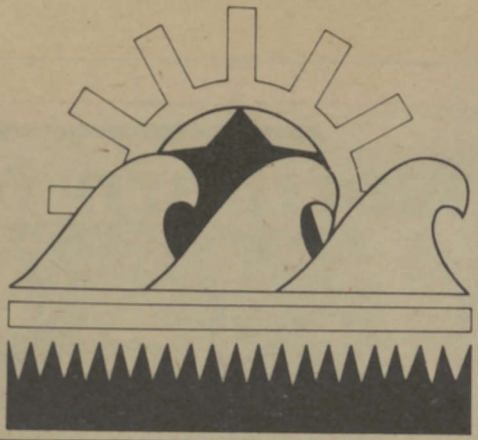


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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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The Saskatchewan Indian

Vol. 3 No. 9

October 1973

**Beginning a new
series of
children's stories**

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WARRIOR JUMP '73
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Attempts made to save Athabasca sand dunes

Uranium City — The Athabasca Sand Dunes, considered the best example of inland sand dunes in Canada, may be set aside as a protected area restricting land useage. Located on the south shore of Lake Athabasca, the Dunes were the subject of discussion at a public hearing recently held in Uranium City.

At the hearing, attended by about 150 persons, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan proposed division of the region into three zones. A Primitive Zone would be accessible only by permit and would be limited to restricted scientific study. A Natural Zone would provide hiking trails and limited campsite facilities. A Development Zone would allow a campground, interpretive facilities, cabin accommodation and boat and aircraft landing services.

In presenting the proposal Greg Roberts, Park Planner with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan said: "Much of the Sand Dunes region is ecologically sensitive and the overriding concern must be with preservation of the area."

He suggested traditional hunting and trapping patterns should be allowed to continue but any future road construction or commercial development should stay outside of the protected area boundaries.

A number of organizations presented briefs in support of provincial government action to protect the desert like region. The Federation of Canadian Naturalists, Canadian Society of Environmental Biologists, International Biological Program, Canadian Wildlife Service and Parks Canada all agreed the area should receive special status as a unique land form in Canada.

George Mercredi of Stony Rapids told the Uranium City hearing that Indian and Metis communities from the area were not prepared to comment on plans for the area. Mr. Mercredi said: "While

the rest of these organizations have had up to three years to do research and compile their briefs, we have only been given about a month to try and come up with something."

According to Mr. Greg Roberts, Park Planner for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, the Treaty Indian people from the area were not represented due to break down of communications somewhere along the line. "The people were apparently not informed of the hearings," he said. Mr.

Roberts said that they have extended the deadline to the end of January for receiving proposals and comments on the Athabasca Sand Dunes. "This will allow more time for consultation with native people in the region," he said.

Philip Morin, Representative for the Prince Albert District Chiefs said that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians will be assisting the Indian people in the area in compiling a brief on the sand dunes for presentation to the Department.

Alberta weir to aid north

Uranium City — Public Hearings were recently held in Uranium City on a proposed plan to restore water levels in the Peace-Athabasca Delta area which were substantially reduced when British Columbia Hydro built the W.A.C. Bennett Dam in 1968 upstream on the Peace River.

The Saskatchewan position was contained in a brief presented by Grant C. Mitchell, Deputy Minister of Saskatchewan's Department of the Environment, suggesting British Columbia Hydro pay the costs of restoring water levels on the Peace-Athabasca Delta and Lake Athabasca. Saskatchewan wants "appropriate steps" to be taken "to ensure that this will, in fact, happen."

Despite the fact that direct benefits to Saskatchewan's section of Lake Athabasca will not be great, Saskatchewan is willing to share with Alberta and the federal government in the costs of constructing a submerged weir on Alberta's Riviere des Rochers as recommended by the Peace Athabasca Delta Study spon-

sored by the three governments. It also wants to participate in co-ordination of design, construction and resource monitoring program associated with the proposed weir.

Cy Standing, until recently executive member of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians for northern Saskatchewan said: "The Indian people from the area are in favour of this proposed weir."

When the Bennett Dam was built, resulting in low water levels in the Peace Athabasca Delta and on Lake Athabasca starting in 1968, detrimental effects on the ecology, fisheries and wildlife on the Delta started to occur. The area comprises 1,475 square miles where 215 species of birds, 45 kinds of mammals and 20 species of fish can be found. Mr. Standing said that this caused economic loss and hardship to local residents from communities including Uranium City, Camsell Portage, Fond du Lac and Stony Rapids who depend on trapping, fishing and hunting for their main source of livelihood.

Northern Notes

by Joan Beatty

Hunting seasons for various species of big game and game birds have once again been opened in many northern Saskatchewan game management zones. Hunters are again urged to bring in hides for the production of native handicrafts. Hunters will be paid \$5 for adult elk and moose hides and \$3 for calves; \$2 for deer and caribou, and \$1 for quarter sections of hides. Pike up points in the Prince Albert area are: Christopher Lake, Candle Lake, Smeaton, Squaw Rapids and Big River. It might also be wise to pay heed to the warning issued by Vern Hunt, firearm safety supervisor for the DNR, especially with so many hunters around during this time, "It's usually a friend who shoots you." Recently a resident of Fond du Lac got up early one morning, went outside with his 22 and picked off about fifty grouse in fifteen minutes. Residents said the grouse migrate every fall through the area, stocking up on food for a couple of weeks than moving on. Chief Adolphus Mercredi of Fond du Lac said he has decided to go trapping again, about fifty miles south of Fond du Lac. "Last year was the first time I missed going out trapping since I was twelve years old," the Chief said. Chief Mercredi will be away for a couple of months, returning to the reserve around Christmas time. The Red Earth Band has finally had their wish come true after many attempts. Syd Read, District Supervisor for the Indian Affairs Department, Prince Albert, announced that construction of a \$50,000.00 bridge at Red Earth will commence as soon as possible. The Chief and Council are now wondering if the Department will take heed to the rest of their repeated requests to upgrade road facilities for the reserve. The deadline for Local Initiatives Program, sponsored by Canada Manpower, was at midnight October 15th. As usual, there was a made rush to get submissions in before the deadline. Canada Manpower agreed to extend

the deadline to October 19 for Deschambeault Lake, Sturgeon Landing, Sandy Bay and Denare Beach. However, due to seemingly lack of interest of the Chief and Council and other responsible people in the area, to get project submissions in, it looks like these communities will again be missing out on an opportunity to do something for themselves and their communities, the catch being getting paid for it. As one northerner said: "The money is there. All you have to do is ask for it. There is no excuse for living in a state of idleness and welfare." The Department of Natural Resources recently issued warnings to all hunters that whooping cranes are now in their migratory flight. The whooping crane, North America's rarest bird, numbers 71 with 21 of these in captivity. The DNR as well as the RCMP are giving special attention to their protection and the Department reminds everyone "it is an offence to shoot any bird either protected or out of season, under the Game and/or Migratory Bird Act." and this includes Treaty Indians. I was home during the last long weekend which was October 6,7,8 and for anyone wanting to know if the road to Deschambeault Lake is completed yet, the construction crew had about six miles to go. The weather at the time was pretty cold and the swampy area where the road is being built was starting to freeze already. This may affect completion of the road this year. The Hanson Lake Road is in pretty good condition but it wure will be nice to be able to drive home instead of travelling by boat or skiddo, for twenty miles, freezing. The dates for a meeting of the Prince Albert District Chiefs is November 5,6,7,8 and 9th at the Coronet Motor Hotel, Prince Albert. T.R. Bowerman, Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, is expected to be present with main topic an attempt to further clarify jurisdictional responsibility.

Construction to begin soon

Red Earth gets high level bridge

Red Earth — After repeated requests over the past seven years to the Department of Indian Affairs by the Red Earth Band for a bridge on their reserve, Mr. Sid Read, District Supervisor, Prince Albert, recently announced the Red Earth Reserve will get an approximate \$50,000.00 high level bridge, with construction to begin as soon as possible.

Mr. Read indicated that it is now in the hands of the Saskatchewan Municipal Road Assistance Authority to begin construction of the bridge:

"They informed me that they will get a construction crew in there as soon as possible. The bridge should be completed before Christmas."

The new bridge will be installed at approximately the same site as the existing structure. The deck elevation of the new bridge will be set 2.2 feet higher than the maximum recorded high water line and it will be approximately 10 feet higher than the deck elevation of the present bridge at its lowest point.

The bridge will be con-

structed with precast concrete deck and the two centre bents will be constructed of timber piles. These bents will be sheeted and equipped with nose plates for ice protection.

Mr. Read said: "This type of bridge seemed to be best suited for the water and ice flow of the Carrot River through the Red Earth Reserve."

The Municipal Road Assistance Authority, a provincial department, is on contract with the Department of Indian Affairs for the construction of the bridge.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
Sports and Recreation Department

requires an

Area Co-ordinator

for the

Touchwood, File Hills and Qu'Appelle Areas

All applications must be received no later than November 7 so that a selection committee can be set up on or before November 15. Interested persons can seek additional information from:

W. G. Fairs
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians
Box 1644
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Historic turnover held at Qu'Appelle school

Lebret — An historic signing over of the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School to an all-Indian School Board, made it the first of its kind, on October 13, 1973 at Lebret, Saskatchewan, approximately 60 miles from Regina.

The three two-year agreements signed by the Chairman of the School Board, Mrs. Alice Poitras and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Honorable Jean Chretien, makes it the first Board to take complete control in Canada.

The Board will be responsible for policy changing and the finances of the School will be the responsibility of the federal government.

For a year now, the ten-member Board has been an advisory Board and has been unofficially been in charge of the Indian Residence since April of this year.

Mrs. Poitras of the School Board stated: "The School now being governed by local people will give it a boost." She also stated: "They are closer to the children and are in a better position to determine their educational needs."

A large gymnasium, completed last spring, was also officially opened by Mr. G.

McCaw, Acting Regional Director of Indian Affairs at the signing of the agreement.

Retaining of the native heritage is very much emphasized such as the teaching of Cree and other native languages in Grades 2, 3, and 4.

The School is also affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church under the administration of Father Leonard Charon who has been administrator since 1964.

The School has two wings in the main building where

four classrooms, the dormitories, and the kitchen facilities are situated. There are ten classrooms now in the School since an addition was built on in 1956.

About 222 Students from the twenty-four Bands of the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle and the Yorkton Districts are in residence at the School and they are enrolled in Grades 2-9 with fifteen competent staff overseeing their activities.



Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs, addressing the people at the historic signing over of the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School in Lebret, Saskatchewan.

Funding topic at SIWA meet

Saskatoon — The difficulty in obtaining funds for the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association was one of the topics discussed at the S.I.W.A. Conference held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan recently.

Mrs. Isabelle McNab, President of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association said: "The S.I.W.A. can't take over funding as we are a part of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians."

She also said: "Organizations are weakened by splinter groups, and this would happen if we separate ourselves from the F.S.I."

She also strongly stated: "The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is a strong organization and as long as I am President of this Association, we will be part of the Federation."

The S.I.W.A. would like to take over the whole Home Makers Course program with Indian Affairs and extension Department agreeing to this. The S.I.W.A. has sent a proposal to Ottawa and Ottawa has accepted it and will relinquish the funds when S.I.W.A. is an incorporated organization. Not desiring to separate from the Federation, the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association has opened a separate account for the funds for this program.

The women were divided into discussion groups at the Conference to discuss what kind of classes to be in the program, complaints of previous courses and suggestions to go into the job descriptions for administrator and co-ordinator of the Home Makers Course.

Also on the agenda at the Conference was an address by Chief Dave Ahenakew.

In his address to the ladies, Chief Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians stressed unity, even though

there are "obstacles and differences of opinion".

He also said that "our prime objectives are the Treaty Rights" and "to preserve self-determination and independence".

He also stated that there has been mistakes made in the past and some will be made in the future "but before we do anything we must remember — what will it do to our Rights?"

He said: "We must have co-operation, and co-ordination of efforts, and unity will resolve our situation."

In closing, Chief Ahenakew stated, "Our purpose is to maintain our Rights and get help and we'll assist but we do not tell you what to do. It is only a matter of time and with determination, things will improve."

In an interview, Mrs. Isabelle McNab, President of the Saskatchewan Women's Association was asked her impressions of the Conference. She said: "It was good to the extent that the S.I.W.A. Workers let it be known what they were doing in their areas."

She also said that the organization is a lot stronger and "women are doing a lot of things"

Treaty cards missing after Sktn. sit-in

Saskatoon — The Saskatoon District office of the Department of Indian Affairs says 23 treaty cards were discovered missing following the sit-in by the Saskatchewan Native Youth and Saskatchewan Native Women's Association.

Ron Lagimodiere, District Supervisor, said, "The serial

numbers on the missing cards were from C10778 to C10799 inclusive." Anyone who has these cards are in possession of stolen property and should be reported immediately to the police.

F.S.I. Chief, Dave Ahenakew, says he wants the people with these cards to be apprehended and treated severely.

Yorkton — The Yorkton District Chiefs met with the Indian Affairs Yorkton District Superintendent, Joe Whitehawk, at Yorkton to discuss various topics of reserve concerns last month.

Mr. Whitehawk announced that there were four openings in the Yorkton District for Community Health Workers. It was agreed by the Chiefs to have one worker in Whitebear, two for the Broadview reserves, and one in the Kamsack area. Distance was the reason why they designated a worker in Whitebear and one in the Kamsack District.

The Yorkton District Superintendent also stressed to the Chiefs to make application for Workmen's Compensation. He gave an example on the possibility of having accidents while working on housing projects in which a person might be liable to injury for life. He assured all the Chiefs that he will be forwarding new applications to all the Chiefs.

Recently the Chiefs were concerned about having undesirable new employees on the Indian Affairs staff. The Chiefs felt that seeing they had to work closely with any employee from the Indian Affairs they had a right to select along with the selection board of the Indian Affairs.

The Chiefs nominated Chief Sterling Brass from the Key Band to sit on the selection board for the selection of any new Indian Affairs personnel to the Yorkton District.

On economic development Sterling Brass said that as long as Ottawa is slow in making up the leases there is virtually no progress on the reserve.

Chief Brass suggested having the Chiefs make up a Band Council Resolution to have Ottawa step-up the process-

ing of Band leases. It was supported unanimously by all the Chiefs.

Chief Tony Cote gave an outline to the Chiefs to be aware of the celebrations of Treaty Number Four in the form of Summer Games. These games, which will be held at the Cote Reserve next summer, are now in the first phase of becoming a reality. He stated that the Federal Government has committed some funds to this up and coming occasion.

The Yorkton District Chiefs all gave their support to Tony Cote on his undertaking of this historical event. They all assured him that they will prepare their athletes for the 1974 Indian Summer Games.

The Chiefs will decide on October 25, 1973, the next Yorkton District meeting, who to select to sit with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Executive. This person will be an informer to the Chiefs from the F.S.I.

The Chiefs agreed that this person will be a Chief.

The meeting adjourned with Cameron Watson, Chief of Ochapawace, agreeing to host the next Yorkton District Chiefs Meeting on October 25, 1973.



The official signing ceremony

Yorkton Chiefs meet with I.A.B. officials

EDITORIAL

Non-economics

The poverty of Indian communities has been well documented. It is a poverty, however, that cannot be attributed to a lack of human resources, natural resources or energy resources, since all these exist in abundance, but rather to a failure to effectively mobilize the Indian's potential.

Indians have been the subject of a number of government experiments, all said to be the answer to their economic development. All have included control from Ottawa, all have failed to invite Indian participation during their planning stages, all have suffered from a lack of funds and all have been startling failures.

The effort of government can be exemplified by its present economic development approach to Indian reserves. In 1971-72 the government budgeted \$13.9 million for economic development but only \$3.9 million was actually spent as capital to reserve communities and \$10 million was spent as operating expenses. It is obvious that rather than allowing Indians to become the designers and judges of their own economies, the bulk of funds voted for the "Indians" go to support a big business employing civil servants, consultants and outside merchants.

Of the \$500 million annually the government is presently spending on behalf of Indian people, fully 80 per cent of it is absorbed by the government process itself. Simply putting the money directly in Indian's hands, while not in itself a sufficient answer, would go a long way towards raising their standard of living.

The greatest failure of the government approach has been its unwillingness to support the directions chosen by the Indians and to give clear direction to its civil servants on the supportive nature of their jobs.

Both government and Indians profess the same goals, the development of self-reliant communities, but only government seems blind to the fact that self-reliance entails assigning responsibility and resources directly to the community. The direction for economic development must come from the Indian people for the same reasons responsible government must identify with the needs of any group of people within a vast country.

