not expect the Parliament of the United Kingdom to ammend the proposal which has been submitted to them for approval. Our view is that Canadians alone should make such changes, (considering the importance of this subject in the eyes of the world). The fact that Indian people have brought their case to Britain, and the long, involving but continuing close relationship between our two countries, we believe it would be appropriate and helpful for you to raise our concerns when the resolution is debated in the British Parliament, and express the view that would be desirable of the Government of Canada to deal with them when the Constitution is sent to Canada.

Anything you can do to make the Canadian government aware of the world wide implication that the constitution has for human rights and racial justice, we would greatly appreciate.

Thank you for giving this your attention.

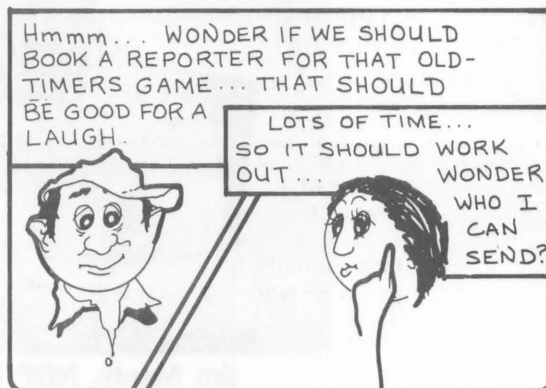


Jim Manly, NDP Indian Affairs Critic.

HOW NOT TO GET A SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN REPORTER

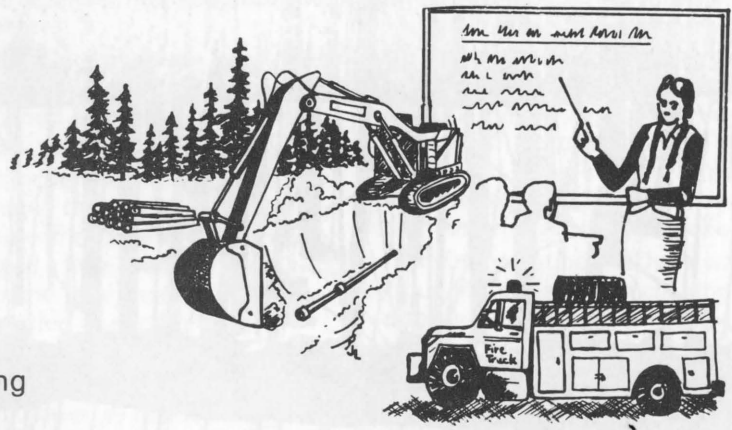


HOW TO GET A SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN REPORTER



Progress

For the North



Northern Saskatchewan is growing socially and economically. New opportunities are being created for northern residents through improved community facilities, additional transportation services and new social opportunities.

The Canada-Saskatchewan Northlands Agreement is contributing to the north's progress. This federal-provincial development program was implemented in co-operation with northern people and their communities, to help northerners enjoy the same advantages as the rest of the province.

Since 1972, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan has initiated many new development programs in the North. Since 1974, a number of those programs have been cost-shared with the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion through the Northlands Agreement.

The Northlands Agreement has also included the participation of Transport Canada and Saskatchewan Highways and Transportation in several highway improvement projects, the Saskatchewan Economic Development Corporation in an industrial parks program and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in a community service program for northern Indian Reserves.

In addition, employment and training support has been provided through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Federal-provincial co-operation has helped provide new roads and airfields, water and sewer services, and community fire protection equipment.

The Northlands Agreement has supported teacher training, health and recreation programs, community planning and many other northern development initiatives.

The Canada-Saskatchewan Northlands Agreement — helping bring progress to the north.

If you would like to learn more about northern development initiatives, write:

**Extension Services Branch
Department of Northern Saskatchewan
Box 5000
La Ronge, S0J 1L0**

**Information Services
Department of Regional Economic
Expansion
400 - 1955 Smith Street
Regina, S4P 2N8**

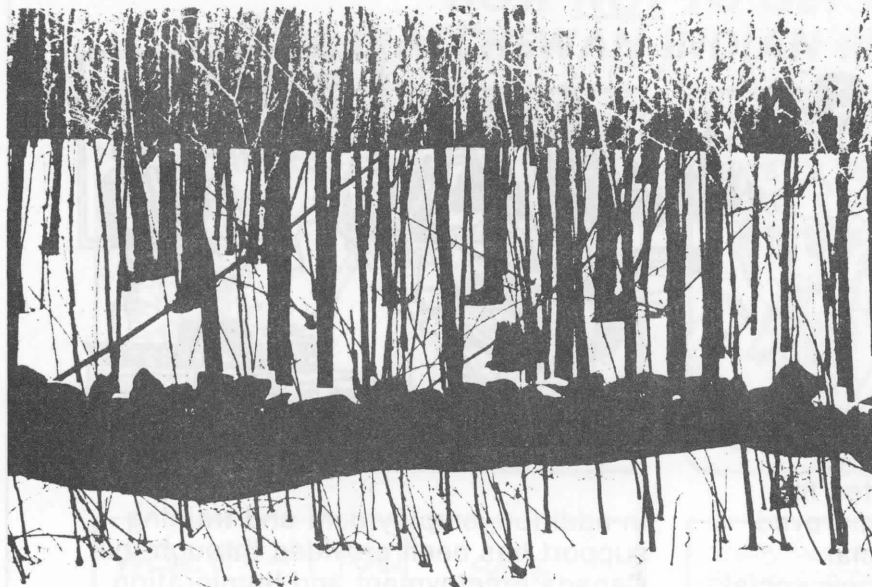


**Government of
Saskatchewan**

Hon. Jerry Hammersmith, Minister
Department of Northern Saskatchewan

Canada

Hon. Herb Gray, Minister
Department of Regional Economic Expansion



JAMES

As the day wore on, mother put the baby to sleep while James sat by the stove whittling a piece of firewood. His father had been gone for a day now and their supply of firewood was dwindling. James' mother came to the stove, threw in some more wood and went over to the counter to pour a cup of tea.

"James, will you go get some water," she sighed.

James just sat there, deliberately ignoring his mother. He didn't want to get any water. He just got some this morning. He almost wished his father were back so he could do the work. But his father bugged him. He was so nice and generous, it almost made him sick. For example, he had left yesterday to walk to Stanley to get help for the baby. James thought he would never walk 70 miles just because his little brother was sick. He didn't think the baby was that sick, he just had a fever that's all.

His mother interrupted his thoughts. "James, I told you to go get some water."

Reluctantly, he got up. He had whittled away the wood to nothing anyway. He picked up the pails and stomped out the door, letting in a draft of cold air as he went. His mother busied herself fixing supper. She wondered when James would start looking at the real world instead of daydreaming all day. "He will have to go get some wood tomorrow," she thought as she put the frying pan on the stove.

James brought in the water just as the baby started crying. His mother was cutting up some meat so she told him to pick up the baby. James noticed the red spots appearing on his face. He walked over to the stove. James tenderly unwrapped the baby's arms so he could stretch them out, but he just lay there and fell asleep again. James loved his little brother although he didn't show it very often. His mother watched him secretly, as he wrapped up the baby and continued to hold him. A single tear fell down his mother's cheek as she watched her sons. Only she knew the hopelessness of the situation. She remembered the scene 13 years ago when she was worried whether James would survive the measles or not. James had been a year old when he had the measles so had been stronger and pulled through. As she watched him sit there looking down at his five month old brother, she wasn't sure whether the baby would make it. James put the baby back in his crib.

James' mother woke him in the middle of the night and told him, "Make a fire; the baby is getting worse." James got up grumbling but made a fire anyway. It was four in the morning. Just as he was going back to bed, his mother asked him to heat up some oil. Sensing the urgency, James did not complain, even though he wanted to go back to sleep.

He gave the heated oil to his mother who was sitting on the bed trying to comfort the baby. She rubbed the oil on the baby, then she

wrapped the baby's arms and legs. After he settled down, James went back to bed.

The following morning his mother asked him to cut some wood. After an hour of excuses and complaints he finally consented; not that he had any choice. He took the axe and wandered into the bush. He wondered what trees were good for firewood. He had only gone with his father a couple of times but had not helped much. He went from tree to tree not really watching where he was going. He found a tree that he thought would be good and easy for him to carry. He cut it down, turned and was on his way home. He looked around him, he didn't know where the hell he was. Soon it started to snow, large flakes came floating down from the ever darkening sky.

He looked for something he recognized. Nothing! "Oh God, I'm lost," James thought miserably, "and in a snowstorm too." James stood there bewildered, then a small voice at the back of his head chided, "Snowstorm! What snowstorm? Stop being ridiculous and try to find a way home." "Right," James said, then gave a whimper of a laugh as he realized he was talking to himself.

The log on his shoulder was getting heavy, so he picked up the axe and walked. He had been walking for ten minutes when he noticed a notch on a tree ahead of him. He dropped everything and ran forward, it was a tree that he had planned to cut if he had not found a better one. His thoughts raced through his mind, remembering everything he had seen and done. He went back and picked up his wood and axe. He walked in the direction he thought he had come from. There was another notched tree! And another! James was so happy, that at first he did not feel the cold, then he started shivering. He put down his log and sat on it. He took off one of his shoes; his sock was soaking wet. He was relieved to hear his mother's call. He picked up his wood and went home with her.

When he got there it was 4 o'clock, he was gone seven hours! He undressed and sat in front of the stove and warmed up.

"James, how far did you go?" asked his mother.

Sheepishly, James answered, "I got

lost."

"You got lost, that's awful," explained his mother, "how did you get back?"

"Look! I got back, didn't I," he shouted, furious at the way his mother was fussing over him.

"Keep your voice down, you'll wake up the baby," replied his mother, nonplussed by his outburst.

The baby seemed to be getting better when James went to play with him on the bed. The red spots were starting to go down. After supper, James went to cut the wood and brought it inside for the night. Then he went to get some water. That night his mother did not want to go to bed, she was worried about the baby.

"Mother, what are you worried about?" inquired James. "The rash seems to be going away and he was playing this afternoon."

His mother looked at him with tears in her eyes and calmly said, "That's not what is supposed to happen, he's supposed to get a fever before the rash goes away."

"What's going to happen to him?" he asked, not really wanting to know.

