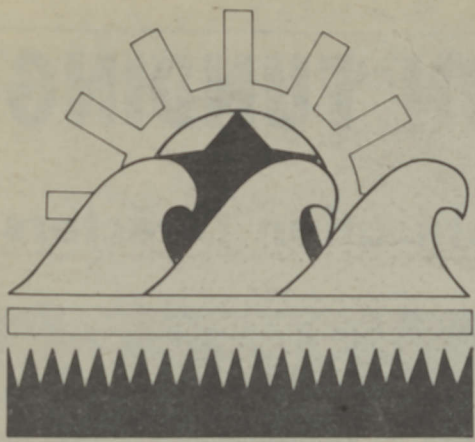


Provincial Library, Province  
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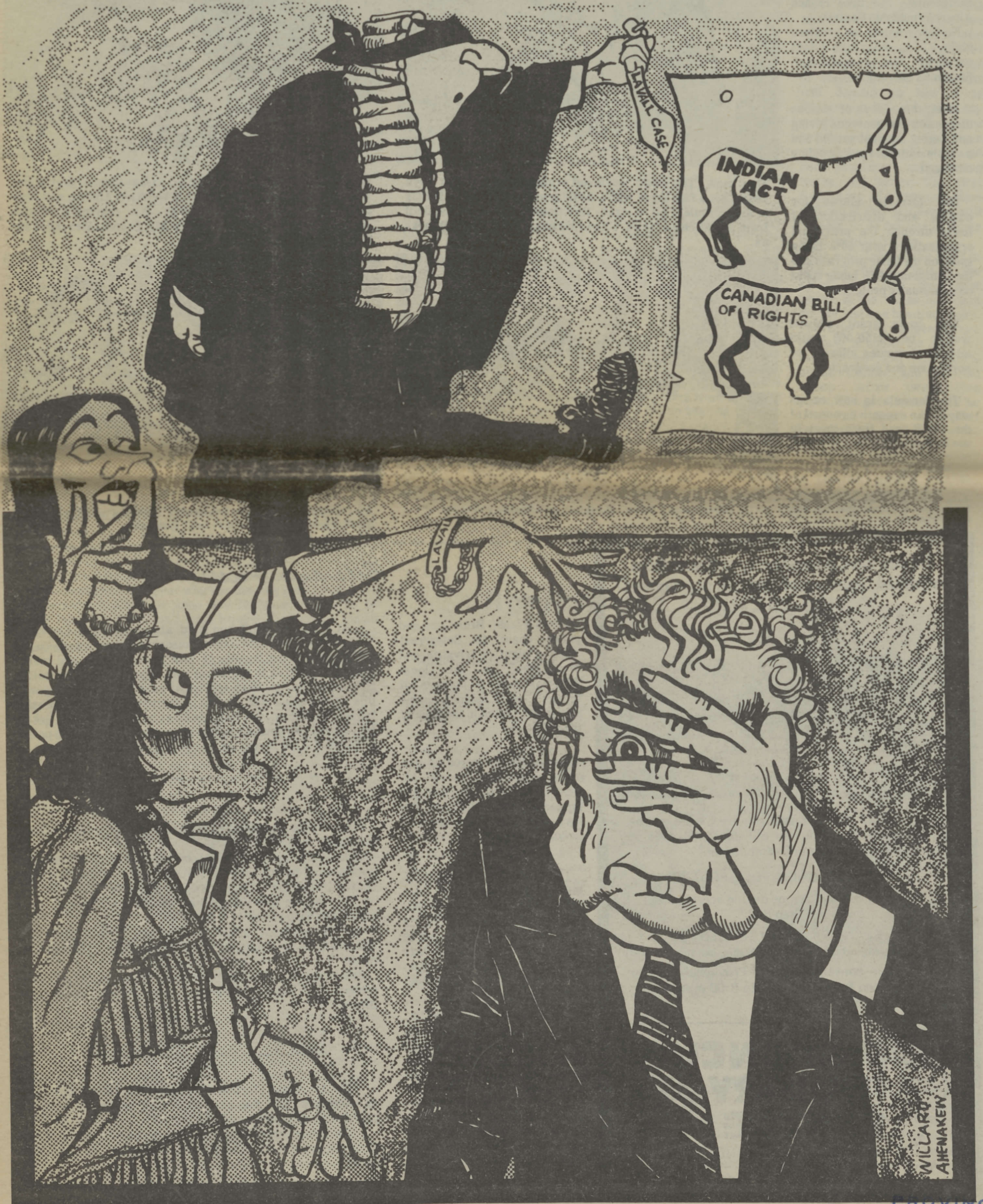


# The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

The Saskatchewan Indian

Vol. 3 No. 2

February 1973



PROVINCIAL  
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SASKATCHEWAN

V3/2 FEBRUARY 1973



# NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FUNDING POLICY URGED

By Indian Communication Directors

National conferences have traditionally taken place in the country's finest hotels in the largest cities with little thought to expense. This month Saskatchewan changed the rules and held a national conference in the Prince Albert Friendship Centre.

No fancy hotels, no reckless night life, no exorbitant expenses, just a plain old-fashioned meeting.

After three days of serious discussion and generous giving and taking the dust settled and a viable national funding policy emerged.

The formula allows for control and distribution of funds through the provincial organizations with 60% being spent on the basic program and the remaining 40% being spent on community projects.

The basic grant allowed would be \$150,000 with additional monies allowed for population and geography.

The formula is now on its way to the executive council of the N.I.B. and from there to the Secretary of State for final approval.

There has not been any definite funding criteria for communications projects to date and it looks as if after long last we may be getting somewhere.



**They took** - The small provincial organizations such as Nova Scotia got a fair share with a basic grant of \$150,000 called for in the formula. Left to right - Roy Gould and Russel Marshall from the Micmac News. Clive Linklater from the NIB looks on.



**They gave** - Under the new formula independent organizations such as the Indian News Media in southern Alberta will have their funds channelled through the provincial Indian organization. Left to right - Connie Bly, Francis Weaselat and Bev Tailfeathers.

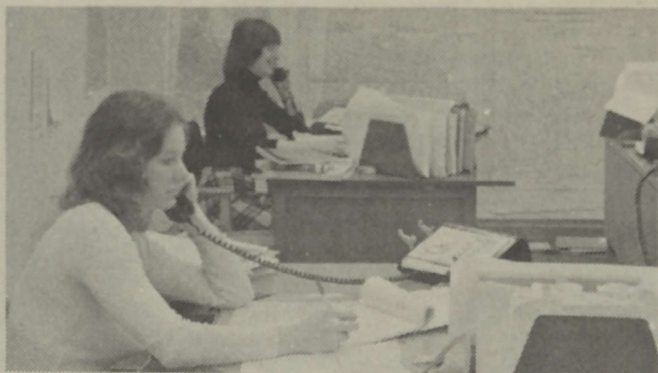


**Give and Take Results in Viable Formula**



Alex Dedam from New Brunswick makes a point while Cliff Starr, chairman for the meeting, looks on.

## Do you have a question or problem about Provincial Government services or programs?



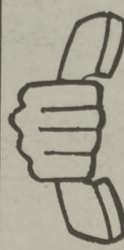
The staff of the Provincial Inquiry Centre will be able to help you. You can call the Centre free of charge from anywhere in Saskatchewan.

### HOW TO CALL TOLL-FREE


Dial your direct distance dialing access code and then dial  
800 - 667-8755

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

For your convenience, the Provincial Inquiry Centre is open from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. C.S.T., Monday - Friday.



**PROVINCIAL INQUIRY CENTRE**



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING - REGINA

## Bits and Pieces

News Flash! Break out and police chase in Belcarres! After a night of frivolity and merriment in the local watering hole a number of funsters were placed under arrest and seated in the back of the police car.

One of them jumped up and made his bid for an escape. All went well until he feebly tapped the policeman on the back and said, "I'll see you tomorrow."

Then the chase began down the main street. The short tubby policeman was in hot pursuit of the long-legged escapee. Unfortunately, while the escapee was taking lazy easy strides, the policeman was taking short gallops and caught our hero up.

His freedom was shortlived much to the dismay of the good people from File Hills who had cheered and encouraged him to run faster.

And also to the dismay of some young men who had been waiting in the back alley to give the policeman a good licking.

At a recent workshop held at the Cultural Centre in Saskatoon the pros and cons of poisoning wolves was discussed and of course the legality of such actions, ways and means were discussed as to the safest way of poisoning these wolves without danger to other species of wild life. An employee of this organization who is also a member of the Assiniboine Indians said they (the Assiniboines) had the problem licked. He said that all you had to do was to catch the wolf then poison it. But he did not reveal the secret of catching the wolf first.

Some cannibals decided to go into the restaurant business soon after settling in Canada.

On opening day, they had a booming business but there were a number of people who were dissatisfied because they were charged what they thought was too much for the meat they ate. The people who complained elected one person to speak about it to the owners.

The complainant asked the owners, "How come you charged \$1.00 for Saulteaux meat, and \$6.00 for a plate of Cree meat?"

One of the owners answered, "Well, the Saulteaux and Sioux weren't bad, but did you ever try cleaning those damn Crees?"

Hubert Gunn

For ten years Starblanket reserve has been leasing land to outsiders and the outsiders have made a handsome profit off the land.

The lease expired and the band decided to set up a band farm. So what does the government want - a feasibility study!



## Mervin Dieter



THE INDIAN AGENT

Possibly the best thing that could have happened to the Indian people is that if this person formerly known as the Indian Agent had never existed, at least in the way he played his role with the Indian people on the Reserve. It is very difficult for me not to appear prejudiced against these people and in all fairness I must assume that there must have been those who did work hard and were very conscientious for the welfare of the Indian people. But I very unfortunately did not come in contact with any of them.

The word agent as we are all aware is one who acts in the interests of other people or parties and of course is paid for his services. Another thing that many of us may not have given much thought to is the old axiom of (who pays the fiddler who calls the tune.). So for whom was this man agent for? The term (Indian Agent) was nothing more than false and misleading! And he could be nothing more than an agent for the Crown. The Treaty Indian people did not have an agent in any real legal or otherwise practical sense.

To a great many of us who have existed and survived under the rule of the old so-called Indian Agent he was nothing more than a biased arbitrator hurting and contributing to the failure of many of our people. Many of these hurts and scars still live in the memory of many of the elderly people and are often opened by the callousness and apathy of many portions of our present day society. One may think I sound bitter and malicious or perhaps making excuses for my people if I am making excuses for my people I believe from the bottom of my heart that they are valid ones and the truth must be known. I strongly believe that many of these so-called Indian Agents practiced a subtle impassive resistance campaign against the mobility of the Indian people in which in too many cases were very successful which is having very detrimental results on many native people today. If I am not mistaken I have heard it said that all men are created equal. I am not really trying to take issue with this term. What used to confuse me or really 'get me up tight' or 'lose my cool' (real good terms these, introduced by the 'In Generation' - another good term) was what happened or is happening to this equality for many native people. I think I am beginning to see the light. It was the way many old biased arbitrators brainwashed the Indian people taking their will away to fight and stand on equal terms with the rest of society but most fortunately this did not work with them all. Relating some experiences that had happened between the old agent and Indian people may help me make my point. I never forget my first contact with this old agent for the Crown, particularly his visits to my father's farm. These agents always drove the smartest and most spirited light horses in the area and of course a black and well shined buggy or democrat. I have never seen the particular agent open a gate. He always sat ramrod straight and waited as impatiently as his team of horses for someone to open the gate and immediately the gate was down his horses sprang into high gear which is the only gear I think they had scattering dogs, chickens and Indian children. To be really fair with him I don't think he ever ran over an Indian child and of course most times if we knew it was the agent we ran and hid.

A typical conversation between an Indian and an agent would be something like this. M. greeting or passing the time of day. Agent - Well Ferd. How are the cattle (never how are your cattle), how are the horses and crops. (Fine, Mr. Agent.) Going to haul enough feed for the animals this winter? (Think so, Mr. Agent.) Agent gets up to his horses and into high gear again, never a word inquiring about the welfare of the wife and family of the Indian farmer. Of course one could never talk back or sauce an agent of the Crown as he was the supreme ruler of the reserve, and he knew it. To break this rule would mean anywhere from 30 to 90 days hard labour, as he also was a JB or Magistrate and his word was law. And it was not until some Indian smartened up and put an end to this practice at least with this one particular agent. In an encounter with this agent he informed the agent that under no circumstances would he go to jail for merely talking back to him but would be real happy to go to jail after he (the Indian) beat up the Agent. This was the beginning of the Indian people standing up for their rights. To know real frustrations and pangs of hunger for doing without meat on the table for long periods of time when one has herds of cattle and cannot butcher one for fear of going to jail was only one of the indignities imposed on the Treaty Indians. Another was going without many necessities of life with grain in the bins and the price fairly good for that time was another. One instance that remains vividly in my mind was when an Indian farmer wanted to sell his rye for 84¢ per bushel. But the agent would not allow him to. It was then necessary to have a permit to sell anything off the reserve - wood, hay, grain, cattelior what have you.

It was months later when the price of rye dropped to 14¢ per bushel that the knowledgeable agent in an agitated state of mind and a permit with orders to sell that damned rye before it became worthless. Instances like this would take volumes of writing to relate. Many of these incidents border an act that one could hardly contribute to civilized man.

## Yukon Land Claims a Serious Error

By Doug Cuthand

The French expression "The more things change the more they remain the same," has once again been the case for Canada's Indians.

For a while it appeared that Canada's Indians were finally getting recognition for past losses of Land and Rights. The land claim presented by the Yukon Native Brotherhood was accepted in principle by Trudeau and Chretien. A closer look at the Yukon paper reveals why.

If the Yukon Native Brotherhood are able to obtain their land claim they will be doing a disservice to their people and jeopardize the rights of Indians all across the country.

The paper, entitled "Together, Today for our Children's Tomorrow" spells out Indian land claims but places the price tag far too low for the benefit of future generations.

The paper demands bring back a haunting memory of the 1969 white paper. The settlement calls for reserve status for the Yukon Indians but after twenty-five years all this is to cease and the Indian people will pay Income Tax, use provincial services and incorporate the reserves as municipalities.

The brief states "This final and total settlement of all grievances is conclusive and is in place of many hundred individual claims which have not been dealt with by the government of Canada."

But what about future

generations? The brief draws the lines at twenty-five years and makes no promises for the availability of reserves in perpetuity.

The brief continues, "The purpose of this settlement is to enable the Indian people of the Yukon to live and work together with the whiteman. The method proposed to bring about this situation is to produce an economic base from which the Indians can compete.

Many of our Communities are completely undeveloped. There is unemployment, sickness, poor housing, poor sanitation, little or no social or recreational activities; there are school dropouts, people in jail, children sent away to hostels, etc. These communities are not only undeveloped, they are sick. It is the general health of the community which we are concerned about. The spiritual health, the economic health and the social health.

