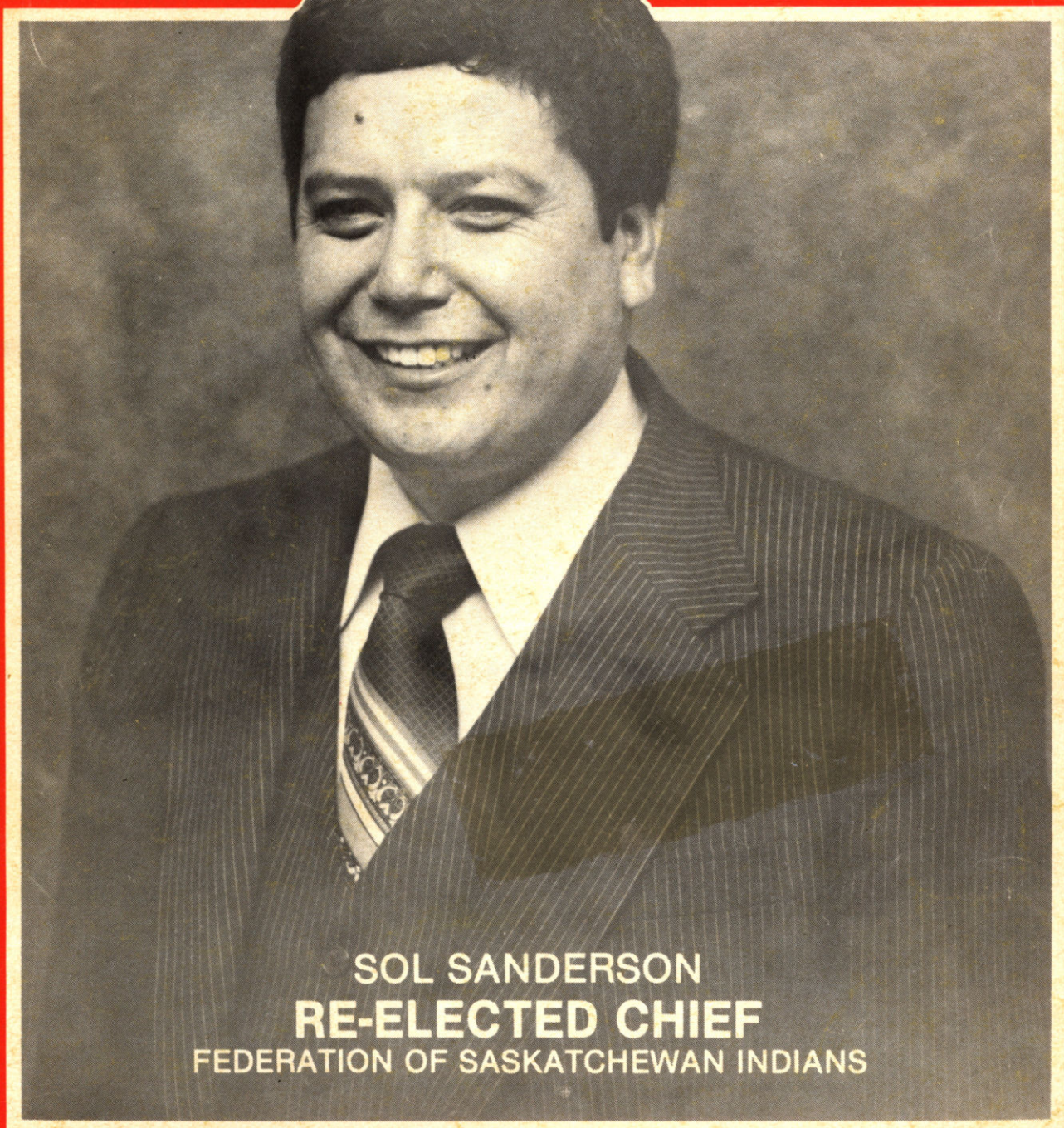


Saskatchewan
INDIAN



SOL SANDERSON
RE-ELECTED CHIEF
FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS



The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

INFORMATION

EDITORIAL OFFICES

The editorial offices of The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine have now been centralized and are located in the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College, 1030 Idylwyld Drive North, Saskatoon. All correspondence should be directed to: The Editor, The Saskatchewan Indian, P.O. Box 3085, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 3S9 or telephone (306) 244-1146.

REPORTERS

The Saskatchewan Indian newsmagazine has an editorial staff of five covering the entire province of Saskatchewan. With numerous news stories, sporting events, and social activities to cover, reporters may not be able to attend all events local residents wish to have reported on. In order to ensure that a reporter is available to cover your event, please notify the editor of this newsmagazine well in advance of the event. Last minute arrangements for reporters will not be made.

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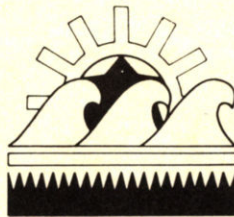
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of Indian people in Saskatchewan.**



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ABOUT THE COVER

This month's cover shows FSI Chief Solomon Sanderson of the James Smith Band following his re-election as head of the Federation. Constitutional Conference delegates this month were encouraged by their leader to support the FSI position regarding entrenchment of Indian rights in a patriated constitution. Cover design by Jerry Kalych, graphic artist, Media/Communications.

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*Sol Sanderson, acclaimed FSI Chief;
Steven Pooyak, also returned by acclamation as 2nd Vice-President,
and newly-elected Treasurer, Wayne Ahenakew.*

SOL SANDERSON RE-ELECTED CHIEF

1980 FALL CHIEFS' CONFERENCE ... STRONG EXECUTIVE AT THE HELM

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE

All prepared speeches were thrown away when, in a show of confidence, the chiefs of Saskatchewan re-elected by acclamation President Sol Sanderson and Second-Vice President Steve Pooyak for additional two year terms at the FSI All Chiefs' Conference in Saskatoon, October 14.

Former FSI Executive Director Wayne Ahenakew was also elected by acclamation as treasurer, an office left open by Tony Cote, who did not seek re-election.

Although the speculation, excitement and suspense of the campaign were eliminated this way, this enables the executive to pursue their individual portfolios and collective mandate of protection of the treaties without interruption and with continued confidence as veterans of the political scene, provincial and federal.

Ahenakew provided some entertainment by pledging to fulfill his alledged election promise to the elders of "rebuilding the Queen's Hotel," a familiar structure which was torn down this summer. He pledged every effort to carry out directions given him by the senate and the chiefs. The frustrations suffered by chiefs were acknowledged by both Sanderson and Pooyak, having been chiefs themselves. Both reinforced pledges of their efforts to protect treaty rights.

Sol Sanderson gave the opening address which focussed on colonialism, pointing out the threats to treaties and the attempted assimilation of Indians by governments down through history to the present impending patriation of the Canadian constitution and DIAND's Directional Plan for the 1980's, viewed by the Saskatchewan chiefs and the FSI as the recycling of the 1969 White Paper Policy in a slightly altered and more sophisticated form.

Briefly, colonialism is the suppression or maintenance of a foreign culture or country for

economic exploitation. History proves the desirable economic activity provided by the Indian people was the fur trade primarily and in later years, land for settlement. To gain the confidence and trust of the Indian people, negotiation for land began with the treaties. European immigrants needed the Indian nations to help conquer the elements of the new land and protect its borders.

Contrary to popular belief, the treaties are not social contracts. Indian people, as owners and occupants of a land, gave up their occupancy for certain rights including annual (symbolic) cash payments, social and economic support services and reserved portions of land for themselves.

