



The Saskatchewan Indian

MARCH, 1971

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN, VOL. 2, NO. 3

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Ken Williams (left) and Jim Roberts (right) in a taping session for Moccasin Telegraph. The half hour program is broadcast over CKBI Radio, Prince Albert.

MOCCASIN TELEGRAPH

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians have added a new link to their chain of communications. The new link is a radio program called "Moccasin Telegraph" which is broadcast over Radio Station CKBI covering northern and central Saskatchewan. The program is aired from 7:00 to 7:30 each Wednesday evening.

The two hosts of the program are Jim Roberts and Ken Williams. Both are employed at the Prince Albert Indian Students' Residence.

The radio program which started on February 3rd, 1971, is designed towards public information, not only for Indian people but also for the White society. The program is aired explicitly in the Cree and English languages and is strictly of Indian content, both in news items and entertainment.

It must be made clear that the radio program will not be used for political or personal gain by any group or individual.

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPT. PROMISES TO OPEN PROGRAM BOOKS TO FSI

The Indian Affairs Department has promised to open all its books which list program budgets to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, it was announced Thursday, January 28th, in Regina.

Sol Sanderson, Executive Assistant to Federation President, David Ahenakew, of Prince Albert, said there is money which Indian organizations could be using but are not receiving.

"Certain files have been closed up to now," he said. "We didn't know the total expenditures available but now we will."

He said the Federation will become involved in long-range programming and budgeting the Federal Government "so we can plan ahead for poor people."

The Federation is particularly concerned with the Federal Department's Education Branch.

"Now that we're going to

be involved . . . perhaps we can help them spend the money a little more wisely," Mr. Sanderson said.

The organization also has been promised that the Department will make personnel changes both in Ottawa and in Regina, the Saskatchewan Regional Head Office, if long-time civil servants do not change their attitudes.

Jean Bergevin, Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, met Federation and senior Saskatchewan region civil servants Wednesday in Regina.

He said many department employees have been with the Branch more than 20 years and have grown accustomed "to doing things in a certain way".

"But people who stand in the way of progress of the Indian people impede the progress of those who need every opportunity to get ahead," Mr. Bergevin said.

Canadian Indians find there is not sufficient consultation between Indian people and the federal government when policies governing them are introduced, the president of the National Indian Brotherhood charged in Fredericton March 3.

George Manuel, of Ottawa, said in an interview one of the "big problems" Indians face is that the federal Indian Affairs Department does all the planning for programs "without the full consultation which should be present".

The only discussions which his people can take part in, Mr. Manuel charged, are those resulting from finished documents drawn up by the government departments.

In citing a federal proposal to make a \$50 million development grant available to Indians, the NIB president claimed this was not

equitable with incentive grants offered other Canadian companies.

He said government evaluates assistance on \$30,000 per job created in some parts of Canada, \$48,000 per job in Nova Scotia, and has offered a grant of \$8,000,000 to Prince Edward Island, "which only has half the population of all the Indians in Canada".

A federal agricultural study two years ago indicated approximately \$260,000,000 would be required to develop the various reservations across Canada, he said. The new proposal does not even approach this figure.

Mr. Manuel said one government proposal would turn Indian housing over to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation "to provide a better calibre of housing" for them.

However, this would not

be practical, he claimed as "the majority of Indian people are in the low income category" and would not qualify for housing grants.

The Brotherhood President suggested the government would do better to "really look at the economic development of Indian people, and create jobs for them. They are not lazy," he added.

To aid the government in this aim, Mr. Manuel, the NIB would like to see a negotiating council deal directly with the federal cabinet, rather than individual ministers or civil servants.

This would assist in eliminating the "run around" which Indians receive at present, in being shunted from agency to agency, and from federal government to provincial government and back.

New policy is creating personnel changes

The government's new policy of permitting Indians to sit on personnel selection boards could finish some civil service careers within Indian affairs.

However, added Fred Clark, Indian affairs regional director for Saskatchewan, this would not necessarily mean the end of a career in the federal public service.

Mr. Clark said he had appeared before one of those boards with three Indian members.

"I see nothing wrong with this. We have to work with the Indians and their organizations on their behalf," he said in an interview Monday. Indian affairs now consults the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians before recruiting staff.

The growing power of the FSI must be recognized by Indian affairs staff since the Indian organization rep-

resents the people. The staff realizes the FSI must have a voice in developing policy and program, he said.

The strength of the Prairie Indian organizations is greater than that of others in Canada, such as British Columbia and Ontario, because there is a greater degree of unity in the three Prairie provinces where each organization has a majority of support, Mr.

Clark said.

There will be no reduction of Indian affairs programming or department disengagement from the Indian people until they so request, he said.

"We want to assure the people that we're prepared to be flexible and go along with their wishes, with those who do and those who do not wish to assume their own programming," he said.



Fred Clark, Indian Affairs Regional Director for Sask.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

MAR 26 1971

THIS LAND

This land was your land
 This land was my land
 From the Eastern waters
 Through the hilly woodlands
 From the Western Mt. peaks
 To the rolling park lands
 From the beauty of Niagra
 To the Arctic Tundra
 This land once belonged to
 you and me.

This land was your land
 This land was my land
 Before the (traitor) trader
 Or the (exploiter) explorer
 Before Christianity
 When we possessed sanity
 This land once belonged to
 you and me.

Then came the gunpowder
 That destroyed the food
 sources
 The introduction of
 machinery
 Destroyed our resources
 And all that garbage
 Polluted our waters
 Welfare was made for you
 and me.

This land was your land
 This land was my land
 Before the (traitor) trader
 Or the (exploiter) explorer
 Before Christianity
 When we possessed sanity
 This land once belonged to
 you and me.

Now is this land your land?
 Or is this land my land?
 Even the reservation
 Can't support vegetation
 It is not pure now
 It is not sure now
 It was made for
 YOU or ME!
 (Native Youth Movement)

**Cabinet Committee
 On Indian Matters?**

Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien said February 17th that he hopes a special cabinet committee will be established soon to deal with Indian matters.

Subject to Indian agreement, the special ministerial committee would continue the exchange of views between government and the Indians that started with the government's policy paper of 1969.

Mr. Chretien was replying to Commons questions by Paul Yewchuk (PC—Athabasca) who asked whether the policy paper is still the basis of government Indian policy.

The policy paper proposed to close down the Indian Affairs Department in stages, recognize treaties and have provinces extend services to Indians now supplied by the Federal Government.

Many Indian leaders objected to the proposed policy and won a promise from Prime Minister Trudeau that it would not be implemented without full consultation.

Outside the House, a government official said the committee would be composed of ministers who have special dealings with Indians.



**CANADA'S INDIANS
 ARE ON THE MOVE**

Senator James Gladstone says Canada's Indians are on the move and he doesn't see how anyone can stop them.

Speaking to the North-Central Alberta Teachers' Convention, Senator Gladstone, the first Treaty Indian appointed to the Senate, said he favored economic development of reserves by Indians.

He gave as an example — a trailer factory on his own reserve near Cardston in Southwestern Alberta. Such projects, he said, give Indians the incentive and the initiative to do something.

He suggested the Indian Act be tossed out the window because it is beyond saving and said a new Act should encourage a municipal style of government for reserves.

But he said the reserves must be preserved until the inhabitants are ready to do without them.

EDITORIAL

The Conference which will meet in Prince Albert this last week in March is not faced, at least on the surface, with the excitement of the previous three gatherings.

The meetings in November, 1969 and March, 1970, were tense and strained, as the Indian leadership struggled with the many problems implicit within the introduction of the proposed new policy or so-called "White Paper" of Mr. Chretien.

It was necessary on those occasions to spend much effort and a great deal of debate in formulating a reply to the proposition of the government, and that was accomplished within the framework of the "Red Paper" which was delivered to the government at Ottawa by a delegation representing the Indian people speaking with a concerted voice.