We have been told that one of our biggest problems with getting the Government to accept this Settlement is that we "are not credible". This is supposed to mean that we cannot be trusted with responsibility. We have heard this for a long time now, and we are fed up hearing this. We now demand a chance to prove you wrong.

Many successful companies and corporations are controlled by people who are not experts. They hire experts. Even the Government sometimes hires experts to

advise them. The people in control have to separate good advice from bad advice, then make the right decisions. This we can do.

We need expert help and guidance with the implementation of this settlement. Implementation means we will have to set up the organizations to look after the land, money and programs that will be part of this settlement. It also means we will have to find people who will put on many kinds of training courses. The success or failure of this settlement will depend on how it is implemented. Some people say we should wait until we are better educated. We have waited one hundred years, and our problems are getting worse, not better. The first five years of implementation will tell if this settlement will be able to do for our children what we plan it to do.

We now demand the right to plan our future. This is the same right that the white people in the Yukon have had for the last one hundred years. The brief is a dangerous one because it opens the door for the government to settle Indian Claims and get off cheap. After twenty-five years, the government will be free and clear of Indian responsibility and the white paper will be implemented.

All other Indian claims will be threatened to the point that our land claims will be based on 25 year agreements with the eventual loss of reserve status.

## Seven Weeks

### Agriculture Course Held

Native farmers from the North Battleford area are attending a seven-week course in General Agriculture at the Comprehensive High School in North Battleford provided by Saskatchewan Department of Continuing Education and the Sask. Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Manpower Centre.

The objective of the course is to provide native farmers with an opportunity to upgrade their agricultural knowledge and management ability, thereby assisting in the development and operation of viable economic units capable of providing satisfactory income to farm families.

The training program is aimed at farmers who have the opportunity to develop a viable commercial farm through better use of resources and improved management.

The course is designed to teach basic background knowledge at respectable depth, and to improve and develop the skills which are necessary for modern agriculture. It is also important to acquaint the student with the assistance and



information available to him from other sources.

The Agricultural course is designed to meet the needs of the Indian farmers at his level and to acquaint him of the changes that have taken place

since the horse and buggy era. If the overall result of the course is overwhelmingly successful other courses of the same contents will be held at various centres throughout the province.



## Laval Case —

# Divide and Conquer

A year ago Jeannette Corbiere-Laval took the lid off a long simmering issue of Indian Status by demanding her equal rights and winning her case. The Ontario Supreme Court then ruled that the Indian Act discriminated under the Bill of Rights. Jeannette Laval was told she could remain a status Indian.

The Non-status and Metis organization across Canada were quick to jump in and fan the flames urging Indian women to fight for their rights. But the issue wasn't so cut and dried. A number of very serious questions were left unanswered.

What would be the status of the children? What would be the status of the husband and would he be allowed to live on the reserve and own property? How far back does this go into effect and how much would the population of our overcrowded reserves increase?

The news media chose to ignore these vital questions but instead focused on the issue of one little lady taking her course to the Supreme Court with the wolves of Indian Affairs and Male chauvanist Indians laying in wait for her. It was clearly a case of the little guy (girl) against the establishment.

The issue has succeeded in splitting the native population into the segments of Indian and Metis as no other single item in history.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has made its case clear. The courts of this country cannot be used to decide who is and who is not an Indian. Only the Indian people themselves can decide this issue.

In the United States the criteria of who is and who is not an Indian is determined by a blood line of 25% Indian. The result is a very badly watered down Indian population with the full bloods pushed in the background and the Indian leadership being one quarter Indian and three quarters beaucocrat.

This issue was bound to be brought out sooner or later but no Indian Association in the country was prepared to deal with it. We were caught flat footed and on the defense.

We must draw the line on Indian status or our overcrowded reserves will be hard pressed to deal with the mushrooming population. The Indian Act must be declared exempt from the Canadian Bill of Rights or we will loose more and more of our rights under the guise of human rights.

Democracies are judged by their treatment of minorities and so far Canada has put on a pretty poor show.

## Indian Hand Strengthened

Two recent court decisions have strengthened the Indian people's hand in regards to our treaty rights claims.

The first decision regards to Nishga Indians in B.C. They have no treaties with the Crown but rather they placed an aboriginal claim on the Nass Valley which has been their home for as long as they know.

The court of seven judges rules against the Nishgas on a technicality. The final vote was 4 to 3. We lost the case but it was not lost on legal grounds, but on a minor technicality. The Nishgas were not given any chance but when they saw how close they came Frank Caulder, Chief of the Nishgas, vowed they would fight on to claim what was rightfully theirs.

In Saskatchewan we have little or no aboriginal rights since we surrendered the land when we made treaties with the Crown. The recognition of any Indian rights at all will only serve to strengthen our position.

The second decision involves

the Cree Indian case against the James Bay Hydro project.

The Quebec Superior Court rules that treaties between the Crown and the Indian tribes are admissible as evidence for the Cree bands to be affected by the Hydro project.

Several reserves will be flooded along with 3,400 square miles to be flooded in northern Quebec.

The Court rules that the Indian people can use the treaties from outside Quebec as evidence to determine whether or not the Cree have historical hunting and fishing rights in the territory to be used for the James Bay Power Development.

Slowly and grudgingly the courts and political leaders are starting to admit that Indians have special rights and privileges in this country.

The White Paper of 1969 completely negated special rights through treaties to Indian people. It is only after four years of constant fighting that the powers that are in this country are reversing their stand.

(Political Footnote: Will the Canadian Bill of Rights override the Indian Act in the Laval case?)



"WHAT MAKES YOU THINK IT'S GOING TO HURT... INJUN."

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

May we congratulate you all on a very enjoyable publication. To further convey our thoughts we would like to submit the following:

If we can share your fondest dreams  
Then richer we will be,  
If we can share your deepest hopes  
For peace and equality,  
A mutual understanding  
To build throughout this land  
For there is nothing richer  
Than the clasp of friendships hand.

With all good wishes!  
Yours sincerely,  
Jon, Sylvia & Stephanie  
Stefanson

Dear Sir:

The editorial in the last issue of your paper entitled "Who Speaks for Indians" reveals considerable misunderstanding of the position of the Indian Council of the Diocese of Saskatchewan with respect to the Prince Albert Student Residence.

In the first place, the majority of the members of the Council are laymen, not clergy. Some of the Chiefs belong to the Council but were absent on this occasion as it was considered the meeting of the Chiefs was of prior importance.

Secondly, neither Mr. David Lawson nor any other person connected with the Residence made any representation to me or to any member of the Council about the Residence. The Brief was prepared by the Indians themselves. When I

went to the Council meeting I had no idea that a Brief was to be drawn up and submitted to the Chiefs. Mr. Lawson had no knowledge of, and had nothing to do with the writing of the Brief. All your allegations against Mr. Lawson are absolutely false.

Thirdly, there was no thought of trying to divide the Indian people over the Residence. The Council endorsed the action of the Chiefs in taking the first steps in assuming control of the Residence. It was a matter of concern, however, that the Chiefs might be acting without a specific mandate from the

Band Councils in the districts served by the Residence. The members have the impression that such a mandate is required by Government regulations. The Council was not aware that there was any great dissatisfaction amongst the Indian people with the present administration of the Residence. This does not mean that Indian control should be indefinitely postponed.

Fourthly, the Indian Council has no doubt about the capability of Indians to administer the Residence. Their concern is that the administration be not only

(Continued on Page 7)

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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.



# The Initial Reaction

## D.N.S. By Brian Cousins

D.N.S. Communication Director

### Northern Mineral Development

The mineral wealth of Saskatchewan's north is known to include uranium, nickel, copper, platinum and others. Major resource developments are being created by Gulf Minerals near Wollaston Lake in the northeastern part of the province and Mokta (Canada) Limited in the northwest at Cluff Lake. The recent budget speech in the Saskatchewan Legislature indicated that \$500,000 has been designated for mineral investigation and evaluation to accelerate development of minerals in the north.

The Provincial Government has stated that development must meet the needs of northern residents. Steps are being taken to ensure that mineral developments are accompanied by adequate employment opportunities for northerners. Such development must also be compatible with the environment.

In addition, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan last year initiated a Prospectors Incentive Program to include residents in the first step of mineral development. Under

the direction of Tony Wood of La Ronge, the program includes both training and contract prospecting.

In the spring of 1972, twenty-seven persons were enrolled in a six-week prospecting school held at La Ronge with instructors from the Department of Mineral Resources. To qualify as participants, applicants had to be residents of the north, have outdoor experience and be able to read and write. Room and board was provided as most of the potential prospectors came from communities outside of La Ronge. As well, each participant received \$60.00 per week.

Using both classroom instruction and numerous field trips, the school included information about geophysical instruments, drilling, staking, geochemistry, filing of assessment work and other topics essential for a prospector. The legal implications of prospecting were discussed by a solicitor and a course on safety and first aid was also included.

After the school was completed, three of the

twenty-seven participants were employed by private industry and twenty-two engaged in contract prospecting with the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. With canoes, geiger counters, compass and camp equipment, the newly trained prospectors in teams of two headed into the Canadian Shield of Northern Saskatchewan. In addition to transportation and living expenses, wages from 450 to 550 dollars a month were paid and each prospector's contract included a clause to share in any wealth that might be discovered. The contracts averaged three months during May to September and according to Tony Wood, the result was excellent work by people who knew the country.

The La Ronge school and contract prospecting program are expected to continue again this year. Northern residents who are interested should contact Tony Wood, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, La Ronge.

In addition, shorter prospecting courses may be offered in a number of

northern communities later in the year. As an experiment, DNS offered a two week course in Uranium City at the beginning of February which attracted fifty enthusiastic participants.

### Communications

The Saskatchewan Government's 73-74 budget has confirmed plans of Sask-Tel to extend microwave facilities through the north. 3.7 million dollars is to be spent this year as microwave telephone and telecommunications services become available to Ile-a-la-Crosse and Buffalo Narrows in the west and as far north as Wollaston Lake in the east. Further extensions to La Loche, Uranium City and the Sandy Bay area are expected to follow this year's program.

Provision of local telephone service has been relatively slow in northern Saskatchewan. Sask-Tel has indicated that local dial service may be provided in

Beauval, La Loche and Cumberland House in 1974. These communities will then have a service similar to that now available at Ile-a-la-Crosse, Buffalo Narrows, La Ronge and Uranium City.

Meanwhile residents of Uranium City are now enjoying live television service throughout the day via satellite. 'Anik' is providing the full CBC Network service from stations in Toronto and Vancouver which are relayed to ground stations and transmitters such as those at Uranium City. La Ronge will receive similar CBC television service from southern Saskatchewan later this year. For La Ronge, microwave transmission will be used rather than the satellite. No definite plans have been announced for further extension of television services in northern Saskatchewan but it is believed the CBC has communities on the 'west side' on its priority list. Even less information is available as to what plans are being made for northern content in the program schedule being provided to northern Canada.

## R.C.M.P. By R.J. Ross

Assistant Commissioner  
Commanding Officer, "F" Division

### Fatal Motor Vehicle Accident -

On the 19th of October, 1972, a fatal accident occurred on the James Smith Indian Reserve, claiming the lives of Orville Head and Joseph Sanderson, both residents of the Reserve. Coroner W. W. Aikenhead, Melfort, Saskatchewan, called an inquest at approximately 4:00 A.M. and six community interested persons stepped forward to take the responsibility of Jury Members. The six persons: Zachus Burns (Foreman), Edward Burns, Joseph Brittain, William Brittain, Alex Godfrey and James Brittain are all Treaty Indian residents of the James Smith Indian Reserve.

On the 22 Nov. 72 these six individuals were recalled to obtain a verdict as to the cause of death and the reason leading to the accident. To the recollection of members of this Detachment, this is the first time that a Coroner's Jury has been made up entirely of native people. This incident has indicated that a number of members of this Reserve are becoming more actively involved in society and the community that they live in.

### Sports Activities

Cpl. Bill Drake of the Loon Lake R.C.M.P. Detachment recently refereed four of the eight games, including the final, played in the hockey tournament held at Loon Lake and sponsored by the Loon Lake Sky Chief Indian team. The tournament was held on

January 20, 1973, with the eight teams of the Beaver River Hockey League participating. The final game between Ministikwin Indians and Pierceland was played before a large and enthusiastic crowd. Pierceland emerged as winners and were presented with a trophy by the "Makwa Lake Development Corporation" which will become open for competition on an annual basis.

Unfortunately, the home team lost the first game and were eliminated from further competition. The program of games ran smoothly and was a tribute to the organizers.

Our congratulations go out to the organizers of such a worthwhile endeavor and lots of luck in subsequent tournaments.

Members of the Meadow Lake R.C.M.P. Detachment are actively involved in the organization of hockey on the Waterhen Indian Reserve. Several organizational meetings have been held on the Reserve in liaison with Armand Fiddler, Waterhen Reserve Recreation Director. The R.C.M.P. members are particularly interested in organizing and assisting with the coaching of the minors. Assistance has also been rendered the senior team by arranging for the purchase of the equipment and availability of the referees and ice time. These efforts are enjoyed by those members participating and will be continued.

.....  
The following transfers will take place in regards to our Northern men:

Cpl. Bill Harrison, La Loche to Saskatoon  
Cpl. Don Buchanan, La Ronge to La Loche  
Cst. Terry Hluska, Carnduff to La Ronge  
Cpl. Ron Smith, Green Lake to Watrous  
Cpl. Greg Clarke, Prince Albert to Green Lake  
Cst. Wojcik, Naicam to Gree Lake.

### Indian Special Constable Investigators

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have implemented a program to hire and train a number of Canadian Indians as Special Constable Investigators to police Indian Reserves and surrounding areas in this Province.

At the present time the Force has positions in Saskatchewan for employment of eight Canadian Indians with a future program of twenty-three odd positions within the next two years.

Duties will involve all phases of police work with the explicit purpose of maintaining law and order and ensuring protection of life and property. The Indian Special Constables now employed with the Force are experiencing a great deal of satisfaction in their chosen career, by the service and assistance they are able to offer the communities and

citizens during the course of their duties. Applications are now being accepted at any R.C.M.P. Police office in Saskatchewan from those persons who meet the following basic requirements:

- Male - Canadian Indian, resident in the Province of Saskatchewan
- Married men may apply
- Minimum age 19 years
- Height preferably not less than 5'8". Not more than 6'5"
- Preferred maximum weight allowances: 5'8" to 5'10" - 185 lbs; over 5'10" to 6' - 200 lbs. over 6' to 6'5" - 200 lbs.
- Chest measurements at full inspiration and forced expiration must total at least 70" with a minimum expansion of two inches.
- Physically fit with good muscular development
- Prior to engagement must be in possession of a valid motor vehicle operator's license for the current year.
- Education - no minimum grade required; however, candidate must supply proof of last successfully completed grade.
- Good character
- Applicants with minor convictions or having a clear record over last three years will be considered
- Speak, read and write the English language
- Good working knowledge of Cree, Chippeway or Saukteaux beneficial.