Sanderson cautioned against weakness, urging decisive collective action and concentrated effort in effecting the entrenchment of treaty rights in the Canadian constitution, whether patriated or not. He urged preparation of a draft bill to require amendment (to entrench treaty rights) in Britain before patriation or the alternate, although less

desirable option of Canadian government guarantee, with the establishment of an office responsible for protecting it.

"The days of reacting continuously are over; we are now on the offense, thanks to leadership," he added.

He pledged continued hard negotiations for an expanding land base and implementation of treaty rights and the policies for strengthening these rights made under the direction of the chiefs (to further the First Nations' concept of Indian government). "Many people had felt the government had come to their senses (shelving 69 White Paper) and relaxed. Saskatchewan did not. We knew it would resurface and it has . . . in DIAND's Directional Plan for the 1980's. Assimilation is both a policy and a state of mind," Sanderson told the assembly of chiefs.

"The government has never withdrawn the White Paper," he added.

Wayne Ahenakew gave a brief summary of the over-all programs of the FSI. These include Indian Rights and Research, Communications, Health, Indian Justice, the three colleges operating under the umbrella of the FSI, Sports and Recreation and the activities and courses initiated by these programs in the past and plans for the future. There has been a trend of increased control of staff and programming decentralized to chiefs and districts, he said.

Chief Sid Fiddler of Waterhen, addressing the chair from the floor, commented that although you can see the Indian government concept emerging in the increased decentralization of programs to bands, this has resulted in overwhelming responsibilities for chiefs and councils who are already overburdened with local administration, reserve and political problems. "We just don't have the time to deal with all the program areas," he said.

He advocated establishment of more human development programs dealing with spiritual and personal growth to start pulling people together into effective communities at the reserve level. He suggested increased funding for travelling and orientating people on the reserves to the functioning of organization, treaties, and government policies so

that they can understand and stand solidly behind their leadership. He added that communication between the national level and reserve level leaves a lot to be desired and much is lost by the time it gets to the reserve level.

Treasurer Tony Cote presented a financial report followed by some discussion from the floor. Lack of funding for district representatives' salaries, failure of funding agencies to release money on time resulting in bank loans, high cost of defending Indian rights in courts, escalating transportation costs not reflected in funding and furnishing and renovating FSI offices were some of the reasons given for the deficit.

Chief Fiddler suggested there should be initiated a practice of financial accountability at the reserve level to ensure equal development of all districts.

Sanderson answered that decentralization of FSI financing will be under district chiefs' administration accounts soon. Mary Rose Yooya inquired about the financial position of Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association and was informed a report would be available the following day.

The Executive gave resolution reports arising from past annual chiefs' meetings.

Chief Sanderson reported that a committee made up of district chiefs, senate members and past presidents will look into the reorganization (of the FSI) geared to partnership agreements to pave the way for a new constitution. With eight months gone in a two year time frame, this restructure of the organization will aim at a governing body of chiefs establishing their own administration accountable directly to bands (financially and operationally).

The Yorkton district has reached a tentative quorum with Sterling Brass, Harry Delorme and Ken Sparvier working with that district. North Battleford has purchased premises to formally set up an administration centre, Sanderson said. Ron Albert has been assigned to meetings in Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Fort Qu'Appelle, he added.

The total tax exemption stand of the Federation has resulted in 800 court cases relating to taxation pen-

ding, but they have reached a federal agreement prohibiting harassment until the court cases are resolved.

Federal funding for salaries of chiefs and headmen has been negotiated and implementation will commence April/1981.

Reports on Indian Government Centres, a Banking System, Indian Education Act, Indian Health and Social Services Task Force, Housing Commission, Resource Revenue Sharing and Indian sports and Recreational Development policy were given by the executive, stemming from the January 1980 chief's meeting. Five other resolutions reports arising from the April/1980 meeting also dealt with social and economic development. Comprehensive reports were included in the kits.

Dr. Glen Sinclair, DIAND Director of Education, Saskatchewan Region, addressed education with a lot of quotes from Walking Buffalo of the Stonies but heralded a whole new era of future teaching and learning processes designed, directed and implemented by the Indian people.

Visitors from the four bands of Hobbema, Alberta were there to support and possibly discuss blocking constitutional patriation and alternative strategies.

This concluded the first day of the conference. □



DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE ELECTIONS

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE



Chief Irvin Starr of the Starblanket Reserve elected District Representative for the Touchwood-File Hills-Qu'Appelle district over incumbent Art Obey, won the position by a three-vote margin while incumbents Chief Andy Michael from the Saskatoon district and Chief Gordon Albert for the North Battleford district both retained their positions by acclamation at the All Chiefs' Conference, October 14.

Starr has a dream.

"It may be far-fetched, but I have a dream of Indian control of programming. Districts controlling DIAND and FSI programs. It may not happen in my two-year term, but I'm willing to give it my best shot," he says.

But before this can happen, he adds, bands must first prove themselves by running strong efficient administration at the band level, gain confidence from this and motivate their political aspirations. To this end he is hoping to cope with his dual responsibilities of chief and district representative by reliance and dependance on his strong administration during his two year term.

He ran on a plank of social, economic and political development of bands within his district, efficient government programming and rights and opportunities for urban Indians. "They have the same rights and shouldn't be left out," he commented.

At the same time, Indian people with experience, skills and knowledge who have moved off the

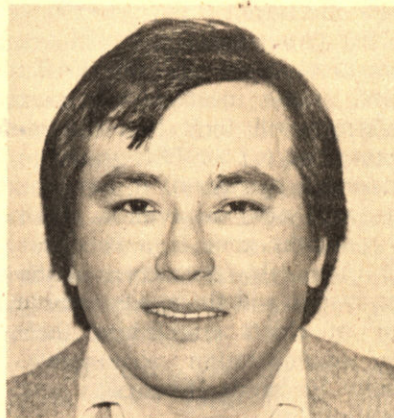
reserves should be moving back to help in the bands' development, he added.

His assistant, Alvin Strongeagle of the Pasqua Band, won with a strong majority over Coleen Strongarm. They are responsible for 16 bands.

"The motivating force behind the conference was the elections," he says, "and when they were over, everyone disbanded. The main issues never got the full involvement of the chiefs. The elections should have been held off to the last day."

He adds he doesn't agree with elections where everyone gets in by acclamation. "It's not healthy for an organization. Surely someone had the inclination to run. I would like to see more leaders with the guts to run." Getting into office by acclamation will have different effects on different individuals, he says. Some might get secure in their positions while others will work all the harder to justify the confidence placed in them.

Starr, 40, has a wife and five daughters. He has been the chief of the Starblanket Reserve, located 87 miles north-east of Regina, for the last five years and councillor for four before that, totalling to a sound background in the political arena.



The most important issue facing the district chiefs today is the patriation of the constitution, according to Chief Andy Michael of the Beardy's Reserve. Most people on reserves don't realize the importance and implications of patriation, he says. "It gives the government all the power to decide our fate," he summerized.

In his second term as the Saskatoon district representative, Andy says coping with his two jobs is not easy but attributes his success to his

self-sufficient band staff, the central location of Beardy's and the high level of involvement of the chiefs in his district.

Inadequate and substandard housing for Indian people is a major concern of Michael's. A member of the Saskatchewan Indian Housing Commission, he says Saskatchewan is not getting its fair share of funding in view of its housing situation. A system should be developed, with input from everyone, for fair allocation of capital, he said. "Right now, it's a case of the squeaky wheel getting the oil," he added, "with each reserve trying to get what they can for their reserve."