No less exciting was the Fall Conference of October, 1970, an event of high drama, marking as it did the election of the Chief to his new term of office, and the restatement of the purpose of the Indian people of this province to redouble their efforts in the solution of their own problems, and the firm resolve of the people to win new victories in their own way.

Against this background, the Conference which is called to meet at Prince Albert this spring may seem rather hum-drum by comparison.

Indeed, with no great political struggle either federally or locally to spice the scene, it is possible that some of the delegates to the Convention may be lulled into a false sense of complacency, a feeling that problems have been solved and that they really don't have to pay much attention to the deliberations of the sessions.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

It is essential that every delegate should understand the direction of the work of their organization during these critical times and it is at this Conference that reports will be heard which will indicate the areas of many of the projects at the F.S.I. which will mean literally everything to generations of Indian children yet unborn.

Two elements of research which are being carried out by the Federation are of most critical concern. They are, first; the educational research project under the chairmanship of Rodney Soonias, and second; the research of treaties under the chairmanship of Chief David Ahenakew.

No one needs to say again how important and delicate are the conclusions which will be reached by the treaty research committee, but we must remember that the educational research is almost equally important.

One of the old men once said, "education is the new buffalo of the Indian people",

and one must surely agree with him.

Then the question must be asked, why are Indian children dropping out of school at such an early age? What can be done to encourage them to stay in school long enough to gain a sufficient number of tools to equip them fairly to compete with their non-Indian contemporaries? Is on-reserve schooling the answer, or residential schooling? But if the children all attend residential schools, then what happens to family life? The questions go on and on and the conclusions of the study will be of such far ranging significance that one cannot really foresee their end.

And against all this background is the very real awareness that the patterns of life among all human beings shifts and fades like the northern lights, shimmering brightly in one section of the heavens for only a moment before it fades and reappears in another far distant place.

Thus to attempt to imprison for all time the life of generations of little children within the confines of one report, one study, is an awesome and impossible task. And yet the study must be done! There has to be an attempt to see the pattern of the lights as they exist, at least at the moment, and to read them through friendly eyes.

So in the end, this may be the most important of all the last four Conventions.

SENATORS CUP FINAL

Prince Albert — Tuesday, March 30

An exciting addition to the sports life of the people in Saskatchewan has been the recent donation of the Senators Cup, emblematic of Indian hockey supremacy in the province.

Currently playoffs are in progress between native teams in the south and the north, and these will reach their conclusion with the final game which will be played in the Kinsmen Hockey Arena at Prince Albert on the night of Tuesday, March 30.

The event will coincide with the Spring Conference, and is expected to draw large crowds from the Indian and non-Indian communities.

Other awards at the game will be to the most sportsmanlike player, as well as award presentations to each member of the winning team.

Everyone is invited to attend.

LARGE IMPRESSIVE RINK OFFICIALLY OPENED ON SAKIMAY RESERVE

Saturday, February 6th, is a day which will be long remembered by many of the residents of Sakimay Reserve, North of Grenfell. The memorable and historic occasion was the official opening of their large impressive skating rink.



Two pretty lassies hold the ribbon soon to be cut. Speakers are Jean LeVert and Chief Acoose.



A view of the front of the new rink.

Prior to the opening ceremonies of the new 100' x 200' structure, a Banquet catered to by the Sakimay Homemakers, was held in the nearby Day School. Some 50 invited guests enjoyed a delicious turkey dinner.

Master of Ceremonies at the Banquet was Walter Ashfield.

In his opening remarks, the M.C. mentioned that while driving to the Sakimay rink, he had nostalgic memories of the Grenfell Spitfire senior hockey team of yesterday. He recalled that on the team one particular year when the Spits soared on to victory, game after game, that two extremely excellent hockey players participated from Sakimay Reserve. He stated that not only did Norman Delorme and Raymond Acoose display a fine quality of sportsmanship but they were, in addition, excellent skaters and stick-handlers. He remembered that in those days the only facilities these two young men had for practising on was a small patch of ice which they cleared on Crooked Lake.

Turning to Chief Acoose, who was seated at the head table, Mr. Ashfield said: "thinking back to those bygone days, Riel, it goes without saying there is no longer any need for this type of practising for the techniques of hockey — now that you have this very spacious and impressive skating rink. And now that it has become a reality, I feel certain that Sakimay Reserve will continue to produce many more fine skaters and hockey players."

Special Guests

Following the tasty meal, various special guests were introduced. These were namely — Linus Westberg, Sportscaster of CKOS TV Station, Yorkton, who was Master of Ceremonies at the opening ceremonies at the rink; Mr. John Levert, Regional Director, Dept. of Indian Affairs, Province of Sask.; Jim McIntyre, Mayor of Grenfell; Father Nogg, of Marieval Mission; Keith

Gavigan, Senior Liaison Officer, Dept. of Indian Affairs; Rev. Bruce McIntyre, formerly United Church Minister at Sakimay Reserve; Ken Kerr, Indian Affairs Branch, Yorkton District; Glen McPherson, Indian Affairs Branch at Yorkton; Chief Victor Sparvier, Cowessess Reserve; Chief Wm. Francis, Kawkeewistahaw Reserve. Mr. and Mrs. Don Leitch, Regina.

Terrific Foresight

In a short address, Mayor McIntyre said that terrific foresight and judgment on the part of Chief Riel Acoose and his Band were shown in building such a fine structure as the Sakimay rink. He stated that in providing youth with some form of entertainment and sports it is much easier to look after them. Mr. McIntyre said that it is indeed one of the better rinks in this area, and is certainly one to be proud of.

Fine Community Effort

Mr. Ken Kerr of the Indian Affairs Branch at Yorkton congratulated Chief Riel Acoose and his people for "their fine community effort they put together to create the structure they have carried out". He said, "it is indeed a job well done".

Entire Band Happy

The Banquet ceremonies concluded with a few words from Chief Riel Acoose, who stated that the entire Sakimay Band was happy about this occasion. Chief Acoose told the gathering that in future years the children will definitely benefit from this building. "It will mean a lot to them," he said. "Children participate more in one area, rather than running around on roads and getting into mischief," stated Chief Acoose.

"Children always practice hockey on the road where there is packed snow. This is one reason why you see a building here today," Chief Acoose told the gathering.

"In the future, I sincerely hope the children will appre-

ciate our efforts," concluded Chief Acoose.

Before the gathering left for the rink where the official opening ceremonies were to take place, the M.C. called Mrs. Lorraine Acoose and her Sakimay Homemakers into the room and thanked them for the delicious meal.

Officially Opened

Master of Ceremonies at the rink was Linus Westberg, the popular Sportscaster of CKOS-TV at Yorkton. Mr. Westberg told the youngsters in the crowd that they will certainly be the people to take the most advantage of this wonderful new structure. "We hope you will use it to the fullest," said Mr. Westberg.

"There are many thrills in the broadcasting business, but I say this sincerely, it is such a wonderful thrill for me to be able to take part with you in an opening of a community endeavour such as this, and to be associated with Chief Acoose and the rest of the wonderful people who made this structure possible," concluded Mr. Westberg.

Many Problems

Chief Riel Acoose informed the gathering that Norman Armbruster and his construction crew had done a wonderful job. Although both he and Norman were confronted with many problems, they "got over them quite nicely".

Mr. Glen McPherson of the Indian Affairs Branch at Yorkton extended congratulations to Riel and his Band on construction of the fine new rink.

Rev. Bruce McIntyre congratulated the people of Sakimay Reserve on the wonderful new structure and said that "it speaks very well for you people to have the foresight to build this rink."

Father Nogg congratulated Riel Acoose and his Council, and Band and all others for fulfilling this wonderful and great project.

This Kind of Leadership Needed

The main speaker for the afternoon's ceremony was Mr. John Levert, who was Regional Director, Dept. of Indian Affairs, Province of Saskatchewan.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Levert said, "today the Sakimay Band celebrates — they celebrate the occasion of the work that they have accomplished in putting up this magnificent building in which we stand today. The work that has gone in there is the work of the entire community of Sakimay Band. This could not have been possible unless everybody under the direction of the Chief and members of his Council and every member of the Band got together for this wonderful achievement".