Paternalism has long been condemned, even by those accused of it, for the psychological and sociological damage it inflicts. We can say quite simply, however, that it just doesn't work.

Danger averted

The lack of Indian people turning out to the polls in the Department of Northern Saskatchewan's recent Municipal Council elections, indicates a strong belief on the part of the Indians in their Treaties and the Indian Act.

Reports from northern Saskatchewan say that few Indian people voted in the election which established a system of government in the north similar to the rural municipal governments of the south.

The dangers of participating in the municipal council were pointed out to the people of the north by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Chiefs of northern Bands.

It was pointed out that local band government is now protected in the Treaties and Indian Act but would not be protected under municipal government. A municipal government for Treaty Indians would mean there is no longer a need for either the Treaties or the Indian Act. A vote for the municipal government would, in effect, have been a vote against the authority of the Chief and council.

A vote for the municipal government would also have given them a free hand to approach Indian Affairs for money and that money would have been used by the D.N.S. for all people in the north, not just Treaty Indians.

The British North America Act clearly gives the federal government responsibility for Indian people. It was with the federal government that Indians signed the Treaties and it is the federal government that must fulfill the terms of those Treaties, not the provinces.

By not voting at the D.N.S. polls, northern Indians were voting for their Treaties, for their Indian Act and for the strength of their band councils, not only for their own futures but for the future of their children and children's children as well.



McNab appointed to woman's status board

Punnichy - Mrs. Isabelle McNab, President of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association was recently appointed to the Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Mrs. McNab is the only Indian woman on the Council.

Mrs. McNab, along with the remaining 27 members, were appointed by the Hon. John Munro, Minister of Labour, from suggestions submitted by women's groups across Canada.

The women on the Council come from all over Canada and are diverse in age, cultural, and national backgrounds. Small town, large cities, the Northwest Territories and varied ethnic backgrounds are all represented.

The Council's terms of reference are based on recommendations from the Royal Commission on the Status of Women. The terms are

- to advise and consult on matters pertaining to women and report annually on the progress being made in improving the status of women in Canada.
- to undertake research on matters relevant to the status of women and suggest research topics that can be carried out by governments, private business, universities, and voluntary associations.
- to establish programmes to correct attitudes and pre-

judices adversely affecting the status of women.

- to propose legislation, policies, and practices to improve the status of women.
- to systematically consult with women's bureau or similar provincial organizations, and with voluntary

associations particularly concerned with the problems of women.

- to maintain liaison with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and such other national and international organizations as may be relevant.

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



NEWLY-ELECTED CHIEF

Ben Weenie smiles after winning the election as Chief of Sweetgrass. He won the election defeating two other candidates for the position.

Weenie takes election at Sweetgrass reserve

Sweetgrass — Ben Weenie, a member of the Sweetgrass Band, became the new chief after a three-way fight for the leadership position October 10, 1973, when the band council term of office for a two-year term expired.

Ben Weenie defeated incumbent Steve Pooyak and Philip Favel for the position as Chief of the Sweetgrass Band. He won by a margin of 24 votes over his closest opponent, polling a total of 82 votes.

Mr. Weenie was employed by the Department of Indian Affairs in North Battleford as a Field Officer for the past two years, having worked both in the North Battleford and Meadow Lake areas.

Ben was born and raised on the Sweetgrass Indian Reserve in Western Saskatchewan. Sweetgrass is in the North Battleford District which consists of nine reserves and has a band population of around 9,000.

He received his elementary education at the day school in the community. In 1969 he graduated from the E.D. Feehan High School in Saskatoon and the following year went on for Welfare Aide training in the Sweetgrass community.

In an interview, Mr. Weenie was asked how he felt on being elected as Chief of Sweetgrass: "At the time I decided to run for Chief, I was hoping to bridge the gap that existed between the Band Council and the people and bring close communicative relations. I felt I could help my people in a much more effective way as a Chief. On having to be one of the youngest man ever to be elected to band leadership in Saskatchewan, I guess I feel great!"

He was asked what his immediate plans were, when he takes office: "First of all, I plan to upgrade the administration to a standard where it will offer better service to the people and to work closely with them."

On a question if he feels the band members were getting the attention they deserve from the band council, he replied: "I honestly feel they haven't been getting the attention they deserve. I plan to help and will accept assistance from resource personnel in every way possible."

In closing, Ben Weenie, remarked: "I have a lot to learn and if I am going to work for the people of the community, I will need a lot of help from

everyone."

Realizing the need for the community to progress forward, newly-elected Chief Ben Weenie made it clear that he was going looking towards economic development and would always be available for open criticism.

Following his defeat, Steve Pooyak congratulated newly-elected Chief Ben Weenie and offered what assistance he could to ease the heavy burden.

A total of 189 eligible voters cast their ballots, making it an over-whelming turn-out at the polls. Warm steady weather was considered the major factor in the turn-out at the polls.

College offers special course

Saskatoon — The Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Cultural College in Saskatoon this winter will offer a special program designed to train Indian social workers for the province's reserves.

The 10 month course was developed in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan and is one of a number of courses the College is developing to train Indians as professional workers. The college initiated an Indian Teachers program last winter and has plans to develop similar courses for guidance counselors and child care workers.

The Social Workers course will emphasize training in such areas as Indian history, psychology, sociology and art, along with the regular university social work program.

It is hoped that the social workers once trained will work with the Chiefs and councils on reserves, guiding the communities to healthy progress. They would work with families, in recreation centres, in hospitals and in all other situations that would help the reserve communities make best use of their human and environmental resources.

The course, which begins Nov. 26, will last approximately 10 months and will qualify the graduate for a certificate in social work. The training will take place at the Cultural College and at the School of Social Work in Saskatoon. In addition, practical experience will be arranged on various reserves.

People interested in admission to the program will have to contact their band councils. The councils will process applications, interview applicants and recommend suitable candidates to the Cultural College. Although admission requirements are quite flexible, the final selection will place emphasis on academic ability and ability to finish the rigorous course.

Indian students will be eligible for financial support from the Department of Indian Affairs during the course.

The percentage of Indian students completing high school in Canada has increased from 10 percent in 1967 to about 16 percent in 1972.

Chiefs discuss Lebret school

Lebret — At the recent Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District Chiefs Meeting, held in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, the Lebret School Board situation was discussed. The Sixteen Chiefs desired representation on the Lebret School Board so the Chiefs all agreed to attend the first General Meeting.

Before the First General Meeting in the afternoon, the District Chiefs met to clarify their positions regarding election procedures of the Lebret School Board so that common agreement could be made to legally adopt a Board and its Constitution. Local representation to the Board and an explanation of the Constitution regarding Interim and Permanent Boards were some of the concerns expressed. The Chiefs also expressed that a total new Board should be elected, including the existing Board members to ensure legal entity of the Lebret School Board.

At the first annual general meeting the Board stated that there was three Board members to be elected.

Mr. Paul Poitras, Co-ordinator of the Lebret School Board stated that the Chiefs signed a paper agreeing on validity of present unofficial Board until the first annual general meeting.

He also stated that in 1970 the Board members decided to form a School Committee to force Indian Affairs to

keep the Qu'Appelle Residential School from closing. Mr. Poitras then stated that three Board members were to be re-elected and seven more members in 2 years and 6 more to be re-elected in 4 more years.

The Chiefs disagreed demanding that the present Board members which were recognized by their respective Chief and Band Council remain on the Board and the remaining positions would be up for election. There was then conflict over the different interpretations of an election in the Constitution.

It was then contended by the Chiefs, that if they agreed with the Boards' interpretation then the meeting was invalid because the Chiefs did not have enough bands represented to hold an election and if an election was to be held then there was less nominees than the positions vacant. A resolution was presented to the floor, to the effect that the present Interim Board would sign the Agreement with the Honorable Jean Chretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development strictly on an Interim basis and at the first General Meeting, subsequent to the present meeting being invalid, have the first General Meeting at a further date where these issues would be dealt with to everyone's satisfaction.

Study turnover

Saskatoon — The Saskatoon District Chiefs Council will hold a special meeting October 19 at the Duck Lake Student Residence to discuss a timetable for the turnover of the residence to the Chiefs from the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Department if anxious to have the Chiefs take over the operation of the residence but the Chiefs have declined

an immediate takeover saying they would prefer a gradual taking on of the responsibility.

Saskatoon Chiefs Council Chairman, Leo Cameron of Beardy's Reserve, says it is unlikely the Chiefs will take over the residence this year. They wish to stay involved, however, and gradually learn more of the operation of the residence, he said.

Investigate grants

Fort Qu'Appelle — At the recent Chiefs meeting of the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District, the issue of Home Owner Grants for Senior Citizens was presented by Mr. Art Walker, Band Manager of Okanese Reserve, approximately eleven miles from Balcarres, Saskatchewan.

Applications for home owner grants for senior citizens, who are sixty-five years of age and receive pensions, are being sent to all bands in the

province, but the provincial government is disqualifying the senior citizens on reserves with the argument being that they do not own their homes and land it is situated on and that it is a federal responsibility.

Mr. John Paul, of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is looking to this issue and will contact the Chiefs in this matter at a later date.

RCMP

By Assistant Commissioner R. J. Ross



HOME AWAY FROM HOME

The normal resident population of native people in Nipawin is quite small but each fall the annual influx of Indian, Metis and white young people takes place for the commencement of the school year.

Mrs. Jean Jeffries, guidance counsellor, reports 68 students registered from grades 9 to 12 in Nipawin Junior High and L.P. Miller Comprehensive. The students are from Stoney Rapids, Sturgeon Landing, Cumberland House, Red Earth and Pakwaw Lake.

The influx of students involves not only the provision of suitable homes, but a home providing a home-like atmosphere. Most of the families providing homes in the past have taken a personal interest in the students and there is every reason to expect this attitude to continue this year.

Involved is a voluntary committee from the community to assist in activities pertaining to the students, such as finding suitable homes and involving other segments of the community in the students' recreational activities. From their action, community churches and service clubs, etc. have become active with the students.

From the police standpoint, considering these 68 students are away from home, which can be a frightening situation for any youngster, the behaviour of the students in the past can only be described as a credit to the continued interest, concern and cooperation of the people in this community and their parents. We anticipate this will continue.

CARRY THE KETTLE POW WOW

During the 17th, 18th and 19th of August the Carry The Kettle Band had another successful Pow Wow on the Assiniboine Indian Reserve located near Indian Head, Sask. In addition to the high attendance from the Carry The Kettle Band there were approximately 400 visitors from other Saskatchewan points, Manitoba, Montana and North Dakota.

The centre of attention during the three day event was the ball park where the dancing took place. This normally quiet spot was a beehive of activity as the visitors pitched their tents in a circle surrounding the dancing enclosure. The costumes worn by the dancers, to say the least, were beautiful and unique. The calibre of the dancing was excellent and very entertaining.

Dancing contests were held for women, men, girls and boys, with a trophy and cash prizes going to the winners and runners up. Rick Ironchild of the Piapot Reserve won the men's competition and Hazel Ahenakew of Sandy Lake, Sask. won the women's competition. Gifts of blankets were also presented to visitors and a lunch was supplied each day courtesy of the local Band.

In addition to the fine dancing, there were singers from six different reserves in attendance. Besides accompanying the dancers, they blended their voices in singing at the lowering of the Canadian and United States flags at the conclusion of each day's activities.

Indian Head Detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were invited to take part in the ceremonies and a Scarlet Coated Mountie lowered the Canadian flag on the final day of the Pow Wow. In addition, the members of Indian Head Detachment had the pleasure of donating a plaque to an individual who had done a great deal to maintain the Indian life and culture on the Carry The Kettle. This plaque was presented by Corporal Mike Robinson to Albert Eashappie, 84 year old former Chief of the Band. Mr. Eashappie has been tireless in his work and was certainly worthy of the recognition.

FASTBALL

August 12, 1973

On August 12th, a fastball team comprised of R.C.M.P. members from Melfort and Tisdale Detachments entered the tournament on the James Smith Reserve. The luck of the draw pitted the R.C.M.P. team against the Rx Redmen in the first game and after a closely fought game of seven innings, the Redmen squeezed out an 11 to nothing victory. Plans have been made to have a rematch with the Redmen in the future and it is hoped that on this occasion the R.C.M.P. team will put a few runs on the scoreboard.

August 29, 1973

On August 29th, a softball game was played at Cochin, Saskatchewan between members of the Moosomin and Saulteaux Indian Reserves fastball team and members of the North Battleford Sub-Division. Although the game was called after four innings due to darkness, a great deal of enjoyment was had by all. The final score was 5 to 2 in favour of the Reserve team, but a rematch is in the offing.

Band office opened at Cowessess reserve

Various government resource people were on hand recently to help celebrate the official opening of the Cowessess Band office with ribbon cutting, speeches and a large banquet. This new office is located very conveniently on Cowessess Reserve, approximately ten miles north of Broadview.

This beautiful building, which consists of six spacious offices, a council room and a lunch room was ceremoniously opened up by the leader of the provincial liberal party, the honourable Dave Steuart. The fiery liberal leader had the honour of cutting the ribbon to signify its grand opening.

The band employees who will be working in this new building will be Chief Kenneth Sparvier; Band Administrator, Edwin Pelletier; Welfare Administrator, Grant Delorme; Recreation Director, Bradley Delorme; Project Foreman, Jerry Frankfurt and Secretary, Amanda Louison.

Mr. Joe Williams chanted an Indian Prayer in the Saulteaux language to give thanks-giving. Then all the guests sat down to feast on the roasted turkey, cooked by the able Marieval Residential School kitchen staff. This banquet was sponsored by the Cowessess Band.

During the banquet, Mr. Hubert Gunn carried out mat-

ters very efficiently as master of ceremonies and called various speakers to give words of wisdom and encouragement to the Cowessess band members.

Mr. Steuart said: "This is a great honour for me to be out here to help celebrate this occasion. It was very symbolic. This is just a beginning for greater things to come. The prime need of the Indian now is to catch up with the rest in what good things in life that Canada has to offer. It is also extremely important for the Chief to get paid because they have a big operation in the same field of various electoral governments — be it federal, provincial, municipal, city and town leadership."

Northern bands assume control

Stony Rapids — Three Chipewyan Indian Bands, Fond du Lac, Stony Rapids, and Lac La Hache, recently took over most of the Department of Indian Affairs programs previously administered from the District office in Prince Albert by IAB staff.

Through the request of Chief Adolphus Mercredi of Fond du Lac, Chief Pierre Robillard of the Stony Rapids Band, and Chief Paul Hogarth of the Lac la Hache Band, the administration unit known as "Athabasca Band Administration" was set up with the Administration band office located at Stony Rapids under the direction of Matthew Yooya, Field Officer for the Department of Indian Affairs, who is also the acting Band Administrator for the three Indian reserves.

Three local people were hired by the Chiefs to administer the Programs: Johnny MacDonald, Fond du Lac as Band Welfare Administrator, Fred Mercredi, Fond du Lac, as Band Office Clerk, and Dora Yooya of Stony Rapids as a stenographer.

Mr. Yooya said the funds for the Programs they have taken over are de-centralized to the Band office at Stony Rapids. "Paylists as may be required are processed and paid by our band staff," Mr. Yooya said.

The Administration unit is subsidized by the Federal Department of Indian Affairs through "Contribution to Bands Program." Mr. Yooya expressed appreciation to Mr. Syd Read, District Supervisor, IAB, Prince Albert, for the help and assistance he gave in making this possible.

The Programs, taken over by the Band Administration, include: Social Services, Housing Program, Travelling and other expenses for the Band Councils, School Committee Programs, Winter Works Programs, Trap-

ping Assistance Programs, Well Projects on the Reserves, Road Projects, and sanitation programs for the three reserves.

Mr. Yooya said sub offices are located at Black Lake, Fond du Lac, and Wollaston Lake. "At the present time, we do not have an office in Uranium City but the staff is planning on using the spare office of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan the second week of each month, he said.

The three Bands are also in a planning stage for a proposed new Band office at Stony Rapids to be built in the summer of 1974. According to Mr. Yooya: "This will enable the present staff to train each individual band in this are to eventually take over their own Band Administration at the reserve level."

Hearing held

North Battleford — A complaint to the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission by George Larose of North Battleford that he was denied housing accommodation because of his race and ancestry has been settled privately.

Mr. Larose had complained that he was denied housing accommodation by Ron Derenoski of North Battleford because of his race and ancestry.

A public hearing of the commission in Battleford on Oct. 1 was adjourned by Judge Tillie Taylor, commission chairperson, so that a possible settlement could be discussed by both parties.