Commenting on the awards Agricultural Minister Gordon MacMurchy was presenting to Indian leaders in honor of the province's 75th birthday, Andy said he doesn't believe Indian people have any cause for celebration. "The province is asking us to celebrate something we lost: our self government, our lands, our Nationhood!"

Andy has been an FSI employee for the past eight years: as community development worker in 1972, rising to the supervisory level in 1974 and has been chief for the past 4 years.

"Why did you get in by acclamation?" "Because no one else wanted the job!" "As a show of confidence in your abilities?" "I hope so," he stated.

Gordon Albert was elected to his third term as district representative for the North Battleford district and has served as chief of the Sweetgrass Reserve for the last two years.

Development of a high rise complex to facilitate the Department of Indian Affairs, FSI, the North Battleford Health Centre and perhaps the North Battleford Handicraft shop is the biggest challenge for Gordon in his up-coming two-year term. As a group, some North Battleford chiefs have incorporated and purchased four lots with accompanying buildings in downtown North Battleford to mobilize their plan.





The corporation, North Battleford Management Associates, was established to enable the chiefs to obtain the kind of funding necessary to realize such a dream. Eventually the chiefs are hoping to decentralize some FSI and Department of Indian Affairs programs to enable them to exercise more control, provide better direction and in the process, utilize the skills and experience of Indian people.

The All Chiefs Conference, October 14-16, was over on election day, according to Albert. Although there were some concerns voiced, there were no concrete directions on the Department of Indian Affairs Operational Plan for the 1980's and it is still in effect, he said. Some discussions both on the floor and during a meeting with the Hobbema band took place regarding the impending patriation of the constitution, he said. There will be a conference devoted exclusively to this issue next month.

On the topic of elections by acclamation, he said that if people wanted change in the FSI executive, it would have been reflected in the vote. "I suppose it means that people are doing their jobs but it leaves me wondering about the democratic process and the incentive of opposition (to positions within an organization)", he added.

Of the plaques given out by Agricultural Minister Gordon MacMurchy in celebration of the province's 75 birthday, Albert says Indian people are under federal jurisdiction so he doesn't know what the presentations were suppose to mean. "It was just a good gesture on the part of the government," he said.

Gordon had been a councillor for Sweetgrass from 1964 to 1974 when he left to complete the two year Indian Social Work Education Program and was immediately seconded for the district representative position upon completion of the course.

Matthew Yooya originally of Black Lake, but presently residing in Stoney Rapids in northern Saskatchewan has also been elected as assistant district representative for the Prince Albert district. Yooya speaks the Dene language fluently which will be a tremendous help in northern Saskatchewan. □



1980 FSI CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

Elders, Head Tables guests, Chiefs, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

This evening we are honoring a man who has accomplished a great deal in spite of his tender age. He has made great strides and progress in such a short period of time that others twice his age or more have yet to reach his standard of achievement.

We considered his consistent efforts toward the betterment of his own Band and his own people. He lives on the Reserve among his people; he considers himself a "GRASSROOTS" man.

A human being of great compassion, he ensures shelter for the destitute and the elderly of his band who have no place to call home. In the past year and a half, he has introduced newer and better houses with central heat and running water. These houses were given to the needy.

His heart and his generosity are as big as the man himself. He practices the Indian tradition of sharing. For instance, he had to hitch hike to this conference. He loaned his truck and his car to friends back on the reserve, rather than have them disrupt their plans.

Speaking of generosity, he would bypass and overlook Indian Affairs regulations to make a better and more comfortable world for his people. A lot of times he would give any person in need his last dollar.

From way back he was always a natural leader whether it be sports or other activities involving people. Being an avid sportsman, he coaches minor teams in all sports. He introduced minor fastball and hockey tournaments on his reserve. With his philosophy he made his little teams contenders by giving them spirited pep talks in the confines of a dressing room. Very few people have his talent for inspiring and motivating people to believe in themselves.

He grew up with traditional beliefs and has only great respect for those people who follow traditional ways. He has made a strong stand against different contradicting congregations and religious fanatics who came to the reserve to destroy unity by condemning the ways and beliefs of our forefathers.

This year alone this young leader has turned the pages of history on three great occasions. On the national level, he was a nominee for the Tom Longboat Award. He took this honour on the provincial level and was a close runner-up in the national contest. The Tom Longboat Award speaks for itself in this person's athletic abilities. Most of you know he is an all-round athlete with exceptional abilities in all team sports.

Last April, for the first time in Saskatchewan's history, the Indian people had Saskatchewan Indian Winter Games. Over 1000 athletes from all corners of Saskatchewan converged on his reserve for ten days of activities in hockey, basketball and curling. Under his leadership, his band successfully hosted and catered to this event with almost perfect timing. This is a fine tribute to his organizational abilities.

He talked about his achievements at the provincial level and the na-

tional level now let's talk about the world. This past summer, he coordinated the First Saskatchewan Indian Agricultural and Cultural Fair days in Yorkton. He gathered all the talented people of this province into one area and pulled off an extravaganza unheard of anywhere in this country. He and his committee members attracted many people of International stature to perform and entertain for four great memorable days this past August. If you were not one of the 20,000 plus who came to the fair you can read all about it in the last issue of the Saskatchewan Indian.

The horse races, the rodeo, the pow-wow, the displays, the Indian gourmets and the entertainment were second to none.

It was neither for ambitious reasons nor for fame he organized these great happenings. Deep down he always feels that only an Indian can do things for his people. With all the things this young man has to his credit, he never at any time has stated, "I did it," but gives praise to his support staff by saying "They did it".

So young a man receiving this award is an historical event in itself. Would the assembly please rise and do honour to our Indian citizen of 1980 from the Cote Indian Reserve Chief Norman Stevenson. □

ALBERT PLANS FOR CHANGES IN INDIAN HOUSING POLICY

by ARCHIE KING

SASKATOON — Addressing Indian leaders recently, Ron Albert, 3rd vice-president, outlined the struggles the Indian Housing Commission was having in trying to improve housing for Indian people who were calling for the support of the commission in changing the housing policy.

Since the Indian Housing Commission was established, "We have consulted with some 56 Indian bands in Saskatchewan to find out what your housing problems are and what you propose as solutions . . . We have seen the distribution of an additional \$20 million for Indian housing capital across the country in which our region was shortchanged by some \$1.3 million . . . and, most important, we are developing our



own long-term plan for Indian housing in the province of Saskatchewan which is based on what we, as Indian people, want and need, rather than what the federal government thinks is good for us," said Albert.

Stressing the need for a program Albert called for "a program with sufficient funding to allow us to build houses to our own acceptable standards . . . a program that will eliminate the worry of not being able to plan ahead because bands don't know how much money they will receive from one point to the next . . . a program that will ensure that all available funds from other governments departments, such as CEIC are fully utilized . . . a program that will guarantee we are asked what our needs are . . ."

After meeting with the Housing Branch in Ottawa, Albert called for representation from FSI and Indian Affairs to be made when Ottawa makes any capital housing allocations.

According to Albert, the Indian Housing Commission reacted favorably to the proposed cabinet submission presented by Mr. Derek Dawson of the housing branch in Ottawa, noting that there was an increase in the subsidy to an average of \$22,125 per new house plus an additional transportation allowance . . . taking the labor programs from CEIC under the consideration of the department. "We look to better communications between the department and the bands, better standards and quality inspection."