Those persons who are eventually engaged will undergo a nine week training

course held at the Force's Training Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. Members will be required to live in barrack accommodations with meals provided. The training schedule will include such subjects as Foot Drill, Self-defence, Driving, Criminal Code, Police/Community Relations, First Aid, etc. Extra curricular activities will involve sporting events and social activities.

After successfully completing the basic training period, members are selected for service at a specific Detachment responsible for the policing of Indian Reserves. Points taken into consideration when posting a man to a specific location are his acceptance by the local Band members, knowledge of the area and residents, and language qualifications. He will then undergo a six month, on the job training, under the direct supervision of the Detachment Commander, as is given to the regular members. Further training courses would be given at approximately 1 years service, 5 years service and 9 years service.

To date this program has met with good results, with applications being submitted from all parts of the Province. Any interested persons are encouraged to contact the nearest R.C.M. Police Detachment for further information.

(The Initial Reaction: Continued on Page 6)



# I.A.B. By Stan Cuthand Regional Liaison Officer

## The Indian Economic Development Fund

The Indian Economic Development Fund came into effect April 1, 1970 and is designed to:

- (1) Provide a source of capital to Indian people for economic development in viable businesses. (A viable business is one likely to be able to generate sufficient funds to repay the loan, provide a reasonable return on investment and provide the owner sufficient salary to make the venture worthwhile);
- (2) Ensure that Indian people engaged in business have access to the basic services necessary for the successful operation of their business and
- (3) Assist Indian people to pursue opportunities for economic development by introducing them to the Canadian business community.

The majority of the loans in the Saskatchewan Region have been used to set up farming and/or ranching operations. A considerable number of loans have also been made for transportation facilities, such as school buses. Landro-mats, stores and service stations have also been financed through the fund, as well as the development of recreational areas.

Eligible applicants for

financing include individual Indians, groups of Indians and Indian Bands.

### Loan Information

**Approved loans for the Region** - April 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972 - 106 loans, \$1,102,369.00.

**Rejected loans for the Region** - April 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972 - 24 loans, \$200,110.00.

### Move to the City

If a registered Indian finds it necessary to move to a city for special education or health care, he or she should know what procedures to follow:

1. Any person who wishes to move must approach the Welfare Administrator on the reserve.
2. He will refer this case to the regional office of the Department of Welfare.
3. Must be a socially sound reason to move, i.e. health, special education, etc.
4. There must be a home for the family to move to. (Welfare fieldmen could assist) He must have an address which means he could live with a friend or relative or his own suite, room or house.
5. Where possible the family should have the essential items necessary for establishing a home off the reserve. Where they do not, the Department of Welfare and the Department of

Indian Affairs will equally share the cost of such essential items.

6. Referral to Welfare should include information re:

- size of family
- reason for move.

If a person moves because of poor housing and mistreatment of deserted women, they will not be considered as socially sound reasons for a move, rather they are problems that should be resolved by Welfare Administrators on the reserve with the help of Department of Indian Affairs staff.

If a person does not have a sound plan as stated above, the Department of Indian Affairs has funds to return this person to the reserve.

If a person moves in at his own expense and finds employment and establishes residence then it is the responsibility of the Department of Welfare to provide assistance if he or she becomes unemployed.

### Man and Resources

A meeting was held in Regina on February 8, 1973, with Economic Development officers of the Department of Indian Affairs and Indian representatives of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. Mr. Stan Knapp,

Coordinator of Man and Resources Program, explained the areas of concern and issues as it relates to the Indians.

Mr. Knapp explained that registered Indians own six and a half million acres of land for their use and bands in the Northwest Territories and Northern Quebec, who have not settled their land claims, all have special hunting, fishing and trapping rights. What happens outside their reserves affects their style of life, such as water and air pollution, hydro-power projects flood their traplines, construction of pipelines destroys trees and top soil. Some wildlife is threatened by pesticides, noise pollution and American hunters.

Man and Resources Program is to get the opinions of large numbers of people at all levels of society to identify the problems which are of the most concern.

"Indian people, cultural, have always lived in harmony with nature and perhaps they can make a unique contribution to the Man and Resources Conference in November", Mr. Knapp said: "It is important that the Canadian People understand your concerns and the reasons for these concerns", he stated. "These concerns should be expressed through your bands

joining with other bands to obtain strength of a district viewpoint and through your Associations, to give the Indian viewpoint, through the leaders of your Indian Association", Mr. Knapp said. "How about the reserves you live in? You must examine the use of your lands", Mr. Knapp said, "Have the scars left by large gravel pits been corrected? Has provision been made to reforest depleted areas? Have you a policy to preserve the land for the future, so your children can enjoy the benefits you have had?", Mr. Knapp continued, "Become informed; preserve the land and environment around you in a good state for your children. If the earth is the mother, then she has a right to loving care", he concluded.

The Indians at this meeting expressed great interest. They fully agreed that the matter was of great importance to them. The opinion was expressed that while they do not pollute the environment or utilize natural resources in a bad way, they are affected a great deal by what happens outside their reserves.

It was suggested that Mr. Knapp act as a resource person for the Chief's meeting and at the proposed Agricultural Workshop.

### STAFF CHANGES

District Supervisor at Saskatoon - Ron Lagimodiere - new Effective March 1, 1973 to replace W. R. Cooke.

Marion Benoit - ST3 Saskatoon District transferred to Prairie Provinces Engineering Branch, Saskatoon.

Mrs. Pauline Munroe, Practical Nurse at Gordon Student Residence, Resigned 17/2/73.

Mr. Peter McCormick replaced J. P. Woods as Education Counsellor at the Wynyard Sub-Office.

### PRINCE ALBERT

H. A. Charles - Resigned

Melinda Naytowhow - Returning to Indian Affairs 5/3/73. She was on leave without pay to work for F.S.I.

L. M. Lovell - Transferred to Yorkton District Office

### NORTH BATTLEFORD

Mrs. Carol Laking, promoted from Office Manager to Administrative Officer

Miss Linda Swimmer, Education Counsellor Assistant, has transferred to an Indian Student Residence in Manitoba as a Child Care Worker

Mr. Ronald J. Sack has been recently appointed as Construction Clerk.

Miss Gail Sands - Recently appointed as Telephone Receptionist.

Miss Theresa Alexander, Economic Development Clerk, left the Dept. in February.

J. A. S. Greeyes promoted to Field Officer, Economic Development, Yorkton effective 04/12/72

Florence Kennedy appointed Social Services Administrator, Community Affairs, Yorkton effective 01/12/72

Laurie Dewhurst resigned Pre-Audit Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 27/12/72

Eleanor Shumay appointed Junior Clerk, Administration, Yorkton, effective 08/12/72

Rita Keith resigned Secretary, Education, Saskatchewan Regional Office effective 31/12/72

Joe Scout appointed Reg. Classification & Compensation Administrator, Personnel, Sask. R. O. effective 01/12/72

Emmanuel Oystreck, Education Counsellor, Education, Yorkton, returned from Education Leave effective 21/12/72

Freda Isnana appointed typist, Personnel, Saskatchewan Regional Office effective 18/12/72

Corinne Sparvier appointed Receptionist, Administration, Sask. Regional Office effective 27/12/72

Elizabeth Lerat appointed Filing Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 27/12/72

Sharon Low appointed Statistics Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 13/12/72

Jo Leonhard promoted to Social Assistance Computerization Clerk, Finance, Sask. R. O. effective 13/12/72

Frank Gelinis promoted to Accounts Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 13/12/72

B. Batza, resigned, Cook, Education, Marieval Student Res. effective 31/12/72

Corinne Greeyes promoted to Pre-Audit Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 13/12/72

Irene Hanoski, appointed Pre-Audit Clerk, Finance, Sask. Regional Office effective 13/12/72

Judy Bird, promoted to Central Registry Clerk, Administration, Sask. Regional Office effective 13/12/72

Bonnie Geran, promoted to Secretary, Education, Sask. Regional Office effective 04/01/73

## THE INDIAN FARMER

Indians have the same capabilities as other people; some are genuinely interested in agriculture, others are not. Those with desire and a capability for agriculture can and should be established on viable units, others should be trained for endeavors that suit their interests and capabilities.

Indian farmers demonstrate the same abilities as other farmers when afforded similar opportunities under realistic programming procedures. The Farm Credit Act was amended

in October, 1968, so that through an Agreement with the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Farm Credit Corporation could make loans to Indian farmers.

Twenty-eight Indian farmers borrowed \$263,700.00 during the early years of the Agreement. There have been no foreclosures. Farm Credit Officials state the record of Saskatchewan Indian farmers compares very favorably with that of his off-reserve counterparts.

Saskatchewan Indian Reserve programming has recently been built around the establishment of viable units operated by those with desire and a capability for agriculture. This is the reason program results are becoming significant. Too often reserve farms are so small they operate at a loss and contribute little to the individual or Band funds.

The choice of band farms as opposed to individual units is a matter of band preference. It is apparent that individual farm operations will continue and that due to the Special ARDA Agreement, the number of band projects will increase rapidly in the immediate future. In either case, the operation should be viable and operated by those with desire and a genuine interest in agriculture.

The number one objective, however, should be the maintenance or improvement of soil fertility and resource productive capacity. Soil, water and air must be rich, pure and productive; otherwise economic development generally cannot endure in a viable and productive state. History has shown that where land, forest and water resources are depleted, cities end up beneath the soil and civilizations are destroyed. I urge all Indians to become involved in the Man and Resources Program. Indians traditionally believe that man must live within the environment rather than attempt to control it. Their contribution will, therefore, be down to earth, refreshing, stimulating and immensely worthwhile.

by Mr. Art Irvine  
Regional Agrologist and  
Land Use Specialist



# FOR WHOSE INTERESTS?

## The Church or The People

Some confusion and misunderstanding has resulted from an article entitled "Who Speaks for Indians" and we feel it necessary to clarify a number of points.

The article was written in response to a number of attacks against the Indian leadership. The brief presented on behalf of the Indian clergy of the Anglican Church was the most controversial attack as it implied the authority to be in the hands of the church and not with the chiefs.

The brief was written on Anglican Church stationary but inquiries with some of the Indian clergy who signed it revealed that they were not involved in the drafting of the brief but rather signed the completed form.

At the time we wrote our article the best information we had pointed to Mr. Lawson as its author. However, after we published the article Mr. Lawson contacted the editor and indicated he knew nothing of the brief and was not

involved in writing it up. We wish to apologize for any hardship this statement may have caused Mr. Lawson.

During the same conversation the editor offered Mr. Lawson the opportunity to equal space for a rebuttal. This Mr. Lawson declined.

We stated that Mr. Lawson has the most to lose by an Indian takeover. By this we meant that he has the highest position and by virtue of that fact would have the most to lose.

While we must agree that Mr. Lawson is a good administrator and has obtained good wages and working conditions for the staff, we must point out that the policies he had had to carry out on behalf of the Indian Department have consistently not taken the students' best interests into consideration.

For example in 1969 it was the government's policy to phase out student residences over a five-year period. This was carried out with the complacency of Indian Affairs

staff. It was the moral obligation of the Department and the school administrator to inform the people. This was not done.

There are 350 students at the student residence, about 150 of these children are in special education courses for slow learners. That large percentage hardly reflects the capabilities of our people and it hardly reflects the students' best interests.

We wish to apologize for any personal overtones this article may have had on Mr. Lawson. However, we feel that this article was published in the Indian people's best interests and was necessary in view of the cloud of controversy that had formed around the Residence. Indian people are often the brunt of controversy when they attempt to take a greater control of their lives. At the present time there are six Indian-run student residences in Canada. Four more are currently in the process of takeover in Saskatchewan.

(Continued from Page 4)

capable but skilled in the technicalities of administering such a complex operation. The welfare of 350 children and some 50 employees is of primary importance to the Indian Council. We do not believe that any man, regardless of race, can administer the Prince Albert Student Residence without extensive experience in such institutions.

Fifthly, the Indian Council wishes to see the continuance of an Anglican chaplaincy at the Residence as long as the majority of the children come from Anglican homes. We believe that this is the decision of most of the parents who have children at the Residence. The grounds for doubt about maintenance of the chaplaincy under a new administration are to be found in statements made by certain Federation of Saskatchewan Indian officers. Suggested opposition to religious instruction by the Church is grievous to the Indian people. Personally, I hope the Indian Council is mistaken about this.

In conclusion, let me say that the Indian Council does not pretend to represent anything but the religious concern of Anglican Indians on Reserves in Northern Saskatchewan. There are about 7,500 Anglican Indians on these Reserves within the Diocese of Saskatchewan.

Yours sincerely,  
Vicars Short,  
Bishop of Saskatchewan

To the Editor:

It was interesting to learn that Saskatchewan's Qu'Appelle Lakes are more polluted than Lake Erie.

In 1903, my grandfather, Peter A. Frank, homesteaded only a few miles north of Crooked and Round Lakes, of the Qu'Appelle Valley. Our family looked upon the lakes and valley as a paradise, a pleasant retreat from the monotonous prairies. So, too, did the Indians, who have left archeological evidence of residence for at least 15,000 years.

To my knowledge four of the eight lakes in the Qu'Appelle Basin study have adjacent Indian reserves.

The Plains Cree of Sakimay, Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw and Ochapowace Reserves located at Crooked and Round Lakes, just north of Broadview, recently opened a ski resort, with plans for a golf course and cottage sites.

In the summer of 1971, after an absence of more than 10 years, I returned to Crooked Lake for a visit. I was shocked to notice the heavy algae infestation in the lake water. After returning to Oakville, I wrote to Premier Allan Blakeney, expressing my concern about the lakes' condition.

Premier Blakeney's return letter indicated that Crooked Lake was polluted, affected by effluents from Regina and Moose Jaw.

I am concerned that the Cree Indians' summer and winter resort at Crooked Lake may be jeopardized by the effluence of the affluent white man.

Yours truly,  
Peter F. Frank

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for helping me out. If it hadn't been for you, I guess I would never have penpals and I want to thank you for that. Thanks also for those issues of your newspaper you sent along with your letter. You do a very fine job, as I'm sure you've been told before as being editor of "The Saskatchewan Indian". I really enjoyed reading some of the things that were in your newspaper. I have no intention what so ever of taking any to school for fear of someone sort of borrowing and not giving back case.

I'm getting along quite nicely with my penpals, and I have quite a lot which keeps me pretty occupied writing back and forth.