Settlement was agreed to with Mr. Derenoski agreeing to give Mr. Larose first opportunity to rent either of two

The opposition leader further expressed words of encouragement to Chief Ken Sparvier and his Cowessess followers not to stop there but carry on and keep on with the good work they are doing.

Head table guests on this historical date, October 12, 1973 for the Cowessess band were: Les Norton, Broadview town clerk; Joe Whitehawk, Yorkton District Superintendent of the Indian Affairs Branch; Cy McDonald, a former minister of Welfare of the provincial government; Jerry Frankfurt, project foreman for the Cowessess Band; Keith Gavigan, Regional Indian Affairs Branch; Honourable Dave Steuart, Chief Ken Sparvier; Sergeant Robinson of the Broadview Detachment; Mr. Gordon Lerot, Cowessess councillor; David Acoase, Manager of the Last Oak Park; and Chief Cameron Watson.

The official band opening was celebrated with a dance as a finale. Music was supplied by Bradley Delorme and his group of entertainers.

houses he owns in North Battleford when a vacancy occurs in either house.

If Mr. Larose does not require accommodation at that time, Mr. Derenoski agreed to post notice of the house for rent at the office of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in North Battleford, at the Metis Society office and at the Friendship Centre with the object of allowing any person of Indian ancestry the first opportunity to rent the accommodation.

Mr. Derenoski also agreed to write a letter to the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission stating his understanding of the human rights legislation and that he will comply with it.

You can get it

An information booklet on V.D., its symptoms, treatment, and long-term effects if untreated, is available from libraries, doctors' offices, Metis Society offices, and hospitals, or the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health.

For more information, phone V.D. Information Centre
Regina residents 523-9694
Out-of-Regina residents 800-667-0681

All information is kept confidential.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

WHAT YOU DON'T KNOW CAN HURT YOU.

SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Rehab Centre discussed

FSI executive meet with Cote council

Cote — The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Executive met with the Cote Band Council at Cote Reserve to discuss various topics pertaining to the Rehabilitation Centre at Kamsack, Chief's salary and the up and coming 1974 Summer Games. Cote is located three miles north of Kamsack, Saskatchewan.

The Rehabilitation Centre at Kamsack has a whole new look. They face-lifted this dilapidated building into a comfortable home for alcoholics who are seeking reform.

It was expressed at the meeting that at first the program started off with bright outlooks. Now the program seems to have dropped into a quagmire of disorganization, almost from the beginning.

Various resource personnel and more new programs were not coming in often enough to exchange ideas with the alcoholics. They expressed a desire for prompt reform before the patient forgot the light he was seeking and found only total darkness.

On the Chief's salary dis-

pute, Dave Ahenakew was happy to announce that they have found some weapons to fight for this right. The F.S.I. Research workers dug into the original scroll of the Treaty signings which clearly specifies SALARY for Chiefs on it.

Chief Ahenakew stated that the minister himself declared that his government would honour this scroll.

Chief Ahenakew promised he would pressure the present government into making a settlement as quickly as possible. Presently they are confronted with finding out the value of \$25.00 one hundred years ago and bringing it to the standards of today's inflated dollar.

The progress made by Chief Tony Cote in setting up the 1974 Summer Games was announced to the F.S.I. Executive. The Federal Government already has allotted a grant in setting up a portion of this program.

Chief Cote stated that he approached the Provincial Government who had not made any commitments.

He said, "They like the idea, but as usual they waited for the bigger government to make the first move. Now that the Federal Government have allotted their grant, I hope to see some action from the Province. I am setting up some meetings in the very near future with them."

Chief Cote also announced that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation approached him to film the '74 Indian

Summer Games. Chief Cote said he did not make any commitments to them because he was afraid he might have underbid himself.

Chief Noel Starblanket, the recently elected third vice-president of the F.S.I., and also being a former CBC employee, said he would look into this matter. Chief Starblanket now heads the Communications Program as an executive of the F.S.I.

Chief Ahenakew also announced that the recreation department under Bill Fairs will help promote this big celebration. They will have all the Indian athletes prepared and aware of this historical event. They will help set up programs, seek outside expert advice, and in return give advice to the reserve on how to run these events in the formal way.

Chief Ahenakew announced that there is going to be a meeting held in Saskatoon to discuss Indian provincial playoffs in the very near future. He said that this would be a good time to bring it up with all the representatives from all the reserves in Saskatchewan.

With that, the meeting was adjourned with Chief Cote thanking the F.S.I. Executive for coming in to help weed some problems.

Only one member of the F.S.I. Executive was not present at the meeting and this was newly-elected secretary, Catherine Merasty.

Court Worker Program termed a success

Prince Albert — According to Albert Lapatac, Director, and Ernie Trembley, Co-ordinator of the Court Workers Training Program, conducted at the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre, everything is progressing smoothly according to plan and the pilot project appears to be one which will climax successfully.

Mr. Trembley said: "We had 16 trainees at the beginning of the course but due to personal reasons, some had to leave. However, we expect ten graduates from this six month training program for court workers."

The course, which commenced on May 23, 1973 and ends on November 3 of this year, includes learning the basic forms of communications through public speaking, writing, interviewing and doing research work. There are court appearances to be made, accompanying police in cruisers, touring correctional centres, listening to lectures from probation officers, civil authorities as well as from various law enforcement officials.

Bill Whitebear, a court worker trainee from Carlyle said: "I find the course very interesting and challenging. I have my ups and downs just like everybody else but I have straightened them out with the

help and encouragement of people involved in the course. I have met a lot of interesting people; I have learned about things relating to law and the people who enforce it."

Mr. Lapatac, the Director of the project said that there are various departments who were and are active in implementing this training program. "The Saskatchewan New Start prepared the basic course. The Attorney General's office is responsible for sending legal representatives to instruct the students. Canada Manpower, the Non-Registered Indian and Metis organization and the Metis Society are responsible for supplying the living allowances of the

students. The Prince Albert Regional Community College is responsible for providing educational material and it will also make the final recommendations of the graduate students."

Mr. Lapatac said that the Indian and Metis Friendship Centre in Prince Albert will bear the cost of the program, tentatively through a grant from the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Mr. Trembley said that there is presently a real need for court workers in Saskatchewan. "I am sure that everyone of our students graduating from this course will have little difficulty in obtaining jobs."

Wells polluted

Saskatoon — At least one quarter of all wells on reserves in the Saskatoon area are contaminated and unsafe for consumption according to Department of National Health and Welfare standards, say department officials.

Al Taylor, an environmental health officer, told a recent meeting of the Saskatoon District Chiefs Council that a survey conducted on reserves this past summer showed 25 to 50 per cent of all wells

were contaminated.

The wells showed high levels of bacterial contamination that resulted from leakage. The majority of the wells were improperly sealed or covered, Mr. Taylor said.

He urged the Chiefs to make the improvement of well facilities on their reserves a major priority. Further discussion of the problem was planned during the Saskatoon Chief's budget meeting October 24 and 25.

Who knows where the buffalo roam?

Prince Albert — According to DNR resource reports, the commercial forest of Northern Saskatchewan have become the home where the buffalo roam, but their roaming has made it difficult for the Department of Natural Resources to determine the exact number of species wandering around.

The bison were brought in 4½ years ago from Elk Island National Park near Edmonton and released 150 miles north of Prince Albert. The DNR brought in 50 head, 36 females and 14 males.

Mr. Henry Toews, DNR game management officer in Prince Albert said that there are at least 50 head scattered throughout the northland.

The DNR is presently doing a census of the buffalo which is expected to be released sometime this fall. A DNR official in Prince Albert said: "The herd is split into little bands in the North. Some have been sighted in the Carrot River area as well as in the

Prince Albert National Park." He indicated that it is very difficult to obtain an accurate count due to the density of the forest as well as the large roving range of the buffalo.

On a question whether anyone was allowed to kill the buffalo, including the Treaty Indian, the reply was: "The buffalo is considered a sacred animal. A number of the buffalo are killed due to careless hunters but no one is authorized to kill them." The DNR official also said that the objective of this scheme is to eventually have a special season. "We hope to be able to have a special season where hunters will be allowed to kill buffalo, but this won't be for a while yet."

Saulteaux to a Cree: Why are you always carrying that bag of manure over your shoulder each time you go out on business?

Cree Indian: Because two heads are better than one.



RED PHEASANT CONSTRUCT NEW BAND OFFICE

The newly-constructed building as it stands, which will contain several offices for the administration of band business. The construction was started in early June and was completed in September, when the photo was taken.

Sask. Metis Society dominate new council

La Ronge — Four out of five positions on Saskatchewan's first Northern Municipal Council election, held October 5, 1973, were filled by Metis Society of Saskatchewan members.

Elected to the new council are George Mercredi, Stony Rapids; Lawrence Yew, Jans Bay; Nap Sanderson, Pinehouse; Lionel Deschambeault, Cumberland House, and Fred

Thompson, Buffalo Narrows. Mr. Thompson, the only member not associated with the Metis Society, is the only one who contested for a position from the previously appointed Advisory Council, disbanded this spring by the Provincial government. Thirty-one northerners ran for positions, including a number of Treaty Indians.

According to Joan Halcro, Special Assistant to the Minister of Department of Northern Saskatchewan, T.R. Bowerman, two other northern residents will be appointed to the council with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Metis Society submitting names of recommended appointees.

Kathy Merasty, F.S.I. Executive member for the North, says however: "We are not going to appoint or recommend anyone to this new elected council. We know the Department of Northern Saskatchewan is going to be setting up local municipal governments, and the explicit direction we have received from the Chiefs and Councils in Saskatchewan regarding D.N.S. is that they do their thing on their own place and not on reserves. We have had our own form of reserve government before anyone ever dreamt of a municipal government".

The Metis Society of Saskatchewan has not as yet said anything but according to Miss Halcro: "I am sure they will make their appointments within the next two weeks."

The Northern Municipal Council is a new body created by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature. The Council will have powers and responsibilities similar to a Rural Municipality. It will determine public works projects and pass bylaws affecting most communities on the top half of the province.

The election results appear to have been affected by a directive sent to all northern Indian Chiefs on the morning of the elections by the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The direc-

tive advised Chiefs and their band members against voting in the D.N.S. elections for the following reasons:

1. A vote for municipal government under D.N.S. will mean an end of the authority of the Chief and Band Council.
2. A vote for municipal government under D.N.S. will mean that in the future, all monies coming from Indian Affairs for your people will go to the Province and will be used by D.N.S. for all people in the north, not just Treaty Indians. The money must be made to come to the Bands and Treaty Indians from Indian Affairs only.
3. A vote for municipal government under D.N.S. will mean the end of the Treaties and the Indian Act. Local band government is now protected in the Treaties and the Indian Act, but would not be protected under municipal government. Municipal government for Treaty Indians would mean there is no longer a need for Treaties and the Indian Act.
4. Treaty Indians would have to go through their municipal government for help. This means going through the province. The province might then talk to Indian Affairs for monies on behalf of Treaty Indians. The province will come between Treaty Indians and the Indian Affairs Department.

Earlier, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan had stated that the Northern Municipal Council would have no jurisdiction on Indian Reserves and would not interfere with either band councils or treaty rights.

Election results, with no Treaty Indians being elected to the new council, indicate that many Treaty Indians stayed away from the polls. Most voters were Metis residents.

Miss Halcro said that the council is expected to hold its first meeting sometime in November and will probably establish offices in La Ronge.

Position of Chiefs to be reclarified to D.N.S.

Montreal Lake — A meeting was held on October 17, 1973 at the Montreal Lake Reserve as a result of a situation which recently developed on the reserve where adult education classes were being set up by the Community College of La Ronge without consultation of the Chief and Council.

Chief Gilbert Bird of the Montreal Lake Reserve expressed deep concern that the powers of the Chief and Council were being overlooked. The Chief said: "I've called this meeting to clarify our stand and to make sure I am not jeopardizing our Treaty Rights. I am glad to hear someone say they have come to help me on my reserve but I want to make sure where I stand before I go ahead with a program."

Verbal consent

John Stube, Principal of the Community College of La Ronge, operating under the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, came to the reserve and received a verbal consent as well as expressed interest of some people to set up an upgrading course. Mr. Stube returned a second time to the reserve, leaving instructions for interested persons to leave their names at the Band Office. An instructor was hired and allowances were to be paid by the Department of Indian Affairs. However, according to Nick Wasyliv, District Superintendent of Education, IAB, Prince Albert: "We had no knowledge this upgrading class was being set up on the reserve."

Many agencies

W. Sinclair, Regional Superintendent of Vocational and Special Services, IAB, Regina said: "Different agencies are moving in to these reserves, creating courses, presuming the Department of Indian Affairs will fund them. In most cases, there is no money immediately available

which causes all kinds of problems and confusion."

Involvement

David Ahenakew, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, at the Montreal Lake meeting said there are a number of incidents arising causing confusion, misunderstanding and in some cases, conflict. He said: "I thought we had made our position clear to everyone." He said there appears to be those who are deliberately ignoring the authority and government that exists on reserves.

Directing his remarks to Mr. Stube, Chief Ahenakew emphasized the importance of involving the Chief and Council before anything is done on reserves: "We want the Chief and Council to be involved. We want the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College to be involved to set up the type of courses the people want and not what somebody else thinks should be set up."

Funding

With regard to funding of programs, Chief Ahenakew said: "We don't give a damn where the money comes from, just as long as it is channeled through the Department of Indian Affairs. The Indian people have a Department which is solely responsible to them.

We are interested where the money goes and who controls it."

It was decided by the Chief and Council of the Montreal Lake Reserve to temporarily halt the proposed adult education classes on the reserve to allow time for the Band Council and Cultural College to work out a criteria as desired by the people. Chief Gilbert Bird also expressed desire for a meeting with the Prince Albert District Chiefs to further discuss the matter. The Department of Indian Affairs will look after the funding arrangements of the course.

Meeting called

Mr. Sinclair said: "We will approach Canada Manpower first and if we don't succeed in selling the course to them, we will look for funds within our own Department."

Chief David Ahenakew has called for a meeting of the Prince Albert District Chiefs and the Minister of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, G. R. Bowerman, around the second week of November to "further clarify jurisdictional responsibility which has been a concern to the Chiefs of the Prince Albert District." The final dates of the meeting will be decided by the Prince Albert District Chiefs.

DNS calls inter-agency meeting

Northern fisheries discussed

La Ronge — A meeting of agencies with programs affecting utilization and development of fishery resources of Northern Saskatchewan was recently held at La Ronge, sponsored by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

G.D. Koshinsky, Resource Management Consultant, Fisheries, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, said there are a multiplicity of government programs presently underway which are designed for the

development of Northern Saskatchewan fishery resources. He said: "It is one of my aims to establish an inter-agency, inter-government steering committee to assist us within the DNS in the general function of co-ordinating such activities." He said that this would ensure that fishery and related programs do not obstruct or hinder each other, it would allow for a more uniform approach to the de-

velopment of fishery resources in the North, and it would identify and allocate available funds in the most effective manner.

The agencies, which included the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, gave brief descriptions and outlines of their programs, and objectives which affect Northern Saskatchewan fisheries.

Mr. Al Gross, Resource

Development officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, Regina, in his brief outline of the various programs said: "The Department of Indian Affairs is responsible for status Indian people and programs and policies are geared and established accordingly." Mr. Gross also said that the IAB is always interested in what other Departments are doing that might affect Indian people.

Farm Talk

by Art Irvin

It is easier to operate a successful farm than one in which receipts will not cover expenditures. There is nothing sacrilegious in making a small profit. Poverty should not be a goal.

There are 3 main essentials in the operation of a successful business:

1. The individual or individuals involved have desire.
2. The individual or individuals involved have capacity in the business they are operating.
3. The unit must be viable.

It is obvious that individuals involved in farming should work. It is also obvious that they should have capability in the particular type of operation they are involved in. If they do not have capability, it is essential they have a genuine interest and receive the type of training which will ensure capability is achieved. Viability is not as easily understood. This is why the question is often asked, "What is a viable unit?"

Exactness in stating viable farm acreages is not possible, because soil quality varies from farm to farm as does the ability of the individual farmers. Circumstances of ownership, terms and interest rate on debt, and many other factors affect the operation.

"A viable unit is a unit which should generate sufficient revenue to pay all expenses and leave a profit under normal circumstances of operation." The equivalent of a section of quality farm land is considered a guide, but only a guide since circumstances vary.

In evaluating a farm operation, desire, capability and viability are important factors. The main reason farming has been difficult on Indian Reserves was not due to lack of desire or capability. Farm units were too small to allow the operators a fair chance of survival. The futility of operation a non-viable unit quite naturally resulted in mental depression and lost interest.