His mother wiped a tear from her eye and noncommittally replied, "I don't know."

That night the baby slept soundly but James couldn't sleep a wink. He was worried about what his mother had said. What could happen to his brother? As the bright rays of the rising sun tinted the sky, he finally fell into a restless slumber. He dreamed that he was walking through a forest and suddenly a shape was forming in front of him. It was his little brother, who was smiling at him. James reached for him but his brother only seemed to float a little further, as if leading him someplace. He kept reaching and reaching but he could not touch his little brother. By now he was crying and running as fast as he could, but his brother just continued to float further away. Finally James woke up, shivering in a cold sweat as he vividly remembered the nightmare.

He got up and made the fire, putting on a kettle of water for tea. He went to check on his brother only to find him rasping for breath. He quickly woke up his mother who had doz-

ed off. She awoke immediately and looked at James, not recognizing him right away.

"Mother, wake up, the baby is having trouble breathing," he urged as he touched his mother's shoulder.

"Hmm, oh! What's wrong James?" she asked as she shook her head, as if trying to clear it. She gazed down to where the baby lay and noticed how hard a time the baby was having to breathe. She quickly picked him up and tried to soothe him.

Quickly, James went to heat some oil and he ripped up another diaper. He took the oil to the bed and gave it to his mother.

"It won't do any good," she said as she looked at her older son.

"But we've got to do something, we can't just let him die," he whispered as he looked at his brother.

His mother looked at him, as surprised as he was by what he'd just said. "Why did you say he's going to die?" she asked.

"I don't know," he answered, shaking his head, "I had a dream last night."

"About your brother?"

"Yes, I was trying to touch him but I couldn't. He was floating farther and farther away from me," he explained.

His mother didn't answer him as she handed over the baby and went to put some teabags in the boiling kettle. She put some more wood in and put a pot of water on. Meanwhile, James was unwrapping his brother, spreading the oil on the baby's chest and rubbing it in. Then he took the baby and went and sat by the stove. His mother looked at him and started crying.

"Why, James, why?" she sobbed as she gazed at her two loved ones.

"I don't know, mother," he replied. He knew then that his little brother was going to leave them. Even as this thought crossed his mind, the baby's arms became colder. Desperately James tried to warm them up again, his mother came and took the baby. She went and placed him in his crib. They sat by the stove and listened to the last gasps of breath the baby took. Then all was quiet except for their own breathing.

James ran out of the house, unable to stand the unearthly quietness in-

side. He wandered aimlessly in the forest wondering why his brother had been taken from them this way. He returned home to find his mother wrapping the baby in bundles of clothes. He went out and into the tool shed. He took out the shovel and found a bare patch on a hill. From there he could see the cabin and the serenely peaceful lake.

He finished at noon. There wasn't a cloud in the sky to conceal the sun's shining brilliance. He found some boards and pieced them together to make a coffin. He didn't need much material and he was done within the hour. He went and told his mother he was finished. He took the tiny bundle and put it in the coffin. He nailed it shut and took it up the hill.

His mother came too and when he had put the coffin in the ground, she said a couple of prayers as she cried. She threw in a piece of earth as a last good-bye to her son. She went back to the house while James was left alone to finish the job. He said his own prayer and threw in a piece of earth too. He grabbed the shovel as the first of many tears trickled down his cheek. Through blurred vision he placed the makeshift cross at the head of the grave.

After he finished, he went home for lunch. He decided to go check his father's snares. He knew where they all were. His mother packed him some food so he wouldn't get hungry. He picked up the rifle and set out. He found 3 frozen rabbits which he tied together with a rope and flung over his shoulder. He continued on his way.

He had been walking for a couple of miles without seeing anything, then he noticed a fox caught in a snare. He went closer and realized that it was a sleek, silver fox. The fox seemed to withdraw at the sight of the gun, so James put it down and ventured closer. In the fox's eyes, James saw a flicker of despair that was quickly replaced by a look of defiance. The fox stood stock still as he warily watched this angel of death come upon him. James bent down and slipped the snare from the fox's leg. There was a welt around the calf but the fox turned around and raced for cover. From behind a bush the fox watched James as he reset the snare. Then they both turned and went their separate ways. ■



BIG RIVER BAND MEMBER TAKES INDIAN AFFAIRS TO COURT

by Gloria Ledoux

The situation at Stony Lake looks grim, the destiny and future of these people continues to remain desolate.

A group of approximately forty-five people from the Big River Band moved to a remote area north of Big River approximately four years ago to get away from Alcohol and Drug related problems encountered on the reserve. This settlement does not have running water, no electricity, inadequate housing, and no accessible roads. Spokesperson, Gordon Dreaver says "We are not asking for the world, just a little piece of land." The land in question is traditional Indian land, formerly occupied by residents of the Big River band, long before parcels of land were set aside for reserves.

Last November, Indian Affairs implemented their policy to cut off assistance to status Indians who have lived off their reserve for more than one year. Being satisfied that the land in question was never set aside as reserve and no evidence to prove otherwise, Gordon Dreaver and his family were cut off assistance. The Band Council has helped alleviate the problem to some extent by giving these people assistance through band funds, but the well has now gone dry. They have also signed a Band Council Resolution saying the group will get priority for this piece

of land.

Mike Boullion, Special Assistant to the Minister of Indian Affairs, John Munro, flew in from Ottawa to visit the settlement and assess the situation first hand. A compliment of staff including Regional Director of Community Affairs, John Paul, a Superintendent of Community Affairs, Elmer Poitras, Superintendent of Shellbrook Indian Agency, Morris Lafond, Field Officer, Leslie Ahenakew and Ray Ahenakew, Fourth Vice-President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians met with the chief, Councillors, Paul Bear, Douglas Rabbitskin, Tom Bear, and Gordon Dreaver. Although the position of Indian Affairs has not changed, Mike Boullion assured Gordon Dreaver that by accepting assistance from the province would not infringe on his treaty rights in any way. These people occupy crown land off the reserve, therefore, the responsibility of the provincial government.

When asked if his people were starving, Dreaver would not relent. He claims his family will starve first before they will accept any assistance from the Province. In his words, "I am a Treaty Indian, we did not sign treaties with the provincial government, they were signed with the federal government."

A Band Council Resolution has been signed supporting the Dreaver family and to hold the land for the Big River Band until the land issue has been resolved. The band has no Land Entitlement, but as Dreaver claims, (There is no evidence the traditional

land has ever been surrendered". It seems the only option open to the Council would be to trade part of their reserve for this piece of land. This option is, of course, subject to a band referendum, or further evidence the land claim is valid.

With so many odds against him, Gordon Dreaver, in a solemn manner stated, "In our Indian culture we have no boundaries, the whiteman put them there. We are all brothers and sisters and we will help one another. This is a big decision to make, we must take our time. We have saved the federal government money, how many times did the police have to come here, how many trips did the ambulance make?"

Indian Affairs is adamant in their stand to cut off services to Urban Indians, the question remains, are these people urban Indians?

In the meantime, approximately twenty-three children are not in school. Florence Dreaver, a concerned parent commented the only visitors that come are from Social Services, education is never mentioned. The community has set aside one building for a classroom, but they have no desks, no supplies, etc. A proposal has been submitted to the Shellbrook Agency office, but no response has been received.

A court case is pending against the Federal Government, Dreaver being represented by lawyer Jeremy Hill. The case could have important implications to Indians living off reserve and to the constitutional question. ■

NATIONAL

NEWS FROM THE NATIONS

In view of the fact that Indian news does not end at the boundaries of your reserve or Saskatchewan or Canada itself, the Saskatchewan Indian will be incorporating an international news forum into the line-up of regular features. This month we have a few reports from the US and other points in Canada. These reports have been gleaned from "existing" Indian news sources. These are something like existing treaty and aboriginal rights: there, but so far unrecognized. We hope you approve and we thank the unsuspecting contributors.

BAND GOVT. GIVEN RIGHT TO TAX

(WASHINGTON DC) A press release from the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) says the US Supreme Court has ruled the Jicarilla Apache of New Mexico "has the inherent power to impose severance tax on petitioners mining activities as part of its power to govern and pay the cost of self-government".

The court ruled "the power to tax is an essential attribute of Indian sovereignty because it is a necessary instrument of self-government and territorial management".

This means a mining company operating on Jicarilla land must pay taxes to the tribal government. The US Congress retains the power to remove this decision if it so desires but has made no indications of doing so.

AMAX, COLVILLE TRIBES SIGN DEAL

(WASHINGTON DC) The 3000 member Colville Confederated Tribes of Washington state will earn \$1 billion over the next 40 years from a joint venture mineral lease with Amax Incorporated, whose Canadian subsidiary is well known to the Nishga Indians of British Columbia (BC). The Colville Tribes will receive \$1 million per year after that for the duration of the lease. Amax will also split the profits on a 50-50 basis after the initial five year period. Tribal members will get first crack at 600 jobs opened by the discovery of 900 million tons of low grade molybdenum ore on Colville lands. 59 percent of the

Colville labor force was unemployed before the lease was signed. Amax of Canada was recently ordered by a court to stop dumping Molybdenum tailings into Alice Arm Inlet.

HUGE ONTARIO CLAIM BEFORE COURT

The Teme-Augama Anishinabai nation (Deepwater People), whose traditional homelands encompass 4,000 square miles of territory near the Quebec-Ontario boundary north of North Bay, Ontario, have filed a "certificate of readiness" in the Supreme Court of Ontario, a report issued by that nation states.

The report says the Teme-Augama Anishinabai claims and entreaties had gone unheeded by the provincial government until 1973 when they placed a caution prohibiting Ontario from issuing patents to their territory.

For the past nine years, the Teme-Augama Anishinabai, the Attorney General of Ontario and Pamour-Porcupine Mines Ltd., have been in court.

"The Ontario government and Pamour-Porcupine Mines are seeking declarations that the Teme-Augama Anishinabai have no rights in the land in question, and if such rights do indeed exist, what is the nature and definition of such rights," the report says.

The Teme-Augama Anishinabai say they first approached the "settler governments" 105 years ago and informed them the area in question had not been surrendered. They contend their right of possession is better than either Ontario or Pamour-Porcupine Mines. Mr. Justice Steele of the Supreme Court of Ontario has set April 13, 1982 as the trial date. It's expected to last three to six months.