Well, I'm getting to the end of my letter, but before I conclude if there's anything whatsoever I can do to help you concerning New Zealand, just let me know and I'll be glad to oblige. So in concluding my letter, I wish you the best of luck in work and happiness.

Thanking you once again for all the help you've given.

Yours sincerely,  
Afi Afi Laufiso  
16 Arthur Hobson Ave.  
Primai South,  
Napier, N. Z.

Dear Editor:

An article in the January issue of The Saskatchewan Indian headlined "Prince Albert Residence-Centre of Controversy" contains many false and misleading statements. This is a matter of concern to the staff of this residence and we would appreciate the opportunity to set the record straight.

The best interests of the students at this residence in all areas of health, general well-being and education have always been the prime motivation for all the staff at this residence.

The statement that "the gymnasium is not available to Indian children most week days, but rather is being used by children from Prince Albert." On all week days our students are attending schools in the city. The gymnasium is used by some city schools which have no facilities for physical education within their own schools, when classes do come here they include our children. There is a very comprehensive recreation programme carried out in our gymnasium every week day evening and at week ends, there is a full time Recreation Director who co-ordinates this programme.

The statements that the children are not allowed to play inside lest they "damage the showplaces" is completely false, otherwise, why would we have pool tables, ping-pong tables, TV sets, radios and record players for their use in the dormitories? We prefer to use the term "cottage" not "showplace". Certainly the students play outside, they are normal healthy children with a great deal of energy to dissipate in all activities both indoors and out.

The Child Care Course at Mount Royal College in Calgary is not exclusively for training staff for student residences. There are none of our twenty-one child care workers, whether Indian or non-Indian, who feel they are

working with disturbed children.

Indian children are not channeled into remedial or technical programmes, only a minority of our children are in special education classes.

The union which represents Federal government employees is the Public Service Alliance of Canada, PSAC, not CUPE which represents only Provincial employees. A union does not find jobs for its members at any time. In the event that an employee wishes to seek other employment, he must make application to Canada Manpower or enter a Public Service Competition.

Finally, the prospect of a take-over by an Indian board does not disturb us, self determination for Indian people is the policy of the Department of Indian Affairs. What does disturb us are the misleading statements regarding the treatment of the children presently at the residence.

The Staff  
Prince Albert Student  
Residence

Address all letters to The Editor, Box 1644, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The deadline for mail is the fifteenth of each month.

All letters must be signed, however, we will withhold names on request.



# The Trappers Dilemma

## Rising Prices Paid . . . But number of Pelts Decreasing

Although profits to trappers for their pelts continue to climb, last year by 31 per cent, the number of trappers and the number of pelts they are taking is falling.

The total number of pelts taken during the 1971-72 season was 234,052, the second lowest production in 20 years despite the fact that prices paid for fur is increasing.

Last year 2,116 trappers earned an average of \$400 during the season, a substantial increase over the average trapper's take the previous year of \$296. The figures are only averages and some trappers were reported to have earned more than \$5,000 last year.

Average prices paid for beaver pelts last year increased by 27 per cent. There were only 22,488 pelts taken however, out of 37,000 that were available according to the Beaver census.

An increase was recorded in the average prices paid for every species except white fox which declined nine per cent and jack rabbits which declined 62 per cent.

Average price increases ranged from a low of nine per



cent paid for fisher to a high of 80 per cent increase in the average price of otter.

Although some of the blame for the decline in production has to be attributed to the bad weather last winter, other problems facing the trapper were brought out at the annual Trappers' Convention held in Prince Albert last month.

They included the government's present conservation policy and the difficulty the trapper has in competing with the hunter. While hunters didn't want to halt hunting, particularly by Americans, because of the extra income they earned as guides in off-seasons, they did urge the government to tighten

up its conservation policy.

They urged that hunters not be allowed to shoot coyotes, fox or lynx in the northern fur conservation areas and they asked that enforcement be stepped up to stop hunters shooting on a trapper's trapline since the hunters were interfering with their abilities to earn a living.

The trappers also asked that the government assist them in building cabins on their traplines and that government assist in obtaining transportation equipment to allow the trapper to cover their areas.

Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, David Ahenakew spoke to the trappers and he pointed out that while governments were willing to maintain people on welfare, they were less willing to help a man earn his own living.

It gets to the point, he said, where the trapper is saying to himself "why should I trap and freeze when I can collect welfare."

He said it would be better for trappers to be subsidized than for them to give up the profession and go on welfare. He urged trappers to "take the bull by the horns" and decide themselves what they wanted and then to insist on them.

In the area of conservation, for example, "the province doesn't need to pass a lot of laws to govern you. We know about conservation because we've lived it," Chief Ahenakew said.

# Oh Brother!!

We are all brothers,  
whether we are from  
Alaska or Florida,  
Ontario or California,  
Mexico City or the Arctic Islands;  
whether we are Eskimo, Seminole,  
Iroquois, Chicano or Metis;  
whether we are rural or urban,  
rich or poor, modern or traditional.



## Let's get to know our brothers better.

Our way is by subscribing to Native publications across the continent -- Native publications such as *The Native People*, published by the Alberta Native Communications Society. *The Native People* is Canada's first Native WEEKLY newspaper, and one of the best. It covers the Native scene in detail, at all levels with compassion and understanding, but with compelling honesty.

*The Native People*  
c/o Alberta Native Communications Society  
11427 - Jasper Avenue  
Edmonton 11, Alberta  
Canada

I have enclosed \$5.00 in  cash  
 money order  
 cheque

for one year's subscription to *The Native People*, newspaper.

NAME: .....

ADDRESS: .....

Zone ..... City or Town .....

PHONE: .....

If applicable:  
Organization, Business or Government Department .....

..... Title .....

## Employment Opportunity STUDENT RESIDENCE ADMINISTRATOR TRAINEE Prince Albert Student Residence

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan  
Salary: \$9326 — \$11,107

**OPEN TO:** All qualified residents of the Province of Saskatchewan.

**DUTIES:** Under the supervision of the Student Residence Administrator, assume total responsibility for the administration of the Student Residence program which includes overall idrection and supervision of staff, preparation of budget estimates, scheduling work, and maintaining a progressive program of Child Care Services. Also be responsible for counselling students and parents, conduct regular staff meetings, and communicate effectively.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Minimum of Grade 11 or equivalency plus some suitable employment history preferably in Child Care. University courses in Psychology would be an asset. Applicant must posses mature social development and family stability and possess a thorough understanding of Indian Culture. The ability to speak and understand one or more native languages is essential.

**HOW TO APPLY:** Use application form P.S.C. 367-401 obtainable at any Student Residence, Post Office, Canada Manpower Centre or Indian & Eskimo Affairs Office. Applications should be forwarded no later than March 2, 1973 to:

N. M. Wasyliw,  
District Superintendent of Education,  
Department of Indian Affairs  
and Northern Development,  
1302 Central Avenue,  
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

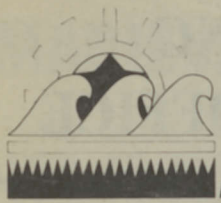
## SORRY WE'RE LATE

This month our printer installed a new press so we had to wait our turn until the new equipment was installed.

You can expect to see a big improvement now. Our paper will no longer be in two pieces but one regular sized paper.

Sorry we're late but the paper should look better.





### Chief and Council elected at Poundmaker



#### ELECTED COUNCIL

(Left to Right) Lucey Favel, Councillor; Lawrence Weenie, Councillor; Chief Dave Tootoosis; Austin Tootoosis, Councillor; Wilfred Tootoosis, Councillor. Missing - Wesley Favel, Councillor.

Poundmaker Band members went to the polls January 30, 1973, to elect their Band Council for a four-year term.

Nomination day was held on January 23, 1973 with 11 candidates nominated for five positions as Councillors and also for head position as Chief. Nominated to contest these positions were: David Tootoosis, Lawrence Weenie, Edmund Tootoosis, Wesley Favel, Lucy Favel, previous Councillors and newcomers were Wilfred Tootoosis, Louie Weenie, Norman Antoine, Austin Tootoosis and Edwin Simaganis, also Ken Tootoosis.

Elections were held in the Band Hall on January 30, 1973 with Ben Weenie, Field Officer for Indian Affairs, serving as Returning Officer and assisting was Johnson Kakum, Community Development Worker for F.S.I. The election poll was open to all during the day but the deciding voting took place at 6:00 p.m. with a majority of the eligible voters practising their democratic right and casting their votes.

Chief Tom Favel, who had been their Chief since 1934, relinquished his Chief position due to age and inactivity. Six candidates were nominated to contest Chief Tom Favel's position: David Tootoosis, Lawrence Weenie, Wilfred Tootoosis, Wesley Favel, Lucy Favel and Austin Tootoosis.

After the last poll had been

counted, David Tootoosis, who had in the past acted on behalf of Chief Tom Favel, was declared the new Chief of Poundmaker Reserve.

Newly elected as Chief, David Tootoosis, took the floor and made it known to his people that Chief Tom Favel had not relinquished his position under pressure but it was his personal wish that a younger man take over as Chief of Poundmaker.

Chief David Tootoosis gave his personal thanks to his people for casting their votes and that he was not anxious to be elected as Chief, for it was a heavy load to be carrying and also was glad to be able to run own programs. Chief Tootoosis welcomed his new Councillors and wanted to see unity among his Council so all could work together and function smoothly.

Thus, the newly elected Band Council of Poundmaker Reserve to a four-year term consists of: Chief - David Tootoosis; Councillors - Lawrence Weenie, Wilfred Tootoosis, Wesley Favel, Lucy Favel and Austin Tootoosis.

The newly formed Band Council decided that Chief Tom Favel be bestowed as Honorary Chief of Poundmaker Reserve and to act in the capacity of an advisor.

### Indian Calender

We are offering an Indian Calendar produced by the Longhouse people at Akwesasne. This large beautifully illustrated calendar has lots of room for your own notes plus notes of important Indian dates.

If you wish one send \$2.00 to:  
Indian Calendar  
Box 1644  
Prince Albert, Sask.

All proceeds will be turned back to the people at Akwesasne.

### Local Initiatives Program Grants Awarded

Unemployed members of the various Bands in the North Battleford and Meadow Lake areas have initiated projects to improve living conditions and to curtail their welfare expenditures.

Funded by Federal Local Initiatives Program (L.I.P.) grants, each project will provide jobs to the end of May, when the projects are to be completed.

The Canoe Lake Band will employ seventeen people with its L.I.P. grant of \$50,536.00. They will also clear 12 miles of pasture line and fence it, salvaging the timber and transporting it to a mill site.

The Waterhen Lake Band will receive \$19,942.00. It will employ 27 workers to burn and windrow on 750 acres of pasture land being developed for cattle production; will pick and burn roots on 250 acres of the pasture land, and will erect four miles of pasture fence to extend the grazing area for 1973. The Waterhen Lake Band have on hand \$1,800.00 of fencing material.

The Loon Lake Band will receive \$23,166.00 to employ 9 people to cut brush to establish a fence line over a distance of 8 miles using materials salvaged for firewood; remove car

bodies to a central location, and pull roots on one hundred acres of newly broken ground. Posts and wire will be obtained through ARDA.

The Dillon Band will receive \$59,140.00 to hire 27 men to log, saw, and mill 250 F.B.M. from the Band Reserve; cut a 52 mile winter road, build 3 log cabins, harvest 100 tons of ice and construct fences and corrals.

The Patuanak Reserve will receive \$51,772.00 for the English River Development Program. The 26 labourers and 3 managers will clear land for 4 houses; repair a river portage, cut a 26 mile winter road; build a barge and a dock, and construct two log cabins.

The La Roche Landing Indian Reserve will receive \$58,682.00. The 21 new employees will work clearing and burning brush along the woodside for one mile; clearing sites for 10 future housing sites, logging of 50,000 feet to be used in housing projects and cutting 8 miles of fence line on the perimeter of the Reserve.

The 24 men employed by the Onion Lake Band as the result of their \$59,157.00 L.I.P. grant will be logging 60,000 board feet; renovating welfare

homes; cutting 10 miles cross fence line; sawing lumber; building fence and calving barn and constructing corrals.

The Meadow Lake Reserve will receive \$7,696.00. Under the direction of the Chief and Council in conjunction with on the site supervision of a foreman, 5 labourers will dismantle an abandoned church and used the materials salvaged to construct porches and utility sheds.

The Thunderchild Initiatives Program will receive a L.I.P. grant of \$39,282.00. The 25 new employees will cut, haul and saw sufficient wood for use on a heating and cooking fuel for 45 Reserve householders of senior citizens and destitute families. They will also cut spruce, jackpine and poplar rails and logs to be used for the construction of livestock corrals, a permanent cultural lodge, backstops for baseball diamonds and for the erection of guard rails surrounding a half mile track. In addition the development and improvement of the Band's Recreation and Park area will be undertaken including the construction of a 2 mile long fence to enclose the park, the building of picnic tables and outdoor privies.

### Opportunities for Youth , 1973

The Opportunities for Youth Program was announced by the Federal Government on January 15th.

The deadline date for submission of applications by groups applying for a grant is March the 1st.

Last year the OFY Program in Saskatchewan received one and one quarter million dollars and funded 115 projects. Most of these took place outside of the major urban centres in the smaller cities and towns.

This year there is an increase in the National budget for OFY and it is expected that between 130 and 140 projects will be funded, with most of these taking place in rural Saskatchewan again.

There have been some changes made in the criteria upon which applications are being judged this year. Perhaps most important is a greater stress on the community benefit of the projects. Groups are being asked to develop and maintain a working relationship with resource people in the area where the project is taking place.

Youth involvement is also continuing to be stressed as it was in the past two years. It is expected that all of the people who intend working on a

project will have been involved in the early planning and preparation of the application.

Greater emphasis has been placed on selecting projects from applicants whose personal and private resources are genuinely insufficient to allow them to continue on with their higher education. When non-student young people are involved, preference will be given to projects submitted by persons who are similarly in need.

The Opportunities for Youth grant is mainly for the salary costs of the projects. The maximum salary which may be earned is \$90 per week. There is provision for a portion of the operating expenses of a project to be included in the grant where these expenses have not been met from other sources.

In Saskatchewan this year we are suggesting that students interested in an OFY grant should develop and submit a project which will take place in their home town. This project should provide a mix of post-secondary, secondary and non-student youth. It should also be developed in consultation with other groups in the community such as private associations,

social agencies, or municipal departments.

The ideal size of a project would be from five to seven people. It should be noted that Opportunities for Youth would be reluctant to fund the same people doing the same project as last year.

In Saskatchewan OFY has specified target groups for solicitation. These are groups to whom preference will be given when applications are selected.

In general young people with genuine financial needs and those with a low job availability potential are being given first preference.