It is true that Indian reserves are usually too small to economically sustain the resident population. It is also true that most of the present cultivated acreage is utilized by off-reserve interests. It makes sense that Indians should farm their own lands wherever possible. If their units were sufficiently large to provide profit opportunities they could pay rentals to the Band and Band revenues would not decrease. The question Band Councils must ask themselves is, "Would this be an ideal alternative to the present situation?"

Many Bands realize this is an ideal alternative. Due to existing circumstances, however, implementation of such a program is not always easy. PROGRAM implementation requires knowledgeable planning and diplomacy, plus the assistance and expertise of trained specialists on a continuing basis. Indian bands will argue that the provision of trained agriculture specialists has been insufficient to provide adequate and proper implementation and follow-up on various phases of agriculture programming.

The Special ARDA Program has moved emphasis from individual operations to Band farms. The first project approved under this program resulted in a grant to one Band well in excess of \$100,000. Desire, capability and viability are much more difficult to evaluate in band operations. The program will be carefully evaluated, hopefully results will be of real benefit to the Indian people.

There is no doubt that Band and individual farm operations will continue on Saskatchewan reserves. In either case it is important that necessary expertise be provided, not only in the implementation of programs, but more importantly, in the follow-up.

It is of paramount importance that Indian people participate in all decision making, otherwise difficulty will be encountered in the implementation and continuity of agriculture programming. Indian people rightfully resent the implementation of programs without their full understanding and involvement.

Our Mistake

In our September issue we mistakenly reported that Cathy Merasty was the first woman ever to be elected to the executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Two other women have served the Federation in executive posi-

tions. Delia Opekekew was elected secretary in 1966 and Inez Dieter was elected to that position in 1968. Our apologies to Delia and Inez and thanks to Cy Standing for pointing out the mistake.

Submission supported by Peter Ballantyne Band

Southend — The Peter Ballantyne Band, with Chief Albert Patt and the Southend Reserve Council, recently got together and unanimously supported the submission of a community improvement project for consideration by the Local Initiatives Program, sponsored by Canada Manpower.

The Program, in existence for two years, aims at generating needed employment and in providing valuable services and facilities to local communities across the country. The Chief and Council also agreed the entire community population, Indian, Metis, and White people, have equal work opportunity and benefit of the project.

Southend, located on the southern tip of Reindeer Lake, 285 miles northwest of Prince Albert, is one of the seven reserves which form the Peter Ballantyne Band. It is located 100 miles from Pelican Narrows where the Chief resides and where the administration unit is located. Southend has a population of 550, out of which 80% are Registered Treaty Indians. The Metis and White people live on or near the Indian land.

At Southend, there are severe limitations for social and economic improvements. Consequently, the people in a state of idleness, have all kinds of social and economic problems. Many young people and adults create intolerable homelife conditions by fighting, vandalism and drunkenness. Due to financial limitations there is no organized recreational or cultural activity except during the winter months when the kids and adults enjoy skating and hockey games on a limited basis. At the moment there is no facility or means of recreation.

Southend is situated on an island and is four miles away from the end of the Wollaston Lake Highway. There is no bridge or ferry facility. There is no air strip.

Fishing and trapping is pursued by a very minor segment of the male population. According to Philip Morin, Prince Albert District Chiefs co-ordinator, the reasons given for the lack of interest are: Reindeer Lake is fished out and the fish prices are poor, no suitable equipment to work with, lack of finances, fur depletion, and such activity and production cannot match welfare payments. Mr. Morin said, however: "The die-hard trappers are excited about the recent increase of fur prices and will go out trapping again."

Tourist guiding and lodge work is another popular form of activity for many of the men and women from Southend. About 75% of the community moves to various locations on the large Reindeer Lake for these types of job opportunities which usually last until late fall.

Social welfare assistance is, therefore, very prominent at Southend, particularly when the summer fishing and tourist season is not in operation.

It is generally felt by government and organization personnel that Southend is usually left out from social and economic development partly due to its isolated location from more easily accessible centres.

The project submission, which proposes to hire 26 local men and women, will have some men doing the heavier work like stockpiling wood for community fuel, doing carpentry work, and hunting for fish and food for the community. The women will clean and re-

paint houses, bake bread and pastries for sale and distribution to the community, as well as hiring some day care workers. A bookkeeper will also be hired from the community. The program will be administered by a local committee of the Band Councilors and other residents from the community.

The Chief and Council, as well as people from Southend Reindeer Lake, are very anxious that this project will be approved.

Mr. Morin said: "This year, the leaders of Southend are eager to participate in government programs which will be conducive to self-help for everyone from the area."

New executive duties assigned

Prince Albert — The new executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians have been assigned their responsibilities under the portfolio system adopted by the Federation several years ago.

Chief David Ahenakew retains responsibility for the community development program, Treaty Rights and the Indian Act while new first vice-president Sol Sanderson has been assigned the education and policing portfolios.

Mr. Sanderson has also been appointed director of the Federation's Cultural College in Saskatoon, replacing Rodney Soonias, who has taken a leave of absence to attend the college of law at the University of Alberta.

Second vice-president Alex Kennedy will maintain his agriculture and economic development portfolios while newly-

elected third vice-president Noel Starblanket assumes responsibility for the communications department and health services.

Cathy Merasty, the new secretary, has responsibility for northern Saskatchewan and Indian women and Henry Langden retains responsibility for the financial operation of the organization.

HOUSE FIRE AT MUSKODAY

Muskoday — A family of twelve escaped injury in a fire and explosion that destroyed their house on Muskoday Reserve near Prince Albert on the evening of September 22nd. The house of Richard Charles and family was demolished by the explosion of a fuel oil furnace which followed the fire. Cause of the blaze has not been determined.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Inquiries are invited from young men interested in a career of public service in the field of law enforcement.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE:

Constable's current salary \$637.00 to \$970.00 per month in three years; paid while training; 40-hour, 5-day week; platoon shift system; pension plan; group insurance and sickness benefits.

MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS:

19-30 years of age; minimum grade 12 education; Canadian citizen or British subject; medically fit with ability to pass physical endurance test; good eyesight; height 5'9" to 6'4"; weight 150 pounds minimum to a maximum commensurate with height; ability to deal tactfully, effectively and equitably with people.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Personnel Officer
Regina City Police
1770 Halifax Street
Regina, Saskatchewan

Saskatoon district to explore group fire insurance

Fire protection concern of Chiefs

Saskatoon — The Saskatoon District Chiefs Council will explore the possibility of purchasing group fire insurance policies for all houses on the 13 reserves in the district to offer some protection to families whose homes are destroyed by fire.

The question of fire insurance was raised at a Sept. 27 meeting of the Chiefs by Chief Leo Cameron of Beady's reserve who pointed out that within the past year a total of five reserve houses in the district have been leveled by fire.

Alternate housing is seldom available on reserves and families often suffer great hardship as a result, Chief Cameron said.

He suggested the Chiefs look into purchasing a fire insurance policy to cover all houses in the district. An alternative would be to have each band council purchase insurance for the houses on its reserves such as is presently being done on the Kinistino reserve, he said.

Since most reserves lack fire fighting equipment house fires usually result in a com-

plete loss and Indian Affairs officials pointed out that there is no emergency funds within their budgets to cover such situations.

The Saskatoon Chiefs agreed that fire was a problem and that likely fire insurance costs should be included in the housing program budget of the district. They agreed to give the matter closer consideration at their annual budget meeting to be held October 24 and 25 in Saskatoon.

At their budget meeting the Chiefs will also discuss the allocation of a \$976,000 com-

munity affairs budget among the reserves.

The community affairs capital budget covers such programs as housing, roads, renovations and sewer and water and this year was increased about \$69,000.

Community affairs director with Indian Affairs, Don Leach, told the Chiefs that the subsidy for on-reserve housing had been raised to \$10,000 this year from the previous \$8,500. He admitted, however, that the increase would barely cover the increased cost of new houses as a result of inflation. Treasury Board had turned down Chief's requests for a \$16,000 maximum subsidy on housing saying they would provide only a 'welfare home', Mr. Leach said. Treasury Board had suggested that additional housing funds should come from Central Housing and Mortgage, Mr. Leach said.

Detailed discussion of the community affairs budget was left to the October budget meeting.

In a discussion of the Rotating Herd Program the Saskatoon Chiefs agreed to have bulls rotated in the fall of the year from now on instead of in the spring as has been the practice in the past. In this

manner the ranchers wishing to use the bull in the spring would be responsible for the care and feeding of the bull over the winter.

The question of provincial tax on gasoline used in school buses was raised at the meeting by Chief David Lachance of the Whitebear Reserve.

Cliff Starr, executive director of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians pointed out that present regulations exempt school buses driven only on reserves from the provincial gasoline tax. Buses used both on and off the reserve, however, must pay the tax since they use public roads, Mr. Starr said.

The Chiefs attending the one day meeting at the Indian Affairs offices in Saskatoon were Chief Dick Greyeyes of the Muskeg Reserve, Chief Alphonse Lafond of the Mistawasis Reserve; Chief Lance Ahenakew of the Sandy Lake Reserve; Chief Lachance; Chief Jacob Bill of the Chitek Lake Reserve; Chief Robert Bush of the Witchicon Lake Reserve; Chief Cameron; Chief Tony Thomas of the Kinistino Reserve; Chief Joe Quewezance of the Nut Lake Reserve and Chief Andrew Bear of the John Smith Reserve.

Cattle Ranch launched at Beady's Reserve

Beady's — A \$360,000 cow-calf operation at the Beady's-Okemasis reserve near Duck Lake was officially launched October 10 with opening ceremonies that attracted hundreds of people from across the province.

One of the largest operations of its kind in the province, the Beady's-Okemasis band enterprise will eventually see a herd of about 1,500 cattle on the reserve.

Actual work on the project started this May but planning for the band enterprise began back in 1960, says Chief Leo Cameron of Beady's-Okemasis. The band procured a \$170,000 grant under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act in 1967 in order to convert 6,000 acres of reserve land to pasture. The six year program employed six band members each summer clearing, breaking and sowing the land to grass.

Before the band initiated its project the land had been used only to summer feed neighbouring ranch's cattle. At most only one band member was employed for the summer, says Chief Cameron.

Following three years of negotiations, the band was able to obtain a \$126,000 grant from the Department of Indian Affairs and a \$154,000 low interest loan from the Department of Indian Affairs. The loan is repayable over 20 years but the band hopes to pay it off within 13 years, Chief Cameron said.

August Robin, a local rancher, was hired on a five year contract to manage the project. Band members Raymond Gardypie and Bill Cameron were hired as assistant managers and four ranch hands and a secretary have also been hired on a full-time basis. In addition, the project expects to employ up to 24 band members during the summers on a casual basis, Chief Cameron said.

At present the project has

600 head of breeding stock and within three years expects to build the herd to about 1,500 head. Next year, 1,000 acres of reserve land will be sown to alfalfa and brome and the project will be entirely self-sufficient, says Chief Cameron. "We won't have to buy a thing."

Within a few years the band expects the project to produce about \$20,000 to \$30,000 in profit annually, Chief Cameron said.

Bill Harringer, the director of DREE from Ottawa performed the official opening by branding a calf with the project's O.B. brand. Other guests at the opening ceremonies included Jim Webster of the provincial department of agriculture and John Stoyko, regional director of economic development with the department of Indian Affairs.

The ceremonies were opened with a pipe smoking ceremony conducted by Lawrence Eyahpaise and Josie Gamble

and wound-up with an outdoor barbecue where the approximately 250 guests were treated to a meal of steak prepared by the ladies of the Beady's Homemakers Club.

Children attending the Duck Lake Student Residence were given the afternoon off in order to attend.

Poor housing blamed in reserve fire deaths

Little Pine — Speaking at the Little Pine Workshop on September 13, 1973, Stan Cuthand cited that the majority of fire deaths on Indian communities were due to inadequate housing.

A study was done covering a span of five years and it was found that there were a total of 668 fires, 227 fire deaths,

and 119 fire deaths involving children under 6 years.

"Many of these fires could have been avoided," said Stan Cuthand, "if only our people were given adequate housing." Out of 83 fires covering five years it was found that the fires resulted from overheated stoves and stovepipes.

"What our people need is a fire prevention programme going on their communities," said Stan Cuthand, "but to achieve this, all members of the Band living on the Reserve should take part and also that it is most important that leadership for such a programme should come from the Band Council."

"If any Indian community wants to implement such a programme," said Mr. Cuthand, "it should include, a fire prevention committee, fire safety inspections of properties, fire prevention code, and fire prevention education."

Singling out special cases involving young children, Mr. Cuthand sadly related incidents in which a fire in a home resulted in the death of 3 children ages 6 and under and which the cause was believed to be from an overheated stove. The parents were apparently at home but could not save the children due to 33 below weather with

a 40 m.p.h. wind.

Another disturbing incident singled out was a fire in a house resulting in the death of 5 children, ages 9 and under, where the parents and the assigned babysitter were absent. The cause was not definitely established but it was attributed to an overheated or defective oil space heater.

"So, as loving parents, you can see that a fire prevention programme could prevent suffering, the loss of life, and the loss of property," concluded Stan Cuthand.

SCHOLARSHIPS

A "Senior Citizen Scholarship" has been created for any person over 65 years of age who wishes to enroll in Regina Campus Extension programs.

These classes are non-credit and have no special educational requirements. The scholarships may be applied for and applicants will be notified no later than a week before the start of classes.

Those interested in the Senior Citizen Scholarship are invited to call at the Department of Extension, 104 College Building, College and Scarth or to contact Mr. Dan Beveridge at 584-4813.

Sweetgrass Reserve elects new chief

Sweetgrass — Elections for the position of Chief and five councillors were decided on October 9, 1973 at the Sweetgrass reserve.

As had been expected the Chief's position was a two-way fight. Three hopefuls, Ben Weenie, Philip Favel, and incumbent Steve Pooyak, contested the position when nominations were closed on October 3, 1973 by electoral officer John Fineday.

A full slate of five councillor positions were also up for grabs and a total of 14 candidates entered the running.

Ousted as Chief was incumbent Steve Pooyak by new-

comer Ben Weenie, who polled a total of 82 votes, winning by a comfortable margin of 24. The third party, Philip Favel, polled a total of 19 votes, trailing the winner by 63 votes.

Incumbent councilman Jack Fineday was returned for another two-year term as councillor and four other new faces were added on the councilmen.

Polling a total of 73 votes was Henry Whitecalf followed by Sidney Fineday with 67 and Ronnie Albert with 62, Ernest Atcheynaum polled a total of 60 votes rounding off the slate of councillors elected.

Money and Treaty cards stolen

Sit-in condemned by Saskatoon Chiefs

By Ken Williams

Saskatoon — The Saskatoon District Chiefs met last week in Saskatoon and condemned the Saskatchewan Native Youth for participating in a sit-in at the Department of Indian Affairs in that city recently.

The Chiefs also disapproved of the demonstration which was organized by the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association to back up their demands for full allowances which would be up to \$17.50 a day for a homemakers course sponsored by the Saskatoon Indian-Metis Friendship Centre and funded by the Provincial Government.

Ron Lagimodiere, Saskatoon District Supervisor for Indian Affairs, told the Chiefs "the women were orderly, but the Native Youth forcibly removed staff and were using obscene and offensive language."

He said "the women remained in the waiting area

while members of the Native Youth went through desk drawers and anything they could get their hands on in the offices."

An investigation following the sit-in revealed approximately \$40 from the coffee fund and \$33 from an employee's desk were missing. The treaty card duplicator was also tampered with and cards were stolen.

The District Supervisor said "the Native Youth were in constant contact with Wayne Stonechild, President of the Native Youth, who was in Regina at the time."

Mr. Lagimodiere also mentioned "that various members of the Native Youth had drumsticks which were used to poke people and force them to leave. A female employee had the phone knocked out of her hand and was picked up by demonstrators and forced to leave."

The President of the Saskatoon Urban Indians Association and an employee of Indian Affairs, Dave Knight, said "he did not recognize any of the women and eventually learned they were from the reserves in the North Battleford area." According to Mr. Knight, the Native Women asked the Native Youth to participate in the sit-in.

He said he tried to calm the demonstrators and told them, "Our forefathers didn't bargain this way."

One of the youths replied, "I'm tired of this bull shit," according to Mr. Knight.

Nora Thibedeau was the spokesman for the women, but her son Gerald Smith of the Native Youth took over the demonstration.

The District Supervisor said following the sit-in, Mr. Smith told him, "This sit-in is okay, but watch out for the next one."

Chief Leo Cameron of Beady's reserve asked the employees if the sit-in could be described as peaceful. A reply was, "Forceful rejection is not peaceful." "The women wanted it to be peaceful, but the youths did not," he was told.