However, Albert told the Indian leaders that the Commission found that the proposed cabinet submission depended on the bands to utilize the CMHC loan program more and more. "Although they are considering a more coordinated ap-

proach to the delivery of CMHC loans through such proposals as Indian Affairs delivering the actual loans, the basic fact remains that the loan program is not tailor-made to address Indian needs in Saskatchewan nor is it altogether acceptable to the majority of Indian bands in Saskatchewan at this time," said Albert.

"As a housing commission, our mandate is to look only at the housing part but another issue of immediate concern is the question of Operational Planning. Under the current Operational Planning exercise, ceilings of \$12,000 per house for the next five years are proposed which, in essence, could be used by the department as an argument against an increase in subsidy and further, could lock Indian bands into this low level of funding for the next five years," said Albert.

Concluding his address, Albert told the Indian leaders that the Indian Housing Commission is looking at developing a long range housing policy for Saskatchewan and this means that each individual Indian or Indian family, regardless of income, will be provided with decent, safe and sanitary housing built to standards acceptable to Indian people.

The commission is also considering a preliminary policy document on housing: 'Saskatchewan Region: On-Reserve Housing Policy' to set the direction for a new policy on Indian housing in Saskatchewan. "It outlines goals, principles and makes such proposals as multi-year funding where Indian bands would be assured agreed-upon funding allotments over a period of time with perhaps a high percentage of the capital required given to Indian bands in the early years of an agreement," said Albert. □

DECLINE OF FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY TO TREATY INDIANS, SAYS MACMURCHY

by ARCHIE KING

SASKATOON — "Unfortunately the last three years have seen the continuing decline of federal acceptance of their responsibility with respect to treaty Indians," said Gordon MacMurchy, addressing Indian leaders during the Chiefs Conference held in this city.

According to MacMurchy, the provincial government is committed to several positions . . . that Indian treaty rights are legitimately founded on federal commitments and guarantees and that clearly the federal government is responsible for the fulfillment of those treaty rights . . . that the province of Saskatchewan will support treaty Indians in their pursuit of the fulfillment of treaty rights . . . that we, as a province, are committed to an early resolution to outstanding Indian land entitlements — and we firmly stand behind the 1976-77 agreement . . . that treaty Indians should be assured the right to develop and continue their own social, political and economic institutions . . . that Indians in Saskatchewan are also full citizens of Saskatchewan and that Indians should be able to avail themselves of provincial programs as long as those programs do not replace treaty rights and the federal trust relationship . . . that the province of Saskatchewan is committed to a process of negotiation and agreement with the treaty Indians of this province.

"These provincial positions are formally recognized, and I reaffirm them to you today," said MacMurchy.

One of several issues raised by the Minister of Agriculture for clarification relates to the fact that the FSI has asked the province to recognize Indian government off reserves. "I am not sure whether this is something the province has the authority to grant, or whether this is something which must flow from the treaties — that is from federal legislation — or from the constitutional review process," said MacMurchy.

The FSI has requested that the province provide half the funding for band chiefs and councillors wages. "I thought that the spirit and the intent of the treaties recognized a financial obligation on the part of the federal government to provide money to chiefs and councillors," replied MacMurchy.

The Federation has requested substantial provincial funding because the federal government says it is transferring certain 'Indian money' to the provinces. "I have asked my colleagues not to accept Indian monies in future cost-sharing agreements with the federal government, because I believe that to accept money is to support the policy on the '69 White Paper', to which I am opposed and to which I understand you were opposed," said MacMurchy.

The federal government has recently told Saskatchewan that Indians living off-reserve are the responsibility of the province. "This is a serious problem in my mind if it means that treaty rights and the federal trustee relationship only apply on-reserve and if what I hear is rights being based not on treaties, but on residency," said MacMurchy.

Organizations speak of 'aboriginal rights'. "Are we going to be asked to go after aboriginal rights which in my mind are not very clear, or are we going to continue to be asked to respect treaty rights, which are fairly clear?" asked MacMurchy.

The Federation has presented to the province a position that treaty Indians have a right to a share of all provincial resources and the revenues flowing from those resources. "I find myself wondering if this means that we are being asked to treat Indians the same as everyone else in the province, that is, a fair share for everyone, but no special status," said MacMurchy.

The province has recently committed itself to a long-term attack on urban poverty, focussing on Indian and native poverty in the cities. "If treaty rights exist regardless of residency, which you and I both say is the case, then is there not a role here for the federal government," said MacMurchy.

Outlining various concerns of the provincial government, MacMurchy

also told the Indian leaders that there are a number of areas where the provincial government and the Indian people can be optimistic.

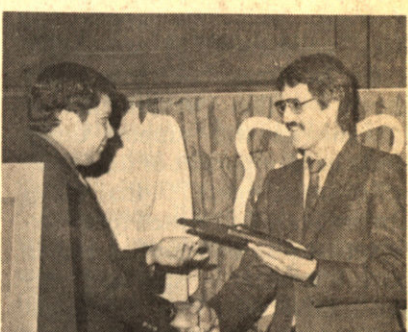
MacMurchy pledged provincial support to the Indian War Veterans, a matter too long forgotten or avoided by the federal government. "The province of Saskatchewan will assist the Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association by providing immediate and ongoing funding to support the research and documentation of your claims to the federal government," said MacMurchy.

Concluding his address, MacMurchy gave special recognition to the Indian people of Saskatchewan. "The province of Saskatchewan is celebrating its 75th year as a province and this is an astounding accomplishment when one considers the hurdles — those of nature, those of the depression, those of regional forces — it is significant that the Indian people of Saskatchewan, while having to contend with the federal government, still contributed greatly to the development of this province, its society, and its current cultural and political identity." □





CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS



MESSAGE FROM AN ELDER

During the fall All-Chiefs' Conference in Saskatoon, Poorman Band Council selected Harry Aspace as the worthy recipient of recognition as an elder from their community. He responded to the honor bestowed upon him with the following words, spoken on his behalf by his son Larry.

I, Harry, humbly thank you for your recognition.

I strongly feel there must be some one else more deserving of such an honour. I am extending my gratitude and appreciation to my band council and to your body that sees fit to present the award.

I dropped out of the old education system because I refused to give up my Cree language, my Indian religious beliefs — in short my whole Indian identity.

I do not oppose or condemn today's education. I support and encourage education for our Indian peoples young and old, both on and off our reserves.

Our future as an Indian society depends on our young Indian leaders. I pray that our Great Spirit will guide your way . . . practising our good Indian values.

I firmly believe independant Indian government will succeed if we also depend on our one greatest resource, our Great Spirit.

I love you all and I pray for you all.

Thank you
Harry Aspace





Saskatchewan delegation to the Treaty Six Interpretation Workshop hosted by the Hobbema Band.

Treaty Six Interpretation Workshop

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE

Invitations for a Treaty Six Interpretations Workshop in Hobbema, Alberta, October 7-8, to formulate a position paper on the constitutional patriation resulted in scattered representation from the Saskatchewan bands when the meeting was advanced two days, at the last minute.

Blocking patriation or alternative strategies and discussion of DIAND's Operational Plan for the 1980's dominated the deliberations of the assembly. The Treaty Six area consists of 31 bands from Saskatchewan, 18 from Alberta and one from Manitoba.

A motion was put forth by Raymond Cardinal, 6th Vice-President of Indian Association of Alberta and was passed, that the assembly sue Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, Paul Tellier, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Policy, Robert Knox, and R.J. Fournier, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister of Programming for implementation of the Operational Plan which is viewed by Indian people as the resurrection of the White Paper Policy of 1969. A telex was to be dispatched to the ministers informing them of the legal action.