More specifically, the group of young people that has greatest difficulty obtaining employment in urban or rural areas is women.

Rural students have greater difficulty finding employment, especially from northern and isolated areas.

In the education system the greatest difficulty appears to lie at the first year undergraduate level, especially in non-professional faculties. These are followed by Grade 12 graduates with a "short summer term" and second year level students.

(Continued on Page 10)



(Continued from Page 9)

Applications and further information on the Opportunities for Youth Program are available from all Canada Manpower Centres throughout the province including the Campus Manpower Centre. There are also available the two OFY Offices, 104 Brent Building, in Regina, and 212 Federal Building in Saskatoon.

Opportunities for Youth employs three people to aid groups in the preparation of applications and project submissions. These people may be reached by telephoning Regina, 525-9571 and Saskatoon, 242-1209.

The deadline date for application is March the 1st.

### PETER POND BAND TODAY

Peter Pond Reserve is located about 300 miles north of Meadow Lake. It has the population of 352 Chipewyan Indians. Sixty new homes were built within the last five or six years by the local people of the reserve. We also have electricity in these houses. Very few gasoline lamps are still in use. They are heated by oil and some by wood. There are 6 water hydrants, but only three are operating. The other three are frozen.

There was an election on January 18, 1973 for the Chief and three councillors. The election turned out perfectly. 99 percent of the band's people were present to vote. Felix Sylvestre was elected Chief. He was once Chief for three years from 1965 to 1968. Joe Billette was re-elected as a councillor. He served as a councillor during the last three years. Alfred Billette and Jerry Noultscho are the two new councillors.

On the reserve we have a Hudson's Bay Store, Roman Catholic Mission, band office, poolroom with two tables and a school with about 150 students from nursery to grade six. The grade seven and nines are

attending school at the Student Residence at Beauval. Two ladies of the reserve are teacher aides. Their names are Helen Chanalquay and Monique Sylvestre. There is also an adult education class in the evenings from 4:00 to 9:30 P.M. for adult grade five to ten. For communication, we have a long distance telephone through to Prince Albert. Mathew Bilette is taking care of it. D.N.R. radio is for closer communication to La Loche, Buffalo Narrows, Patuanak and Turnor Lake. Gabriel Chanalquay is in charge of it.

For recreation and entertainment we usually have shows (three times a week), dances and bingos. There will be a Winter Carnival here on March 10 with ski-doo races, parade, small events for both adults and children. There will be a bingo in the evening and a dance to follow this with music by "The Castaways". This Carnival Day is sponsored by the Men's and Women's Sports Club, Church Board, directors of Reserve and the school.

By Gilbert Benjamin and Community Health Worker

### PLANNING AN EVENT?



If your reserve or organization is planning a hockey tournament, dance, or any other social event that you would like advertised, answer the following questions and send it to:

THE EDITOR  
THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN  
1114 CENTRAL AVENUE  
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Name of Reserve \_\_\_\_\_  
Place of Event \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Event \_\_\_\_\_  
Time of Event \_\_\_\_\_  
Admission Fee \_\_\_\_\_  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

## OFFICIAL OPENING SWEETGRASS BAND OFFICE

Sweetgrass Reserve, on the verge of administering various programs, witnessed the Official Opening of their new Band Office on January 26, 1973. Keith Gavigan of Regina, Regional Superintendent of Community Affairs along with Chief Steve Pooyak officiated the ribbon cutting ceremony.

Various dignitaries at the Band Office opening included: Chief Eli Bear of Little Pine, Chief Gavin Wuttunee of Red Pheasant, Councillor David Tootoosis on behalf of Chief Tom Favel of Poundmaker, Alec Kennedy, F.S.I. Executive, Bill Fairs, Provincial F.S.I. Sports and Recreation Co-ordinator, Jim Dalgleish, Area Supervisor of Community Development with F.S.I., along with Lorne Hansen, District Supervisor of North Battleford Indian Affairs and Wil Sinclair, Superintendent of Education.

The office, built with a department grant, houses and offices for the Chief and development workers, a Council chamber and an area for the display of trophies won by the fastball, hockey and soccer teams.

The Band Office was designed and constructed under the supervision of Jim Swindler of Sweetgrass, who is foreman of the Indian Affairs housing program.

Chief Steve Pooyak said the Band Council will be taking over both the Welfare and Water and Sanitation programs effective April 1st.

The Welfare program will operate on a \$180,000.00 budget and will be administered by Roy Atcheynum, who is currently training with the Department of Indian Affairs in North Battleford.

The Reserve has also submitted a proposal to Indian Affairs which would provide for Indian Farming of all Reserve land.

Chief Pooyak said all leases on the Reserve land would be taken over by 1975 and operated by Indian farmers on a co-operative arrangement. There are now 6,000 acres under lease to some 30 individuals.

The Band is also drafting a proposal for the construction of an area and hope to commence construction in the spring.

Chief Pooyak said the Band hopes to expand the house prefabricating plant on the Reserve, which at the present turns out 55 houses per season and only operates during the period from April 1st to October 1st and is forced to shut down during the slack housing period in the winter months. Mr. Pooyak said the Band hopes to develop a plant through which houses can be sold off-the-Reserve providing for year round employment.

A banquet during the evening concluded the opening honouring the Junior Soccer Team which won a bronze at the Saskatchewan Summer Games in Moose Jaw. Bill Fairs along with Alec Kennedy were called upon to present individual trophies to each member of the team, but unfortunately circumstances prevented the presentations from taking place.

Chief Pooyak said at the banquet that during 1973 many changes will be taking place to further the social progress of the Sweetgrass Reserve.



SWEETGRASS BAND OFFICE  
Building was designed and constructed under the supervision of Jim Swindler.



DIGNITARIES AT OFFICIAL OPENING  
(Left to Right) Lorne Hansen, District Supervisor; Joe Weenie, former Chief, Chief Steve Pooyak; Keith Gavigan, Regional Superintendent of Community Affairs.



# MARIEVAL WORKSHOP

## Legal Aid, Police, Citizens' Rights and Welfare

Legal aid, police and citizens' rights, and welfare were the topics discussed at the Marieval Recreation Hall on February 1, 1973. Various band members from the Yorkton district were on hand to listen in on these very important issues. As a lot of the local Natives felt they were misinformed on the above-mentioned topics.

Professor Chris Levy from the College of Law at the University of Saskatoon outlined police and citizens' rights. The first on his topic was the police officer's powers to arrest. To arrest means to hold a person in custody. No warrant is necessary in arresting a person upon committing a crime. An arrest can be made without a warrant when an officer has believable grounds of a person committing an offence. And also no warrant is needed when an officer believes you're leading to an offence. In the Saskatchewan Provincial Liquor and Game Acts you can also be arrested on the latter terms. In the Vehicles Act there is no arrest.

Professor Levy also spoke on the topic of a police officer's rights to make a bodily search. The terms an officer can make bodily search and when a person is being arrested, when a person is believed to have

concealed weapons on him or her, and for illegally carrying liquor on the person.

Mr. Levy brought up the subject of searching buildings with the use of a warrant. The officer always needs a warrant to search a residence unless the owner permits them to do so. An officer can search any building with no residents living in it without a permit.

On the stopping of cars, Professor Levy stressed that all officers have the right to stop all cars for operators. He can also search for firearms and liquor in a vehicle without a search warrant.

Professor Levy brought up the topic of when it is necessary to answer the questions of the police. One is for identification (example in a license liquor-consuming place) and for operators in the Vehicles Act.

The question of giving money to officers for fines or tickets was raised from the floor. Professor Levy advised never to give money to an officer. You can give money formally at a police station or to a magistrate.

It was found out that a policeman has the right to take a breathalyzer but never a blood sample against your will. They can take you to a doctor or nurse even but they will still need your consent to take your

blood sample.

Ned Shillington, a special assistant to the Attorney General of Saskatchewan, was on hand. Mr. Shillington urged that if a person feels he was not justified by a judge or magistrate he should feel free to contact the Attorney General's Department.

Mr. Shillington brought some good news to the victims who lost their drivers license by the .08 breathalyzer system. A Driver License Appeal of Committees was formed. This Committee may give you back your drivers license if you are a first offender and if it is necessary you have your operators for employment purposes.

If you wish to appeal write to: Drivers License Appeal Committee, The Highway Traffic Board, Sask. Power Corporation Building, Regina, Saskatchewan. This Committee has been in effect since January 1, 1973.

The topic of legal aid came to the limelight. A person entitled to legal aid is one who receives a certain amount of or no income at all. Legal aid is given to people who have committed criminal acts, narcotics act, habitual offenders and juvenile delinquents.

The Saskatchewan government will not provide

for legal aid on fishery and migratory acts, for liquor, vehicles and alcohol acts.

Legal aid is available two times in one year unless a major offence was committed.

All police stations should have a poster stating on how to obtain legal aid.

Bill Wardell from the Saskatoon Legal Assistance Clinic outlined how an Indian who is a welfare recipient can move from the reserve into the urban areas. An agreement must be made from the reserve welfare administrator and to the Provincial Welfare Department. This proposition must have a good front such as medical or personal family reasons. The Indian Affairs Branch will provide funds for one month for moving and relocation. The Provincial Welfare has a committee to decide whether to place you under their program after three weeks duration. Usually the province is reluctant to provide welfare and try their best to send you back to the reserve. Then the Indian Affairs and Provincial Welfare will give the poor Indian the run around.

Mr. Wardell's advice to the Native people when this problem arises is to seek our

Mr. Fogel from the newly formed Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, Avenue Building, Saskatoon. Chief Hilliard McNabb from the Gordon Band sits on this board. This organization helps those who are victimized through discrimination because of color, race or creed.

Another note of interest is what the provincial government (welfare) spends on the Native people usually gets 50% of the money spent refunded back by the federal government.

The meeting was adjourned with the chairman remarking that he felt disappointed at the local R.C.M.P. detachment for not sending any representatives to this workshop. It seems they do not recognize Indian needs in order to get along with out white neighbors. Although a letter and phone call was submitted the police force did not reply or excuse themselves.

A splendid gourmet of roast turkey and plenty of extras were on the menu for all who attended the workshop. The banquet was supplied by the Cowessess Homemakers Club.

# BIG HOUSE REVIEW



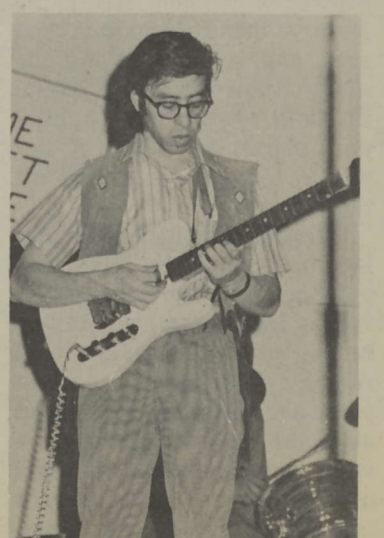
Prince Albertans fortunate enough to have obtained tickets for the Big House Review that was presented on Feb. 16, 17 and 18 at the Saskatchewan Penitentiary had a rare treat in store. While those unable to get tickets - a limit of 500 for each night's performance was set - could only hope that should this type of show be presented again at next year's Prince Albert Winter Festival, it be extended for another two or three nights.

There was heavy emphasis on music of all kinds but humorous interruptions and skits kept the audience roaring.

"A Gift from the Great White Father" was a satirical skit presented by members of the Native Brotherhood while two other skits "Your Local Bar" and "In Bryant Park" drew appreciative chuckles and guffaws from the audience.

The musical part of the program revealed many previously hidden talented performers who displayed both polish and ability in their appearances. Members of the Time Barrier, who played a moderate type of rock and roll music, while giving out with a western sound were the Sons of Poundmaker.

Jimmy Ayalik performed his native Eskimo Dance while members of the Native Brotherhood drew heavy applause for their Pow Wow dancing, performed by dancers and singers





# Urban Indians

## **Victims of Rural Poverty become Victims of Urban Poverty**

By Mervin Dieter

The transition of Indians from the Reserves to the urban areas began directly after World War II. Many young men from these Reserves voluntarily enlisted in the services to serve their country and with their leaving of the Reserves many of their families left the Reserves to live in the urban areas and perhaps another factor that greatly contributed to this transition was an economic one.

As World War II saw the end of the greatest depression ever experienced in this country, and as better times and job opportunities improved this transition really mushroomed into a rather large exodus from Reserve to the urban areas. This boom was largely caused by the construction industry as larger urban centres began building and enlarging. This demanded large forces of labour which was filled by many native people. If bad times can change to good times, good times can change to bad times much more readily! This happened and construction slowed down to almost a halt leaving many Indians without work and in most cases they were the first to be laid off. Other work was available but required a greater degree of skill and knowledge that many of these people were not prepared for, leaving them with no alternative but to become dependent on Social Aid either on the Reserve or in the urban area.

For many this started a pendulum swinging back to the Reserve then back to the urban area and so on, causing the many frustrations and social ills both mental and physical that plague so many of our people today both on and off the Reserve.

It must be understood that the Native society like any other present day society is a very fragmented society both economically and socially. We have a certain portion of our society very well adjusted and equipped to cope with and compete in this present day's fast moving society. These are both found

on and off the Indian reserve. Those on the reserve are engaged in agriculture and there are those commuting daily from the reserves to work outside the reserve. The urban Indian whom this article is written about form a large portion of this group. Many are engaged in skilled and unskilled occupations. In this group are found responsible and positively thinking and acting people meeting and relating to their everyday problems as any other responsible citizen.

The other side of the picture is unfortunately not so rosy this makes up the greatest portion of the urban Indian population in the urban area. It is in this area that a sad and pathetic situation exists. Frustrations, loneliness, unemployment, poor housing accommodations, drinking, trouble with the law and a social aid system that does nothing more but barely keep body and soul together and in too many cases perpetuates this sad and pathetic situation. There is no one specific area of society that one can point one's finger at and say, "You are to blame!" It is the gross apathetic attitude of the whole general society both Indian and non-Indian and all portions of this fragmented society. That is to say those who have it made, as the saying goes, those who have helped themselves and are able to help others and those who can help themselves but will not and have allowed themselves to become totally dependent on the aims of society.

The urban Indian population in the Regina area is very unstable. It fluctuates as near as can be estimated, 10,000 to 15,000. Indian organizations and agencies to help these people consist of a Friendship Centre, which employs people; Executive Director, Program and Sports Directors, Family Counsellors and a Court Worker. This centre is a very busy place and is used by various groups such as A.A. Tutoring, Driver Training and Indian language classes are often held there. Recreation activities such as dancing,

pow-wow, etc. take up much of the leisure time of many native people. Banquets and meetings by various groups are also held there. In the sport area many sports such as basketball, fastball, hockey, curling, etc. are organized there. There is a native youth group who are concerned with the welfare of the native people both young and old. They have a fairly large building for their programs. They are also involved in many recreational and sports activities as well as the more serious business of improving things for their people. Then there is the Native Project, another self-help group whose concern is the welfare of the people involved with the law and the Correction Centre a very positive and responsible group moving in a good direction. There is also a Federation of Saskatchewan Indians office in Regina. Although no funds are made available to the Federation for work among the urban Treaty Indians much is done to ease many problems of the people.