Mr. Lagimodiere said he was in constant contact by telex with the regional office in Regina who was in touch with Ottawa throughout the sit-in. The Regional Office promised a reply by 2:00 P.M., he said, and the Native Youth said there was a 2:30 deadline or else there would be trouble. When 2:30 arrived and no reply was received the youthful demonstrators did nothing.

The sit-in ended around three o'clock when a telex message was received from Ottawa stating Indian Affairs would pay the living allowances to the Treaty Indian women who are taking the homemakers course. It is unknown whether the Regional Office or head office conceded to the demands of the demonstrators.

It was revealed at the investigation the Department of Indian Affairs was never consulted about the course and the Provincial Government authorized its expenditures and screening of applicants. Chief Lance Ahenakew of Sandy Lake said, "If the province was responsible for the screening then they should pay the price. We have been left out of everything except the paying of the money. We cannot continue to let this happen," he said.

Chief Cameron, Chairman of the Saskatoon District Chiefs, said, "We do not support this type of thing and it is hurting Indian people in general."

Chief Solomon Sanderson of James Smith Reserve said, "I do not agree with the Native Youth, because it is not the type of conditioning our young people need. I am not willing to put up with the thefts, assaults and forceful eviction and an investigation by the law is necessary."

"We will tell Nora Thibedeau to stay the hell out of our business," he said. "We have an Indian Women's Organization that can help Treaty women."

F.S.I. Chief, Dave Ahenakew said, "the underlying cause is most non-Indian people want to be in on our Treaties and as far as I am concerned this is a bunch of bull shit."



Among the many recreation activities available at the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre is shuffleboard. The centre also has ping-pong, billiards, and weekly gingos and dances. Above, Tommy Charles and Irvine Thunderchild practice their game.

Federal Gov't pressed for total of funding

Regina — The Attorney-General of Saskatchewan has advised The Honourable Jean Chretien, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, that Saskatchewan is prepared to proceed with the Indian Special Constables program on the basis of the funding arrangements put forward by the Federal Department of August 1972, wherein it was understood that the Department of Indian Affairs would provide for the total cost of the program.

The Attorney-General explained that the Indian Special Constables program is a plan which would enable the R.C.M. Police to recruit Native people as members of the Force. The program was designated to meet the need for an improved police service on Indian reserves.

"It has been evident in recent years that there is a growing disrespect for those administering the law on reserves. It is clear that there has been a serious break-down in communication between the police officer and the people on reserves."

"The Special Constable is seen by us as not being just an ordinary policeman but rather a specialist with a specialized role play in this troubled situation, a person who might bridge the communication gap, a person who might act as a conduit between the people on the reserves and the peace officer at the detachment. The work to be done by the Special Constable in our view does not involve the provision of the

usual police service but is a specialized role which should be reflected in our agreement for funding," Mr. Romanow said.

Further, he advised Mr. Chretien that his Department's recent proposals for a cost-sharing agreement have overlooked the Federal responsibility for the provision of police service to reserves and have failed to take into account the burden being borne by the province.

It is his opinion that the cost of providing this specialized service is the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Attorney-General also advised Mr. Chretien that we in Saskatchewan feel this program is urgently required. He stated, "We feel that the situation on Saskatchewan reserves with respect to policing is a most serious one and that the implementation of this program would be of utmost importance in improving the quality of police service now

being provided to reserves. We are prepared to proceed immediately but on the basis of one hundred per cent Federal funding, as originally agreed."

Indian college faces budget cut-back

Saskatoon — A budget submitted by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College for its 1973-74 operations has been cut-back about \$800,000 by the Department of Indian Affairs, jeopardizing a number of the college's programs.

College director Sol Sanderson said the cultural college had requested \$1.3 million for this year's operation but the Department of Indian Affairs has cut back the budget to about \$530,000. As a result, the education liaison workers program, the adult education

program and the training program are without funds, he said. The jobs of about nine staff members are affected, Mr. Sanderson said.

In addition the college had planned a section to institute professional courses for teachers, social workers, guidance counselors and child care workers. The courses would provide training in the Indian languages as well as Indian history, psychology, sociology and art, and result in university credits. While some of the courses have been initiated it will not be possible to carry through with them without additional funds, Mr. Sanderson said.

A meeting was arranged between college staff and members of the Indian Affairs committee on cultural colleges in early October and Mr. Sanderson said the college was able to justify to the committee most of its budget submissions. A follow-up meeting has been arranged with the committee for October 26 in Ottawa. Mr. Sanderson said he was quite optimistic about the outcome of the meeting.

Measles clinic held to combat outbreak

Because of recent outbreaks of measles, the Department of National Health and Welfare will hold special measles clinics on various reserves. Parents are urged to take their children to the clinics and have them protected against the disease.

Special clinics will be held at the One Arrow Clinic Cabin

on Tuesday Nov. 6 and Nov. 20 and at the Sandy Lake reserve Clinic Cabin, Wednesday, Nov. 7 and Nov. 21 from 10:30 in the morning to 3:30 in the afternoon.

The special clinics will also be held at the Sandy Lake band office Thursday, Nov. 8 and Nov. 22 from 10:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Elders Conference

The Indian culture is dying but it is not yet dead. With enough effort it can be saved and Indian people can regain their pride in a magnificent heritage.



Saskatoon — It was the first day of the recent Elders Conference in Saskatoon and there were a lot of people just milling around the lobby after lunch, waiting for the meeting to start again.

Harry Brabant, an 80 year old Cree from the Red Pheasant reserve near North Battleford was sitting by himself against the wall when Winston Wuttenee, a young F.S.I. worker, came over and asked Harry what he thought of education. Harry began answering him in no uncertain terms.

A few people turned their heads when Harry began speaking and when they saw what was happening, they too came over to sit and listen to Harry. Others, mostly young people, were soon attracted and they too came over to sit and listen. There weren't enough chairs so the people just dropped quietly to the carpet and sat there cross-legged in front of Harry's chair, listening to him talk of the old days and what education meant to the Indian then.

It was a funny thing to happen because here the F.S.I. had arranged for the conference in the biggest and newest motel in Saskatoon. The conference had a chairman, an agenda and a speakers list. Tables were neatly set out in the conference room each with its own water jug and glasses and a modern and efficient microphone and sound system was available.

But when Harry Brabant started talking out there in the lobby, people forgot all about the fancy conference room and just sat around on the carpet and because they were more interested in what Harry had to say than in a chairman, agenda or a speakers list, the conference started late that afternoon.

But no one seemed to mind.

There were over 60 delegates at the conference representing nearly every band in Saskatchewan. Most were over 65 years old and some a great deal older than that. Someone figured out that combined, the delegates had more than 4,000 years of experience between them. More important than that, however, was the fact that the elders at the conference are the younger Indian's closest living link with their cultural heritage. In their heads and hearts the elders hold the most complete information on the Indian system of knowledge, the Indian way of life, the Indian religion, and Indian medicine that is available today.

The first part of the conference was devoted to the question of whether the Indian culture was dying. To this the elders answered with a strong "Yes". But, they said, the Indian culture is not yet dead, with enough effort it can still be saved.

The single greatest cause for the decline of Indian culture, said the elders, was the break-

down of the family. With the loss of his hunting and trapping way of life, the Indian lost much of his independence and his power to make and enforce decisions within his band and his family. Government officials usurped the power that once belonged to the Chiefs and band councils and the heads of families. Indian agents were making all the important decisions on the reserve and before the Chief or council could do anything they would have to refer to Ottawa. Tribal law was replaced by white man's law and the law was enforced by outsiders who came to the reserve to punish offenders.

"In the old days whatever we said, whether it was good or bad, ended up in the wastepaper basket," said F.S.I. Senator Allan Ahenakew.

At the same time the white society was actively interfering with the Indian culture. The federal government prohibited certain religious dances and ceremonies and those caught engaging in their religion were fined or thrown in jail. The elders pointed to numerous other examples of the unceasing efforts of government officials, educators and police to stamp out the Indian way of life.

When the Indian lost his power to make the vital decisions concerning his own life and when he became dependent on government, his children began to lose respect for him and began to lose interest in Indian traditions, the elders said.

The decline of Indian culture was not all the white man's doing, however. "Sure the white people have done things to kill our culture, but we have helped it along," said Smith Atimoyoo, director of the F.S.I.'s Cultural Centre at the University of Saskatchewan.

"Fifty per cent of our troubles I blame on the white man and the other 50 per cent of our troubles I blame on the Indian," said Senator William Joseph.

The Indian has to be blamed for allowing himself to be discouraged and to lose his pride, the elders said. In large part, the Indian gave up his culture when he failed to appreciate it and didn't bother to understand it.

The story was told of how the Indian once had a cure for cancer. The secret of the cure, it was a herbal medicine, was known to many medicine men and in the old days no Indian ever died of cancer. When the Treaties were signed however, the Indian was not allowed to practice medicine unless he was a licensed doctor. Young people began to lose interest in their traditional medicines and no longer studied the secrets of their medicine men. As a result when the medicine men died they took the secret of the cancer cure with them. The last medicine man to have known of the cancer cure is said to have died not long ago in Saskatchewan, and with his

passing the Indians lost a valuable part of their heritage.

Harry Brabant told the group of people sitting with him in the lobby that in the Indian tradition "Our homes are the schools."

In the old days, children would learn their morals, their history and their culture from their parents and from others in the Indian community. When the state took over education, the children were taken from their parents and raised in a school where they were taught how to live like the white man and to forget the Indian way of life.

"In our education system today, there is nothing in it that gives the Indian pride in his own race," said Senator Joe Dreaver.

If children are to respect their culture and their Indian tradition then they must be taught it while they are still young. This means that children should be taught Indian history and culture in the schools but more importantly it means that parents will have to make greater efforts to teach their children about the Indian ways while they are still at home, the elders said.

The first school a child has is his home and it is there he must be taught to respect himself, his fellows and his heritage. "If young people are to respect their elders they must first learn to respect themselves," said one elder.

Senator Joe Dreaver recalls how "in school they told the story of one Mountie who went to Piapot's camp, and asked the Indians to move and make way for the railway."

"When the Indians wouldn't move the story said the Mountie kicked Piapot's tent down and then the Indians moved."

"Now I've seen those old prairie tents and they are held solidly to the ground by about 13 pegs. How could one Mountie kick down Piapot's teepee when it is fastened so solidly to the ground. It can't be done."

"It's stories like this that have made our people lose their pride."

"We have to do something about our young people." That was a statement heard over and over again during the three day conference. Lawlessness and social disruption on reserves today is such that it prompted Walter Gordon, director of the F.S.I.'s Rights and Treaty Research Division to comment that Indian culture "appears to be an alcoholic culture, a law-breaking culture."

The elders told of the old days when the Indian respected his neighbour and his neighbour's property and how families could leave their homes unlocked without fear of losing their possessions.

Law and order was maintained on the reserve by the Chief and his council and when there were problems or dis-

agreements the council would be called upon to decide and when they had decided, people would respect their decisions. The band council's word was law.

Today there are many band councils who don't provide the leadership necessary to maintain law and order on the reserves. Worse yet, said Senator Allan Ahenakew, many band councils won't even support the police and on some reserves it is impossible for the police to ever find witnesses.

Said Senator William Joseph, "I see in courts today where the Indians lie. An old Indian never lies."

Senator Joe Dreaver called for better policing on the reserves and said Indians themselves should be hired as the police. "If we're to have police, then we have to have police we respect."

The church and state have helped in the breakdown of the social order on reserves, the elders said. The state had taken over the making and enforcing of laws and the church had taken over the teaching of proper moral behavior. Respect for the church and state have declined, however, and now there is a kind of moral vacuum where the people no longer receive advice on what is good and bad. It is a responsibility that Indian leaders and parents will have to assume, said the elders.

Harry Sandypoint, who is 73 years old, came from Black Lake to attend the Saskatoon conference, a distance of over 500 miles. Although he speaks Cree, Chipaweyn and French, Mr. Sandypoint speaks no English.

The last time Mr. Sandypoint had an opportunity to visit the south of the province was in 1929 when he came to Saskatoon. While there he ran out of money and was forced to walk back to the north. He walked from Saskatoon to Ile a la Crosse where he was able to catch a ride across to Black Lake from a friendly freighter. This time he was able to fly back home.

"Our Treaties are strong. Our fathers used to say that no man with two legs can break the Treaties." — Senator Angus Merasty.

"The government is ignorant to two basic principles.

"The government mistakenly thinks that Indian reserve lands are owned by the Crown. The government is in error. These lands are held in trust by the Crown, but they are Indian land.

"The second mistake is that the government assumes that Indians could have control of the land only if they took over legal ownership. The Indian Act could be changed to give Indians control of the land with the government still holding these lands in trust.

"Indian land must never be

sold, but must remain separate as Indian reserves, held in trust by the government." — Senator John Gambler.

An Indian blanket was laid out in a corner of the speakers platform and each morning of the conference some elders would conduct a pipe smoking ceremony. The whole room would rise and stand silently as they prayed to their Maker for wisdom and guidance and that only truth would be spoken that day.

Smith Atamyoo spoke of the Indian's religion saying, "The moment we step out of our lodge we enter our church because we can look around us and see the things our Creator has provided for us."

The elders advice for the Indian today was summed up by Senator Joe Dreaver when he said, "The Indian should adopt only the good parts of the white culture and keep the good parts of the Indian culture."

"We must steal from the white man, or the Bavarian, I don't care who, but steal from them what is good, what's needed to live in the world today," said Senator Allan Ahenakew.

Some of the Indians used to have more than one wife because a man who was a good hunter would make too much work for one woman, said Senator Dreaver. "That's a part of our culture we can't bring back."

The elders recommended special courses on Indian culture and religion to be taught in the schools and many volunteered to go into the schools and instruct the children in the old ways.

The elders said that young people would soon hold the future of Indian culture in their hands and that greater efforts must be made to ensure the young people were aware of their Indian past and that they developed a pride in it. The parents had the greatest responsibility in carrying out this task but particularly the mothers, since "they raise the children. The men can talk and talk but it is the women who mold the character."

The elders passed resolutions that called for the re-institution of the F.S.I.'s Family Counselling Program because, "this program is seen as a sound and important part of the rehabilitation process to overcome many of our personal problems." They also called for group or foster homes to be built on the reserves so that children will not have to be taken away to be raised in an alien environment.

Senator Roy Musqua said, "We depend on the white man too much. That's why our children are lost." He said the Indian must gain learning to do things for themselves.

The conference was held with a \$13,000 New Horizons

grant obtained by the F.S.I.'s Senators. New Horizons is a government program to provide funds for special projects undertaken by senior citizens and the elders felt that good use could be made of the program in projects to help Indians.

The elders suggested they set up programs that allowed them to get out among the young people and instruct them in Indian ways, that since the parents have failed in some way, it was up to the elders to carry the extra load and teach the young people what is expected of them by society.

A number of different languages were spoken during the conference. Cree and Assiniboine, Saulteaux, Sioux and Chipewyan were the Indian languages spoken. English was spoken, of course, and some people conversed in French. Each of the languages and dialects had its own words for referring to elders or old people. One of the most appropriate, however, was a Cree word spoken Kis-ay-iney, which translated to English means "kind to the young people" or "he has kindness".

The forgotten fact of life

A program has been set up by the Department of Public Health to make everyone aware of a high increase of V.D. throughout the province.

V.D. is Saskatchewan's fastest growing communicable disease; in the first half of this year there was a 20% increase in treated cases, which means an increase in untreated cases.

The most common of the Venereal disease are Gonorrhoea and Syphilis. If left untreated it may lead to:

- Gonorrhoea: sterility and arthritic conditions. Women infected during pregnancy can transmit the disease to their unborn children.
- Syphilis: untreated syphilis can cause blindness, insanity, sterility, and death.

Cure occurs only with proper medical treatment. All personal information is known only to your Public Health nurse or doctor.

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINICS

General Hospital Regina, Sask. Phone: 522-5467	Regional Health Centre 1257 - 1st Avenue East Prince Albert, Sask. Phone: 763-7276
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SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



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"My daughter signed a contract with Company XYZ to take an airline stewardess course by correspondence for which we paid \$898. After taking 5 lessons she was not satisfied, and we found out that graduates of this course are not recognized by the Canadian airlines. The Company has been notified of my daughter's wish to discontinue the course, but they have not refunded any of our money."

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Starblanket talks of plans for new job

Starblanket — Influenced by his great-grandfather, Starblanket, who fought for the betterment of his people, a 26 year old Cree Chief of Starblanket Reserve, was elected 3rd Vice-President at the FSI's Annual General Assembly in late August.