"The ruling will be of considerable constitutional importance as it will define the nature of Indian title in Ontario," the report said.

NEW INDIAN ART CENTRE FOR THUNDER BAY

(THUNDER BAY) A new "Center for Indian Art is under construction as an addition to the National Exhibition Center here. One third of the 12,000 square foot addition will be devoted to the display of Indian art. The long range goal of the new center is to be

"the major focus of Indian art in Canada", and to become an important research/resource center. Funding for the new center comes from private and corporate donors, the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario grant and from the National Museums of Canada. 400 works of Indian art have been loaned to the center by the National Museum of Man in Ottawa. Construction is well underway and the new addition is expected to be ready for use by the summer of 1982. The Center for Indian Art will officially open in the early autumn.

INDIAN INMATES CAMPAIGN FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

(COLLINS BAY, ONTARIO) A group of Indian inmates at the Collins Bay Penitentiary near Kinston, Ontario is pressing the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) for the right to practice freedom of religion during incarceration.

The Tribal Ways Brotherhood started a campaign a year ago seeking the support of Don Yeomans, Corrections Commissioner, Robert Kaplan, Solicitor General for Canada and Catholic and Protestant clergy within the CSC to allow a sweat lodge and protective snowfence to remain where it stands near the Collins Bay chapel.

Besides the sweat lodge, the brotherhood seeks the right to keep sweet grass, eagle feathers, ribbon shirts, sage, drums and medicine pouches in their cells. These religious articles are meant for use during ceremonies to be arranged through the existing clergy, the brotherhood says. They also ask for the right to have their spiritual leaders allowed into the institution for such ceremonies without medicine bundles and other religious articles being searched or otherwise mishandled. Medicine bundles are prepared and sealed by medicine men and women for health, purity and protection reasons.

Father Raymond Tardif, the Roman Catholic chaplain at Collins Bay says other spiritual groups like the Four Day Group, Day of Awareness, the Jewish Synagogue and Catholic and Protestant chapels are free to pursue religious freedoms and have access to their religious regalia. He says it is essential that Indian inmates be given the same access as the other groups.

A letter from the Tribal Ways Brotherhood says, "the sweat lodge is very sacred and respected through our nations just as the church or chapel is respected by the people who attend these religious services. The sweat lodge is also a church in a traditional way to Indian people. Like other religions, we pray and give thanks to the same creator above and ask for guidance here on Mother Earth."

The brotherhood has appealed to the general public for support. They request letters of support to be sent to: Donald Yeomans

Commissioner of Corrections,
Correctional Service of Canada
1 Killeway Place,
460 O'Connor Street,
OTTAWA, Ontario K1S 5H3
a n d

Hon. Robert Kaplan
Solicitor General of Canada,
Sir Wilfred Laurier Bldg.,
340 Laurier Avenue West,
OTTAWA, Ontario

POSSIBLE CUSTER, 7th CALV., SUICIDE

(AP) A pathologist with the Institute of Forensic Pathology of the US armed forces is investigating a theory that Gen. George Armstrong Custer and members of the 7th US Cavalry killed themselves when it became obvious they could not win the Battle of the Little Bighorn.

Jerry Spencer of the US Navy has requested permission to exhume bodies of soldiers buried at the Custer Monument in Montana to check skulls for powder burns.

"A point blank shot to the head drives a tremendous amount of firearm residue into the skull."

A campaign to exhume the skeletons continues.

QUEBEC SUDDENLY CARES

(CP) In a surprise about-face, The Parti Quebecois has voted in favour of a policy to review and settle native land and social claims and to create a cabinet position for a minister of native affairs. In the past, native leaders have rated the Levesque government as one of the worst in Canada for dealing with native concerns. Relations with Quebec natives are strained because the province has failed to live up to terms of the James Bay Treaty of 1975 and has trampled fishing rights. ■

INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON REPORT "By Political Appointment Only"

by Theresa A. Nahanee

WASHINGTON, D.C. - All senior bureaucratic posts should be by "political appointment" in Canada as they are in the United States. Sound a bit too radical?

As one who served as Executive Assistant to Assistant Deputy Minister Cam Mackie in Indian and Inuit Affairs when Trudeau went out and Clark came in; when Clark went out and Trudeau came back in; and when Carter went out and Reagan came in, I am not without some experience, albeit not a lot, but some.

The Clark Government, of course, made very few changes at the Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Minister level and history itself will determine how wise this was. In a sense, of course, he made Trudeau's return to power that much simpler since all the same senior managers were still in place upon his return six months after being out of office.

After seeing it "in action" in Washington, I favor the American system of "sweeping house" beginning with the most senior officials and down as far as necessary to achieve change. These senior officials should be categorized under a "by political appointment only" category in the federal civil service and should go through some public process prior to appointment. And at the end of their tenure which ends when their political party is out of office, they should be expected to resign their posts.

In the United States such appointments are called "Schedule C's" "political appointments". Most are appointed by the President, all are cleared by the FBI and most must appear before a Senate Committee for public hearings. Here anyone may ask to give testimony on behalf of, or against, these political appointees. Generally the candidates are cleared and posted.

Of course, our system of government has vast differences with the U.S.

For example, in the United States most laws are introduced as "private bills" as we call them in Canada.

After introduction, they are referred to the appropriate Committee on the House or Senate side of Congress and the process continues. Hearings are held on controversial bills and a "mark-up" is held. Once approved in Committee, the bill is returned to the House (or Senate) for three readings and when passed, is referred to the other chamber. If no one sponsors it, that is the end. Once sponsored it goes through a similar process. In this whole process, the Administration (or bureaucracy) is asked to comment on the bill and make recommendations and these are taken into account at "mark-up" and/or during the readings.

Now in Canada, while members can introduce private bills most legislation arises in the bureaucracy (an agency or the Privy Council). Our political process by its very nature is dominated as much by bureaucrats (including Deputy Ministers and Assistant Deputy Ministers) as by politicians. The Cabinet does get to approve which legislation will be developed, but it is returned to the bureaucrats to write the bills and channel them through the legislative process. That doesn't happen in the United States.

It would seem that in a system such as ours, the political party in power would want to control all phases of the legislative process. Of course, a certain complacency has set in simply because we have been under one-party rule for most of our history. But this alone does not make it the best system.

It is even more imperative that as a country we consider developing and introducing a new "level" of management in our system to give the political party in power control of the bureaucracy, or the "Administration" as it is known in the United States.

Some task force of Parliament should review which positions should be included in this "political category"; determine their salaries and benefits; devise a system of appointments; institute a code of behaviour and ethics; and put this into "law". Certainly it should include all Deputy Ministers; Assistant Deputy Ministers; Privy Council officials (down to secretaries and clerks); senior Treasury Board officials; Am-

bassadors; Policy Directors; Information Directors; and other sensitive posts. Otherwise I fail to see how a new government can gain control. This may mean, as it does in the United States, that a new Prime Minister will need a few months to plan his/her takeover of the reins of power and Government.

So how does it work in reality?

The White House staff here, of course, is a tremendously large bureaucracy occupying two large office buildings, the old and the new Executive Office Buildings. When Reagan came into office here, unemployment officials were sent over to the Executive Office buildings to help dislocated White House staff apply for other jobs and unemployment benefits. The same happened in the Congress where the Senate finally gave the Republicans a majority. A lot of people on the Hill found themselves without jobs. People who, a few months before, were the powers-that-be in Washington, who ran the agencies, and who wielded the power were now suddenly "on the street".

And in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I saw the scramble for new jobs firsthand. The Commissioner resigned and went into private consulting; the Acting Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs left town along with his two Acting Deputy Assistant Secretaries; and scores of Special Assistants in both offices started looking down into the agency for new assignments. Contacts in Personnel suddenly became very important. Mind you, the career civil servants who never aspire to political appointments sit smugly back during this transition and watch the scramble. During a house-cleaning, the Administration puts them temporarily into power.

It sounds like a mess and it certainly is unsettling for many people, but it is expected. There were massive resignations throughout all the agencies of political appointees and their staffs actively sought other jobs. Those that didn't were simply let go. Even those who did not want to leave, who tried pathetically to hold on, were forced to go anyway. The sweep included secretaries and clerks at the White House and on the Hill, as well as in offices of Secretaries (Ministers); Under-Secretaries; Assistant Secretaries and Commissioners.

And did these massive changes br-

ing the bureaucracy to a grinding halt) No, it certainly did not. The house cleaning left a lot of vacancies to fill in Washington - the President alone controlled at least 2,500 jobs and more.

The result has been a big swing around in policies, regulations, laws, attitudes and style - from "liberal" to "conservative". It is upsetting to the "little bureaucrat", but it brings fast changes and brings in new watchdogs for the new Government.

Of course there are a few rebels here and there who find some way to pursue their own goals and try to maintain a "liberal" program in a "conservative" environment, but the swing is constant and the house-cleaning continues for four years until everyone is weeded out who politically and philosophically cannot agree with the new policies.

Sure it is awesome, sometimes frightening, but if we elect a political party, it could be able to govern to follow its policies, to introduce its laws and to control the bureaucracy and the machinery of government. ■

FARM TALK WITH ART IRVINE

Varieties of Grain Crops for Saskatchewan 1982 is now available at Agricultural Representative Offices throughout the Province. Grain crop production is divided into four areas based on climate, vegetation and soil type.

Area 1 includes the southwest. Area 2 includes Wilkie, Kindersley, Kyle, Moose Jaw, Regina, Weyburn and Estevan. Area 3 includes Lloydminster, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Melfort, Kelvington, Kamsack, Melville and Carlyle. Area 4 comprises the far north including Meadow Lake, Carrot River and Hudson Bay.

Bread wheat varieties are compared to Neepawa, a high yielding variety recommended throughout Saskatchewan. Columbus, licensed in 1980, is higher yielding and has better sprouting and weathering resistance than other varieties. Seed should be available in 1982.

Canuck, Chester and Leader are sawfly resistant varieties recommended only in Areas 1 and 2 of the southwest. Leader, licensed in 1981, is similar to Chester but has superior

sprouting and weathering resistance. Seed will not be available until 1983.