These and other non-status Indian organizations are working and striving to improve living and social standards for their people. However in spite of the concerned and concerted efforts of these very concerned native groups very little headway is being made. Many cases of discrimination, prejudice and other bad social and physical conditions are still prevalent. Many attempts are made to get together with various civic and government agencies to help to alleviate this situation. Due to instances of isolated racial differences and confrontations, efforts were made to try and get an ombudsman to act in the interests of the people concerned and other efforts were made to improve housing and work opportunities for the native people met with dismal failure. These meetings could be termed nothing more than downright confrontations achieving nothing more than widening the gap of communication with either side refusing to make



concessions and really getting down to the business of good and meaningful dialogue.

At no time in history was there ever a proper time for finger pointing but from time immemorial this practice persisted. It is understood that our present day society is a highly complex society and must not be confused with fragmentation. It is this

fragmentation that exists within this complex society that contributes to much of the lack of communications and misunderstanding that plagues our society today. If each of us can only form our own little niche in the mosaic of our way of life, are willing to meet and relate to our own problems and thus of others, we may then have harmony in the mosaic way of our life.

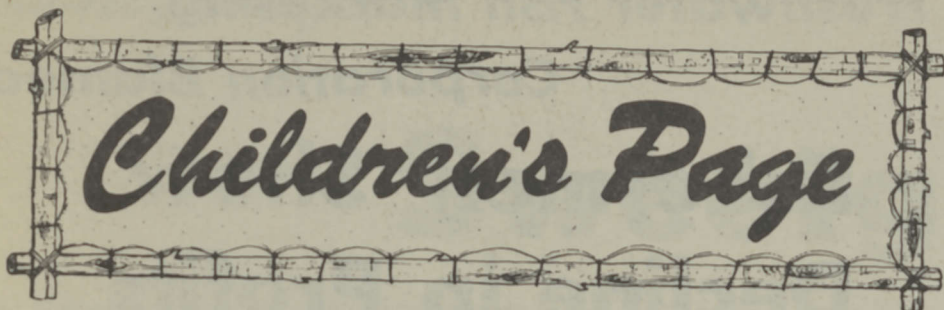
**OUR FUTURE IS  
IN YOUR HANDS**

all Indian Organizations  
Urban Indian Associations  
School Committees  
Band Councils

**ON**

**GET INVOLVED!**





# Children's Page

## DILLION

Dillon is a small reserve town built on the edge of Peter Pond Lake and also close to the Dillon River in Northern Saskatchewan. Although Dillon is surrounded by many different kinds of trees very few trees have been left standing in the town. The newest building is the Hudson's Bay Company Store which is situated right beside the Lake. Most of the houses are quite new and colorful but some of the houses are old. Another building, which is also quite new, is the church. It is built on a hill, and there is a grove of spruce trees behind it.

One of the oldest buildings is Thomas Benjamin Poolroom and Coffee Shop, whose white paint is flaking away and finally the biggest structure is the school. It is on a hill a short distance from the Lake. A big playground for the students surrounds it, and it is bordered by a white log fence. Right behind the school is the graveyard and when walking by one is sure to notice its tall gray cross. In winter there are a lot of ski-doo trails in town and into the bush. Ski-doo traffic is often heavy. One may also see dog teams being used, like the snowmobiles, for

hauling firewood from the bush or water from the river or the town wells. There are seven wells sprinkled around the town. The pumps are electric and are powered by one of the diesel engines which supply all of the electricity needs of the town. Dillon is an isolated town, and even though it doesn't have many of the conveniences such as telephones and television, it is a nice place to live.

By Grade 5 and 6  
Under direction of  
Mr. J. Riffel.

# History of White Cap Reserve

We live on White Cap Reserve. It is a Sioux Reserve. The reserve has two names. Some people call it Moose Woods Reserve. The actual name is White Cap Sioux Reserve. The band is called Moose Woods Band.

The location of White Cap Reserve is eighteen miles south of Saskatoon. Also it's sixteen miles west of Dundurn.

The population of the White Cap Reserve is now about 135 people. It has about 21 families.

### White Cap's Band

In 1862, Chief White Cap and his best friend, Chief Standing Buffalo, with their tribes entered the country at a point west of the Turtle Mountains. The band travelled with Standing Buffalo's band until 1874 when Standing Buffalo ordered some of his relatives and followers to go back to Minn. When they got back to Minn. they were mistreated and some were hanged and jailed.

Then White Cap's band was camping at Fort Qu'Appelle with fifty-two teepees. In 1875, Chief White Cap went to Fort Garry to see Lieutenant-Governor Morris. He went to see him because he did not wish to settle down on the proposed reserve on Portage La Prairie in Manitoba; White Cap also asked for privileges of hunting with the Halfbreeds of the Qu'Appelle Valley; he also asked if his tribe could be given a reservation in Saskatchewan. Then the White Cap's band moved to Cypress Hills where they remained for four years, and from there, they went north to the Prince Albert district.

In 1883, White Cap and his band were given a reservation on the South Saskatchewan River. It was near Saskatoon, but they still continued to live near Prince Albert. Then in 1885, they moved to their reservation on the South Saskatchewan, which is the Moose Woods Reserve.

### Riel Rebellion

White Cap's band settled down on Moose Woods Reserve, until Chief White Cap became involved in the Riel Rebellion in 1885. The Halfbreeds had taken cattle and horses that belonged to the band. It took some time to recover the stolen property; Chief White Cap and some members of the band followed the Halfbreeds. Chief White Cap couldn't speak a word of French or Cree, so he was taken to Riel's headquarters at Batoche. He was taken to these meetings at which the proceedings were in these languages. So he knew nothing of what was said or decided upon. Chief White Cap was made a member of Riel's council without an effort to ascertain his wishes on the matter.

Chief White Cap managed to escape when he realized that he was involved in the rebellion. In spite of the effort

of the Halfbreeds to prevent him, Chief White Cap complained that he had been taken to Batoche that was against his will and wanted assistance in recovering his property from the Halfbreeds.

Chief White Cap returned to Riel's camp and was present with his followers at the Battle of Fish Creek, April 24th, 1885, when two hundred of Riel's men attacked the forces of General Middleton. With Chief White Cap, there were a few Yanktons and also a few Tetons from Wood Mountain. It is difficult to say whether the Sioux took part in the engagement.

During the Rebellion, members of the band wandered about begging food from settlers, but they never attempted to steal or extort it. Chief White Cap was arrested, after the rebellion, he was brought to Regina and tried for complicity in the Rebellion. It was proved that he had been forced against his will to join the rebels; he was free of all guilt and was allowed to go free.

### Some Other Histories on the Reserve

The land was chosen in 1862 by Chief White Cap himself because it was good for hunting deer, also there were a lot of fish in the river. Chief White Cap also named the reserve.

Up to about 1945, the people at the reserve hauled wood in to the old school on the University grounds in Saskatoon. They also hauled wood for some stores.

The laides aid about 1905 sold beadwork, baskets, and quilts to make enough money to buy lumber, and a piano which is still in the old school house on the reserve, which is now used as a church. Now we have a modern school that has electricity, running water, inside bathroom, furnace also a television. We also have three telephones on the reserve, one of which is a pay telephone. All the homes now have electricity.

The children, grade four and up to school at Brunskill in Saskatoon.

My grandfather, Chief William Eagle is the grandson of Chief White Cap. Also another grandson is Archie Eagle. So Chief White Cap is my great-great-grandfather.

My family owns a buffalo horn scraper that belonged to Chief White Cap.

Later around 1862 ranching started, the same time when Chief White Cap chose our land.



The first teacher to teach on the reserve was Mr. William Tucker in 1912.

Harry Little Crow is a Sioux Indian, who was the first farm instructor on the reserve.

Our reserve are not treaty Indians but registered Indians.

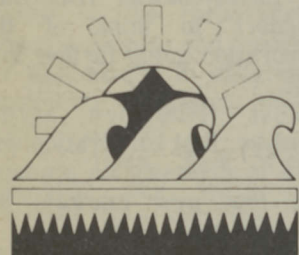
By Irene Royal,  
Age 14, Grade 8,  
at Brunskill School  
in Saskatoon.

SPORTS

NEWS

PEOPLE



# The Saskatchewan INDIAN

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Community Profile

# Sweetgrass



Students from the Sweetgrass Elementary School.

Sweetgrass Reservation is a native community with a population of 575 and which is situated 29 miles west of North Battleford on Highway 40. The community was named after its first Chief Sweetgrass, who took part in the 1885 Rebellion.

The community is governed by a Band Council which consists of Chief and five Councillors. The Band Council is headed by Chief Steve Pooyak and Councillors Jack Fineday, Roy Atcheynum and Gordon Albert.

As of April 1, 1973 the community will be taking over the administration of their

program. To head the community's administration position will be Gordon Albert and also the community will be served by a Welfare Administrator, Roy Atcheynum. A soft and charming voice belonging to Cecile Standinghorn will be answering the Band Office phone.

To house the various office personnel, a new constructed building was recently opened, which was constructed by one of its residents, Jim Swindler.

The community has slowly progressed with great care in the field of agriculture since

the residents have engaged in farming. The community lies amidst flat, black rich farming land.

The total acres of which the community has in producing various grains, numbers in the neighbourhood of 3000 acres.

The Band at the present time has its pasture land under lease to a number of outside parties and indications are that the Band is planning to increase their cattle production in the future.

With the phasing-out of day schools on Reserves, the Sweetgrass community has its elementary school open for kindergarten to grade six students. Majority of the young people are seeking their education at outside community schools namely at Cutknife and North Battleford.

The community has joined forces with her neighbouring Bands, Little Pine and Poundmaker, in pursuing the idea of securing a Junior High for her young people who are increasing as school drop-outs.

The community is very active with its sports and recreation programs, which takes in many activities throughout the summer and winter months.

The summer months has the Sweetgrass community busy in their planning of their annual rodeo. Out goes the rakes and shovels and in come the numerous entries for each rodeo event.

One who has visited the community during the summer can be sure of seeing top notch riders at the rodeo and still feel safe from the rodeo stock as one watches from the other side of the fence.

The community has made itself a name in active team sports as can be seen with the numerous trophies won by its fastball, hockey and Junior Soccer teams.

A great moment in sports for the community would probably be when the fastball team won the Provincial Native Fastball Championship and not be overshadowed by the Junior Soccer team, when they won the bronze at Saskatchewan's first Summer Games in Moose Jaw.

Not to be overlooked is the community's hockey team, Blazers, who have won numerous trophies from abroad. The team is coached by a local resident, Roy Atcheynum, who has played hockey with teams of professional calibre in the United States. It can be sure that more trophies or awards will be won by the team before the hockey season ends.

A big increase for the community was the establishment of a house pre-fabricating plant in the early 60's. The plant in general turns out pre-fab houses for the other native communities in the Battleford district.



The David Whitford Community Hall.

The plant turns out 55 houses per season during April 1st to October 31st and is forced to shut down during the slack housing period in the winter months.

The forthcoming year of 1973-74, will see the house pre-fabricating plant in the community operating year round.

Changes are in store for the plant as indicated by the Chief of the community. The Band hopes to utilize the plant as a

training centre for natives and develop a plan through which houses can be sold off-the-

reserve providing for year round employment.



Good participation at rodeo held last summer.

was just poured down the drain," he said.

One of Mr. Corney's inefficiencies was in having too many people running the organization, most of them doing useless jobs at fat salaries. When Mr. Corney left and Peter Ross, a Winnipeg businessman, took over as president of the Corporation he cut the administrative staff by 40 per cent, at a saving to the Corporation of \$300,000 a year.

Mr. Corney had also hired a public relations company to help "improve the corporation's effort."

Morale in the corporation was said to be poor and reports were that people in different departments wouldn't even talk to one another.

Mr. Corney had also committed the folly of stockpiling large amounts of fish in deep freeze. Some of the fish were kept in deep freeze as long as three years. Since the fish will spoil in about seven months, it resulted in heavy losses to the fishermen.

The corporation won't say how much fish was spoiled but it is believed to have been a substantial amount.

The Corporation's search for new markets also led to heavy investments having to be made by Co-op Fisheries to continuously change processing equipment and facilities to produce products required by the Corporation.

Operating at a loss, the Corporation wasn't in a position to make any final payments to fishermen. When Co-op Fisheries had marketed the fish, initial payments would be set low enough to ensure a sizable final payment to fishermen, making it easier for the fishermen to spread his earnings over the year. The policy was abandoned by the F.F.M. Corporation who said the fishermen would have to learn to budget their money better.

## Production falling

Mr. Chatfield said the policies of the corporation have discouraged a number of fishermen and as a result production has been steadily falling. Production by Co-op Fisheries has fallen by 5 million pounds a year since the Corporation took over and much of this can be attributed to the lack of incentives and conditions for the fishermen, Mr. Chatfield said.

Mr. Doucette admitted the corporation had made mistakes but said he was confident they could be corrected and that the Corporation could accomplish what it had been created to do, namely bring efficient and orderly marketing to the freshwater fish industry.

This can't be done quite as quickly or as easily as fishermen had been led to believe, however, he said.

## This Ad is FREE!

We will run free ads for Reserve and Indian enterprises up to a size of 4" x 4" free of charge.

Any larger ads will be charged \$3.00 a column inch for the size above 4x4.



# INDIAN

## PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

### Mrs. Olga Stusuik, a Great Humanitarian



Mrs. Olga Stusuik, a White lady by birth, works as a field nurse on the Cote Reservation since May 1, 1967. Before she arrived on Cote she worked as a matron in Consort, Alberta, Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan and Canora, Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Stusuik holds monthly clinics on the reserve. She has dental programs going for all the native people. She arranged for the dentist to be brought right into the reserve. In the near future the dentist will make monthly visits, she explains. She has a T.B. test and B.C.G. program going for infants and pre-schoolers. She has a yearly treaty x-ray survey going. She often makes home and school visits. She holds workshops on the Saint John Ambulance course on first aid.

Mrs. Olga Stusuik who is better known as 'me-dim-mo-way' (Lady in Saulteaux) also is a speaker at the Saulteaux centre on Drug and Alcohol abuse. This centre is located at Badgerville.