Some confusion arose from the floor when the four bands of Hobbema produced a proposed statement of principles and delegates from Treaty Seven, Treaty Eight

and Saskatchewan understood this to exclude them from the debate. However Chairman Wilson Okeymow reassured them everyone had the option to exercise their leadership with input toward a united stand.

Following two days of arduous debate and continual searching for alternatives, the proposal was adopted by the assembly for presentation by a selected secretariat from the forum to the provincial constitutional conference held in Saddle Lake, Alberta, October 20-22. The committee will be made up of two delegates each from northern Alberta, southeastern Alberta, Saskatchewan, legal advisors, four elders and Indian Association of Alberta (IAA) and Treaty Eight are entitled to a delegate each.

The Proposed Statement of Principles as prepared by Indian lawyers, Rod Soonias and Wilton Littlechild are; **Aboriginal and Treaty Rights** — co-exist in Canada without legal sanction. As such they are the foundation of Indian political, economic, social and religious aspirations. **Indian Government and Jurisdiction** — Indian Government will legislate, execute and adjudicate all matters affecting Indians and Indian lands. **Trust** — The Crown is the trustee of Indians and Indian lands. This relationship cannot be altered without Indian consent.

Wallace Manyfingers of the IAA questioned the contradictory implications of the trust relationship as opposed to the achievement of self determination as a political stand. Wilton Littlechild said this would have to be up to individual bands on how far they want to carry this trust relationship and consequently, how much control they are prepared to assume.

The proposal also contained, in the event the constitution is patriated, alternatives to be executed. These include a declaration of Independence, joining Confederation and negotiating for terms of union, declaring a third form of government within confederation, entrenchment of Indian rights, accept and implement charter system or maintain the status quo.

Courses of some political action to oppose patriation also contained in the proposal are international lobby in the United Nations and in the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, United Kingdom lobby, direction to the Queen and selective alignment with the provinces.

Another possibility explored was a caveat be levied on the government, but Soonias answered this is not possible, legally, on unregistered land.

Sharon Venne, a lawyer originally from Muskeg Lake, gave a brief report of the court action that the Union of B.C. Indians have in-

itated against the government using the Royal Proclamation of 1763 as the basis for a breach of contract claim, in the event of constitution patriation. She added this would not hamper the patriation but may buy time for the Indian people. Manitoba is also considering court action.

The Indian Association of Alberta also retained the services of a reputable lawyer, Edward McQuinney, to work on ways of blocking patriation. McQuinney does not believe patriation will affect Indian rights which are rendered legally foolproof through article 24 of the proposed Canada Act. But patriation may prove to be the vehicle through which Indian people obtain a binding agreement with government, perhaps through a principle of entrenchment or a charter of Indian rights.

Indian Association of Alberta President Eugene Steinhauer gave a summary of IAA activities and numerous addresses by elders on the crisis facing Indian people especially patriation were presented in the two day workshop.

As Senator John Tootoosis said, "We are a Nation. We have to make our stand as a Nation and be prepared to protect this stand as a Nation." □

Sandy Lake Elects New Chief

by GLORIA LEDOUX

Nominations held on September 22nd for Chief and Council of Sandy Lake Band resulted in Frederick Sasakamoose and Chief Paul Ahenakew contesting the Chief's position. A total of twenty-two councillors were nominated to fill twelve positions.

Results showed a clear majority for Fred Sasakamoose when he collected a total of 141 votes in his favor while his opponent Paul, was left with 103 votes. Successful candidates for the 12 council positions are as follows; *Jeffrey Sasakamoose* (139), *David Masuskapoe* (132), *Brian Little* (132), *Gordon Williams* (125), *Frank Masuskapoe* (108), *Lancelot F. Ahenakew* (104), *Douglas Bird* (99), *Ray Ahenakew* (98), *James Isbister* (97), *Clifford Ahenakew* (94), *Malcolm Masuskapoe* (93), and *Gerald Isbister* (93). New councillors include; *Brian Little*, *Gordon Williams*, *Lancelot Ahenakew*, *Ray Ahenakew*, *James Isbister*, *Malcolm Masuskapoe*, and *Gerald Isbister*.

Ruth Ahenakew, Gordon Ahenakew, Lloyd Starblanket, Kenny Hyman and Willard Ahenakew did not seek re-election.

Fred Sasakamoose thanked his supporters for their confidence in him as a leader. He stated he would use his newly elected council at the same level as himself. He will work hard to help his people and will try to be fair in his role as Chief. Fred says he has served as a councillor for fifteen years, during which time he has learned a great deal from Paul and former Chiefs. In conclusion, he thanked the scutineers.

Paul Ahenakew, in turn, thanked his supporters. He told the members present that the results of the election showed a sincere desire for good leadership. He asked the people to support the new council and that he would do all he could to help. He stated he could not help all the people he wanted to and that there was always a reason for turning down a request, usually lack of money. He asked the people to let the Chief "go at his own speed."

Fort Qu'Appelle May Receive Friendship Centre

by Martha Ironstar

A small group of people from this town gathered on October 8th at Bert Fox school, to discuss plans for a Friendship Centre. This group of concerned citizens has been meeting since May of this year. Blaine Haydon, representative of the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, explained the role of a Friendship Centre in the community as "A different atmosphere where Indians help Indians to provide a relaxing atmosphere." He mentioned that a Friendship Centre also provides facilities for court workers program, which could be of benefit to the community.

Bob Cole, Director of Native Courtworkers, says the court worker system is working very well as the native people are developing a trust in the program by approaching court workers for guidance instead of automatically

pleading guilty in court.

The Friendship Centre would also provide a referral system, as well as a place to meet other people in a congenial atmosphere. One lady expressed her opinion of the Friendship Centre's role as, "the people who come to town from the reserves with children will have a place to visit, and meet with other people; the natives and non-natives would have a better on-going relationship."

Mary Pitawanakwat, from Secretary of State, explained at the meeting that her department could provide core funding to the Friendship Centre, but the centre will have to operate for the first two years by other resources. It was suggested that the group approach DREE as it provides funding primarily for natives. Other resources were also suggested.

During the meeting, the assembly decided to call their facilities the "Qu'Appelle Valley Friendship Centre," because there are so many different tribes and languages in the surroundings area, an Indian name in any one language would leave the other tribes unmentioned.

Location of the Friendship Centre was discussed. The Fort museum was suggested as an office to start the centre. The old Hudson's Bay Co., store was also considered.

The next meeting of the Qu'Appelle Valley Friendship Centre committee will be on October 29th at 7:30 p.m., room 8 at Bert Fox High school. The purpose of this meeting will be to elect an interim Board of Directors to apply as a non-profit society, and to consider a place for the centre.

Guests attending the meeting will represent the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, Mr. Maurice Blondeau, Mr. Bob Cole, Blaine Haydon, and from the Department of Secretary of State, Ms. Mary Pitawanakwat. Everyone is welcome. A special invitation is extended to people from the surrounding reserves. □

Veterans Association Up-date

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE

The Saskatchewan Indian Veterans' Association will receive immediate and ongoing provincial funding to support the research and documentation of claims to the federal government, announced Hon. Gordon MacMurchy, Agricultural Minister at the All Chiefs' Conference in Saskatoon, October 15.

The issue, according to Indian veterans, is whether the federal government will honor commitments and responsibilities to Indian people who served on behalf of their country in time of war. The delivery of veterans' benefits handled by the Department of Indian Affairs was not on a par with advantages offered non-Indian veterans under the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Canadian Indians contributed among the largest percentage of people from any ethnic background as members of the Armed Forces during the two World Wars and the Korean 'Conflict', according to the Canada Research Institute in Ottawa. Some of Canada's most outstanding heroes were Indian people.