Benito, Manitou, Napayo and Sinton are other recommended varieties.

Norstar is high yielding, has acceptable baking quality, and is the most hardy winter wheat available. If a reasonable stand survives the winter, winter wheat should yield 25 percent higher than recommended spring wheat. Winter wheat matures earlier, provides increased weed competition and has labor requirement advantages. Successful production is most possible in areas 3 and 4 and in the southern part of area 1.

Pitic 62 is an exceptionally high yielding wheat eligible only for Canada Feed. Glenlea is a high yielding utility wheat with normal yields in the southwest. Pitic 62 and Glenlea are variable in maturity and may mature late under cool conditions.

Fielder is a recommended soft white spring wheat which should be grown under contract on irrigated land.

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

Barley varieties eligible for C.W. grades are compared to Bonanza, a good yielding 6-row variety recommended throughout the Province.

Argyle, a new 6-row malting barley is slightly higher yielding than Bonanza in northern and eastern Saskatchewan. Limited quantities of seed will be available in 1982. Conquest and Beacon are also recommended 6-row varieties but yield considerably lower.

Klages, Elrose and Betzes are recommended 2-row varieties eligible for C.W. grades. Harrington and Norbert are promising new varieties not eligible for current C.W. grades.

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

Klondike, Johnson and Melvin are high yielding 6-row varieties.

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

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

Recommended winter rye varieties are Puma, Cougar, Frontier, Kodiak and Musketeer. Kodiak has tan kernels which are about 10 percent larger than most other varieties, other varieties usually have green kernels. Winter rye yields approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ higher than spring rye. Gazelle is the highest yielding spring rye licensed for production in Saskatchewan.

Recommended Turnip rape varieties are Tobin, Candle and R-500. Seed colors are yellow-brown except for R-500 which is yellow. Recommended Argentine rape varieties are Altex, Andor, Regent and Tower. All have black seeds. Argentine rapes produce higher returns under irrigation. Irrigation delays maturity four or five days. R-500 produces oil with a high erucic

acid level and is grown under contract for specialized industrial oil

markets. Rape is not recommended for dry areas of the Province.

Recommended fields pea varieties are Century, Tara and Trapper. Field peas produce best in the parkland region. Protein content varies among fields of the same variety. It is advisable to obtain a protein analysis on seed used for livestock feed. Tara is more resistant to powdery mildew than the other two, but its irregular seed has lower market value. Inoculate field pea seed before planting.

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

The recommended lentil variety in Laird, a large seed Chilean type. The main production problems are weed control and harvesting. Sow on clean land. Herbicides are available, consult with the Crop Development Centre in Saskatoon or the Plant Industry Branch in Regina regarding weed control. The plants are short. Swath at ground level to avoid harvest losses. Use level stone-free land. Lentils produce best in the brown, dark brown and southern areas of the black soil zone and should be seeded on stubble. Inoculate lentil seed before planting.

Recommended buckwheat varieties are Mancan, Manor, Tempest and Tokyo. The larger seeds of Mancan and Manor bring a premium. Buckwheat is a short season cash or honey crop, susceptible to dry weather and high temperatures. It is usually grown under contract to ensure a market. Yields are variable. Grow on summerfallow or on stubble where separating similar sized seeds will not be a problem. Buckwheat is susceptible to frost, early June seeding is recommended. Swath when the ma-

jority of seeds are ripe, or immediately after the first killing frost. Adjust reel speed and pickup speed to match ground speed to reduce shattering.

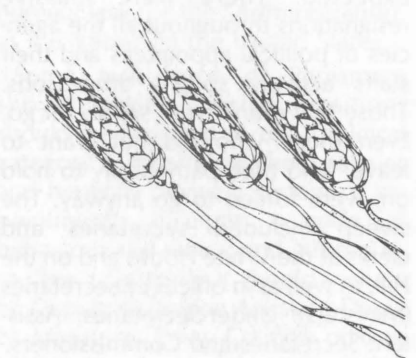
Yellow, Brown and Oriental mustards are grown commercially. Yellow mustard is resistant to shattering. Because of wind damage to fluffy swaths it should be straight combined. Brown and Oriental mustard usually yield 25 percent higher than Yellow mustard, are more susceptible to shattering and are usually swathed although straight combining is feasible. Mustards are usually always grown under contract. They are less drought resistant than wheat but have better seed quality under drier conditions.

Recommended Yellow mustards are Gisilba, Kirby and Ochre. Kirby is slightly later maturing and more resistant to lodging. Ochre is slightly more susceptible to lodging. They are equal in yield.

Recommended Brown mustards are Ekla, Blaze and Commercial. Ekla is higher in allyl isothiocyanate than other varieties. Blaze yields about 10 percent higher than other strains, while being between the others in allyl isothiocyanate. Blaze contains a small percentage of yellow seeds.

Recommended Oriental mustards are Lethbridge 22A, Stoke and Domo. Lethbridge 22A has superior seed color. Stoke has high seed and allyl isothiocyanate flavor yields. Domo yields about 10 percent higher than Stoke and 16 percent higher than Lethbridge 22A.

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



NORTH BATTLEFORD DISTRICT



Education Commission Member speaks to NB group.

NORTH BATTLEFORD CHIEFS MEET ED. COMMISSION

NORTH BATTLEFORD - Numerous issues faced by Indians were recently discussed during the meeting held January 19 at the FSI district office Sask. Indian Education Commission.

The commission, headed by Clive Linklater, was explained to the Chiefs by two of its field representatives,

Linda Pelly and Mary Anne Sokawaypanace. They requested approval on the matters of naming participants to attend a provincial workshop; and touring of reserves to secure photographs and explain the commission to individual bands.

After some discussion, the Chiefs called for a workshop to be held at the district level, granted approval for the photos and tour and decided the commission would be contacted for workshops by individual bands. ■

INDIAN VETS PLAN MORE DISCUSSION

NORTH BATTLEFORD - Report from the national scene and program services highlighted the meeting held February 11 by members of the Saskatchewan Indian Veteran's Association.

The meeting held at the Legion Centre in this city was attended by Leona Ruddel, Roy Shering and Joanne Harrington of the Dept. of Veteran's Affairs (DVA) in Saskatoon; Ernie Crowe, president of SIVA; Lawrence Weenie, area counsellor and Norman Henderson of the Prince Albert Chapter.

Earlier a meeting held by provincial SIVA executive included a verbal report on a national IV meeting attended by Crowe and a proposed meeting with neighbouring provincial Indian Veteran groups.

On the national scene, no concrete policy was adopted for the provincial groups because of no clear line of communication existing and a meeting of the three neighbouring western provincial bodies was proposed by Ernie Crowe.

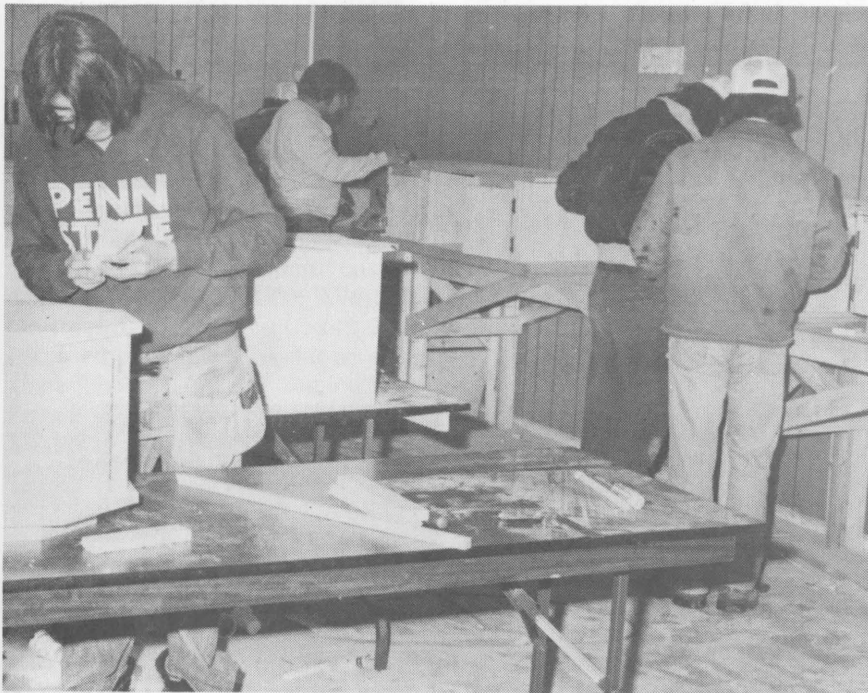
During the afternoon session held at the Legion centre a slide presentation was made by the Saskatoon DVA group followed by a volley of questions by the Indian veterans. DVA was accused of 'passing the buck' and nonfulfillment of benefits by the Indian veterans. ■

COMMUNITY COLLEGE OFFERS COURSES

Eva Thomas, field co-ordinator for the SICC, said there could probably be some short courses held, including cabinet making, small motor repair and settlement maintenance, but it would require about one week's notice to secure 9 courses.

Poundmaker and Little Pine requested a joint-cabinet making course, Onion Lake requested a plumbing and heating course and Saulteaux requested a small motor repair course.

The next meeting proposed by the Chiefs was set for February 22, 23, and 24. ■



Cabinet Making Trainees at work.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE WORKSHOP HELD AT POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER - We will have to know what direction and what your needs are before we can help you set up a program," Lyn Finlayson of National Health and Welfare said during the Alcohol Workshop held in late January in this Indian community.

Other workers included Paul Poitras of the Health and Social Services Task Force in Regina and Lillian Pooyak of Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program from North Battleford.

Finlayson told the many band members attending the workshop that measures already taken by the band are commendable and to pursue a preventive program would require more hard work and co-operation.

In support Poitras outlined the funding process of prevention programs

CABINET COURSE FOR LITTLE PINE, POUNDMAKER

(POUNDMAKER) - An eight-week cabinet making course is being offered to members of the Poundmaker and Little Pine Bands by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College (SICC).

The course will be instructed by Darryl Kaseko, a local journeyman carpenter.

Enrolled in the short course are: Ed-

win Tootoosis, Patrick Tootoosis, Lindsay Baptiste, Leslie Baptiste, Mervin Chickosis, Emile Ironchild, Rodney Chickosis, Mark Kennedy, Leonard Bear and Jerry Sapp.