Chief Noel Starblanket defeated Roland Crowe of Fort Qu'Appelle and Andrew Paddy of Thunderchild Reserve for the position.

Chief Starblanket was employed by the FSI in Treaty Rights and Research. He was also Community Development Supervisor for the Touchwood-File-Hills-Qu'Appelle District. Noel has co-ordinated the Indian Act Study and was re-elected chief of his Reserve in March of 1973.

Born and raised on Starblanket Reserve, situated approximately 15 miles north east of Balcarres, Saskatchewan,



Noel Starblanket

he got his elementary education at the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School. Following this he was enrolled in the Federal Provincial Survey Technical Program where

Noel was awarded the certificate in Topographical Surveys.

He then attended Miller Comp. High School for a radio-television arts course. Completing this he became involved with the Canadian Indian Counsel in liaison with the Company of Young Canadians. Noel trained with an all Indian crew studying film making which won three national awards.

In 1971 Noel was elected Chief of his Reserve where many changes have been made. The Reserve today has a new Band office, and Hall, telephone and cisterns installed, renovations to all houses and Welfare in on the decline.

A cow-calf-grain-farm enterprise, two years in the planning was formalized at the end of September this year and will go into operation on April 1, 1974. It will be worth \$494,000.

In an interview, Chief Noel Starblanket stated his first priorities: "I will be learning and familiarizing myself with my colleague's attitudes and also learning about my portfolio responsibilities to communications and health liaison. In other words, familiarizing myself with my ministerial duties."

He was also asked about the so-called misunderstanding in the Southern District re: not enough representation and stated: "With the election of two executive members from the Southern Districts I hope to influence and consider some of the issues faced in the South because where we don't have power of vote from 24 Bands we can at least get power of influence on Executive because of our own political awareness and our own progressive attitudes."

He also stated: "I do not intend to speculate beyond the two years I have been elected. For now, I will work for the betterment of the Indian people of Saskatchewan for these two years. I still intend to keep my promise of visiting every Band in the province for the next two years."



Chief Starblanket, his wife and children.

Elder observes 106th birthday

Little Red — Friends and relatives gathered for a dinner to honour and celebrate Philip Halkett's 106th birthday, October 15, at the home of Amlek and Lillian Halkett at the Little Red Reserve, located 25 miles northwest of Prince Albert.

Mr. Halkett, whose wife Flora (nee Charles) passed away about thirty years ago, now lives with his nephew Amlek and his wife Lillian. Mr. Philip Halkett and his wife Flora were married for thirty years and had no children. Out of ten children in his family, he is the only one living.

Mr. Halkett's health could be better but for his age, it is good. He lost his eyesight about three years ago and recently had a stroke which left him in a debilitated condition. Since his stroke, he is unable to sit up for long periods of time and finds it very difficult to talk. He is unable to walk by himself but still feeds himself. Despite everything, Mr. Halkett appeared to be in very good humour and was very obliging cutting his cake and posing

for pictures.

Sixty-three year old Edward Charles, whom Mr. Halkett raised since he was a year old, said: "It was seldom we stayed in one place for very long." In the summer, Mr. Halkett worked on the 'York Boats' or freight boats, hauling freight from Prince Albert to northern area. During the winter season, he worked for the Hudson Bay Company as a fur trader, travelling by dog team, visiting and trading with trappers in the north. Mr. Charles said that they lived at La Ronge for awhile, Montreal Lake, and then more or less settled down at the Little Red Reserve. He said: "I stayed with him until I got married which will be fifty years in December."

The dinner, prepared by Lillian Halkett, Mary Charles, and Eileen Charles, included moose meat soup, followed by salad, potatoes, fried moose meat, duck, bannock, and a variety of cakes and pies for dessert. Everyone also enjoyed a glass of wine. Mr. Halkett, sampling some duck commented: "Who was the great hunter that got this duck?"

The Funny Side by Archie King

A TRUE GOLF NUT OR PUTTING IT ALTOGETHER

When a man goes bananas on a sport, he's incurable. Hunters risk terminal halitosis, swinging rotgut in shivering-cold duck blinds. Sleepy-eyed fishermen get up at 3 a.m. to "be there first" to tangle lines with a thousand other bufs in a lake where all the smart fish are in hiding. Frenzied soccer fans try to kill the peanut vendor when the home team is scored upon.

But a true golf nut is something else. He has the fanaticism of a kamikaze pilot, the looney faith of a dedicated gardener who coaxes his plants with private pep talks. When an enthusiastic duffer breaks 100, the lid is off. Get out the good stuff. Send for fresh Fritos, a six-pack and the 10-cent cigars.

Dig the excited golfer in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, who shot a record-breaking 99. He recapped his brilliant round to a friend with a hole-by-hole description as they sat in his car. Somehow the scenery outside began to change. But, engrossed in the replay, they didn't notice. So how were they to know their car was moving and heading for the North Saskatchewan River? An hour later, firemen rescued them from a sandbar, with three holes to go.

Then there was Practice Swing Harry. Harry was an instruction book analyst. He practiced his swing in a studied step-by-step progression, much like a kid moving his crayon in a numbered coloring book. Harry practiced in pro shops, locker rooms, men's rooms, phone booths and public conveyances. And, once too often in the living room.

Daydreaming about the game of golf can make you do weird things. Like Harry did, the day before his big match in the district championship. Harry fantasized how he'd wipe out his opponents with 240-yard drives and Lee Trevino rifle shots to the green. Only trouble, Harry played his "dream round" while carrying a box of groceries from the local Red & White store.

Harry opened the car door, set the groceries down beside him, and then fumbled with the ignition keys. Nothing seemed to fit. Remember, dummy — the ignition switch and instrument panel are always located in the front of the car. It take a mighty long reach to turn the ignition on from the back seat. Harry furtively glanced around to see if the local merchant had seen that "ding-ding" trying to operate his car backwards. Then Harry slunk into the driver's seat and took off.

But Harry is a reformed addict now. No longer does he use the hall rug for a putting green and the living room for a driving range. Gone are the divots in the rug and the scraped paint on the ceiling from a "full arc". It's all behind Harry now. You see, one of Harry's better chip shots caught a candy bowl on the coffee table, and Harry is in trouble.

Fleury aims for songwriting success

"I've never been anywhere I didn't like and if one of these days I have a big song that makes me financially secure, then I'll take a leisure trip and see Canada."

Robert Fleury might have goals such as this for the future, but in the meantime he is extremely busy in songwriting.

Robert has an understanding of not only the songwriting side of the record business, but also what it is like to be a struggling musician. Like many others in the music field, Robert started tinkering around a guitar when he

was a kid, progressing to groups in the 1960's.

It wasn't until 1970 that he started to take his music seriously enough, Robert has been writing songs. His first was "Lonsome Blues" accepted south of the border by Ted Rosen in Quincy, Mass. Over the years he has written the lyrics to over a hundred songs, at this time he has several that look promising.

As for the future, Robert plans to continue entertaining with his band, but his main interest is still writing and that's what he plans to concentrate on.



ROBERT FLEURY



Nursing home owner, Olive McArthur

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

LaVallee named Mother of Year

Piapot — A very involved and interested mother and grandmother from the Piapot Reserve, twenty miles north of Regina, Saskatchewan was presented the Mother of the Year Award at the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association Conference held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan recently.

Mrs. Eugenee LaVallee, "one of the first women who has shown enough interest to try to organize the Indian women in the province" was presented a bouquet of roses and the Mother of the Year plaque by last year's winner of the Award, Mrs. Gladys Johnston of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

Mrs. LaVallee was one of the members of the Planning Committee for the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association when it first became organized.

She has, of late, been employed as a Community Health

Worker for Indian Health Services, retiring last July after nine years of helping the Indian people in her assigned area and throughout the province.

She has to her credit, the honour of being one of the first women to be elected in 1957 to the Band Council, where she is still a participating member today.

In all the activities she is involved in Mrs. LaVallee still has time for and is an avid longtime member of the Piapot Sunshine Club, a non-profit club for the betterment of the community. The women of the club cater to all banquets in the community, and lends a helping hand to all social events from raindances to Christmas parties.

Mrs. E. LaVallee is the proud mother of one daughter and five sons with the majority residing on the Piapot Reserve. She also is the grandmother of twenty-two grandchildren.



Mother of the year, Eugenee LaVallee

Youth given grant

The Native Youth Association of Canada has been awarded \$32,000 in citizenship grants from the Department of the Secretary of State.

The youth were granted \$17,608 for a short term research project to examine the situation of native youth within their communities. Topics under study will in-

clude the employment situation, community participation, attitudes towards educational institutions, integration, native culture and the political and penal systems.

Another \$15,000 was awarded for a workshop held in late August in which the youth got together for discussions with Indian elders.

Boarding house keeps McArthur a busy lady

Carrot River — "At times I have fifteen or more little toddlers all under three years old. This is when you have to have one ear shut," said Olive McArthur, owner of the Carrot River Out Patient Boarding Home.

Olive obtained a \$30,000.00 loan from the Department of Indian Affairs last December and bought this four bedroom boarding home at Carrot River. She said: "I found that, after I got elected to an executive position with the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, I would be closer to the people if I bought this little business and got to know them better."

At that moment, someone brought in a little Indian boy from Red Earth who had infection on his foot and I watched with interest how Olive would handle this situation.

Olive, who has a friendly, pleasant voice, spoke to the little boy: "Hello, what's your name?" The little boy, standing at the door stated his name and shyly looked around at us. Olive, sitting on the couch with a small child on each side of her then said: "So, you've come to stay with me for a few days, hey? Come over here and sit beside me and we'll take a look at your foot."

The little boy noticeably relaxed at the friendliness of Olive and immediately went over to sit beside her. Olive then proceeded to take a look at the foot, talking to the little boy at the same time, making him feel more at home.

Olive, an Assiniboine Indian, was born on the Whitebear Reservation in Southern Saskatchewan. She attended St. Paul's High School at Lebrét and completed her grade eleven at an integrated school at Carlyle. She then went to Saskatoon Business College and completed a secretarial course. Olive, presently trea-

sure of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, worked as a secretary for Indian Affairs as well as the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, among other places. She mentioned the fact that her great grandfather was one of the early North West Mounted Police.

Patients coming in from Red Earth and Shoal Lake area or en route to Prince Albert or Saskatoon stay at Olive's boarding home. Olive said: "I also administer the medication that is prescribed for these patients by the doctor during their stay." Olive commented that doctors in Carrot

River have given her a lot of help in how to care for the people as well as having a home economist helping her plan meals.

The Department of Indian Affairs is providing Olive with funds for one year to have a chartered accountant and business consultant show her how to do her books, as well as advising her on business management.

Despite her busy schedule during the summer, Olive still found time to attend three pow-wows this year. Olive is well known for her dancing on the pow-wow circuit each summer.

Indians own Alberta motel

Eleanor Erass

As I was travelling along the highway from Peace River, Alberta, enjoying the beautiful scenery in the Lesser Slave Lake area, I finally reached Slave Lake, a rapidly developing town on the shores of Lesser Slave Lake.

I was interested to learn that the legendary "Twelve Foot Davis", trapper and prospector lived there, "the man who never locked his cab door." Also the largest grizzly bear was shot nearby by a fearless Cree woman armed only with a home repaired .22 rifle. But what really took my interest was the Sawridge Motor Hotel.

It is owned by the Sawridge Indian reserve located a few miles west of the town. There are twenty six families in this band, and when oil was discovered on their reserve, the

Chief and his Council got together and decided to use the proceeds in investments, the motor hotel is one and they have a fibre-board industry and build trailers and homes. The hotel is a low rustic rambling structure with 58 spacious rooms including two executive suites. They all feature two double beds, comfortable furniture and colored television. In its decor, it depicts ancient legends, historic photographs, symbols of a proud and colorful past, all form an intriguing background to furnishings and facilities which speak only of the future.

I felt the friendly environment and was impressed with the blending of the old and the new.

It is the most popular hotel in the town and is probably the first of its kind being the property of Indian people.

Ken Williams



"Band Councils have a major part to play in the good government and development of Indian communities. It is therefore imperative that council members be well informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities." These are the opening statements in a hand book for Indian Band Chiefs and Councillors prepared in 1964 but not printed until 1968 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

There is no one who would disagree with the first sentence and surely most of our readers know the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians have advocated that very same thing in their negotiations for Chiefs' salaries.

It would appear, because of the lack of significant progress in the salary negotiations, the Department of Indian Affairs believes good leadership comes free and someone who exemplifies leadership qualities should cease what he is doing and devote his time to leading his band without a source of income.

One only has to look at the example in the Maritimes where a small village which does not pay its councilmen was unable to get any nominations for its elections. Our reserves have not, that I know of anyway, been in this predicament, but it could happen. This situation can be and should be avoided by the Department agreeing to put the Chiefs on salary.

The F.S.I. has proven a Chief who is receiving a wage is naturally better for it, and he transmits his energies to the band members who in turn endeavour to make life better for themselves. The Federation has also proven a band whose Chief is salaried is not dependent on welfare compared to one who isn't salaried. These are remarkable facts and must not be taken lightly by the Department if they feel now as they did in 1968 and 1964. If the Department of Indian Affairs really believes Band Councils have a major part to play in the good government and development of Indian communities and if they also believe it is imperative that council members be well informed with respect to their duties and responsibilities then it is necessary for them to pay a salary to the Chiefs for that leadership and responsibility.

A look at Indian art

ART perhaps is the essential part of one's culture, and this is true in the perspective of the North American Indian, (not excluding the Central, Middle and South American Indian).

Religion ties in very closely with art, in relation with the indigenous people. So true is it, that the designs painted on the shields of the Plains Warrior, signified that it would protect him in battle. The making of kachina dolls of the southwest Indian held a vast importance in their religious ceremonies.

The arts of the American Indian holds the very essence of what his culture tries to tell. His struggle now is for the appreciation of his work among the arts of the world. His reason is because many people have been accustomed to viewing Euro-American type of expression. An example of this is still life, landscape, portraits. The art of the Indian is not an entity but rather an important facet of his true way of life. Indian Art varies from the rather simple work of the people of the woodland to the highly sophisticated civilization of the Indians of Middle America.

One could maybe ask the question, "With such a rich cultural heritage, can American Indian Arts be continued?" ... Answer — "It's possible. But through great strides of determination." The Institute of American Indian Arts

operated by the Department of the Interior in the United States is a high school and college programme that enables young Indian artists to gain this knowledge.

That is attaining a knowledge of their culture and cultures of other tribal groups.

The college programme offered at present at the Institute of American Indian Art is that of the Freshman and Sophomore studies. This leads up to a BFA (Bachelor of Fine Arts).

The day I arrived at the I.A.I.A. Campus, it seemed larger than I anticipated. This seemed almost characteristic from the initial moment I first ventured into Indian Art. A few days passed, slowly I could feel the warmth, light-hearted laughter that existed in my people outside the country I had grown up in. It was a beautiful feeling. I was fascinated by representation of the many tribal people all across the U.S.A. A Mohawk from Canada is also here. But like many Indian people say, there exist no barriers or boundaries between us, "WE ARE OF ONE MIND AND HEART."

Gerald McMaster,
Freshman,
Institute of American Indian Art,
Sante Fe, New Mexico, U.S.A.

Bellegarde elected as district representative

Fort Qu'Appelle — Albert Bellegarde of the Little Black Bear Reserve was recently elected District Representative of the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians at the last District Chiefs meeting held in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Bellegarde will be responsible to the sixteen Chiefs of the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District and will present all their concerns to the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. He will also consult the Chiefs in all matters pertaining to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Mr. Bellegarde was employed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as a Representative for Saskatchewan to the National Indian Brotherhood's Working Committee on Housing.

Mr. Bellegarde married the former Verna Crane of Pasqua Reserve in 1965. They now have two children and they reside in Regina, Saskatchewan.

In an interview, Mr. Bellegarde was asked his immediate plans: "My first priority is to visit every Chief and Band Council in the Touchwood, File Hills, Qu'Appelle District and to obtain opinions on existing problems that the Indian people are facing and to act on their

Shoots moose

Muskeg — Dave Lafond, 45, killed a 1½ year old bull moose in his pasture at Muskeg Lake Reserve near Prince Albert recently.