"The work that Chief Acoose has done, not only on this rink, and for other projects on his Reserve, show that Chiefs of this nation, with this kind of leadership is exactly what we need — not only on Reserves in Saskatchewan, but across Canada," said Mr. Levert.

Mr. Levert went on to say that "I would like to offer, on behalf of myself and the Dept. of Indian Affairs my congratulations to Chief Riel Acoose and members of his Council and members of his Band, who have achieved this".

"This building is going to be used for the people of the Reserve, the young ones and the not-so-young ones, and also in the neighbouring communities. Often in the past Indians have had to look outside their reserve for such facilities that did not exist in their communities. This is not the case at Sakimay. Because of this achievement, I am sure that many communities of this size and even bigger than Sakimay would like to have a building such as this," stated Mr. Levert.

Turning to Riel Acoose, the guest speaker said, "Chief Acoose, I would like to thank you for having me perform this memorable task".

"The members of our Dept. who have been working with you on this project and on others were pleased to do it. Our Dept. is also pleased that we have been able to help in a small way in achieving this task."

Stating "I now declare Sakimay arena open," Mr. Levert snipped the traditional red ribbon which was held at either end by two young girls from Sakimay Reserve.

Rendering several rousing musical numbers during the afternoon were members of the Grenfell Band.

Four Bantam hockey teams participated in a tourney following the ceremonies.

THE SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN

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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.

IN NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE

AN ARTICLE ABOUT F.S.I. SENATOR ALLAN AHENAKEW



Senator Ahenakew

Saskatchewan Native Youth Conference

In the Saskatchewan Native Youth Conference held January 23rd and 24th are the beginnings of the union of Native Youth in the province. The main decisions made at this conference were:

1. That the union of Native Youth is imperative and that the youth have something important to offer to the native cause.
2. That in order to achieve this end, an effective communications network is necessary and is in the process of being set up with Saskatoon being the co-ordinating centre for information flowing into it from chapters around the province. The information will be typed up and sent back out to all chapters around the province in whatever written medium is most suitable to the information gathered during a specific time space.
3. That financial assistance be gleaned: firstly, from existing natives in Saskatchewan, and secondly, from Provincial and National organizations and governments in sympathy with the Saskatchewan Native Youth.
4. That the resources of trained people outside the organization be used by the youth to solve the needs of native youth.
5. That co-operation between Saskatchewan native organizations is necessary to establish communication so that native problems may be solved.
6. That the structuring of the organization will take place gradually.

Submitted by P.N.Y.C.

TRAGEDY OF VALUE CLASHES

Two Indians hunting deep in the forest became hopelessly lost, being true children of nature they became very embarrassed and reluctant to admit one to the other that they were lost. However, their situation became so clear that it could no longer be ignored.

Said one to the other "my friend I am very much afraid that we are lost", "yes" replied his friend "I am afraid that we are, and I believe that for too long we have rejected many of our paleface brethren's fine values and customs, today we will give thanks to our great spirit for having knowledge of many of these fine values".

So today we will embrace many of his fine values and be saved. Yes, replied the other we must do what our paleface friends do when they become lost, so my friend if you will shoot three times in the sky and we will be saved.

After having shot three times in the sky, they waited considerable time, darkness was falling and a storm was brewing with no sign of rescue in sight. They became very worried.

After some discussion one said to the other, "you must shoot three more times into the sky", alas replied his friend I am afraid all is lost, I cannot shoot three more times in the sky as I have only one arrow left.

Mr. M. Dieter.



Requested solo dancing being performed by Solomon Sanderson (left) and Barry Ahenakew (right).

STURGEON LAKE POW-WOW

The Sturgeon Lake Pow-Wow enthusiasts hosted a very successful and well-attended mid-winter pow-wow. A capacity crowd of about 200 listened and danced to the drums of the Duck Lake, Stoney, Prince Albert and Sturgeon Lake singers

on the 5th and 6th of February. The pow-wow was held at the reserve's Community Hall.

Visitors came from Poundmaker, Mosquito, Red Pheasant, Duck Lake, Big River, North Battleford and Prince Albert.

A ceremonial dance termed the "give-away dance" was performed; that is, the hosts honored the visitors with gifts after both participated in the dance. This was followed by a feast of various tasty dishes.

Chitek Lake Band Buys Land for Economic Development



Members of the Chitek Lake Band Council and Personnel from the Department of Indian Affairs; the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians at a Band Council Meeting on the Chitek Lake Indian Reserve on February 9, 1971.

The Chitek Lake Band received a \$5,000 loan from the Indian Affairs Economic Development Program and have purchased a 1/4 section of land adjacent to the reserve. The 1/4 section of land is 3/4's surrounded by reserve land and 1/4 by the lake. This 1/4 section of land will be used as part of an existing band pasture or part of a summer resort which is now in the first stages of construction on the reserve.

The question of payment

of municipal taxes on the newly-acquired property is currently under discussion. Under existing legislation, the reserve band would have to pay taxes to the municipality but this is open to negotiation with the local rural municipality.

Labour for construction of the Administration Building for the upcoming summer resort which is now underway is provided by the band members through a capital

winter works program for the reserve. The existing summer resort at Chitek Lake which is located adjacent to the Indian reserve cannot expand either way on the beach because of terrain problems and is now on the boundary of the reserve and, therefore, could not expand any further. So, the 300 band members at Chitek Lake which is 90 air miles Northwest of Prince Albert decided to go into business for themselves.

TREATY CENTURY OLD

in Winnipeg.

Chief Dan George, who co-stars with Dustin Hoffman in the film, was an honored guest for the Premiere. The Chief has the distinction of being the first Canadian to win a New York Film Critics Award. His award was for Best Supporting Actor in the film. He has also appeared in the television series, Cariboo Country.

Each of Manitoba's 54 reserves is holding centennial

events. An official emblem and special costumes have been designed; a centennial song written; tokens designed for elder statesmen Indian leaders; and a wide range of souvenirs have been created.

Today, there are four Indian tribes in Manitoba. They are the Saulteaux (also known as Ojibway and formerly Chippawa), Sioux, Swampy Cree (different from the Plains Cree of Alberta and Saskatchewan) and Chipewyan.

ALL INDIAN VARIETY NIGHT . . .

AT THE P.A. WINTER FESTIVAL SPONSORED BY THE PRINCE ALBERT INDIAN AND METIS FRIENDSHIP CENTRE



One of the many little pow-wow dancers that took part in the pow-wow demonstration.



Masters of Ceremonies, Ken Williams (left) and Jim Roberts.



Mrs. Elsie Roberts entertaining with a song.



Part of the many dancers that put on an impressive demonstration of pow-wow dancing.



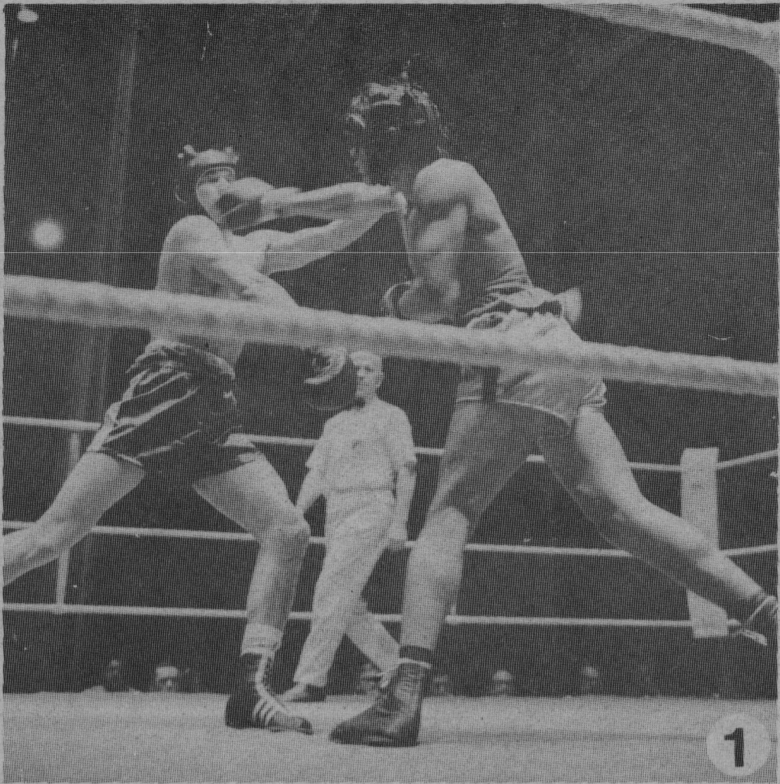
Mrs. Shirley Sanderson and daughter.