Mrs. Stusuik is not only involved in field nursing. She gives her free time day after day with the Cote community development. She provides backbone and drive for all the activities such as concerts, banquets, fund raising drives, etc. You name it, she is always there to make any program roll smoothly. Although she goes home to Canora about 30 miles away she spends most of her time with the Indian people.

Mrs. Stusuik is also a treasurer for almost all the organizations on Cote. She is the treasurer of the Cote Cultural Club. (This group is very successful and have been

known to donate huge sums of money to minor sports, banquets, and to the elderly people.)

Even during religious Indian gatherings you will often see Olga Stusuik sitting amongst the Indian women with her own bowl of Indian dishes such as rabbit, ducks, etc. She thinks and acts like an Indian. None of the Indian people are afraid to approach her on any matter. She is one of them. All she needs is a treaty number.

Mrs. Stusuik rarely gets credit for all that she's done for the reserve. She modestly claims that for her it's just a second nature. She quotes, "wherever I can give help, I am never too busy to give help. It's a two way street. They help me and I help them. This makes my work easier for me. I feel it is my duty to help the communities where I am working. I love people and I like helping in giving a community a lift. It's just my nature I guess."

In spite of all her various diplomas, degrees and references in her nursing, Mrs. Stusuik never looks down on anyone. Mrs. Olga Stusuik is a great humanitarian. She is one of those rare White people who understands the Indian. If she hears anyone making bad statements against the Indians, she will immediately go up in arms tooth and nail against her own kind. She hates discrimination.

The next time you come to an activity in Cote where there is an admission fee, you will have a hard time sneaking by Mrs. Stusuik who will most probably be the one collecting at the gate. "Come on now, Cousin or no Cousin you still have to pay to get in here."



### Myles Charles — Northern Artist

Myles Charles, a member of the Lac La Ronge Band in Northern Saskatchewan, is an artist that has unlimited talents in both the fine and commercial art fields.

Myles was born on February 12, 1938 on the Lac La Ronge Reservation which is in Northern Saskatchewan.

He received his elementary education at the Prince Albert Student Residence. He went to high school at the Prince Albert Collegiate Institute and took upgrading in Regina.

In reminiscing, Myles remembers that he was more interested in drawing than learning his A, B, C's and that his teachers at the residential school encouraged him a lot, which was done by giving him

more classroom time to spend on art.

At first his mediums were pencil, water colors and pastels because they were always handy in the classroom.

After discovering oils, which was while he was still at the Student Residence, his paintings started to appear on living room walls of the schools employees, administration building and the school's chapel.

Myles, whose work is owned by many art collectors in Canada and the United States, entered the College of Art at the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in 1965.

Myles spent the next four years at the Institute, which is

located at Calgary, majoring in Fine Art and graduated in 1968. Upon graduating he didn't receive an Art Diploma because he didn't have his Grade 12 English. An Art Diploma would enable him to teach art in schools.

In 1967 and 1968 Myles was awarded the Indian Affairs Award of Most Outstanding Indian Art Student for all of Canada.

Myles, who has now been back to his home reserve for the past 3 years, especially likes painting sceneries and his love for Northern Saskatchewan could be seen in nearly all his paintings.

While he is self-employed as a sign painter in Lac La Ronge, his main ambition is to teach art in Northern Saskatchewan schools.

### Meet the Chief

### Adolphus Mercredi



Thirty-one year old Adolphus Mercredi was born and raised in the remote Indian settlement of Fond du Lac, which is located along Lake Athabasca in Northern Saskatchewan.

Adolphus received his education at the settlement's school and after completing grade six he went to work at the tish camp and would go trapping during the fall and winter seasons.

On July of 1971, Mr. Mercredi opened Athabasca Billiards in the settlement and has five pool tables in operation. He got the idea while working in Uranium City because of the busy pool halls there. He bought the old Hudson's Bay residence at Fond du Lac, tore it down and re-constructed it into a billiards hall.

Since there is no other form of entertainment in the settlement, business is booming and provides a comfortable living for Mr. Mercredi the year round.

Adolphus was elected Chief of the Band on January 5, 1972.

Being a man of business inclination, Chief Mercredi is currently planning on creating more local employment for his

people. Mr. Mercredi stated that his people used to make a good living, a few years back, by trapping and that today it isn't much of a livelihood that one can depend on anymore. Fur bearing animals aren't as bountiful in the immediate area anymore and a person has to spend a lot of money to even get to his trapline.

One of the major reasons Chief Mercredi wants small local industries started, is because the children could be at home to go to school instead of missing half a year while out on the traplines with their parents.

Chief Mercredi also expressed his concern over the alarming effect Welfare has had on his people in the past few years. He stated that all the people in the settlement used to get along and make a good living without Welfare. Welfare has been a real deterrent to the people and Chief Mercredi hopes that the Band will realize the importance of starting local controlled small businesses and give him support in his endeavor to provide year around employment.

Mr. Mercredi is married and has three children.



## From the Regina Friendship Centre

### Geraldine Greyeyes — Receptionist & Secretary



Mrs. Eileen Ross

Eileen was appointed Assistant Director of the Regina Friendship Centre. She and her husband Bernard bought their own home. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Touranqueau of the Cote Indian Reserve, Kamsack, Sask. She received her elementary schooling in Kamsack and took her 9 - 10 in Lebret Indian School; Gr. 11 - St. Paul's Vocational - Regina. After that she enrolled in a secretarial course at Lucers Business College, Regina, Sask.

Eileen has a lot of background qualifying her for her present position and sincerely loves working with and for her people.



Mrs. Geraldine Greyeyes, Receptionist and Secretary for the Regina Friendship Centre since November 1st, 1972.

Previous to being hired by the Friendship Centre, Mrs. Greyeyes worked with The Metis Society of Saskatchewan as Secretary for Community Development under Mr. Robert Stevenson.

She is the daughter of Mr.

and Mrs. Isidore Agecoutay of the Cowessess Reserve. Here she completed her elementary grades at the Cowessess Indian Residential School. Her high school grades were taken at Sacred Heart Academy, and Miller High School.

She is married to Armand Greyeyes and they have two small children, a boy Chris 4, and a girl Angela 5 years.



### Albert Lepetac — Courtworker

Albert Laputac was born in St. Paul (De Metis) Alberta. He received his education at Blue Quills Residential School.

In 1951 Albert entered the Canadian Armed Forces, serving in Canada and Europe with N.A.T.O. Forces in Germany, obtaining the rank of Corporal.

Upon release from the Army in 1954, he took adult training programs and sociology. In 1967 he entered social work as a Community Counsellor with the I.A.B.

Albert took up further education and joined the staff of the Alberta Native Communications Society as a field worker. Later he became Programs Director.

In 1970 the John Howard Society were sponsoring a Pilot Project for a Native Court Worker in which Albert won over 19 other applicants. Later he was sponsored by the

Attorney General's Department to continue court work. He joined the staff of the Alberta Native Counselling Services, working in the Lethbridge area. Requests from Saskatchewan natives working in the sugar beet labour prompted him coming to Saskatchewan.

After a waiting period of a few months, he was hired by the Friendship Centre.

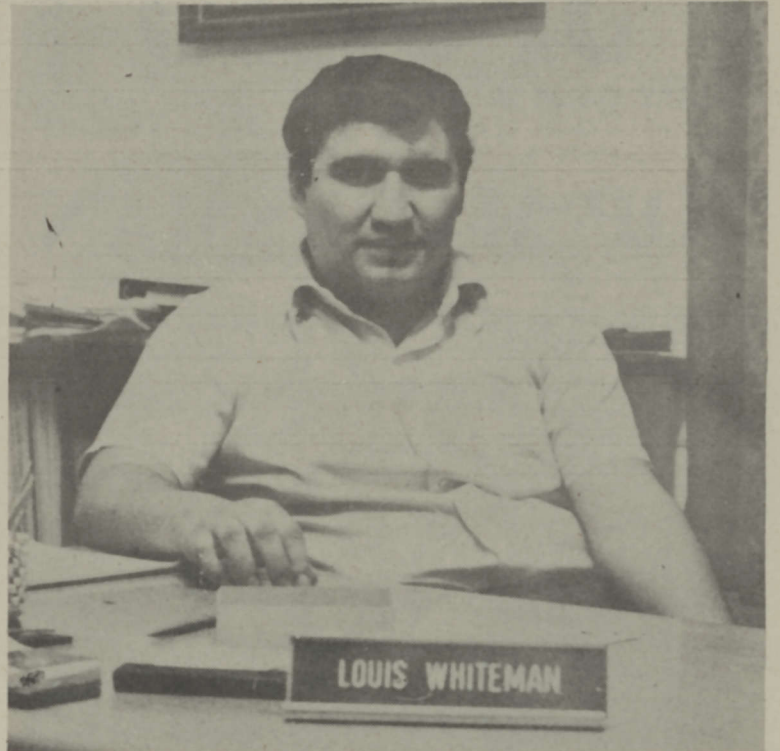
Here he spent the first few months doing public relations work, establishing communications with law enforcement agencies and social agencies. He foresees a heavy schedule. Albert can be reached at the Friendship Centre.

Albert's hobbies consist of pow-wow, country and western music, manager and coach of "Friends", Native Girls' Basketball Club.

Marlene Lerat - Secretary, Regina; Cliff Starr - Board Member, Prince Albert; Alex Primeau - Board Member, Prince Albert; Bob Stevenson -

Board Member, Regina; Ken McKay - Board Member, Saskatoon; George Balanger - Board Member, North Battleford.

## Student Residence Administrator



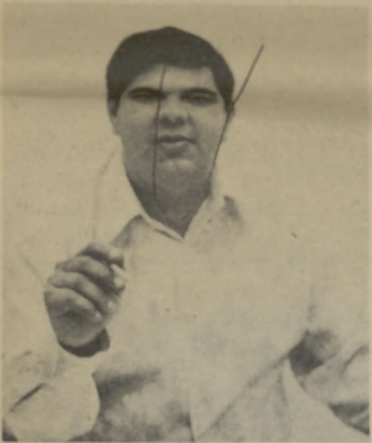
On December 20, 1941 Louis G. Whiteman was born in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. He is a registered member of the Standing Buffalo Reserve near the above mentioned town. He attended and finished school at the Indian Residential School St. Paul's High at Lebret, Saskatchewan for twelve years. He continued his education by attending college in Saskatoon in an Accountant Clerk's course.

Upon completion he worked for Federated Co-operatives Limited for approximately three years. Later, he held a clerical position with the Department of Indian Affairs at Punnichy, Saskatchewan for three years under the direction of Mr. David Greyeyes. From Punnichy he returned to St. Paul's in Lebret in a different role. He was a Child Care Worker and later as Acting

Head Child Care Worker for three years. It was there he became an Assistant School Administrator to Father Leonard Charron.

He is married to the former Rozella McKay from the Kahkewistahaw Reserve near Broadview, Saskatchewan. They have two children, Grant who is nine years of age and Gayle six years of age. Louis Whiteman's wife is a Registered Nurse graduate. She is presently employed with the Department of National Health and Welfare as a Public Health Nurse in the Broadview area.

Presently, Louis is employed as Administrator at the Marieval Student Residence near Broadview since March 24, 1972. He really enjoys working at the Residence and knowing the many friendly people in the area.



### Walter Schoenthal

Mr. Walter Schoenthal, married with three children, 36 years old, has been appointed by the Provincial Indian & Metis Friendship Centre Association as our Provincial Co-ordinator.

Mr. Schoenthal has been employed by the Metis Society of Saskatchewan for four years as Director of Offices & Transportation.

The Provincial Co-ordinator's job description is to provide a closer relationship with the five centres in Saskatchewan, and shall be responsible for dissemination information and proposed programs. We will pre-evaluate and submit recommendations to federal and provincial governmental agencies for planning programs that are relevant.

The Provincial Indian & Metis Friendship Centre is set up of five Friendship Centres in Saskatchewan. The Executive Board consists of: Armand Greyeyes - President, Regina; Clarence Trotchie - Vice-President, Saskatoon;

## Meet the Staff



### Cathy Merasty

Cathy Merasty, a member of the Peter Ballantyne Band, is employed by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians as a field worker in the Indian Rights and Treaties Research Department.

Cathy was born and raised at Pelican Narrows Indian Reserve in Northern Saskatchewan. Pelican Narrows is a part of the Peter Ballantyne Band which consists of six reserves and has a band population of around 1,577.

Miss Merasty comes from a

family of eleven children and her parents have also adopted eleven other children.

She received her elementary education at the Sturgeon Landing Boarding School and at The Pas, Manitoba. In 1958 she graduated from High School at Lebret and went on for teacher training at Regina.

During her teaching career she taught for three years at Wilcox, one year at Moose Jaw, two years at the Lebret Indian School and two years at Sandy Bay in Northern Saskatchewan.

Cathy recollects that she especially enjoyed the years while teaching Indian students because she was able to communicate with them fully. She stated that, "Indian students especially those in high school should learn the Indian Act and the Treaties, since these are the most important items as far as the Indian is concerned."

Miss Merasty's area, in Indian Rights and Research, covers all of Northern Saskatchewan and can be contacted at the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians office in Prince Albert.

(Continued on Page 20)



# SPORTS

## TOP MARKSMAN



18 year old Charlie Cyr from Gordon's Reserve easily topped the scoring race in the Southeast Junior B Hockey League in both the North and South Division. This handsome 160 pound, 5 feet 11 inches hockey dynamic almost doubled his nearest rival in top marksmanship by amassing a total of a record 100 points, with 30 assists and an incredible 70 goal record performance. This super junior ace played only 23 games out of a possible 28 games. His average in point getting is a record 4.8 per game. His best performance was against the Canora Sterlings when he made 11 goals with 3 assists for a total of 14 point in one game, another record.

At 12 years of age Charlie starred in Lebreton as a peewee and bantam. At 14 years of age he received a trophy as top gun at the Muscowequan Residential School as a bantam. At 15 years of age until 17 he played with the Ituna National Leafs. In the fall of 1972 Charlie played for Moose Jaw Cannucks for two games until he was traded to the Wayburn Red Wings Junior A's. He played for Wayburn for 7 games in the Saskatchewan Junior A Hockey League. He drifted into the Cote Chiefs tryout camp because of personal reasons at Weyburn. Since acquiring Cyr on the Chiefs' roster the all Indian Junior B's ignited into a first-place club in the Northern Division.

Charlie has ambitions in going into making a career out of hockey. He is going to try out for the Western Canada

Hockey League in the Super Junior A Category. He has not named the team yet.

Cyr tried out for the Saskatoon Blades for the past two years. Someone was either blind or prejudiced to overlook this talented chap who has yet two years of Junior Hockey. Any future team who will hold this growing young man's contract will be considered damn lucky.