Most of the finished products are being purchased by band members while a circular coffee table will be raffled off.

According to Eva Thomas, SICC training co-ordinator, many requests for training from bands are being conducted on a district concept, where Indian bands combine to secure a training course.

Earlier, the gathering was treated to a wonderful meal prepared by Irene Tootoosis.

win Tootoosis, Patrick Tootoosis, Lindsay Baptiste, Leslie Baptiste, Mervin Chickosis, Emile Ironchild, Rodney Chickosis, Mark Kennedy, Leonard Bear and Jerry Sapp.

win Tootoosis, Patrick Tootoosis, Lindsay Baptiste, Leslie Baptiste, Mervin Chickosis, Emile Ironchild, Rodney Chickosis, Mark Kennedy, Leonard Bear and Jerry Sapp.

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win Tootoosis, Patrick Tootoosis, Lindsay Baptiste, Leslie Baptiste, Mervin Chickosis, Emile Ironchild, Rodney Chickosis, Mark Kennedy, Leonard Bear and Jerry Sapp.

SIAP SPONSORS PASTURE MANAGEMENT COURSE



NORTH BATTLEFORD - Some top horse riders are taking advantage of a 4-week Pasture Riding course sponsored by SIAP.

A total of 16 riders from various reserves in the province have come to the Sundance Stables, situated about 10 kilometers west of the city, to upgrade their horsemanship.

Instructors include Ray Harmel, a Wascana Institute instructor and a Maidstone farmer, and Dennis Hobman, co-owner of the training facility. Both are professionals in their field. Harmel instructs in horse care and maintenance including hoof care, trimming, feeding, grooming and equipment care. Hobman will provide training in the practical skills needed in pasture riding, roping, training horses to handle cattle and pasture maintenance.

PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT

NEW ARENA OPENS AT PELICAN NARROWS

The new sports complex at Pelican Narrows still needs a few finishing touches but Joe Custer, Chief of the Peter Ballantyne band says local residents didn't wait for the grand opening. Hundreds of people crowd the rink to watch hockey games that sometimes last until three in the morning. This was going on a couple of weeks before the official opening February 5.

Grants from an array of federal and mainly provincial sources and some good old fashioned elbow grease



Outside view of Pelican Narrows Complex.

from local residents made construction of the new facility possible. Involvement of the local residents was so impressive it earned the Saskatchewan community achievement award, organizers say. Both the non-status and the Treaty side of the community pulled together. The first organizational meeting was held back in February of 1980 and actual construction began later that spring.

The complex boasts a large common area near a canteen counter, good sized dressing rooms, a regulation sized hockey rink with plastic boards and a separate area with two ice surfaces for curling. The complex is built so artificial ice can be added

ALCOHOL SERVICE COUNSELLORS KEPT BUSY

Marcel Gerard, John Kinch and Rita Parenteau are the staff at the Native Alcohol Services at 106 - 1322 Central Avenue in Prince Albert. The center provides a follow-up program for persons who have undergone treatment at detox centers and for those who require on-going counselling. The staff will approach employers and landlords to help bridge any misgivings they may have when considering persons with drinking problems. Marcel Gerard estimates over 150 people drop into the office during a typical month and another 175 phone calls are handled. Anyone with an alcohol problem can use the service whether they be treaty, white or Metis. 30 percent of the clients are treaty Indians, Gerard says.

Gerard, who is co-ordinator of the center, started counselling alcoholics six years ago, laughs when going over his qualifications but does take his work seriously. He says he spent 27 years on the street roaming various cities and never holding down a job for very long. He says he sees more drinkers today than when he was in his heyday and they are getting younger all the time. The younger age of majority, unemployment, too much leisure time and easy welfare are a major part of the problem.

Gerard emphasized that this program is a follow-up one and

counsellors are prepared to conduct home visits and some marriage counselling related to alcohol or drug problems. They can also refer clients to live-in detox centers such as New Dawn, Calder, Lawson, and other places for more intensive treatment. For more information call 922-7055 in Prince Albert. ■

WAHPETON DONATES TO CONSTITUTION FUND

Chief Leo Omani of the Wahpeton band has presented a cheque for \$5,000 to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians to help defray the costs of waging constitutional war in England and Ottawa. Sol Sanderson accepted the cheque amid a round of applause from executive onlookers at a meeting held recently in Prince Albert.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE BONSPIEL

The Harvey Young rink took the grand aggregate defeating the "B" side winners skipped by Kelvin McKay. Winning rink members are Harvey Young; Donald Fiddler, second; Audrey Carriere, third; Aldon Kakum, lead. Winners on the "B" side include Kelvin McKay; George Greenleaf, second; Mary Louise McKenzie, third; and Glen McKenzie, lead. 12 teams took part in the three day event with the winners of the "A" side taking on the "B" side winners for the grand aggregate.

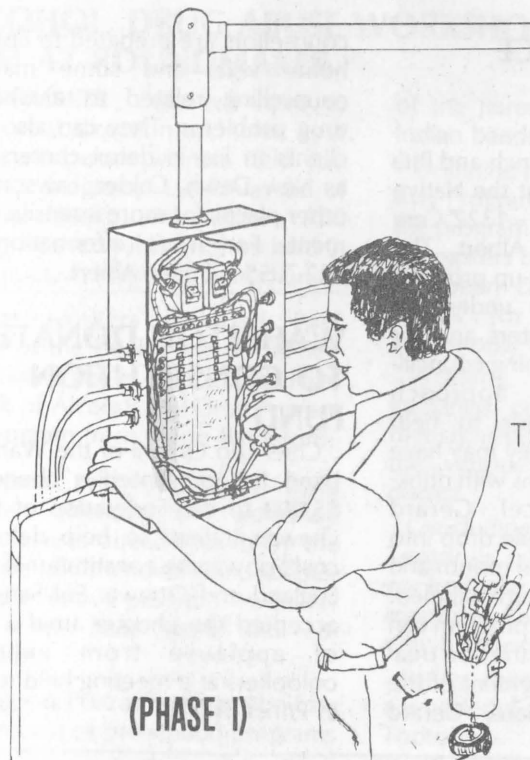


to both rinks later. Special equipment includes a Zamboni ice scraper that attaches to the back of a small tractor and an electronic time clock-scoreboard. Funding for the new complex, which has yet to be named, came from the following sources: Department of Northern Saskatchewan (DNS): \$337,000; Western Northlands Agreement: \$249,000; Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP): \$250,000; Agricultural Rural Development (ARDA): \$40,000; Local Advisory Council (LAC): \$70,000.

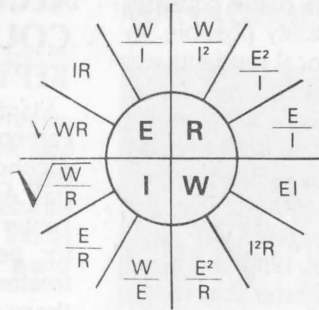
Members of the community raised \$50,000 on their own and volunteered many hours of their spare time. They deserve special commendation. Organizers say the total cost of the joint venture fell well short of \$1.3 million forecasted when planning first started.



WINNERS OF PA VOLLEYBALL TOURNEY - Front row l. to r.: Darcy Morin; Kevin Greyeyes; Spencer Greyeyes. Middle: Lorna Arcand. Back row: Lawrence Greyeyes, George Lafond; Myles Arcand; Eugene Arcand.



(PHASE I)



THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN
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- Good, steady work habits.
- Willing to commit yourself to endure 4 years of training as as Electrical Apprentice.
- Responsibility for accumulating 4 years of trade experience on your own.

FOR APPLICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:

- Your Chief or Band Office
- Osborne Turner, Co-ordinator
- The Field Co-ordinator for your District.

• Box 3085 • Saskatchewan Indian Community College •
• Saskatoon, Saskatchewan • S7K 3S9 • Telephone: 244-4444 •

INDIAN 4-H PROGRAM "NEWS"

WHITE BEAR

White Bear 4-H Club held their first meeting of the new year on January 18th. There were ten members and three leaders in attendance. Leaders are: Marjorie Standing Ready for cooking, Katherine Lonethunder for sewing, Lloyd Atkinson for General Leader and for Beef, and Alan Maxie will be taking Light Horse classes. Films were shown on 'Trail Ride' and veterinarians. Our President and Secretary will be elected at the next meeting. Sixteen members are registered at this time.
Lloyd Atkinson

PEEPEEKESIS

Projects planned for the Peepeekesis 4-H Club are rural safe-

ty, babysitting and knitting. Gardening is planned for the spring. A meeting to register the 4-H members took place February 10th in the band hall. A yard beautification contest may be a summer community service project.

SWEETGRASS

During their Friday evening meetings the Sweetgrass 4-H Midget club has leathercraft, beadwork and macrame projects. The club is interested in getting some small animals to learn how to take care of them. The members take swimming lessons and play floor hockey. Bake sales and raffles raise money for the club activities. Plans for the spring are a cemetery clean-up and a garbage pick-up.

PATUANAK

The Patuanak 4-H Club is reorganizing again this winter.

DON NELSON GARDEN CLUB

The garden club at the Prince Albert Student Residence is gearing up for spring. The members are looking at seed catalogues and planning their gardens.

LOON LAKE

On February 8th interested people from the reserve met to discuss forming a 4-H club. Project possibilities are: beading, crafts, cooking and sewing, firearm safety, trapping, camping and horse care. An organizational meeting to divide the members

and leaders into project groups was set for after school February 10th.

MONTREAL LAKE

The Montreal Lake 4-H Club has started basic cooking in October, 1981. Cooking classes were held every Thursday, project meetings every Tuesday. They have finished cooking though in December did some fund raising, and sold raffle tickets. Beading started in January. Dances and films are being held.

Ester Bird, 4-H Reporter

TIMBER BAY

Sandy Sider, 4-H Leader, told the 4-H Office of a recent money raiser that worked well for them. Here's how it worked: A "Games Night" was held involving games of chance and fun that people paid to try. Those that won received 'token' money to 'buy' baked goods elsewhere in the room. The result: \$157.00 Good going folks.