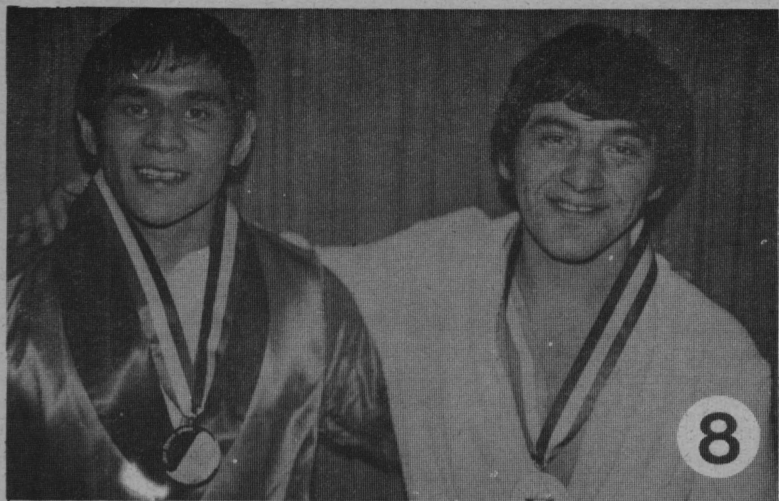


Archdeacon Ahenakew played several jigs and several people accompanied him with a jig demonstration on stage.



Hundreds of people enjoyed the pow-wow demonstration.





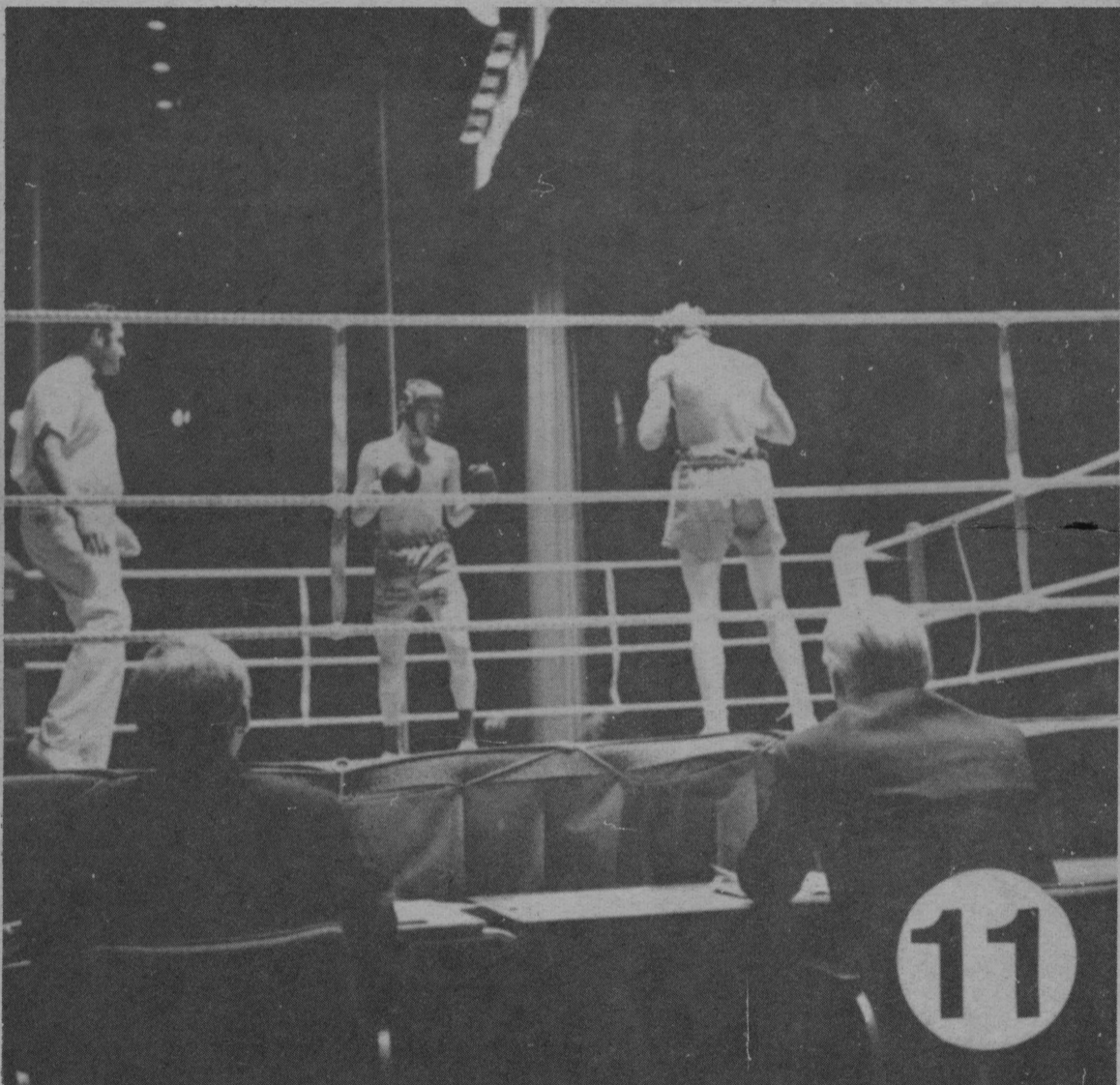
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Indian and Eskimo Participation at the 1971 Canada Winter Games Saskatoon, Sask.

- (1) Chester Douglas (right) (Silver Medalist of the Light Middleweight Division in Boxing) landing the knockout punch on P. Thibeault (left) of Quebec. Douglas is 20 years old and a student at Douglas College, Rosedale, B.C.
- (2) Northwest Territories Cheerleaders - cheering on the Territories Basketball team at the Winter Games.
- (3) Ernie Lennie prepares his skis for the cross-country event. From Unuvik, Ernie is living proof of the growth in popularity of cross country in the Northwest Territories.
- (4) Sharon (left) and Shirley Firth, 17-year-old identical twins from Inuvik, N.W.T., are among the best in one of the most demanding sports in the world - cross country skiing. Sharon finished first, and Shirley second in the Women's Five Kilometer Championships at the U.S. National Meet in Colorado. Then, two weeks later, they reversed the order in the same event at the North American Championships in Ontario. Shirley scored a Gold Medal victory in the Women's Five Kilometer cross-country event at the Winter Games. The Silver Medal was won by Sharon. The Northwest Territories also took the Bronze in that event when Miss Allen finished Third.
- (5) (left to right) Wilfred Tootoosis, Robert Ermine, Arthur Turner, Bill Brittain, Marjorie Dressyman, Prime Minister Trudeau and Celine Bird dancing the Round Dance in honor of the Prime Minister in a special ceremony held after the opening of the Winter Games.
- (6) A Yukon hockey player getting a stiff check from a New Brunswick player. Yukon didn't place at the Games.
- (7) Randy Glynn (right) passes to Pat Anoblak (left) of the Northwest Territories basketball team.
- (8) Two happy Medalists in the Light Middleweight Division of Boxing - Chester Douglas (left) from Rosedale, B.C., and Dennis Bercier (right) from Moose Lake, Manitoba, faced each other for the Gold Medal. Bercier won the Gold and Douglas the Silver.
- (9) 25 Indian dancers from Saskatchewan performed before a crowd of 8-10 thousand at the opening of the Games.
- (10) The Saskatchewan Indian Princess, Celine Bird, honors the Prime Minister for the Indian people of Saskatchewan by presenting him with a beaded Medallion of the Winter Games symbol.
- (11) Milton Burns (left) of Prince Albert won his first and only out in the Welter-weight Division of Boxing. He was ruled out by medical advisors on his second fight because of a broken nose he received in a hockey game before the Games.
- (12) One of the five Eskimos that were invited by the Canada Winter Games Society to demonstrate Native skills and Athletic events during the Winter Games.
- (13) Chief Little Crow from Dundurn gave an Indian blessing for good weather.