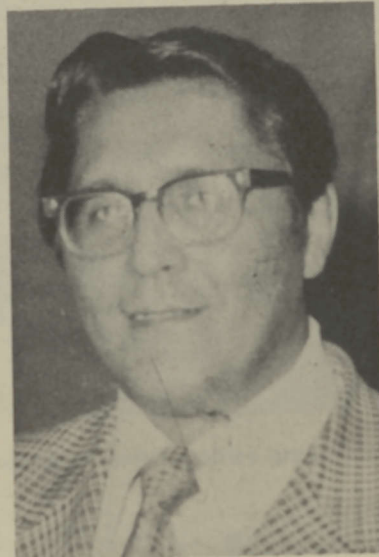
The surprised killer, never seeing a live moose before, jammed his 306 three times before getting his perfect shot away at about 200 yards. This is the second time a moose has been killed in Muskeg in 20 years, and it's the first time Dave Lafond shot a gun.

Wins award

Cut Knife — Inez Weenie, the daughter of Mrs. Emma Weenie, of Sweetgrass was the recipient of a scholarship from the Swarthmore District Women's Institute on September 25, 1973 in the Cut Knife High School.

Each year the award is made to an Indian student who has passed Grade Eight with a high scholastic average, which includes neatness, conduct, and attitude, personality, dependability, and who is continuing her schooling.

Miss Weenie was presented with a \$50 cheque from the district vice-president, Mrs. C. Maze, who stated that each student previously receiving the award had gone on to graduate from Grade 12 and sincerely hoped Inez would continue her career.



behalf through the Executive of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, as well as assisting them in solving local problems through communications with Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Federation of Saskatchewan personnel."

Mr. Bellegarde also stated, "I will also keep them informed of all current issues that the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians adopt on their behalf and I will obtain their view of the Policies of these issues and I will relate their views into the decision-making policies."

STARBLANKET YOUTH CLUB

The club was formed in December of 1972. It had seven members to start off with: Neil Starr, Floyd Kinequon, Marcel Starr, Dale Starr, Alita Bigknife, Wanda Kinequon and Ivan Severight. That's me!

Neil was president; Floyd, vice-president; Dale, treasurer; and Alita, secretary. But as the club brought up changes, Alita was kind enough to hand over secretarial duties to me. Among our activities was a wiener roast, quite a few children and adults came to that. The club went out and picked bottles out of the ditches, and all the people of Starblanket kindly donated their bottles to our worthwhile cause. We also sponsored record hops.

Our club was fortunate in getting a grant from Opportunities for Youth. We had Lindsay Starr, Gilbert Starr, Jr., Ervin Stonechild and Darrell Agecutay help us work. Our goals weren't reached because of our major problem, transportation. We got to work, but an hour or so late. Among our work program was fixing up the pow-wow grounds for the File Hills Pow-Wow this past July. We weeded gardens and dug toilet holes. Next summer we'd like to make a park, originally it was in our plans this past summer. Our club is doing things that not only will benefit Starblanket Reserve, but the other reserves as well.

Submitted by,
Ivan Severight,
Secretary, Starblanket Youth Club.

JOB OPPORTUNITY

Applications are invited for a position as Community Development Worker for Pasqua, Muscowpetung, Piapot and Standing Buffalo Reserves.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- Ability to write and communicate in English.
- Knowledgeable about the above four Reserves.
- Experienced involvement in Community Activities.
- Ability to communicate well with Indian people, preferably in Native language.
- Knowledgeable about Federal and Provincial agencies and their programs, including the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, their aims and objectives and programming.
- Ability to meet and communicate with new people.
- Must have a valid operator's license and own a vehicle (latter not essential but could be an asset)
- Take on duties immediately after success in this competition.

DUTIES AND REQUIREMENTS

- Maintains constant liaison and communication with the four Band Councils and Band Members.
- Report on a regular basis.
- Take direction from Band Councils and immediate supervisor.
- Take residence near or in the immediate area of work.

Applications accepted until October 31, 1973.

Competition open to anyone willing to be interviewed for the position. Applicants will be notified by mail when they will be requested to come for the interviews.

Send applications in writing to:

Glen Cyr
Area Supervisor, Community Development
P.O. Box 545
Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

OR

J. G. Mike
Director, Community Development
460 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan

The Flood

Beginning a series of Indian legends compiled by students working with the F.S.I.'s Cultural College this past summer. This tale of the great flood is told by the Chipewyan people. Collections of Cree, Chipewyan and Sauteaux legends are available at the Cultural College.

Illustrations by Marius Paul

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

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

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

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

A quarrel

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

to the end of the lake, you will see what I will do!"

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

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

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

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

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

The squirrel led the animals westward. They walked a long way and came to another land. There were many caribou here and so was the bear's hiding place! They agreed on what had to be done.

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

The bear became very angry and cried, "As soon as I get

to the end of the lake, you will see what I will do!"

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

The lynx and the mouse did as they were told.

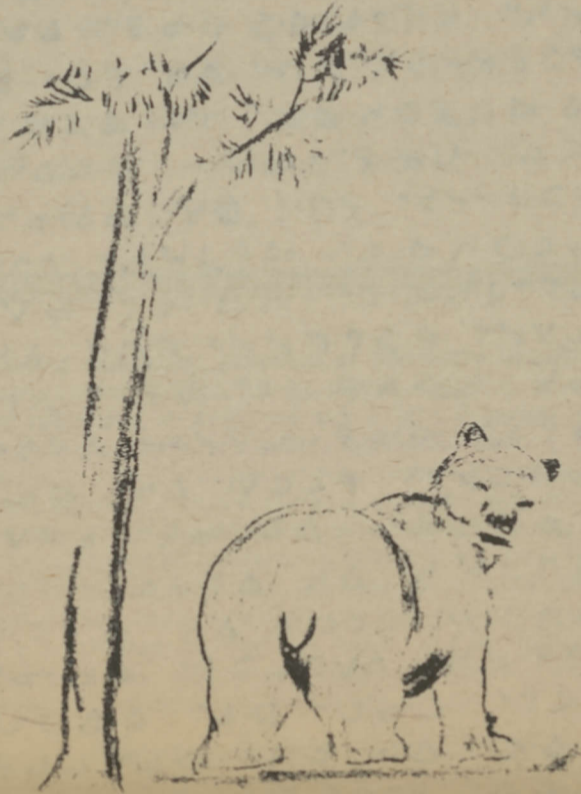
The caribou began to arrive. They were swimming in from across the lake. The bear caught their scent and soon was after them in his canoe. The paddle did not break!

"Oh mouse! You did not do

for the bear's den. The bear had probably hidden the warmth there. When they found the den, they saw a strange ball lying in a corner. What was it? Two bear cubs gave the secret away.

"It is the he--". They didn't dare say the whole word.

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



as you were told! The paddle has not broken!" cried the squirrel.

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

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

During the excitement some of the animals were searching

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

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

Great bird

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

The animals gathered to see what they could do.

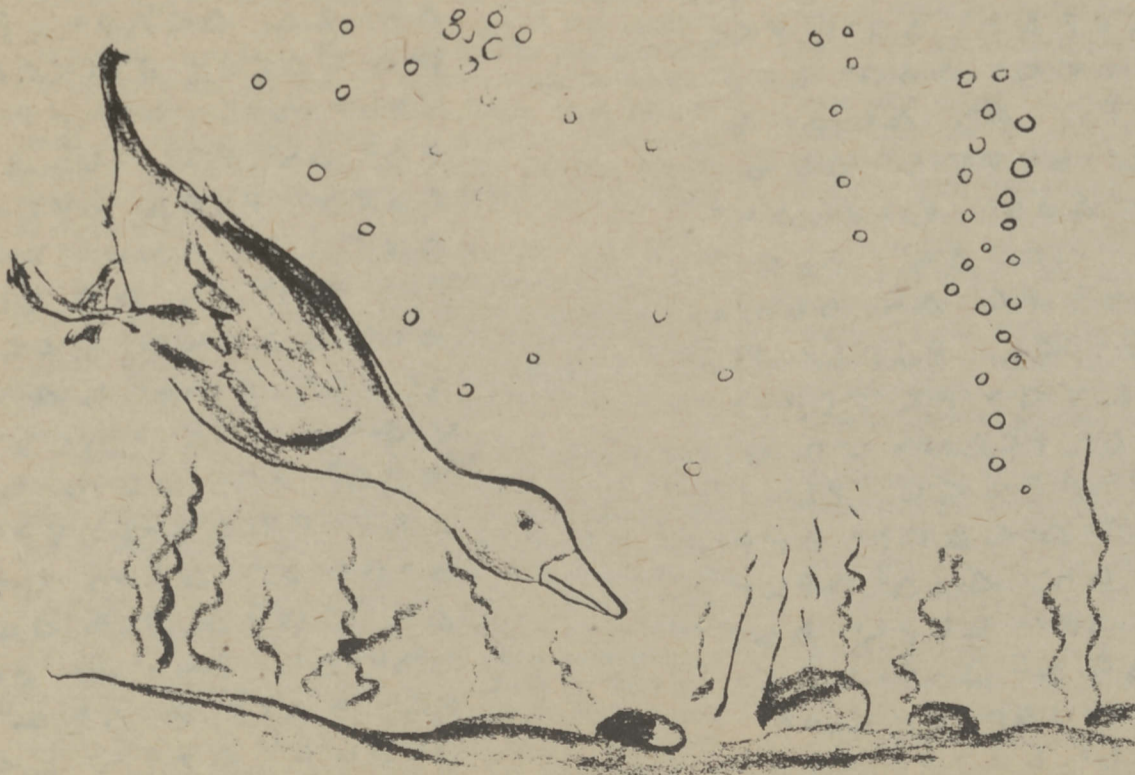
"Listen, lynx," said one of the animals, "Your claws are very sharp and strong. Go and tear the great bird's belly. You need the water as much as we do."

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

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

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

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



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When people think of the law, usually they think only of that set of commandments that come down to us from the Criminal Code and the Liquor and Vehicles Act. In fact, it covers a much broader range of our daily activities. It prescribes methods of buying and selling, financing and collecting, and marrying and divorcing. The law involves the filling out of complicated forms and deals with government bureaucracies. And occasionally, the law even provides a chance for those that are down to get back up again.

Sometimes people can figure out the law for themselves; sometimes matters become too complicated and a lawyer is required. But regardless of what the problem is, you can only make the law work for you if you have some idea of what is going on.

Each month "You and the Law" will take a look at some area that you should know about. We will look at small claims court, divorce law, bankruptcy and debt law, labour law, and farm law, including such things as farm accidents and the Agricultural Implements Act. We will try to explain when and what people can do for themselves and what to expect when the services of a lawyer are required.

This column is prepared by the Valley Legal Assistance Clinic Society. The Clinic provides a legal service for the Martensville-Duck Lake-Rosthern-Wakaw area, giving free counselling to anyone who cannot afford to pay for the services of a lawyer.

If you have any comments to make or any topic you would like to see covered please write to us at Box 308, Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.

WELFARE RIGHTS — WHAT ARE THEY?

Over the past few years we have read and heard a lot about welfare bums of one sort or another. It has been said that because people on welfare can get so much for doing nothing, they refuse to work. Let's take a look at what the average rural or small town family of five persons - two adults and children ages 4, 9 and 14 get if that family's sole support is welfare. The family will be provided with a health card that provides for doctor's visits, hospitalization, wheelchairs, braces, artificial limbs, birth control, dental and optical care where the dentist or optometrist agrees to accept the family as welfare patients, 70% of prescribed drugs for the parents and 100% or prescribed for the children.

Their monthly budget would look like this: food - \$134.00 less the value of any farm or garden produce they may produce themselves; rent or taxes in the amount that they have to pay, but in any event not likely more than \$110.00; clothing \$43.25; fuel for heat and cooking \$18.50; lights \$3.85; water \$6.50, if the family has to pay for water; personal and household allowance \$38.00.

The Sask. Assistance Plan provides for benefits in addition to the budgetary requirements listed above. But it seems to be the policy of the officials administering the plan to only provide these additional benefits if the client specifically asks for them. Cases have come to our attention where even though the client had told the welfare worker of her problem, the worker did not tell her of the benefit that was intended to meet her needs. Some such benefits that are available to those who need and ask for them are: a special food allowance during pregnancy, while breast feeding, or for any medically prescribed diet; a drug allowance; a telephone; an allowance for the handicapped; a travel allowance for necessary travel (i.e. to the doctor or to apply for a job); funeral expenses (maximum \$200.00);

bedding allowance; purchase of necessary household appliances (stove, fridge, etc.); school supplies; an allowance for retraining to help you get a job; expenses incidental to commencing employment; household moving allowance where it is necessary to move; repairs to housing, instalment payments where there is no other way to eliminate the burden of the debt and where the debt was incurred prior to going on welfare; a lawyer's fee may be granted to a client who asks for legal advice in appealing a decision of the welfare worker; an allowance for babysitting if a single parent wishes to work; and an additional drug allowance for long-term costly medication. These additional allowances are discretionary.

WELFARE RIGHTS — WHO QUALIFIES?

If after you have determined what your needs are according to the welfare rates, your income is insufficient to meet those needs then you qualify for welfare.

If you work part time or are a single parent, you do not have to count the first \$100 that you earn as income (for the purpose of these calculations); nor do you need to consider family and youth allowance as income. Such income as money received from pensions, unemployment insurance, other insurance, value of free goods and service (i.e. garden produce, free room and board), gifts over \$25, inheritances, savings over the allowable limit (single and able to work - \$500., able to work and have dependents - \$200, and unable to work and have dependents - \$1000) must be considered.

If you never have enough money to meet your needs and think that you might qualify for welfare, the head of your family (usually the husband) should get in touch with the welfare worker who comes to your area. The land office, town or rural municipal clerk will be able to tell you how to get in touch with the welfare worker. When you go to see him, it would be helpful for you to take along to the interview your hospitalization slip; your social insurance card (if you have one), PAY STUBS (if you are working), and your bank book signed by a teller within 24 hours of your visit. You might also take along any other material that will help the social worker figure out your income and needs. This might include things such as bills, rent receipts, notices for back taxes, and mortgage payment receipts.

If you own your own home or farm and feel that you are in need of welfare, you may in the past, have been afraid to apply for welfare for fear that you have to sell your home or farm. Generally, you won't be asked to sell your home or farm unless your home is too large or expensive for your needs or you are likely to be on Welfare for a long time or, there is a good market for your home or farm.

If, when you got to the social worker, he says that you do not qualify but, you still feel that you do, then you can insist that the worker file your application. If your application is turned down, the Department of Welfare will then send you a written list of the reasons and also tell you that you have a right to appeal. You can get an appeal form from the social worker. If you ask welfare to provide a lawyer to help you with your appeal, they may provide you with one. If they do not, you may be able to get help at a legal assistance clinic or from one of a number of anti-poverty organizations. To get an address for the closest such group in your area, you can write to either Mr. Al Skagen, Box 85, MOOSE JAW, or Ms. Christa Boege, B-5, 1317 - 23rd Avenue, REGINA of the Saskatchewan Council of Anti-Poverty Organizations.

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A page from the past

A gallery of photographs taken in the Battlefords area around the turn of the century.



Gilbert Mosquito, of Mosquito Reserve, behind the wheel, and a group of Chiefs, taken in a Hudson car near North Battleford around 1912.



A group of Thunderchild Indians near North Battleford 1908.



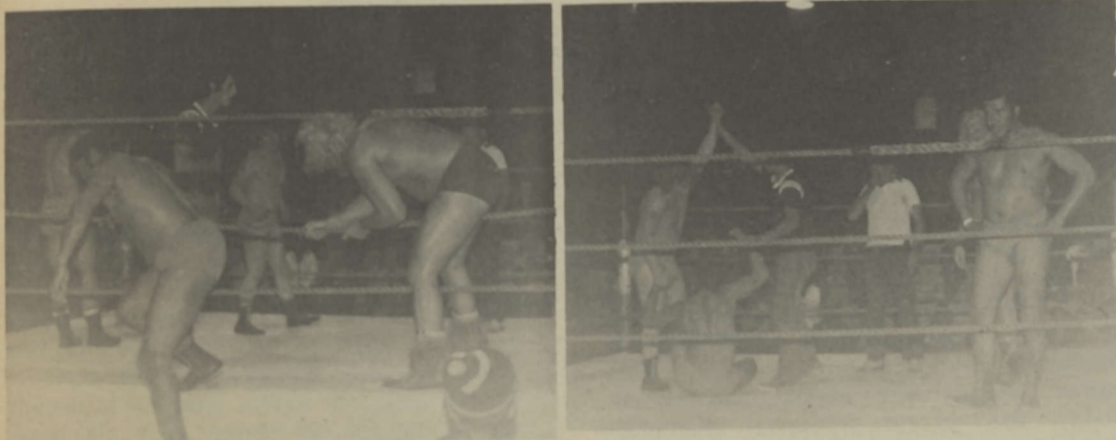
Chief Jose Moosomin and his wife near their home on Moosomin Reserve.