WATERHEN LAKE ACHIEVEMENT DAY



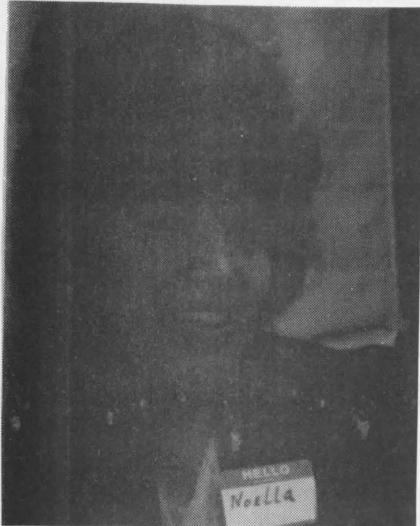
Waterhen 4-H Club Achievement Day - 4-H Leader Victoria Lasas (right) and two of her 4-H crocheting members.

The Waterhen Lake 4-H club Achievement Day was held January 28th in the school. Project work was displayed. Each 4-H leader described what the members in their project group had done from September to December. Certificates were given to club members and leaders. The evening ended with games and lunch. 4-H projects and leaders were:
Cooking - Cecile Blackbird, Joan Kehrig and Debbie Fofonoff
Embroidery - Dorothy Leonard
Traditional Dancing - Marlene Semaganis, Leona Fiddler and Carl Lasas (Jr. Ldr.)

Sewing - Ada Gott

Typing - Betty Boulton, Gladys Martel
Crochet - Victoria Lasas, Joanne Martel

General Leader - Gwen Favel



Noella McKay, 4-H Leader, Peepeekesis. Jan. 20th, 1982.



Peepeekesis 4-H Leader Day - Jan. 20

(l-r): Lorraine McNab & Bill Bird, Gordons; Vern Worm & Rene Worm, Poorman, 4-H Workers; Vera McNabb and Noella McKay, Peepeekesis. Front: Elaine Wolfe, Muskowekwan; Brenda Poitras, Muscowpetung; Brenda Windigo, Muskowekwan; Karyn Morris, Gordons; Deb Hauer, Indian 4-H.

FILE HILLS WORKSHOP

January 20th, 4-H leaders in south-east Saskatchewan braved chilly temperatures to attend a 4-H Leader Day at Peepeekesis reserve, near Balcarres. The leaders talked about many topics: Achievement Days, running a meeting, ideas for club activities, 4-H camps, garden competition and youth exchanges.

Participants were: Vern and Rene Worm, Noella McKay, Vera McNabb, Bill Bird, Lorraine McNabb, Karyn Morris, Elaine Wolfe, Karen Windigo, Brenda Poitras, Deb Hauer and Les Ferguson.



4-H Worker Rene Worm from Poorman's shares a laugh with Elaine Wolfe, 4-H Leader, Muskowekwan.



Brenda Windigo, 4-H Leader from Muskowekwan and 4-H Worker Vernon Worm share an activity at the recent Qu'Appelle District 4-H Leader's Day.

FILE HILLS 4-H WORKERS

Rene Worm and Vernon Worm are 4-H Workers working out of the Treaty Indian Liaison Unit Office in Wynyard. Please call Vern or Rene at 554-2593 with any 4-H questions that you may have.

UP AND COMING

March 5th - 7th: Sask. 4-H Council Annual Meeting, Rayner Centre

July 1st - 4th: 4-H Family Camp, Rayner Centre

August 23rd - 28th: Indian 4-H Camp

FARMERS' DAY

Did you know that (a) an upset mother cow, with calf, is capable of butting, rolling and pushing an adult across a corral? (b) wild oats can be made into delicious cookies? (c) those people attending the February 6th Farmers' Day had lots of food and fun? Yes, yes, yes - to all questions.

The Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Shellbrook S.I.A.P. staff and farmers held a gala educational and social event at the Spruce Home Arena.

Indian 4-H had a display there encouraging folks to become involved in the 4-H Rural Safety Program.

NEW!! 4-H PROJECTS:

(1) The 'Exploring 4-H Project' lets young members or older young people new to 4-H get a sample of several 4-H interest areas all in one 4-H season:

- animals
- woodwork
- cooking
- crafts
- sewing
- photography
- outdoors
- gardening
- speaking

(2) The 4-H Rural Safety Project is an easy way to get 4-H started in your community. Each member or team asks a neighbor if they can check their yard for possible safety hazards. These are marked on a checklist and are also 'marked' with a visible, bright orange sticker (seen on the right.) The 4-H member(s) allow 2-4 weeks before they return to do a check to see if the hazards have been fixed, moved, cleaned up, marked, etc. The neighbor receives a certificate for taking part in the program. For more information, call Les Ferguson at the 4-H Office.

THINK SAFETY



Your Family Needs You

NORTH BATTLEFORD 4-H LEADER WORKSHOP

Although the day was c-o-l-d, people came through to attend the Leader Day on January 28th. Charlotte Benson, Red Pheasant, and Violet Swindler and Jean Whitecalf from Sweet Grass came to discuss 4-H issues and ideas. There may not have been quantity, but there was quality. Right people?!

LATE FLASH FROM THE SOUTH: TRAVEL

Is your group interested in travelling but not too far? One reserve has contacted the 4-H Office who would like to visit another reserve for a day or two, perhaps camp one night and then return home. If your 4-H group is interested in doing that on a weekend or in the summer, please contact the 4-H Office.

SPRING'S COMING!!

Someone has seen at least one sign of spring, right? Watch the April 4-H News and Saskatchewan Indian for more information on the 1982 4-H Garden Competition.

4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAYS

Those 4-H clubs that are now in progress may be more concerned at just keeping their 4-H projects going that finishing. However, it's good to keep the 'end' in mind. In 4-H, that's the final Achievement Day. Leaders: please plan to hold one to give the club a chance to display their project work before the community. It is also an incentive or 'carrot' for the 4-H'er to complete their project.

FUND RAISING IDEA

Try an auction sale! Each 4-H member and leader can collect new and used items in the community prior to the event. Try arranging the time of the sale to draw as many people as possible - perhaps the same time as another big event, e.g. dance or hockey tournament. In many cases, auctioneers will volunteer their services for 4-H.

PRINCE ALBERT 4-H LEADER DAY

This 4-H workshop was attended by 17 people from 7 reserves from Saskatoon and Prince Albert Districts on February 13. The four-hour event was jam packed with 4-H items dealing with 4-H leaders and programs.

TRAVEL PROGRAMS

The exchange provides for a minimum 5-day visit to another community that you can be twinned with. That group, in turn, visits you. (In 1981, the Peepeekesis 4-H Club visited and exchanged with the Tobique Reserve in New Brunswick.)

If any adult(s) or youth group would like more information on the Open House Canada Exchange Travel Program, please complete and return the following coupon by March 31st or as soon as possible.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

RESERVE: _____

Province(s) that you would like to exchange with:

1st choice: _____, 2nd choice: _____, 3rd choice: _____

Do you have a contact in these provinces?

YES _____, NO _____, WE NEED HELP _____



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men and women

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LABOUR CANADA
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

LABOUR AFFAIRS TRAINEE

Labour Canada is presently recruiting university graduates for the position of Administrative Trainee in Regina.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of the English language and be willing to undergo six months of paid training in Winnipeg.

Duties of the position include providing assistance and guidance to both private enterprise and the Public Service in the application and administration of segments of the Canada Labour Code, investigations of complaints and assisting in development of programs to promote good industrial relations in the Region.

This is an excellent opportunity for a recent graduate who is looking for a responsible position with a future in industrial relations. Training salary ranges from \$12,230 to \$22,000.

Reference No.: 81-PSC-52-C-0419-1

Additional information is available by writing to the address below.

Tout renseignement relatif à ce concours est disponible en français et peut être obtenu en écrivant à l'adresse suivante:

HOW TO APPLY:

Send your application and/or resume to:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA
1010-1867 HAMILTON STREET
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN
S4P 2C2

Please quote applicable reference number at all times.

Canada

LOOKING FOR SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

The Saskatchewan Indian Community College is looking for summer staff to travel to the Reserves in the summer months to complete a student follow-up survey.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Must have valid driver's license and ability to travel.
2. Vehicle a must.
3. Basic research skills and interviewing techniques an asset.
4. Must be reliable and able to work with minimal supervision.

STARTING DATE: Approximately
May 1, 1982

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION / SEND APPLICATION TO:

Vern Bachiu
Saskatchewan Indian Community
College
Box 3085
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3S9
Phone: 244-4444, extension 28



VICE PRESIDENT NATIVE PROGRAMMING

CANADIAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS INC. (CANCOM)

Canadian Satellite Communications Inc. (Cancom) has been licensed by the CRTC to provide television and radio services by satellite to the remote and underserved areas of Canada. Cancom is also responsible for facilitating the development of northern and native-oriented broadcasting services, and is therefore seeking a Vice President, Native Programming.

This individual will be responsible for the co-ordination and scheduling of Cancom's native-produced radio and television programming, and for liaison with native communications organizations across Canada. He/she will report to the Board of Directors of Cancom, but will work in consultation with the President.

Prospective candidates should have an extensive background in Canadian native affairs, ideally but not necessarily in the field of electronic communications. Outstanding interpersonal and communications skills and the ability to deal effectively with government, industry, and native organizations are essential qualifications. Extensive travel will be required in the course of liaison with native organizations across the country.

The value of this individual's contribution to Cancom must be worth a salary in excess of \$40,000. The position will be located in Toronto.

Candidates interested in this challenging position should reply in complete confidence, quoting File #4003, to Dr. Janet Wright, Woods Gordon, Management Consultants, P.O. Box 251, Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1J7.

Woods Gordon

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(remittance must accompany order)



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All new, fully paid subscribers to ONTARIO INDIAN between now and June 1st, 1982, will have an opportunity to win a beautifully crafted piece of silver jewellery by noted Iroquois artist Stephen Longboat. A year of ONTARIO INDIAN and a chance to win—SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

SUMMER STUDENT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy announced in Winnipeg December 11, 1981 that the federal government has earmarked \$100 million to find or create summer jobs for students in 1982.

"Young people often experience difficulty obtaining permanent employment because they lack marketable skills," the Minister said. "By providing summer employment in fields related to their studies and career aspirations, we will help students obtain the experience they need to ease their integration into the work force. This year we are shifting the program's emphasis toward qualitative job experience."