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SCENES FROM PRINCE ALBERT WINTER FESTIVAL



First Princess of the Festival, Bernice Laliberte, a student in Prince Albert, who was sponsored by the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre.



King Trapper Jim Carriere.



Mr. Bear of John Smith Reserve playing in the Old Time Fiddlers' Contest.



Bannock baking contest.



Log sawing contest.



Jim Munro presenting Franklin and Murdoch Carriere with albums in which they did the wildlife sound effects, at the Musers' Banquet.



Mr. Allan Ahenakew gave an impressive talk at the Musers' Banquet.



Thousands of people watched the Saskatchewan Championship Dog Derby, a three-day event.



Buckskin parade.

FIRST 60th WEDDING ANNIVERSARY FOR BEARDY'S RESERVE



(Left to right): Joseph Seesequasis, George Yayakeekoot, Mrs. Yayakeekoot and Mrs. Philomene Gamble.

Beardy's Reserve News — 60th Anniversary for a Beardy's Couple.

Mr. and Mrs. George Yayakeekoot celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary on Monday, February 22, 1971, with Mrs. Philomene Gamble and Mr. Joseph Seesequasis as witnesses. It is noted that Joseph Seesequasis witnessed their first marriage.

The mass was held at 4:00 p.m. at St. Michael's Beardy's Church.

"The Beardy's Pow-wow Club" greeted the couple in a traditional way after the mass.

Senior citizens of the reserve had a banquet with the couple in their honour at the Band Hall. Over 500 guests

were served in buffet style.

The couple received many gifts from the individuals and the organized groups of the reserve.

Then came the time of entertainment which was divided into three parts: A pow-wow and old-time dance for the elderly people. The music was supplied by the "Beardy's Natives" which was enjoyed by the people. Most attracted moment was a "jig" by Joseph Seesequasis who is 86 — still full of pep on his feet. The last part of the entertainment was a modern dance.

Everyone went home with fun-filled hearts.

We wish this couple many more happy years together.

Indian Store Said Thriving

Alberta's first food supermarket on an Indian reserve is thriving, says its Manager, Louis Soop.

Located on the Blood Indian reserve in this community in Southwestern Alberta, the Stand Off Superette is owned by the Blood Indian Band.

"The over-all volume has increased considerably," Mr. Soop said in an interview.

He said the store has the co-operation of the Federal Indian Affairs Department and receives assistance from Canada Safeway Ltd., one of the country's largest supermarket chains.

Mr. Soop said, "The more people that support a business on the reserve, the more opportunity for jobs. The people must learn to help the businesses to help themselves".

This type of support for a

business on the reserve formed a chain reaction because the man operating the auto service station next to the supermarket also had increased his business. This meant he would have to increase staff.

"If people on the reserve who are making quite a lot of money — and there are many — would put that money back into the reserve, it would enhance over-all economic development."

Mr. Soop was happy about the co-operation the store was receiving from Indian Affairs and Safeway.

"Indian Affairs will enrol any person in a course at any institution to make sure our staff is up to date with the latest methods. And Canada Safeway has indicated it will make training available to any Native person chosen for a job with the store."

F.S.I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING SESSION



Art Lloyd, Community Development Training Co-ordinator, lecturing Community Development Workers at the Training Session held in Saskatoon. Seated (left to right), Phil Parr, Art Obey, Albert Favel, Allan Felix, Herb Strongeagle, Jim Dalgleish, Gordon Ahenakew and Philip Ratt. Missing are Art Beaudry and Walter Ermine.

February 15 - 19, 1971

This training session brought Community Development Workers together from all over the province. The first three days were spent on the areas of self-awareness and awareness of others through mutual staff discussions under the guid-

ance of Jack Clelland from the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus.

During the final two days, workers were given refresher talks by senior staff on such topics as the "Grants to Bands" program, the role of the Community Development Worker, recreation in

the reserve community and Economic Development on the reserve.

Chief David Ahenakew spoke on the final day about the standards that Community Development Workers should set for themselves and strive towards in the performance of their duties.

Indian Leaders Conference in Ottawa

The Executive Council of the National Indian Brotherhood met in Ottawa for two days, January 21 and 22, to discuss the many issues confronting Indian Organizations across Canada. The Executive Council consists of the Presidents, or their appointed representatives, of all the Provincial and Territorial Organizations and the President and Vice-President of the National Indian Brotherhood.

The most important item on the agenda concerned the structure and organization of a Negotiating Body. This Negotiating Body would be used to resolve basic policy issues between the Federal Government and the Indian people of Canada. The issues to be channelled through this Negotiating Body arose, primarily, from the Government's White Paper concerning the status of the Indigenous People of Canada. Some of these issues are of utmost importance to the survival of the Native People. The issues needing to be resolved concern, foremost, Treaty and Aboriginal Rights, and secondly policies effecting the health, education and housing of the first citizens of this country.

The Executive Council agreed, in principle on the basic structure and general terms of reference for the Negotiation Committee. The final decisions on this sub-

ject will be made by the General Assembly of the National Indian Brotherhood at Eskasoni Indian Reserve in early March this year. This Special General Assembly was called, with the approval of the Executive Council, by the National Indian Brotherhood President, George Manuel, to finalize the proposal, on the Negotiation Committee. This proposal, on acceptance, will be presented to the Government for agreement.

Another important item on the Agenda was the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood proposal on a Housing Study to be done in Manitoba. The results of the Manitoba Housing Study would be used to formulate a National Policy on Housing for Indian people. This proposal was accepted by the Executive Council.

During the meeting there was much concern expressed about the unethical methods being used by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to force the implementation of the White Paper in spite of the agreement between the Indian People and the Government of Canada to halt the implementation of the White Paper. Not only have they changed their policies with regard to Health Services, but they have been trying to introduce a New

Policy on Housing, and have been making official press statements on the phasing out of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. It had been agreed by the Indian Leaders and the Prime Minister that the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development would not change their policies and services until agreements between the Indian people and the Federal Government on the future status of the Indigenous People of Canada had been made. It had further been understood that the Indian people would be consulted on every issue concerning them and that the Indian People would be allowed more participation in decision making in Indian Affairs.

So far only a token role of participation has been allowed by the Department and no meaningful consultations have been permitted. An instance of the token role of participation given to the Indian was a source of much indignation among the members of the Executive Council. The Vice-President, Omer Peters, had been asked by the Executive Council to represent the National Indian Brotherhood on a Personnel Selection Committee for Indian Affairs Staff. This appointment of Mr. Peters was a result of a

(Continued on page 12)

Emphasize Existence of Separate Class of People

Extracts from the New Brunswick Gleaner

Taken from Thurs., March 4
By ROGER ALAIN
Gleaner Staff Writer

Canada's Indians are after constitutional change, but change which will benefit them, and give them what they feel should be rightfully theirs.

A 19-page brief accepted unanimously in principle during the first day of a three-day general assembly of the National Indian Brotherhood said one of "the essential parties to constitutional change would be absent if the Indian people are not given the chance to . . . have a voice in the steps leading to constitutional change.