He controls the whole tempo of the game when he is on the ice. Talent scouts had better keep their eyes open on this boy. He will open anybody's eyes out of their sockets with his speedy maneuverability and stick handling which even the great Bobby Orr never experienced. Charlie has the shifty speed and the 100 mile per hour slapshot to make him an instant star in any Western Canada Hockey League Team.

When Cyr was asked, what was his secret in making all them goals he modestly quoted, "heck I've got Dale Burns and Morley Watson on each side of me who always set me up." With my own eyewitness version I would consider this an understatement.

Charlie Cyr's linemate Morley Watson, from Ochapowace, a hard working right winger, and the captain of the Chiefs, follows second for top point getter with 33 assists and 22 goals for a total of 55 points. Morley is 17 years old, 5'7" tall and 148 pounds. Watson played in Melville Midget A in 1970 and 1971 and Melville Junior B's in 1971 and 1972. Morley is the fastest player on the Chief's roster.

## Tom Longboat Award goes to Tony Sparvier

Tony Sparvier from the Cowesses Reserve near Broadview, Saskatchewan, has been chosen this year's winner of the Tom Longboat Award for Sports.

The Tom Longboat Award is given annually for the Canadian Indian who has contributed the most to sports through participation and good sportsmanship.

At the present time Tony is in his final year at Bemudji State College in Minnesota. This year he will graduate with a Bachelor of Arts Major in Physical Education.

Tony's interest in sports goes back to 1965 when he was in grade eleven at Saint Joseph's College in Yorkton. That year he played on the school basketball team, participated in the school track and field team and took part in the Provincial Finals in cross-country.

For the summer of 1965 he attended the Art Gaines Baseball Camp in Hunnewell, Missouri, and at that time two universities from California and Oregon approached him for a baseball scholarship.

1966 saw Tony's final year in high school and his busiest as far as sports was concerned. In the fall he quarterbacked the St. Joseph's College football team. He played with the school basketball team and went to the provincial finals. They won the consolation side but were beat out by the North

Battleford team. Tony was guard and co-captain the two years he played basketball.

Also that year the Western Canada Indoor Games saw Tony take first in the 600 yard run with a time of one minute, fifteen and one-tenth seconds. He also went to the provincial finals in track and field participating in the 440, and the 440 relay. He placed fourth in the 440 and third in the relay.

Tony was voted athlete of the year for St. Joseph's College. He also occupied the position of vice-president on the high school council.

He played two years for the Yorkton Braves Junior Baseball Team and made the southern finals. In one final game he hit a triple, two doubles and a single, proving himself to be a real threat at the bat.

After high school he went to Mount Royal College in Calgary where he took the first two years towards his degree in Physical Education.

During his stay in Calgary he played with the Friendship Centre football team, curled on the Mount Royal College team for two years and played intramural hockey, volleyball and basketball at the College.

He also picked up two scholarships for academic achievement. One was from Indian Affairs and the other one was from ACT Ladies Auxilliary in Calgary.

In 1967 he was president of the Youth Club at the Regina Friendship Centre and later on he was involved with the Calgary Friendship Centre.

For two years Tony worked on the Summer Employment Program with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. The first year he was Assistant Regional Co-ordinator and the second year he got back late from school in the States and most of the staff had been chosen. He took the position of District Co-ordinator in the Fort Qu'Appelle area.

In the summer of 1970 Tony attended the Montreal Expos tryout camp and tried out for an invitation to camp.

At the present time Tony is still involved with baseball and is working out in spring training. He hopes to be selected for a ten-day road trip to universities in Oklahoma.

Tony and his wife, Beverly, have been married four years and have a three year old daughter, Cyrena.

Future plans for a long focus on a Masters Degree Program in Recreation at Missoula, Montana, with other plans to take legal education at the Saskatoon campus or the physical education masters program at Murry State University at Murry, Kentucky.

## Lebret Midget Hockey Team



Lebret Indian School Midget team compete at Drummerville, Quebec Feb. 3rd - 11th. Back row, L to R - Mervin Crowe, driver, Art Francis, coach; Terry Francis, Kevin Whitecap, Bill Keshane, Joe Fourhorn, Adrian Stimson, Manager. Middle row - John Lavallee, Robert Mike, Dean Watson, Marcel Duquette. Front row - Ian Morris, Steve Keewatin, Denky Paitnas, Maynard Queweza ce. Missing - Robert Obey, Eric Gordon, Lionel Whitebear. The Lebret Indian School team travelled to Drummerville Que. by bus. Everyone knows what a crowded bus trip does to people physically. These game young sportsmen very ably represented the Saskatchewan Indians in the true spirit of good sportsmanship.



# COTE CHIEFS EDGE YORKTON TERRIERS JUNIOR A'S



Cote Chiefs Junior B's who took first in the Northern division of the southeast Saskatchewan Junior B hockey league. They also took second at the La Pas Blues and Sweet Grass Hockey Tournaments.

The Cote Chiefs, the all-Indian Junior B HOCKEY TEAM WHO PLAY IN THE SOUTHEAST Junior B League, played host to an

exhibition game against Jerry James and his Yorkton Terriers. The Yorkton Terriers who play in the Saskatchewan Junior A's League outweighed the Chiefs. For the people around the Kamsack district this was the game of the year on February 7, 1973. Every moment was filled with tenseness and excitement from start to finish.

The Yorkton Terriers were off to a running start leading the shaky Chiefs by a score of 3-0 in the first period. Steve Lavallee of the Cote Chiefs ignited his team into life with his first goal. From then on the Chote Chiefs threatened the Terriers time after time in upsetting the team. The

Terrier goalie was determined to ward off the Chiefs shots on rush after rush. It was his determination that kept them ahead of the redhot Chiefs.

Throughout almost all of the encounter the Chiefs were short-handed through penalties. Ed Black, the Chiefs' Bobby Orr, kept the Terriers at bay with his slick ice manoueverability, and often flying right through the stunned Terrier defence. Surprisingly the Terriers did not get the penalty box as much as the Chiefs did. In spite of this handicap the Cote Chiefs outrushed, outshot and outit this supposed superior team.

At one point the game was tied 3 to 3. Tempers began to fly. Norman Severight and Andrew Quwezance, two brilliant Cote forwards, each received game misconducts. On the fisticuffs scene the

Chiefs more than held their own against the rugged Terriers.

After the final buzzer the score ended 5 to 3 for the Terriers who skated off the ice in disbelief of such a low score against an underdog team. The Terriers refused a return match. It was too close for comfort.

Charlie Cyr, the scoring artist for the Cote squad, did not play in this exhibition bout. Who knows had he played the Cote Chiefs might have made a stunning upset as Charlie always scores the big ones.

The very next day the radio, the television, and the press said very little or nothing about this close match. What's wrong with giving an Indian team publicity? To put it mildly the whites do not usually recognize good Indian athletes. There is a lot of Indian boys around who can play in any Junior A calibre. This exhibition game is ample proof of it.

## Sweetgrass

# Wins St. Walburg Tournament

Sweetgrass Blazers hockey team won St. Walburg's hockey tournament by defeating Pasqua in the final game of the two-day hockey tournament.

Eight all-Indian hockey teams from across the Province faced rugged competition in the 5th Annual All-Indian Hockey Tournament, at St. Walburg, February 3rd and 4th, sponsored by the Thunderchild Hockey Club.

The two-day hockey tournament was a double knock-out affair with the following results: first round - Sweetgrass over Onion Lake, Waterhen over Little Pine, Thunderchild over Red

Pheasant, Pasqua over Mistawasis; second round - Sweetgrass over Waterhen and Pasqua over Thunderchild, the final was played between Sweetgrass and Pasqua, with Sweetgrass winning by a convincing score, 16 to 1.

On the Consolation side, Little Pine over Onion Lake, and Mistawasis over Red Pheasant, the final of the consolation side was played between Little Pine and Mistawasis with Little Pine winning by a score of 5 to 4.

Individual trophies were awarded after the final game to the tournament with presentation going to: Highest Scorer won by Abe Apesis;

Best Goalie won by Reuben Soosay; Most Valuable Player won by Dick Kennedy and Best Defenceman was won by August George from the Pasqua Team.

"The Thunderchild Band and the Thunderchild Warriors Hockey Club wishes to thank each and every one of you who have participated in our Tournament. By your presence, you have contributed to the success of our tournament and wish to extend to you an invitation to our 6th Annual Hockey Tournament, the first weekend in February of 1974."

## Cutknife Cougars



Pee-Wees Toil for Cutknife Cougars (Back row, L - R) Eldon Atcheynum, Gilbert Favel (Coach), Hughie Favel, Raymond Tootoois. (Front row, L - R) Curtis Tootoois, Don Favel, Lester Favel.

These youngsters play organized hockey at Cutknife in the Triangle Pee-wee League, consisting of teams from various white communities.

The league has played with eight games and after six games the league standings are as such:

	W	L	T	Pts.
Cutknife	5	1	0	10
Marsden-Neilburg	3	1	0	6
Hillmond	2	3	0	4
Maidstone	0	3	0	0
Lashburn				



### SWEETGRASS BLAZERS TOURNAMENT CHAMPS

(Back row, L - R) Abe Apesis, Hickson Weenie, Wayne Standinghorn, Gordon Albert, Bill Swimmer, Dicky Kennedy, Jehu Baptiste, Roy Atcheynum (Playing Coach), Wesley Favel, Pat Kennedy.

(Front row, L - R) Elmer Albert (Assistant Coach), Ronnie Albert, Ruben Soosay, Norman Chicken, Steve Pooyak (Manager), Rodney Albert.



### CONSOLATION CHAMPS LITTLE PINE BRAVES

(Back row, L - R) Alex Kennedy (Coach), Ernest Bonaise, (Assistant Manager), Emile Ironchild, Bernard Baptiste, Edgar Sapp, Clarence Baptiste, Herman Jackson, Johnson Kakum, (Manager), Chief Eli Bear.

(Fron row, L - R) Thomas Favel, Leon Baptiste, Oliver Frank, Barry Bonaise, Johnny Frank.



## 1973 WINTER RECREATION PLAYOFFS

Senior A Hockey will consist of a North and South series. The North will be Prince Albert, North Battleford and Meadow Lake areas. The South will be Saskatoon, Regina and Yorkton districts. The deadline for a North and South representatives will be March 15, 1973. The finals will be held at North Battleford Civic Centre on March 23, 1973.

For Senior B Hockey with Reserve populations of 450 or less people, a North and South finals will be played at Meadow Lake on March 15, 1973. The North consists of Meadow Lake, Saskatoon and Prince Albert Areas. The South will be Regina and Yorkton areas. A North and

South representative to be known by March 1, 1973.

Curling will be held at Fort Qu'Appelle on March 17, 1973. Area playoffs to be finished by March 10, 1973.

Snowshoe Softball Tournament in Prince Albert will be held on April 7, 1973. This will be open to any competition. No area representatives are required.

Broomball district playoffs to be finished by mid-February 1973. Playoffs to be held at Badgerville on March 3, 1973.

The only rule change in the finals is any team may pick up three imports from their own area in all sports. This is only in the finals for provincial championship.

(Continued from Page 17)



**Hubert Gunn**

Hubert Gunn received his elementary education at Marieval Residential School. In 1966 he boosted up his education by taking upgrading in Regina. He became self-educated by taking High School correspondence.

Mr. Gunn did not stop there, he entered the Saskatoon University Campus. For a one year term he was majoring in Anthropology. In the near future Mr. Gunn plans on going back to University. He believes that our Indian people should continue to get educated no matter what age.

Hubert Gunn quoted, "I went through hard times to get what education I have. In the past you had to go through a lot of red tape to go back to school. Now everything is conveniently set up for any interested person no matter what age he or she is. I would like to stress that native people should take advantage of all the opportunities that are now made available to further their education. Now adays all you need is a little ambition and patience and you usually achieve your goal."

In the spring of 1952 Mr. Gunn enlisted into the Canadian Army for three and a

half years. He saw action in Korea for one year. He was also stationed in Germany for two years.

Mr. Gunn worked for the Indian Affairs Branch in the field of Community Development at Broadview and Duck Lake. He was transferred to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians when they took over the Community Development program. In June 1972 he was promoted to Yorkton District Supervisor. He is now the head of all the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in the Yorkton District.

Mr. Gunn's main concern is to try to help the Indian people in all fields to uphold their heritage and dignity. He can be reached at Broadview, Box 590 and phone 696-2428.

Mr. Gunn's ambition is to start a business on the reserve. He has a motel in mind.

Hubert is married to the former Noella Sparvier from Cowessess. Incidentally, Hubert is also from the same reserve. They have a family of six children.

Mr. Gunn's favourite past time is inventing funny stories about Crees.

# MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

(CKRM Regina Thursday 7:30 P.M.)

(CJGX Yorkton Tuesday 9:30 P.M.)

(CKBI Prince Albert Saturday 5:15 P.M.)

(CJNB North Battleford Sunday 5:30 P.M.)

Saskatchewan's Indian radio program heard each week at these following radio stations:

Moccasin Telegraph broadcasts information of and for the Indian people of Saskatchewan. It serves as a public service bringing information of public interest. The content of Moccasin Telegraph consists of information services, Indian news coverage, constructive views and opinions pertaining to Indian people of Saskatchewan.

The views and opinions expressed by the guests are not necessarily those of Moccasin Telegraph.

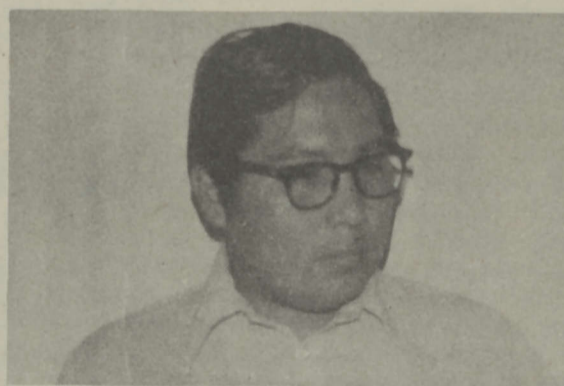
These Indian radio programs are made possible by the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.



**Southern Saskatchewan  
IVAN MCNABB**



**Northern Saskatchewan  
ERIC TOOTOSIS**



**Howard McMaster**

Howard McMaster started as a reporter with the organization covering the communities in the North Battleford and Meadow Lake areas.

Howard, who has three years of Physical Education from the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon is currently the Area Co-ordinator of Sports and Recreation for the North Battleford area, covering communities such as Onion Lake, Thunderchild, Moosomin, Saulteaux, Red Pheasant, Mosquito, Sweetgrass, Poundmaker and Little Pine.

In October of 1971, Howard won the Coach-of-the-Year honors as the player-coach for the Sweetgrass Aces fastball club. As a player-coach, Howard has guided his fastball club to winning the Provincial Fastball Championship in 1972.