The program dates regarding Summer Canada 1982 are as follows:

Deadline Dates:

Public Service Employment Component
January 20, 1982

Federal Projects Stream
January 29, 1982

Community Projects Stream
February 26, 1982

Operation Dates:

Start date of projects -
May 3, 1982

Final date of projects -
September 10, 1982

The background information in regards to the 1982 Federal Summer Employment Initiatives for Student are as follows in point form:

Purpose:

- to create and find summer jobs for students.

- to fund the following special categories:

Summer Canada (including new special initiatives designed to provide students with on-going job training and development in work situations).

Department of National Defence Cadet and Reserve Training Programs.

R.C.M.P. Special Supernumerary Constables Program.

Canada Employment Centres for Students (including a Native Internship Component).

I. Summer Canada

- is designed to create worthwhile summer jobs for students who intend to return to school in the fall.

- is comprised of three components.
- is budgeted for \$75.6 million.

A. Component: Public Service Employment

- will create approximately 3,100 summer internships in federal departments and agencies.

- jobs will be of a technical or specialist nature relating to the student's studies.

- emphasis will be on developmental internships of up to three summers' duration.

- provision for a variety of progressively more challenging work assignments.

- is budgeted for \$2 million in regards to new special initiatives.

- summer internships will be established, on an experimental basis, within non-profit organizations, in the private sector.

B. Component: Community Projects Stream

- will create approximately 21,100 jobs in community-approved projects generated by established organizations throughout the country.

- the program pays a contribution towards the following items:

wages: equal to the provincial wage.

other costs: \$35.00 per student per work week.

- maximum federal support for any project is \$50,000.00.

- proposals developed for projects must include at least a request for the following details in regards to criteria.

employment for 3 local students.

employment for 6-18 weeks.

employment for useful and productive work of benefit to the student and community.

- funds are distributed to federal constituencies based on student unemployment data.

- approval of projects are based on the three following formulas:

consultation at the community level.

consultation with the Member of Parliament.

consultation with a Local Advisory Board.

C. Component: Federal Projects Stream

- will support student job creation projects sponsored through federal departments and agencies.

- funds are allocated on a provincial/territorial basis according to student unemployment data.

- will create 5,600 jobs through this stream. Community Projects Stream and the Federal Projects Stream will approve funding to projects on a priority basis in the following areas: parks, recreation, day camp services, health, social services, energy conservation, renewable resources and environment, tourism, artistic and cultural development, improving services to the disabled, promoting the hiring of women, Natives and the physically disabled.

Students will be hired for jobs in the Community Projects Stream and the Federal Projects Stream through the Canada Employment Centres and the Canada Employment Centres for Students.

Students will be recruited through the Career-Oriented Summer Employment Program of the Public Service Commission for the Public Service Employment Component.

Department of National Defence Programs

Department of National Defence Cadet Program.

Department of National Reserve Training Program.

- provides a unique military experience for students.

- is budgeted for \$10 million.

- will create 12,750 positions for summer student participants.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Program

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Supernumerary Constables Program:

- is designed to enhance the understanding of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

- to enhance a career in law or law enforcement.

- is budgeted for \$600,000.

- will create 175 positions for summer student participants.

Canada Employment Centres For Students

Hire-A-Student Offices

- key role is to place students into private sector jobs.

- includes a Native Internship Component.

- is budgeted for \$13.8 million.

- will operate during the spring and summer months.

- will be staffed by post-secondary undergraduates and recent post-secondary graduates.

- centres will respond to the needs of private sector employers.

- 296,000 summer students will be placed in both private and public sec-

tor jobs.

- the Native Internship Component will employ 300 Native students who will be hired to work across the country in the following offices.

Canada Employment Centres.

Canada Employment Centres for Students.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's National Headquarters.

For more information please contact your nearest Canada Employment Office or Lorna Standingready at the following address:

Ms. Lorna Standingready

Youth Employment Co-ordinator

Indian Governments of Saskatchewan

Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

310-20th Street East

4th Floor

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

S7K 0A7

Phone: (306) 652-9150 ext. 13

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Deadline for class results are:

March 30 for 1982

Spring - Summer session classes

June 15 for 1982

Fall semester classes

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College is federated with the University of Regina therefore our students are also University of Regina students and may therefore take university classes - use University facilities and participate in special University Programmes.

Class requests should be sent to...

Extension Department

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

Classroom Building, C-4

University of Regina

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4S 0A2

Phone Number: 584-8333

DIRECTOR AND STAFF FOR NEW NATIVE STUDIES PROGRAM

The University of Saskatchewan is seeking a Director and two full-time Assistant Professors for a new Native Studies Program in the College of Arts and Science. The Director, to be appointed at the Associate Professor or Professor level depending upon experience and qualifications, will be responsible for the development of the program and its curriculum and for recruiting additional faculty. All positions are tenure-track and will begin July 1, 1982, subject to budgetary approval (1981/82 floors for Professor, Associate and Assistant are \$40,409, \$31,326 and \$24,078 respectively; under review for 1982/83).

Candidates should be either (a) senior scholars in a relevant discipline, e.g., Anthropology, Archaeology, Indian or Native Studies, History, Linguistics, Sociology; or (b) nationally recognized for particular literary, scholarly, scientific or artistic achievement; or (c) widely known and respected as leaders of the native community, and have taught with distinction in a Native Studies Program.

Please forward curriculum vitae and three letters of reference to:

Professor M. Brown
Associate Dean, Social Sciences
College of Arts and Science
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

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Registration - Sunday, August 22, 12-6 p.m.

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Responsible for a Hazardous Spill?

Accidents happen. But some of these accidents result in dangerous chemicals and other materials being released into our environment.

That's why Saskatchewan law now says that anyone responsible for such a spill must report and clean up the spilled substance.

Regulations made under recent amendments to the Department of the Environment Act require a

pollutant's owner or the person responsible for the spill of a pollutant to take the following steps:

- report the spill immediately to Saskatchewan Environment — whether it occurs on industrial land or private property.
- prevent further discharge of the pollutant.
- contain the pollutant.
- minimize the effects the pollutant may have on the environment.
- restore the spill site to a condition as near as possible to its original state.

Saskatchewan Environment will provide instruction and technical advice and, if necessary, seek out further expert opinion to aid in cleaning up the spill.

Failure to report or clean up the spill can result in fines for a corporation of \$5,000 and \$500 per day of the offence. The maximum fine for individuals is \$500 plus \$50 per day. As well, the Minister of the Environment can issue an order that sets the requirements and deadline for the clean up. If the order is not carried out the department may initiate the clean up operation and bill the person or owner responsible later for the costs.

Remember — if you spill a hazardous substance, it is your responsibility to report and clean up.

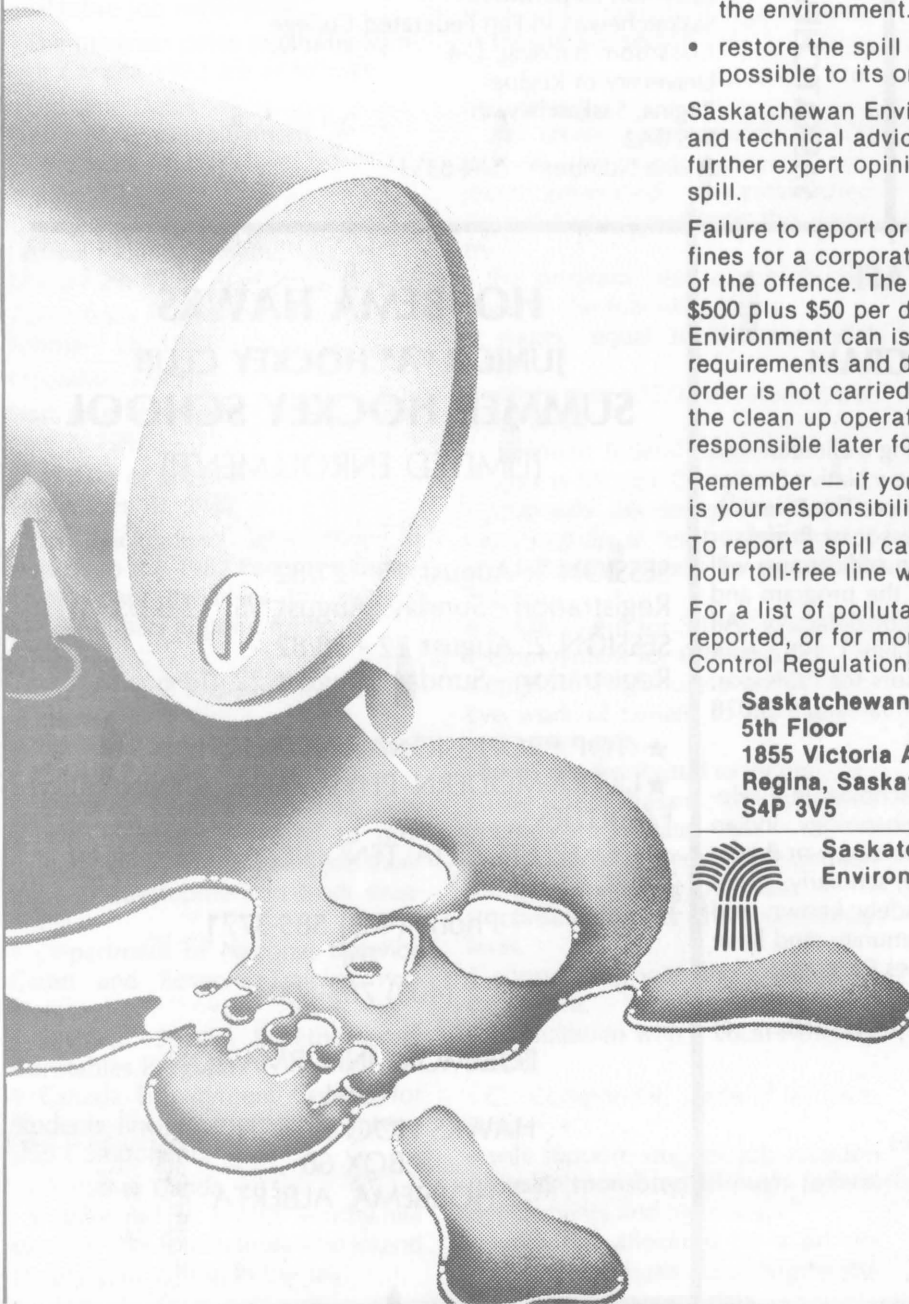
To report a spill call 1 or 112-800-667-3503, a 24 hour toll-free line within Saskatchewan.