Copies of the draft brief, prepared by James O'Reilly, legal advisor to the National Committee on Indian Rights and Treaties, will be distributed to all provincial Indian associations for study and possible additions, prior to being finalized by an executive meeting of the NIB board of directors in mid-April.

Following its finalization, the brief will be presented to the federal government committee on constitutional change, which is expected to wind up hearings in mid-June.

The draft brief said, "Section 91 (24) of the BNA Act sanctions the particular legal existence of a separate class of people by providing that Indians shall be one of the subject matters over which the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada will extend".

As a result, the brief contends, any changes in the constitution affecting this section will have an affect on all Indian people in Canada. Indians have certain rights recognized under the constitution, but they also "have certain acquired rights which must be protected".

The Indian delegates therefore asserted their "right" to be consulted in respect to any proposed changes in the Canadian constitution, during the meeting at the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel. Failing this, they said, "an essential condition of the democratic process will have been breached".

The brief continued, "In this connection, it should also be remembered that although Parliament and the provincial legislatures represent the citizens of Canada, the conflict of interest between the Government and Indians flowing from questions involving Indian rights effectively prevents true representation of the Indian people by the duly elected members of Parliament, and the different legislatures of the provinces of Canada".

A statement issued by the federal government in 1969 stressed they sought a "partnership to achieve a better goal and that the partners in the search would be the Indian people, the governments of the provinces, the Canadian community as a whole and the Government

of Canada," said the brief. "It is absolutely vital that they (the Indians) be present at the most important negotiations which could affect their future, those dealing with constitutional change."

While Indian people "are not yet in a position to recommend in its entirety the proper legal framework for their development as a people," they said they felt the government should be aware a submission is being prepared.

When the delegates began their lengthy discussions yesterday, two members of the Indian Affairs Department were present as observers. They were asked to leave.

The brief stated "the Indian people must be given the time to assess not only in legal terms but in social and modern terms who they are, what they have and where they want to go before any action which will dramatically affect these considerations, including constitutional change, is taken".

Mr. O'Reilly, when queried on this point by one of the delegates from Manitoba, said "Indians were not just mentioned in the BNA Act by accident. They had a legal status, and now a constitution, which the government cannot take away. We are trying to put this in a new language the government will understand".

Mr. O'Reilly, legal counsel for the NIB, said parts of briefs compiled by the Union of Ontario Indians and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians were incorporated into the draft copy presented to the general assembly.

"We agree with the position of these groups," he said, "and would especially reiterate the following points: The treaties must be embodied in the Canadian constitution . . . after more equitable interpretation and, if necessary, renegotiation.

"The treaties are constitutional documents which were seen by both sides as establishing basic patterns of inter-relationship for the future.

"The Indian people have a special constitutional position flowing from the original sovereignty of our nations."

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in Canada, various groups or tribes of Indians forming different nations occupied fixed territories in most of North America, the brief said. "These nations met the requirements subsequently evolved by public international law to be considered as nations."

When the French established colonies here, "Indians never submitted themselves to the jurisdiction of the king of France. Moreover, not only was effective territorial control of the French Crown restricted, but treaties or agreements were entered into with some of the Indian nations".

This theory became "irre-

levant" at the time of the conquest of Quebec by the English, said the brief, but "in any event, the Indian collectivities were described as nations in the Royal Proclamation of October 7, 1763, and in instructions given by the King of England to governors subsequent to the proclamation".

Consequently, the brief adds, even though British constitutional theory did not recognize Indian nations as independent powers, "The Indian people of Canada can legitimately claim as a minimum that after the conquest of 1760 and to this day, they continue to exist as an identifiable ethnic group having a special status".

ANOTHER NATION?

Mr. O'Reilly said "Indians should stick to the fact they are a nation, a special people with special rights in the constitution. They have rights which cannot be taken away in the courts". However, he added, Canadian courts have already interpreted that Indian nations cannot be recognized as nations in the international sense.

Regarding hunting and fishing rights of Canada's aboriginal people, the brief said, "various treaties were made with the Indians of the Maritimes, particularly the treaties of 1725, ratified in 1726, whereby it was clearly implied that the Indians could continue in possession of their hunting and fishing grounds".

The NIB lawyer said if future changes in the constitution show the Indians should have been permitted to continue with their original treaty right, "Indian people should sue the government . . . for being deprived of their fishing and hunting rights".

The Royal proclamation of 1763 also "reserved under the sovereignty of the British Crown for the use of the Indians of all lands and territories not included within the colonies of Quebec, East Florida and West Florida or within the limits of the territory granted by the Hudson's Bay Company, and all lands and territories lying to the west of the sources of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from the west an dnorthwest.

"The case of Warman versus Francis held that the proclamation was broad enough to include what was later New Brunswick, and thus the Maritimes," the brief contended.

"Moreover, in any event, even if Indian aboriginal rights could be and were extinguished, there would still be owing to the Indians compensation for rights so extinguished which would be enforceable as against the Crown.

Turning to the constitutional rights of Parliament, the NIB brief states "there is an important limitation to federal legislative competence protecting the continued existence of Indians as legal persons.

"Parliament cannot say that a person is or is not an Indian within the meaning of the BNA Act . . . It is therefore submitted that Parliament cannot, without a constitutional amendment, unilaterally state that an Indian who would meet the criteria of aborigine as that term was understood in 1967 term was understood in 1867 in British North America is not an Indian in contemplation of law."

Fred Plain, president of the Union of Ontario Indians, demanded that the NIB "attack the constitution of Canada due to the lack of representation for Indians in the legislative process".

He told the other delegates to the meeting the constitution is where most Indian problems arise, that they are not caused through legislation.

Mr. Plain criticized the fact that lawyers "often act as mercenaries". One year, he claimed, they will defend an Indian against a charge dealing with the constitution, but the next year they act as the prosecuting attorney. "Indians have no representation in the legislative process," he added.

Returning to the brief, Mr. O'Reilly said the principal rights acquired by Indians following Confederation deal with treaties, covering "most of the area between Ontario and British Columbia, and part of the Northwest Territories".

These treaties, "perhaps more than any other gesture of the Canadian government, enabled the peaceful setting of the West". The brief adds, "the courts of Canada have held that Parliament has the power to breach Indian treaties if it so wills, and in fact has breached the treaties.

UPDATE TERMS

This was given as one more reason for the necessity to update the terms of the constitution through amendments. Chief Lyle Riley, vice-president for Southwestern Ontario in the Union of Ontario Indians said he felt "the Government of Canada has been very ignorant over the years" in not taking Indian participation into consideration when planning legislation which would affect these people.

The brief accepted by the delegates said "in the present Indian Act, it is striking that virtually all of the sections have no application or at least little consequence outside the reserves, which is not the correct constitutional position".

Some areas which the brief said should fall under federal legislative authority are "definition, registration and enfranchisement of Indians in respect to the application of the Indian Act; "possession of lands in reserves and management of reserves; surrender of reserve lands; management of Indian moneys and treaty moneys; political organization of Indian bands; and taxation in relation to re-

serve land.

"It seems clear that the present Indian Act does not exhaust the constitutional potential of parliament particularly in relation to Indians outside the reserve."

MEMORY OF EDMUND MORRIS

HERE, Morris, on the plains
that we have loved,
Think of the death of
Akoose, fleet of foot,
Who, in his prime, a herd of
antelope
From sunrise, without rest,
a hundred miles
Drove through rank prairie,
loping like a wolfe,
Tired them and slew them,
ere the sun went down.

Akoose, in his old age, blind
from the smoke of tepees
and the sharp snow light,
alone

With his great grandchildren,
withered and spent,
Crept in the warm sun along
a rope

Stretched for his guidance.
Once when sharp autumn
Made membranes of thin ice
upon the sloughs,
He caught a pony on a quick
return of prowess and, all
his instincts cleared and
quickenied,

He mounted, sensed the
north and bore away
To the Last Mountain Lake
where in his youth

He shot the sand-hill cranes
with his flint arrows.
And for these hours in all
the varied pomp

Of pagan fancy and free
dreams of foray
And crude adventure, he
ranged on entranced,

Until the sun blazed level
with the prairie,
Then paused, faltered and
slid from off his pony.