Although nominal rolls of battalions did not list this information, it is known that the total enlistment of Indians numbered over 4,000. Out of 3,090 enlisted Indians in the Canadian Army during the Second World War, 213 were killed in action and 93 were wounded.

Heroic contributions of voluntary enlistments to the Allied Cause by Indian people were not only in manpower but contributions of furs and other commodities were made to the

Canadian Red Cross as well.

David Whitford of the Sweetgrass Reserve was killed in action overseas. The band has honored his memory by naming its band hall after him. The facility now houses many community activities and functions. Sweetgrass is 20 miles west of North Battleford.

Four young lads, Maurice Arcand, Joseph Okemasis, Willy Daniels and James Luke Baldhead, all under 16 years of age, ran away from the Duck Lake Residential School in 1939-40 to enlist in the army. Only Maurice Arcand came back alive.

All the other seven brothers in Arcand's family also enlisted.

Louis Arcand of Muskeg Lake enlisted in the two World Wars. He still resides on the reserve today.

Lt. Dave Greyeyes of Muskeg Lake Reserve is another Saskatchewan hero. His decorations and awards are varied. They include the Greek Military Cross, 1939-45 Star, the France and Germany Star, the Defence Medal and the Canadian Volunteer Medal. Greyeyes enlisted in June 1940 and went overseas the same year. He was posted in England on the instructional staff of his unit. He rose from private to sergeant in the performance of his duties as a trained infantry officer in machine gun and rifle during this time. He returned to Canada in 1943 to attend Officers' Training School and went back to England a full Lieutenant.

Dave Greyeyes served in the central Mediterranean area and continental Europe. He was a platoon commander in the actual war zone and also served as an infantry battalion intelligence officer with the Army of Occupation. He was released in July, 1946. Greyeyes' sister, Mary, was first Indian woman in Canada to join the Armed Forces. His wife Flora was one of the first Indian woman in Canada to join the Air Force.

The Saskatchewan list of Indian veterans certainly doesn't stop there . . . but delivery of benefits to them did.

The Department of Veterans Affairs gave each Canadian veteran ¼ section of land in the post war period. The Department of Indian Affairs also gave ¼ sections of reserve land, land they already owned! to Indian veterans.

The wars are a memory to a lot of people today. Should the war effort also be a memory?

Not according to the Saskatchewan Indian Veterans Association. □

Okanese Hosts F.H.S.D.C. Workshop

by MARTHA IRONSTAR

On October 28 and 29th, 1980. The Fill Hills Socio-Development Corporation held a workshop at Okanese reserve. This workshop is the initial one of a series to be presented. The purpose of these workshops will be to ensure that the board and committees of the board become knowledgeable and proficient in the various skills required to function as a group of dynamic leaders in the community.

Mr. Bob Richards and Associates of Regina, consultants for the (F.H.S.D.C.) are training the board members and committees in the areas of problem-solving, communication and human relations skills at this workshop. Mr. Terry Montjoy of the University of Regina emphasized on the areas of organizing information, communication and problem-solving. Mr. Richards explained the structure of the File Hills Socio-Development corporation, and the advantages of being a corporation.

The workshop started at 9:30 each morning and ran until 4:00. There were also two elders present: Mr. Bill Dumont and Elder Veteran Edward Bellegarde.

The File-Hills Socio-Development Corporation started in January of 1977. The chiefs of Peepeekisis, Okanese, Starblanket and Little Black Bear Bands began meetings to discuss a joint venture in building a Recreation Complex.

From May to August 1977, four persons from each band attended a band Economic Development Training Course, with the proposed complex as the focus. A survey of the bands was conducted and in November 1977, five sites were evaluated and referred to the chief's committee. A decision was taken to

expand the focus to include Education and Health Component, phased over a period of 10 to 15 years.

By August 1978, after unsuccessful efforts to acquire land off the reserve, a half section of land on Starblanket Reserve was chosen, and proceedings to surrender the land began.

By a referendum held on May 23, 1979, members of Starblanket Band agreed to surrender the land.

In April 1979, Starblanket band acquired organizational funds of \$20,000.00 which were made available to the corporation to cover the cost of directors' expenses, and legal and consulting fees.

On June 6, 1980, the board met with the Minister of Indian Affairs and presented a request for \$113,777.00 to be used as planning funds to determine the options available to their reserve and to develop a comprehensive plan for implementation.

The board also lobbied with Jim Manly - NDP Indian Affairs Critic Stan Schellenberger - PC Indian Affairs Critic, Warren Allmand - Liberal Indian Affairs Critic. The Starblanket Band has been assured that these critics will support their efforts with the minister.

On July 2, 1980 Eldon Bellegarde of Little Black Bear was seconded from the Economic Action - Resource Management to spend "60% of his time on the (F.H.S.D.C.) Project to ensure that this project becomes a reality."

F.H.S.D.C. Receives Planning Grant — Dr. Owen Anderson, Director General of Department of Indian Affairs, Saskatchewan Region, announced at a board meeting of the corporation on October 10, 1980 that the department approved a grant of \$100,000.00 to the Corporation for planning purposes. Present at the meeting were Messrs. Rabi Alam and John Gertsmar of the I.A.B. - planning staff.

One of the activities to be pursued during this planning phase is to develop a strategy for the socio-economic development of the File Hills bands. This strategy will take the form of a long term development plan (5 to 10) years and will include research and documentation of current service levels, needs, problems and possible solutions in areas of education, health, recreation and Economic Development. One of the priorities of the Corpora-

Saskatchewan Elders Policy Conference

by GLORIA LEDOUX

As a result of the Elders Conference, initial steps are anticipated to ensure human development a priority for Saskatchewan Indian people.

A Saskatchewan Elders Policy Conference was held on September 30th, October 1st and 2nd, 1980 at the Saskatoon Indian and Metis Friendship Centre with approximately one hundred delegates and observers in attendance. This included elders from most of the reserves in Saskatchewan; it was not possible to have representatives from all the reserves, especially those of the far north and outlying reserves. The representatives present thought this was a worthwhile venture, being the first of its kind. It was also the wish of those present that there will be follow-up conferences in the future.

Great interest was evidenced by the participation of the representatives speaking on various and numerous problems on their Reserves. Elders are the parents and grandparents of our growing

tion is the development of a comprehensive recreation program for the File Hills Community. The File Hills Socio-Development Corporation Board members are: *Chief Irvin Starr*, President Starblanket Band; *Eldon Bellegarde*, Treasurer Little Black Bear; *Lindsay Starr*, Secretary Starblanket Band; *James Poitras*, Vice President Peepeekisis; *John Dumont*, Okanese Band; *Danny Bellegarde*, Little Black Bear Band; *George Nokusis*, Okanese Band; *Chief George Poitras*, Peepeekisis Band.

The next meeting of the F.H.S.D.C. was held on November 14, 1980, at Starblanket hall. Regular newsletters keep band members up to date on the progress of the F.H.S.D.C. There has been input from the four bands of Peepeekisis, Okanese, Starblanket and Little Black Bear Bands in the newsletter. □

population of Indian people; many concerns were expressed about numerous incidents leading to death, incarcerations, breakup of the family unit, and the growing lack of self respect or lack of respect to others. Another reason for the turnout was the traditional way Elders were invited; that is, the giving of tobacco to summon participants. This tradition of giving tobacco to summon elders whenever a crisis occurred, or an emergency of extreme importance to the community, or tribe, or a sacred ceremony, is time-honored. Elders who were invited in this manner did not refuse because of respect for the invitation. Sometimes a band meeting of importance on our reserves is called and no interest is shown; tobacco could be used, but should be done in all seriousness.