For a list of pollutants which if spilled must be reported, or for more information on the Spill Control Regulations contact:

Saskatchewan Environment
5th Floor
1855 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V5



**Saskatchewan
Environment**



SASKATCHEWAN HANDCRAFT FESTIVAL

The 9th Annual Saskatchewan Handcraft Festival, sponsored by the Saskatchewan Craft Council will be held July 16, 17, & 18, in the Arena and Auditorium, Town of Battleford.

The CRAFT MARKET and the JURIED EXHIBIT are open to any permanent resident of Saskatchewan.

Deadlines:

- Craft Market postmarked March 25th
- Juried Exhibit postmarked May 1st.

For more information and applications contact:

Mary Anne Baxter or
Co-ordinator
Box 34
Ruddell, Sask.
S0M 2S0
Phone 389-4733

S.C.C. Office
Box 7408
Saskatoon, Sask.
S7K 4J3

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- Now available for bookings.

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Contact:

Alvin Musqua: (306) 934-3167

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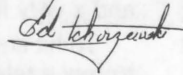
Saskatchewan's Heritage Fund

Saskatchewan's Heritage Fund. Helping create benefits today and opportunities for tomorrow.

Our Heritage Fund collects all non-renewable resource revenue and puts it to use building hospitals, helping expand resource industries and financing facilities in your community.

Lower taxes, free dental care for school age children, property tax and renters' rebates are also made possible by using Heritage Fund revenue to meet the needs of Saskatchewan people today. If you would like to find out more about how our resource revenue is being used, fill in the coupon and I will send you a copy of the 1980-81 Heritage Fund Annual Report.

Ed Tchorzewski
 Minister of Finance

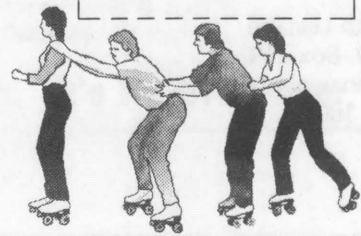



Yes, I would like _____
 copy(ies) of the 1980-81
 Heritage Fund Annual
 Report.

Name _____

Address _____

Mail to:
 Ed Tchorzewski,
 Minister of Finance,
 Room 312,
 Legislative Building,
 Regina, Saskatchewan
 S4S 0B3



THE LAST WORD

February 26, 1982

Dear Sirs:

After reading Mr. Rene Levesque's response to Rodney Delorme, I am happy to hear that Quebec supports Indian Rights. Quebec has never participated in the exclusion of the rights of Indian people. I disagree.

"Courage, hard work, and good faith will eventually enable us to preserve our identity...". These are fine concepts, but what has Quebec really done for its Indian Nations?

The Restigouche salmon raids, the proposed construction of a dam that will affect the Kahnawake territory, the hunting restrictions imposed on the Algonquin people, the follow-up to the 1975 James Bay 'Treaty', and the formulation of the 1978 New Quebec agreement with the Naskapis reveal the political self-interest of a provincial government committed to independence.

During last years salmon affair, Mr. Lucien Levard, the provincial fisheries Minister, was questioned on the concept of Indian self-determination. His response was..."In order to be sovereign, you have to have your own language, your own culture, and your own territory." I find it disappointing to believe the Quebec government assumes it possesses certain qualities, yet denies the same to Indian people located in Quebec.

As Indian people, we must remember that with the Constitution the province of Quebec is our ally, opposed to the Federal government plans. With self-determination, Quebec is our enemy.

In Peace and Friendship,

Keith Leclair
P.O. Box 209
Kahnawake, Quebec
JOL 1B0

There is a lot of press coverage recently concerning the right to hunt by Native peoples. In fact, the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation (SWF) has gone so far as to state they have the support of 221 communities in Saskatchewan, in their bid to have all hunting rights stripped from Native peoples.

Did the SWF release the names of the communities that were involved in the surveys, so native groups could conduct their own surveys, to determine if it was a small segment of the population of the afore-mentioned communities which took upon themselves the role of spokesman for said communities?

Did the concerns of a few "taxpayers" supercede the rights of a people who have been stripped of their land after being coerced into signing a piece of paper which gave them the right to hunt and fish for food and clothing as long as the sun shone, the rivers flowed, and the grass grew.

Now we can't eat the fish from a lot of our rivers, the result of probable pollution from the 221 communities who support the idealistic views of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation.

I doubt very much if you will find any aboriginal community anywhere in the world, with the exception of the Caucasian ethnic groups, that knowingly pollute it's own environment, then moves into another land, commits genocide on its aboriginal population, then takes over with no apparent feelings of guilt.

Does the utilitarianism (the theory that the greatest human happiness determines the greatest moral good) of a certain group of people the rights of another group of people are going to be thrown down the tubes?

Why haven't the SWF condemned the actions of farmers and ranchers who have slaughtered deer and antelope by the hundreds to protect their livestock feed. Are the carcasses of the slaughtered animals used to feed people in hospitals or senior citizens centres or are they just being bulldozed under like a lot of the mistakes that have been made over the years.

When I was working in south-western Saskatchewan last summer, I saw one antelope and two deer in six weeks. I drove through the same area about ten years ago, at least half a dozen times. There were deer and antelope crossing signs at nearly every set of hills you came to. I remember seeing antelope and deer every trip. The only animal crossing signs you see today in that area are cattle crossing signs. Is this progress, a sign of the times, or a foreboding harbinger of things to come.

We might as well regress a little bit and ask what happened to the wild game of southern Saskatchewan? I'm sure it didn't develop the ability of the chameleon, and it's "hiding in them thar hills". It's dead, it's gone, and you can't blame that on the Indian people.

When you hunt big game on the open plains you have to use a rifle that is capable of hitting and killing at a range of 300 to 500 or more yards. A rifle of this type is designated an open plains rifle. It has a very high velocity (at 500 yards the bullet is still travelling in the neighbourhood of 2,000 feet per second) and good killing power; at least 500 foot pounds of energy at 500 yards and a very flat trajectory which means it drops about 24" to 36" in 500 yards.

To hit anything as small as a deer or antelope at these long ranges you have to buy a telescopic sight for the rifle. You buy a 4 to 12 power scope that has an automatic bullet drop compensator, which means, the telescopic sight has a built in device which automatically centres the cross-hairs of the scope on the bullet's point of impact, as you adjust the range of the scope in increments of 100 yards. You can also set these scopes for windage. Put simply, the distance the bullet is pushed sideways by the wind. Not very many of us native people have either the money to afford this type of firearms (at least \$750.00) or the technical knowledge of ballistics to set the automatic bullet drop compensator on the scope.

The Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation probably means well, but you don't take away the rights of an entire group of people because of the mistakes of a few.

To condemn an entire group of people for the mistake of a few is about as smart as stripping everyone of the right to drive a motor vehicle because a few people are convicted of drunken driving.

Mighty Feather

Do you hear what I hear?

If you suspect that a member of your family, or someone you know, has a hearing problem, the Saskatchewan Hearing Aid Plan may be able to help.

The Saskatchewan Hearing Aid Plan provides hearing assessment, evaluation, counselling, hearing aid fitting and follow-up to people of **all** ages.



Hearing Aid Clinics are located throughout the province and are served by qualified audiologists — experts in hearing testing and rehabilitation.

Our teams of technicians work closely with audiologists and are trained to handle fittings and evaluations — they make sure that your hearing aid best suits your individual needs.



Hearing aids, batteries and accessories are available through the Hearing Aid Plan at greatly reduced prices.

The Hearing Aid Plan has a large selection of quality hearing aid models. Minor servicing and repairs will be made to your hearing aid, whether you purchased it through the Plan or not.

And, while your aid is being repaired, a suitable hearing aid will be loaned to you free of charge.



Saskatchewan Health — Celebrating 20 years of Medicare and 35 years of insured Hospital services.

This Program is just one of the benefits of your Health Services Card.

For more information, contact us at:

Saskatchewan Health Hearing Aid Plan
T. C. Douglas Building
Regina S4S 6X6

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NORTH BATTLEFORD 17th ANNUAL



ALL

NATIVE

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

ON

MARCH 19 - 20 - 21 — 1982

AT

North Battleford Civic Centre

\$8700.00
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1st....	\$2500 plus jackets	1st.....	\$1000
2nd.....	\$1700	2nd.....	\$700
3rd.....	\$900	3rd.....	\$500
4th.....	\$900	4th.....	\$500

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES — FEBRUARY 19, 1982 — 5:00 P.M.

ENTRY FEE: \$400.00 (CERTIFIED CHEQUE OR MONEY ORDER) (PLAYER PASSES PROVIDED)

FRIDAY & SATURDAY — DANCES & BINGO

UPPER AUDITORIUM — CIVIC CENTRE

Send entries to:

North Battleford Friendship Centre
Hockey Committee
Box 667
North Battleford, Sask.
Canada

For more information contact:

Basil Quewezance (306) 445-8216
Vince Ballendine (306) 445-6958
Wayne Kennedy (306) 445-5832

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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 Tailfeathers 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

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 peoples", 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 in recorded history will take place in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. The World Assembly of First Nations will provide a rare international forum for "Fourth World" concerns.

The conference is sponsored by ten Indigenous organizations such as:

- World Council of Indigenous Peoples
- National Indian Brotherhood
- National Congress of American Indians

- National Tribal Chairmans Association
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
- First Nations Assembly

The Assembly will address a broad spectrum of Indigenous concerns; an opportunity for people to share ideas and plan for the future. In the tradition of Indigenous peoples everywhere, the spiritual and cultural aspect of the First Nations will be followed through an Elders conference and other social and cultural events. Included will be a truly international pow-wow, rodeo, trade fair and much, much more.

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

For further information & registration forms contact:

This summer the world will watch.

WAFN Conference Secretariat
Phone (306) 949-5666
109 Hodsman Road
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R9
Canada