In a little bluff of poplars,
hid in the bracken,
He lay down; the populace
of leaves

In the lithe poplars whisp-
ered together and trembled,

Fluttered before a sunset of
gold smoke,

With interspaces, green as
sea water,
And calm as the deep water
of the sea.

THERE Akoose lay, silent
amid the bracken,
Gathered at last with the
Algonquin Chieftains.

Then the tenebrous sunset
was blown out,
And all the smoky gold
turned into cloud wrack.

Akoose slept forever amid
the poplars,
Swathed by the wind from
the far-off Red Deer

Where disonsaurs sleep,
clamped in their rocky
tombs.

Who shall count the time
that lies between

The sleep of Akoose and the
dinosaurs?

Innumerable time, that yet
is like the breath
Of the long wind that creeps
upon the prairie

And dies away with the
shadows at sundown.

By Duncan Campbell Scott

QUEBECERS VISIT SASKATCHEWAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRES



Delegates from Chabougamau, Quebec, who visited the Saskatchewan Indian and Metis Friendship Centres.

The Indian and Metis Friendship Centres of Saskatchewan, which are becoming well known as model centres of activities for Native people, played hosts to seven Quebec visitors in January.

The visitors, all from Chabougamau, Quebec, were in Saskatchewan to study the functions and operations of the centres. Their studies here and at other friendship centres across Canada will

determine the establishment of a similar centre at Chabougamau which would be the first such centre in Quebec.

The delegates, including four Native people and three whites, are Rev. Ken Blaber, the Anglican Church Minister from Chabougamau, Emily Gull, Betsy Whiskysan, Jim Measium, Edna Neeposh, Lisa Gregoire and Rock Brenier.

James Smith Reserve Seek Local Control

The James Smith School Committee at a meeting held February 10, 1971 with FSI representatives and officials from the Department of Indian Affairs from the Saskatoon District Office discussed a new approach to local control of Education for the reserve.

The School Committee, elected by the people, are responsible for education on the reserve and work directly under the Chief and Council.

The next Band Council Meeting the School Committee will strongly recommend to their council that the Band enter into three separate Service Contracts with the Department of Indian Affairs to employ: 1) two teacher Aides for the Kinistino Joint School; 2) to employ one teacher aide for the James Smith Federal School; 3) to employ a Guidance Counsellor Assistant.

The Chairman of the meeting Mr. John Burns said, "We can no longer tolerate the control from the outside and it is time we have a say in seeing our desires fulfilled". He made reference to the present situation where the Kinistino School Unit employ Mr. D. Brittain, a

native from the reserve, at a salary of (\$50.00) fifty dollars per month and travel expenses at twenty dollars (\$20.00) per month to execute the duties of a truant officer. Mr. Burns said, "To employ anyone in this manner was a mockery to our intelligence". The School Committee were not aware that the meagre salary and expenses paid by the Kinistino School Unit were reimbursed to the Unit by the Department of Indian Affairs, therefore a resolution was drafted to employ their own Guidance Counsellor Assistant to replace the Truant Officer's position.

Teacher Aides

The Kinistino School Unit presently employs two Native teacher's aides on a part time basis, to assist teachers at the elementary and high school levels. The effectiveness of this programme has been felt at the reserve level, therefore the committee is recommending that two full time positions be created with the School Unit, however, the Service Contracts for the two teacher's aides be signed (transaction) by the James

Smith Band Council and the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service Contracts

The Committee agreed that there are several reasons for them entering into Service Contracts: 1) It leaves the financial responsibility in the hands of the Federal Government; 2) The School Committee can determine the terms of reference of the employee and; 3) It gives them a more effective control over their own programming; as they do not have a voice on the Kinistino School Board. Mr. J. McLeod stated that they have been invited to sit on the School Board, however existing legislation does not allow them to officially participate as a member, because the reserve will not become part of a school district. Mr. McLeod further stated that this approach is not acceptable because the New Indian Policy recommends Provincial control of Education and we can prevent the transfer of services to the province by entering into Service Contracts ourselves with Department of Indian Affairs.

(Continued on page 12)

Indian Penpal Wanted

Mr. Ulrich Spier,
309 Verden/Aller,
Niedersachsenring 13,
(West Germany).
31st January, 1971.

Dear Sirs:

I am a great Indian friend and I want to look for an Indian letter friend. He doesn't pay for air-mails and stamps, then I know the Indians are very poor and I want to assist them. If he writes to me, I will send to him two international reply-coupons. Would you like send to me his address, please?

I am very interested in politics, life of Indian, history of Indian and ice hockey. I am 20 years old and my occupation is student (at school).

I sincerely hope you are very satisfying with my letter.

Thank you very much for your efforts. I have put an international reply-coupon in this letter.

Yours faithfully,
Ulrich Spier.

CHIEF QUILTS

Chief Solomon Mosquito has announced his immediate resignation as Chief of the Mosquito Reserve in North-western Saskatchewan.

Chief Mosquito said he resigned because for more than a year he has been trying without success to get the Indian Affairs Department to implement a self-help program or any program to employ Indians on the reserve.

He said the situation on the reserve was getting worse because all of the 300-400 Indians are on welfare.

Native Project:

REGINA CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

In the latter month of March, 1970, a group of men consisting of Indian and Metis started a group called Native Project at the Correctional Centre in Regina. Mr. C. Boyer (staff) assisted the men and is still working with Native Project. Therefore, his help is deeply appreciated.

Firstly, I must mention the group membership averages 20 which are strictly native people. Native Project has a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and secretary, also four committees. And this group of men meet twice weekly. Monday at the Friendship Centre and Wednesday at the Correctional Centre from 1:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. At times there are special meetings held if there should be a decision to be made.

At the Correctional Centre a room was given to Native Project to use as an office and the Chairman and Secretary work there the same as other offices. We were also provided with a tape recorder, which is used for meetings outside the Correctional Centre and all minutes are kept in a special minute book. Then there is also material pertaining to the Native people, should a member want certain information.

THE OBJECTIVES OF NATIVE PROJECT ARE:

- (1) Problems: On or off the reserve, e.g. "City Life",
- (2) Education: While in P.C.C. and after release,
- (3) Group Counselling: Improvement of speaking for oneself,

- (4) Half-Way House: Trying to get such a place started because there is no place to go upon release,
- (5) Application for Cultural Grant: To start a group of Native Dancers,
- (6) Parole: This was discussed as some of the native men don't know what it's about and how to fill out an application.

These are just a few of the topics Native Project discusses when they have their weekly meetings. Guest speakers from these depts., societies and organizations are invited by phone or letter. Chiefs, Councillors, Welfare Administrators, Indian Affairs, Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, John Howard Society, plus various other individuals who have the same interests, we of the Native Project have. Which Native Projects deeply appreciates.

This is the group structure, with certain responsibilities:

- (1) Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- (2) Secretary
- (3) Half-Way House Committee
- (4) Reserve Committee
- (5) Cultural Club
- (6) Placement and Welfare Worker.

Each of the committees has a representative for special meeting purposes. These men gather information and inform the other members as to what can be done and what is being done. Though at times there's disagreements, the men remember to stay together as a group and try to work out difficulties rather than say I quit. Another face is that

these men eventually leave, but the group always manages to carry on with new members to replace the ones that leave. And the men who leave the P.C.C. still keep in contact with Native Project by attending meetings when possible for them to do so.

Just recently Native Project was informed the application for a Cultural Grant was approved by Ottawa, the sum requested was \$1,500. So on behalf of Native Project a word of thanks to Mrs. G. Johnson of Indian Affairs for her assistance. Native Project made a list of their needs and I'm certain the Grant will be used wisely. The group is also looking forward to starting a musical band who would be allowed to perform outside of the P.C.C., e.g. Friendship Centre.