A group of Indian singers & dancers near Moosomin Reserve



A group of Moosomin women and children on Treaty Day near North Battleford.



The duo of Martel and Klokeid being declared winners as Benny Ramirez looks to crowd with dissatisfaction about the decision.

Stampede Wrestling excites Onion Lake

Onion Lake — Seekaskootch Arena on the Onion Lake community was recently the scene of another first for the community when Stampede Wrestling made its initial appearance in the huge arena, on September 23, 1973. The appearance of Stampede Wrestling at the arena was made possible by the endless work of its Recreation Board under the guidance of the recreation director, Richard Chocan.

The wrestling card of the evening had four matches,

which included such names as Chati Yokouchi, The Viking, Benny Ramirez, and Ricki Martel.

Three one-fall, 40 minute bouts were staged and emerging victorious were The Viking, Ricki Martel, and Gadora Sahota.

The final bout of the evening, a tag-team affair featuring Ricki Martel and Kim Klokeid going against The Viking and Benny Ramirez, had the large crowd of about 300 people in an up-roar.

The duo of Benny Ramirez and The Viking were very fortunate that there weren't any feisty old ladies at the wrestling match to pound them with loaded handbags as the heroes, Ricki Martel and Kim Klokeid, tossed them into the front row.

The final match was won by the duo of Ricki Martel and Kim Klokeid as The Viking and Benny Ramirez were leav- their corners to engage in a duo against the other combination of Martel and Klokeid.



Chief J. Gladue (left), raising the most money; Carmen Arcand, last walker; Daniel Laplante, first walker; Mike Kapeyewat, youngest walker; Simon Gladue, oldest walker.

\$700 raised on walkathon

Moosomin — In an effort to raise funds the Recreation Board sponsored a walkathon covering a route of 22 miles on Highway 4 from North Battleford to Cochin.

A total of 45 walkers, young and old, undertook the task of

arriving there first but after the 13 mile corner, the miles began to take its toll as more and more began to "call it quits".

Out of the total four girls, Pauline Harper, Hilda Black-

star, Elizabeth Whitehead, and Carmen Arcand, faced the ordeal and reached the end of the rainbow at Cochin.

The various walkers had sponsors paying certain amounts for walking the many miles and the majority of the walkers were very enthusiastic of completing the 22-mile walk.

At the completion of the walkathon, individual awards were made; first participant completing the walk was Daniel Laplante; the youngest walker to complete the walkathon was Mike Kapeyewat; the oldest walker to complete the 22-mile walk was Simon Gladue, and having the dubious distinction of finishing last was Carmen Arcand.

For all interested individuals, a wiener roast climaxed the long walk which was held at the resort development site and the various trophies were awarded to each of the "walkers" completing the 22-mile walkathon.

According to the Recreation Director, Ruben Soosay, the walkathon was an overwhelming success raising a grand total of \$700.

Apperley wins over Cook

History repeated itself Saturday on September 29, 1973 when Wayne Apperley pounded out an impressive win decision over Gerald Cook to retain the Saskatchewan light welter fight title. Apperley, of the Regina Boxing Club, had beaten Cook from the Prince Albert Club earlier in the year to take the title.

A crowd of about 100 cheering fans were on hand to witness new prospects and old ones meet head on to introduce a new era of boxing this season. Regina plans to hold another card within a few weeks.

Dennis Gray, Regina, beat Larry Hartberger of Weyburn in the twelfth bout, and Vincent Starling, Regina, took a decision from Kevin McCaron, Weyburn.

In the exhibition match earlier in the card Kenny Miller fought Garr Sinclair, his Regina Boxing Club mate, in a fight that offered little in the way of action.

Sinclair was originally scheduled to fight Garth Gardiepy, 1973 novice lightweight champion of Prince Albert, but Gardiepy could not fight when he sustained an injury playing football.

Regina — Weyburn, Saskatoon, Gordon's and the hosting Boxing Club at Regina, Laird's Gym, featured 15 bouts on a card to open up a new season for pugilists a few weeks ago.

In the first bout, Lincoln Chults defeated Trevor Acoose, his Regina Boxing Club teammate, while Jimmy Schuts beat Ringo Assiniboine of Gordon's Boxing Club.

In the third bout Terry Acoose, Regina, topped Albert Machiskinic of Gordon's Boxing Club, and in the fourth bout Kevin Mazer, Saskatoon, beat Riger Acoose of Regina.

In the fifth and sixth bouts, Daryl Bighead and Freddie Roy, both of the Saskatoon Native Boxing Club, defeated Iven Wilvers and Dennis Kinequon, respectively, and in the seventh Brian Mazer won a decision from Cecil Assiniboine.

In the eighth bout Kerry Leader, Regina, defeated Sidney Williams, Weyburn, while Randy Smith, Saskatoon, pounded out a decision over Allan Desjarlias of Regina.

After the intermission Wade Gray, Regina, beat Clayton Akatchuk and Mike Ironchild, Regina, destroyed Stanford Alexson in less than one round.



Enola Bull, of Little Pine Reserve, poses after winning the 1973 Rodeo Queen title at Cutknife's "Tomahawk Days" on October 11, 12 and 13. She won the title over four other contestants from the surrounding Indian and non-Indian communities.



Dressed in beaded leather Indian outfits, Gerald Pewap and Elizabeth Mayo, ride in the parade during the Rodeo "Tomahawk Days" in Cutknife, Saskatchewan, displaying woesome colorful traditional wear.



Renowned Indian artist, Allan Sapp, along with two youngsters ride in the parade during the Rodeo "Tomahawk Days" in Cutknife, Saskatchewan, adding color to the parade with their beaded costumes.



Various riders line up for the start of the cross-country race covering a distance of 13 miles, recently held at Rodeo "Tomahawk Days" in Cutknife.

"Cote Chiefs" set for season

Cote — Cote Chiefs, last year's league leaders of the Southeast Saskatchewan Junior B League, are preparing for the 1973-74 hockey season. The Chiefs make up a team of hockey players of junior age from various nooks in Saskatchewan. They are being sponsored by the Cote Junior B Committee in Badgerville, a village about 5 miles north of Kamsack, Sask. The season's line-up will be the same as last year's, with the exception of Ed Black, Steve Lavelle and Tony

Quwezance, who are past junior age category. Lawrence Cote is anticiating the arrival of three players from the Patuanak Indian Reserve in the latter part of October. The Cote Sports Complex' artificial ice plant compressor broke down and has been sent to Winnipeg to be repaired. The Cote Chiefs staff are pressing the company to put a rush in repairing this much needed machine. The executive for the Cote Chiefs are President, Tony Cote; manager, Lawrence Cote; secretary-treasurer,

SPORTS Commentary

By Lloyd Brass

Boxing is fun

Boxing is now becoming increasingly popular among young Indian boys in various centers who have taken to this sport in the same manner that most other Canadian children grow up with hockey. This year in Saskatchewan, approximately 85% of the registered boxers are of native descent. This is a big increase compared to a few years back, when native boxers were almost unheard of. Today, the current provincial championships are almost dominated by native boxers. For the boys who commit themselves, boxing has become a way of life. Training is regular and very strenuous. I remember John Ross, a stern coach who used to coach track and field, hockey, football and basketball, saying that a boxer is the "finest conditioned athlete in the world". His words are all too true. But why bother to teach kids how to fight, most of them know how anyway? For George Boyer, President of the Saskatchewan Amateur Boxing, it's a question easily answered. "Many of the boys who came to box in our gym (Laird Gym in Regina) have a lot of pent-up energy." "What we are trying to do is get many of these kids off the street. When they come into the Gym they can work off a lot of anger and frustration. Our basic approach toward all of our boxers is discipline and hard work." Mr. Starr, the boxing coach of Gordon's student residence for the past three years assured us that, "As far as kids getting hurt, it almost never happens." He witnessed more kids getting hurt playing hockey and cowboys. New clubs joining the circuit recently are Whitewood, Ochapowace at Broadview and Cote at Kamsack. Clubs are already established at Regina, Gordon's Reserve, Weyburn, Prince Albert, North Battleford, and Saskatoon. The members of various clubs come in a great variety of shapes and sizes. The boxers range from lanky seniors like 140

lb. Wayne Apperley, Saskatchewan Light Welterweight Champion, to tiny six year olds, some of whom don't weigh quite 50 pounds, like Darren Shingoose from Cote. Boxers are very carefully selected by matching them through their weight and experience. The difference in age is also gradually coming into practice for the young fighters. Because, for example, a sixteen year old ninety pounder is usually too strong for an eleven year old boxer in the same weight division. In Alberta a two year span of difference in age is allowable. Young kids can be taught a lot about boxing. For example his foot work, and how to throw a quick jab. There is no end to the learning in boxing. In order for the boxer to develop quick reflexes, he must develop a quick mind. The older experienced boxers show the evidence of what boxing is all about. The revenue needed to start a boxing club is collected through each club's fund raising drives such as bingoes or raffle tickets, etc. Some money also rolls in from gate receipts from their boxing cards. But the cards are not held solely for the money. The experience the fighters gain tangling with other outstanding pugilists from other clubs is invaluable. Boxing is not an expensive sport to begin with. Maybe that's why it is so very easy to enroll. There is no such thing as expensive gear, just a pair of trunks and running shoes is all that's necessary. Boys under 16 years of age pay a dollar registration fee plus one dollar insurance. Members over 16 pay two dollars insurance, which can only mean that boxing ranks among the cheapest sports in the world. All boxing coaches stress good sportsmanship and gentlemanly behavior at all boxing matches, between ones fighting one another and before and after the fight. Most boys who have become boxers have found out that as an individual he is an integral participant in whatever goes on in the boxing field.

Beverly Cote and equipment manager, Ronald Cote. A coach Lawrence Cote, the manager of this all-Indian troupe, is prepared to try out any other available talent upon the given time. Listen to the news media for the appropriate time. is to be selected at a later date.

The Chiefs started practices on November 8 last year, but their first game was December 9. This year the first game should be scheduled for the first week in November. The Southeastern Saskatchewan Junior B Hockey League may include the same teams as it did last year, but it was not indicated at the league's annual meeting at Whitewood whether Ituna would enter a team. The northern division will be the Yorkton Terriers, Canora Sterlings, Melville and the Cote Chiefs. The southern division will consist of Estevan, Carnduff, Moosomin and Pipestone.



Members of the 1973 provincial Pee-wee Fastball Champions from St. Philips posing along with their managing body after winning the championship being sponsored by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



BIG WINNER

Gilbert Favel (left) being presented three sets of golf balls for winning three individual awards: longest drive, closest to pin, and lowest score. The presentation was made by Alma King on behalf of Howard MacMaster.

Gilbert Favel dominant

North Battleford — Unusually cold wind and recent rains had transformed the low, rolling Battlefords Riverview hills into a vivid green, when the Riverview Golf Course, some six miles from downtown North Battleford, was the site of the golf tourney on September 29, 1973.

In spite of the inclement weather, 13 golfers entered the 18-hole tourney, which was under the direction of F.S.I. Recreation Worker, Howard MacMaster.

A qualifying round of 9 holes were played and in this turn had the golfers playing in three flights and the championship flight. Qualifying in the 3rd flight were: Ed Thunderchild (Thunderchild), Peter Gladue (Moosomin); 2nd flight were: John Thunderchild (Thunderchild), David MacMaster, Wally Simanganis, (North Battleford), Francis Night (Saulteaux), Hickson Weenie (Poundmaker); 1st flight were: David Yellowmud, Lawrence Weenie, Hughie Favel (all from Poundmaker); and playing in the championship flight were: Howard Mac-

Master (North Battleford), Simon Gladue (Moosomin),

Gilbert Favel (Poundmaker).

In the 3rd flight - Ed Thunderchild won with a score of 110 with EPeter Gladue behind with a score of 144.

In the 2nd flight Hickson Weenie won with a score of 115 followed by Francis Night with a score of 122 and David MacMaster with a 127.

In the 1st flight David Yellowmud won with a score of 98 followed by Hughie Favel with a 107 and Lawrence Weenie with a 108.

The Championship Flight winner was not decided until an extra hold play-off between Howard MacMaster and Gilbert Favel. Both had finished play with an identical score of 92, Howard MacMaster won. Gilbert Favel finished second followed by Simon Gladue with a score of 95.

Gilbert Favel won three individual awards; longest drive on No. 1 hole, closest to pin on No. 3 hold, and lowest score on No. 7 hole, and Ed Thunderchild was awarded the Most Honest Golfer.

La Ronge — Four "Area-Co-ordinators" have recently been selected for four of the five northern regions determined by the electoral boundaries of the Northern Municipal Council. They are: East side: Oscar Beatty, of Deschambeault Lake, a trapper and fisherman with extensive involvement in various co-operatives and community affairs. He was a member of the recently disbanded Northern Advisory Council. Central: Norman McAuley of La Ronge, with varied background work including store manager, outfitter, and co-ordinator of the Weyakwin Townsite Project. For the South-west, Gilbert McKay of Green Lake, fully knowledgeable of the needs of his region and the north. He operates his own drywell contracting firm. For the far north, Larry Fiss of Uranium City, long time resident of Uranium City. The North-west region is still vacant.

The Northern Municipal Council, a new body created by an Act of the Saskatchewan Legislature, recently had elections of the five regions.

The Area Co-ordinators, part of the Field Services Branch of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, will be co-ordinating various Obe co D.N.S. activities at the community and regional levels. Part of the Co-ordinators' function will be to determine the priorities and concerns of northern residents according to the programs and policies. Cathy Merasty, designated Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Executive member for the North said: "I am glad that so many native people were elected to the new municipal council and I think it was a very wise move on the part of the D.N.S. to appoint these people who are from the north and who understand the problems and the needs the northern people face today."

Miss Merasty concluded: "I am prepared to co-operate with these people in the best way I can, provided their activities do not, in any way, shape or form, jeopardize our Treaty Rights."

Little league fastball champs

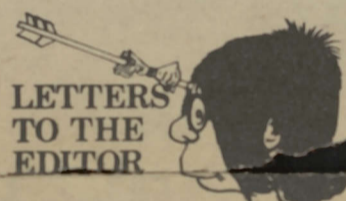
The White Bear Eagles defeated the Carlyle Sundowners 4-3 in the deciding third game to win the Little Six Fastball Championship of South Eastern Saskatchewan.

In the first game of the series between the White Bear Eagles and the Carlyle Sundowners, the Eagles had defeated the Sundowners 14-1.

In the second game the Carlyle Sundowners came back to win 13-2 against the Eagles, bringing about the deciding third game where the White Bear Eagles inched by to win the Fastball Championship of the Little Six League.



Members of the James Smith team posing with smiles after being awarded the 1973 Provincial Pee-wee Champion trophy being sponsored by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



Dear Editor:

In your August edition of "The Saskatchewan Indian" in the Sports section under "Winners Named" page 13. There was a mistake in the girl's division, "Ochapowace Girls are the 1973 F.S.I. Ladies "B" Champions.

It is true that Poundmaker defeated Muskeg Lake in the final game of the day. That victory for Poundmaker evened all teams won-lost record of 1-1. F.S.I. recreation officials decided to award the Championship to the team who scored the most runs in their two games. Our Reserve, Ochapowace scored the most with a total of twenty (20) and were thus declared F.S.I. "B" Champs of '73.

Please make this error clear in the next publication of your fine paper, "The Saskatchewan Indian". Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
Morley Watson
for the Ochapowace
Recreation Board.

Dear Editor:

With all due respect to career diplomat Jules Leger, who will be Canada's 21st Governor General, and to Canada's two founding races, the English and the French, would it be expecting too much that the 22nd Governor General be a Native Canadian.

Peter Frank,
Oakville, Ontario.



St. Philip's smiling cuties posing after winning the 1973 Provincial Bantam Fastball Championship along with their coaches and manager.

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The Saskatchewan INDIAN

Creative Writing Contest \$340 in Prizes

To Enter simply write an essay, short story or poem describing Indian life in Saskatchewan.

Contest open to Indian children from 6 to 18

Prize money will be awarded as follows:

	First Prize	Second Prize
Ages 15 - 18	\$100	\$50
Ages 11 - 14	\$75	\$35
Ages 6 - 10	\$50	\$25

Contest rules

Winners will be chosen by a panel of judges provided by the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College. Entries must all be original, previously unpublished work by the author. Contest is open to all Indian children resident in Saskatchewan. Clearly indicate your age when submitting entries and send all entries to:

The Editor
Saskatchewan Indian
1114 Central Ave.
Prince Albert

All entries must be postmarked no later than Oct. 31