Due to the large numbers present, six groups of delegates were divided between four groups of elders and three groups of women. Most of the delegates, speaking in Cree or Saulteaux addressed the following:

- How can we, as elders, assist in these areas.
- Band councils.
- Conferences.
- Schools.
- Reserves (community life).
- Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

Traditionally, the acceptance of elders as teachers is very important although he or she may not be educated in the present system. An elder of seventy, eighty or more years of experience can rightfully share the traditional kind of education, that is, the elder is very knowledgeable of good values which can be instilled in the youth of today in terms of respect and pride of our tribes:

Respect of the spiritual ways of our Indian people must be revived. A great deal of time was spent discussing our spiritual leaders, medicine people, ceremonial and pipe

holders. The elders expressed this was a gift given to our people for strength and as a way to communicate with the Creator:

The biggest concern and the greatest problem facing all reserves is abuse of alcohol and drugs. So many problems are caused or related to this. This is one of the biggest killers of people — family units are broken up, women and children are abused. How can we help? Perhaps organizing as elders seriously and educating our children on values, could lead us back to pride, not shame:

How can we gain respect? Participating in the ongoing ceremonies relating to the good of our people, learning about them, teaching and lecturing on traditional values to our schools and parent groups:

Assist parent-group organizations.

This conference was hopefully the first of many to revive the eldership movement. If we are to succeed in all our endeavors in the field of development, whether political, economical, social, or educational our concerns must be met by each and every Einew (man). It is NOW or NEVER, while we have our elders. Where possible, let's use them.

Many recommendations came out of the discussions. In order to be of any help the elders feel they have to

be recognized, respected and accepted by their people. They will then feel comfortable in helping where they can and being of service to others. On the other hand, the elders will have to gain respect if they are to be of value to their respective communities.

- It is recommended that an Elders conference be held each year.
- That elders organize where it is possible and urge their members to be active.
- That the elders movement be recognized by our organization as one of the means of added strength.
- That an elder be allowed to sit in on conferences if only as an observer so that they can share the experiences of their leaders and are aware of how our Indian government works.

A vote of thanks is extended to the donors of funding, without which we would not have had this opportunity to share our concerns to live in strength and pride again; to our Chief for initiating the idea of this kind of conference; to the chiefs and councils who assisted their elders in any way to participate; to our elders for coming back to our campfires to discuss matters vital to our way of life. □

Chiefs Voice Concerns At District Meetings

North Battleford District

by ARCHIE KING

NORTH BATTLEFORD — Responding to the 'Queen Victoria Protective Association' issue Mr. A. Dighe, district manager of Indian Affairs, addressed Indian leaders during a recent meeting.

"The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is the organization that is endorsed by all Saskatchewan Chiefs and that is the organization we will consult and conduct business with," said Dighe. At the district level, "At the district office the only

business we will conduct is with the district Chiefs," he said.

Speaking to the issue of band membership, "I have a list and the IBA position is that membership of the bands has been established as of September 4, 1954; that is the band list and those are the band members of those particular bands and this is the band list that has been recognized," said Dighe. □

Meadow Lake District

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE

"Turnover of 16 teachers in one year, rotten floors hidden beneath

double flooring, holes in walls, exposed over-ground tubing for furnace fuel and extremely overcrowded classrooms," are the tip of the iceberg in the chronicle of deplorable conditions in their school cited by the leadership of Dillon at the district chiefs meeting in Meadow Lake in September.

Dillon is 430 miles north of Saskatoon.

Having received a commitment in February, 1978, for the completion of a new school by 1980, the band has yet to see any construction started. Even repairs on the old building are a rarity. Intended as temporary facilities for two classrooms in 1954, the band has had to live with numerous problems with water, sewer and heating since 1969, when negotiations for a new school began.

Red Pheasant and Little Pine are other bands which were allotted 'temporary' facilities some years back.

"I know the process has jammed on you several times, but have we the patience to start over again?" asked Dr. Glen Sinclair, new regional director for education for the Department of Indian Affairs.

Dillon did get yet another commitment for a submission of approval for the design to be before treasury board by April/81. The remaining time till then will be utilized by the data-gathering process for the submission, which usually takes 4-6 months.

The region doesn't have the authority to spend more than 1/2 million for the province, Sinclair said. Federal political leaders are determining goals that are impossible to achieve with the kind of resources they give us, he added.

The capital expenditure sheets show that more money is being allocated to Saskatchewan each year but these figures are still inadequate in the face of inflation. Even though the band had been given the '78 commitment, they were not listed on any DIAND's projection sheet for the next five years, priorities aside.

The immediate problem of facilities for the grade nine students from the Beauval Residential School was dumped on the lap of the department. These students were to have been transferred to the presumably completed Dillon School as dictated by the Beauval

Board of Directors (comprised of the district chiefs) due to lack of facilities at the Beauval School. As a result of the screwup in planning by the department, they were unable to enroll in any educational institution within their district

... education a top concern.

The Meadow Lake District chiefs are also in the process of packaging the final draft of a study on establishing a Technical/Vocational Institute to ensure the provision of skills and training to Indian people relevant to their social and economic circumstances. More people have to be orientated to the demands of the market. Trades and retail business training is more realistic than 'all or nothing' goal of university as is now common in the educational system.

The second draft study for the proposed vocational centre was unsatisfactory to the chiefs. It will be Consultants of Winnipeg on the condition that a more comprehensive study be available in three weeks.

The chiefs are presently looking for funding to establish the physical institution. Indian control of education is not to be confused with bookkeeping chores, as can be seen by the energy and persistence with which the Meadow Lake chiefs have pursued their goals and objectives.

Chief Sid Fiddler urged school committee involvement to rectify the practice of pushing students to higher grades according to size rather than academic achievement, before the situation gallops out of hand. He also added the teacher student ration of 17-1 was 'absolutely crazy' and leadership should pressure for change at the Ottawa level

... program operation questioned by chiefs.

Emile Korchinski, Sask. regional director for programming was there to explain the department's man years and the formula for arriving at the allocated capital for education dollars.

The FSI program directors were invited to report on program activities and answer any queries of the chiefs. There was a general consensus that the communications between programs and Northern area residents could be better. One worker who has been working for one of the programs for the last

three years has yet to be seen by any of the chiefs.

Ken Sparvier, FSI Secretary, reported on the research and analysis processes of the Indian Social Services and Health Task Force. Warren Williams, Indian Probation Officer Program; Dennis Acoose, Federated College; Herb Strongeagle, EA/RM; Anita Gordon, Treaty Rights & Research; Oliver Cameron, Community College and Donna Phillips, Communications, also made reports.

The chiefs decided to supplement the reporter's salary as the salary received from FSI was inadequate. Hopefully this will set a precedent for the other districts.

Jim Dagleish, who chaired the 3-day session, commented on the enormous number of vacancies within the department and FSI in the last four or five months and that these extra burdens floated to the chiefs. □

Saskatoon District

by GLORIA LEDOUX

Saskatoon District Chiefs meeting was held at the Sands Hotel on September 30th and October 1st. Chairman Chief Andy Michael reviewed the agenda and the minutes of the last meeting.