Speaking as Chairman for the Native Project, I personally feel since this project came into being, it has created better communication, self-confidence and knowledge as to what is actually happening, without members knowing it.

Since there isn't much more I can say aside from the fact, I wish to thank David Acoose for the suggestion for an article be written so the people will know what the Native men are trying to do inside the Correctional Centre with certain thanks to the various organizations for their ideas, opinions, and last but not least, attending Native Project's meetings.

Anyone wanting any information I may have overlooked, may write to this address. All letters will be answered.

The Native Project,
P.O. Box 617,
Room #3,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.
Best Wishes and Sincere
Thanks,
Donald Key,
Chairman, Native Project.

Women's Planning Conference

The Planning Committee of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Organization met January 28th and 29th at the Hotel Saskatchewan in Regina. The meeting was called for the purpose of planning the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Annual Conference.

It was decided that the Annual Conference will be held at the Co-operative College in Saskatoon from April 20th to 23rd. Two of the most important topics to be dealt with will be Family Counselling and Education. The education discussion will have many facets such as: the phasing out of residential schools, distances travelled to school, education for those off reserves, and day schools. A real effort will be made to find out what has happened as a result of last year's resolutions. A handicraft exhibit is also planned. The Planning Committee is at present taking applications for the position of Co-ordinator of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Organization. Any Indian woman is eligible to apply for this position. The Co-ordinator will be appointed shortly after the Annual Conference.

(Continued on page 12)

Women's Planning Conference

(Continued from page 11)

Mr. Bill Fairs, Provincial Co-ordinator of Recreation, introduced Mr. Art Obey, Provincial Recreation Director. Mr. Obey spoke to the group of his plan for a training program, at the reserve level, for recreational directors. The training programs will likely take place where residential schools are located in order to make use of the people and resources there. The reserve sponsoring the trainee must have a job for that person when he or she comes back from the course. Mr. Obey asked the group to think about what they want a recreational director to learn. He pointed out that recreation should be for people of all ages, that all the recreation money shouldn't be spent on the hockey team.

Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians spoke briefly to the Planning Committee on the second day of the conference. He made an urgent plea to the group for a strong united front. He made the point that if the Indian people have many organizations "we will never be heard". As an example, he spoke of a federal conference taking place at that time which had to do with the welfare of Indians, to which no Indians had been invited. Without unity "policies, programs and even legislation will take place without us".

One important outcome of the planning conference was the decision that the women of the planning committee will attend a course on Leadership Training and Human Relationships at Emmanuel College in Saskatoon before the annual conference is held.

Members of the committee present were: Dorothy Sparvier, Broadview; Joyce Quewzance, Kamsack; Freda Greyeyes, Marcellin; Lizette Ahenakew, Battleford; Cecile Blackbird, Waterhen Lake; Flora Mike, Duck Lake; Angeline Roberts, Alingly; Beatrice Lavallee, Zehner; Mary Worm, Quinton and Lorraine Standing, Prince Albert. Flora Mike and Mary Worm are the acting chairman and secretary, respectively, until the Annual Conference.

CONFERENCE DATES SET

The Senate of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians met for two days, February 25th and 26th, to set up the tentative Agendas for a Chiefs' Conference and an Agriculture Conference.

The Chiefs' Conference will be held in Prince Albert, March 29th, 30th and 31st, 1971. Topics such as basic Treaty Rights, i.e., Medicine Chest and fishing rights will be dealt with.

Health Minister Munro will attend the Conference. Also attending will be Harold Cardinal, Leader of the Alberta Association.

The Agriculture Conference will be held at Qu'Appelle on April 6th and 7th.

James Smith . . .

(Continued from page 11)

Expansion of Federal School

The School Committee informed Mr. Frank Frey, (Superintendent of Education, Indian Affairs Branch, Saskatoon District) that their Federal School will require at least two additional classrooms for the In-School Program and one additional room for the Post-School Program for adult training for the 1971-72 term. If a class cannot be warranted through participation by the people of the James Smith Band they then will invite adults from other reserves to participate in the programs. At the present time adults are commuting to Melfort daily at the rate of 40 miles one way and they are experiencing transportation problems.

The expenditures of funds for the reserve by Indian affairs was seriously questioned. Reference was made to the \$146,000 that was authorized by Indian Affairs for the Capital Construction of the Joint School in Kinistino without a resolution signed by the Chief and Council. In addition to the capital contribution to purchase space for Indian Students in the Joint School, Indian Affairs contributes annually to the School Unit toward operational costs and tuition fees.

In response to a question posed by Mr. J. Burns, as to why a junior High or a High School could not be built on a reserve to accommodate Indian and non-Indian students, Mr. F. Frey stated that the N.D.P. party while in power in Saskatchewan adopted a position that the small municipal school was no longer economically feasible therefore the schools had to be centralized.

The School Committee will justify the expansion of their Federal School by conducting their own surveys and compiling their own statistics.

The School Committee are confident that they will continue to provide positive direction in the field of Education with the excellent co-operation received from the Kinistino School Board chaired by Mr. Louis Sameletsky, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and the Department of Indian Affairs.

(Continued from page 9)

Indian Leaders Conference in Ottawa

request from the Civil Service Selection Board for a representative. Mr. Peters found his role to be only a token one. It appeared that the choice for the position had already been made and in spite of his opposition, the candidate had been accepted for the post. Mr. Peter's choice for the position and his opposition to the appointed candidate were supported unanimously by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council,

during the meeting, appointed two representatives, for the National Indian Brotherhood, to the Welfare Council of Canada. The representatives named were Miss Anita Gordon of Saskatchewan, presently working with the National Indian Brotherhood, and Greg Johnson of Nova Scotia. An observer to attend the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development's National Conference of Social Welfare Training Staff was also appointed.

The Council also discussed the need for the National Indian Brotherhood to submit a brief to the Constitutional Committee, however, nothing was resolved.

Marie Marule.

INDIANS ENTERTAIN AT LBH

The beat of the tom-tom filled the corridors of the first floor of the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel March 4, but the Indians had not gone on the warpath.

Delegates to the first general assembly of the National Indian Brotherhood held in Eastern Canada since the NIB incorporation were being entertained, and providing entertainment, during native dancing demonstrations.

Although several of the dancers and singers, scheduled to perform could not make the trip due to the storm, other singers and dancers — both young and

not so young — kept the beat pounding and the memories of past campfires alive.

A newcomer to the ranks of Indian chiefs, Premier Richard Hatfield, who was dubbed Chief Rolling Thunder during the Wednesday night dinner, tried his hand as a drummer.

Although not entirely adept when he started, it did not take long before Canada's native people were applauding his efforts. Thus spurred on, Premier Hatfield successfully thrashed a beat out of the old drum. He also tried dancing to the drum, to the obvious enjoyment of all present.

HARD TO FIND 15,000 IN CITY

TORONTO (CP) — Indian researchers conducting what they describe as Canada's first major study of Indians in an urban environment are finding it difficult to locate the estimated 15,000 Indians living in Toronto.

Harvey McCue, 26, who is directing the project, says that until the Indians know it is not just another "white" study to amass more statistics about Indians, his group likely will continue to run into difficulties.

Mr. McCue, an Ojibwa from Georgia Island reserve and director of the Indian studies branch of Trent Uni-

versity, says: "This is a study by native people for native people and it won't just gather dust when it's completed."

The study, being conducted under auspices of the Union of Ontario Indians, is being financed by two grants of \$20,000 from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the Indian branch of the department of citizenship.

Mr. McCue said in an interview this week that despite the difficulty in locating all the Indians, those living here seem to cause "unlimited frustrations" to

white-oriented social agencies.

"Frequently many people of Indian blood who are not the responsibility of Indian affairs will be sent by social agencies to Indian affairs for welfare assistance, or what have you, only to have another door slammed in their face."

Changes in law enforcement also are necessary, he said. Although the courts and police have been cooperative so far, they must learn to understand Indian values and the Indian sense of justice if native people are to get justice.



Poundmaker