Bert McKenzie, DIAND District Supervisor informed the Chiefs that due to the clerks being on strike, paperwork was slow. He then presented the Department's Administrative Operational plan, outlining points on how to approach the plan and all preliminary plans to be completed by November 10, 1980. Operational Planning copies of the "Rainbow Book" were given to each Chief. Mr. McKenzie then discussed ceiling figures for O & M Capital, and person years in Saskatchewan. An interesting comment by Chief Knight suggested that for every program the Bands take over, we save the Government money in terms of a car, travel, salary, etc. The Bands should be receiving money equivalent to what the Department is spending on its employees! Copies of the Variance Report were given to the Chiefs.

Ron Pederson gave a report on Education. The "Awasis" Conference was discussed. One of the main speakers will be one of our

own Councillors within the District, Mrs. Alpha Lafond.

Bert Stuckless gave his report. A book containing photos of Housing Starts within each band along with a brief summary of activity was given to each Chief. Syd Byma informed the assembly that a selection board for a WP 2 Child Care Worker position within District Office was held. The successful candidate is expected to commence employment on October 20, 1980.

Wednesday, October 1st saw Chief Michael as Chairman. The agenda was reviewed. Mr. Roy Wellman, a lawyer, made a brief presentation regarding purchase of the SINCo Building. The Chiefs decided not to purchase the building because the people who bought Phoenix House want Indian Affairs to rent from them. Indian Affairs had made a previous commitment that if Saskatoon District Chiefs bought the SINCo Building, they would rent space from the Chiefs. Chief Andy Michael told the Chiefs they did not have to feel obligated to buy just because other Districts were doing it. Chief Michael thanked Mr. Wellman for coming to the meeting.

Mr. Vern Bellegarde spoke on the Economic Action/Resource Management Program, the training courses and work training programs being offered. Information will be going out to every band in the Region. Henry Delorme, Director of Health Task Force identified the many jobs that are available on the Task Force. Ken Sparvier talked on Health Operational Planning and reviewed the guidelines. Chief Andy Michael telexed Monique Begin last June regarding rejection of Youth Employment proposals for John Smith, Beardy's and Muskeg Lake Bands. Mrs. Sparvier will follow this up. Care for the elderly people on reserves and a presentation on a relevant document to the provincial government was discussed.

Myrtle Gardypie, Health Liaison worker, spoke of some concerns within the district. She asked the Chiefs to identify funding for the upcoming CHR graduation. Chief Ledoux felt this should be the responsibility of the respective bands.

Chief Michael described a proposed tour to Lebret and Marieval Residential schools scheduled to October 8th and 9th.

Community College reports a Grader Operator course is underway with twelve candidates enrolled. An upgrading course is still in the planning stages.

Money allocated for trappers was discussed; it was noted that the bulk of the funding goes to Nut Lake and Kinistino Bands, since they have registered trappers.

Two new staff members have been hired by the District Chiefs, Wallace Eagle as Field Co-ordinator for the Community College and Gloria Ledoux as the Saskatoon District Reporter.

Chief Knight asked for a run-down and responsibilities of District Representatives. Chief Michael asked that they inform Chiefs of any new developments and major issues.

Chief Knight extended an invitation to a "Grand Opening" of his store on Muskoday. The date will be announced sometime in November.

Chief Quwezance stated a monthly update of council meetings would be sent out to the bands. □

Touchwood/File Hills/Qu'Appelle District

by MARTHA IRONSTAR

On October 8/1980, the district Chiefs met at Fort Qu'Appelle to discuss such topics as the Band Welfare Administration Workshop, Housing Committee, Family Workers, Education Workshop, and the Indian Health Program.

Eleven Chiefs from the surrounding Bands in the area were in attendance, as well as F.S.I. Executive Secretary Ken Sparvier, Executive Assistant Aubrey Goforth, Assistant Superintendent of Education, Indian Affairs, Pete McCormick, Assistant District Superintendent of Social Development, Indian Affairs, John Paul.

The meeting began as District Representative Art Obey distributed minutes of the last meeting and introduced the new district reporter — Martha Ironstar. A question was asked about the last meeting — if there were any new developments regarding supplementary funding. Mr. Drummond replied that he had written to Region requesting extra funding. Mr. Keyes replied that no

additional funding was available. Mr. Drummond then said the request will be forwarded again in two or three weeks. He added that the region has received an additional two million dollars for supplementary funding. However, the region has an overall deficit of five million dollars with most of it in education and social assistance.

Chief Alvin Strongeagle said he hoped that Mr. Keyes understood that the dollars earmarked old year funds should be found within the budget. Chief Melvin Isnana asked that a copy of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Keyes correspondence be sent to the Bands.

Mr. Hilliard McNab commented that social assistance should be treated separately like Family Allowances, a program all its own and not an Indian Affairs one. Mr. Paul said there is a lot of talk about this between the Federal and Provincial government. Assistance would be established on an annual basis rather than monthly. This principle is called "Global Funding" Mr. Paul said that this type of funding was tried in some areas and it didn't work; in some areas it did. He discussed some of the problems associated with global budgeting.

The meeting then centered on the Social Development Workshop which was held in June. Decisions were made to have another workshop co-ordinated by Lindsay Cyr and Bill Strongarm. The largest problem they have is in finding funds, as the social demand dollars have been decentralized to the Bands.

A motion was made by Chief Melvin Isnana that representatives from the province be present at the social development workshop as he is having problems with them regarding social services and jurisdictional disputes. The workshop is scheduled for the end of October or first part of November. Chiefs and councillors are welcome to attend.

Chief Roland Crowe commented on core funding; he felt that monies received by the councillors was reimbursement of their expenses and should not be treated as income thereby affecting their social assistance payments. Mr. Crowe also asked for clarification on the difference between an operational plan and five-year forecast. Mr.

Drummond explained that the input is basically the same. "In the operational plan, we are trying to identify needs and goals and tie in the dollars with those goals."

Chief Isnana felt the forecast and operational plan were different, as the operational plan has a ceiling and the forecast did not. Mr. Drummond said the ceiling is not the total dollars that will be allocated, it is just a guide. He stressed that the total needs of hands will be submitted to region — needs are not to be cut off at ceiling. The allocation will be made in March - April when funds are received from headquarters.

In the housing report, Chief Roland Crowe said he and Chief Strongeagle were selected by district chiefs to sit on the Housing Committee. They attended a meeting on housing in which they basically agreed that if an operational plan is to go into effect, it should not only be recognized by district and region but headquarters as well. Chief Crowe said it was agreed at the meeting that C.M.H.C. is not a good way to go. He commented "We do not want to be landlords. The Department is shirking some of its duties and also C.M.H.C. does not know the rights of Indians."

Chief Crowe went on to say that reserves should not be classified as urban. There should be only two categories, rural and remote. The urban category should be done away with because the bands are not paid transportation costs when they purchase materials for house construction. Chief Roland Desjarlais and Chief McNab supported Chief Crowe. Chief Crowe then discussed C.E.I.C. program. He recommended that the program give the money to Indian Affairs as they would have a better understanding of the reserve situation. Hilliard McNab commended Chief Crowe and Chief Strongeagle for the good job they did in representing the chiefs on the Housing Committee. He assured them that all the chiefs are behind them and will support their recommendations. Chief Alvin Strongeagle said that a preliminary paper about the housing program will be presented in the beginning of November. The report is geared around C.M.H.C.

The family workers were congratulated on the great job they did

in planning and organizing the cultural camp held this past summer at Kenosee Lake, Saskatchewan, Walter Stonechild presented the report which included activities at the camp, the people who organized it and a list of the children who attended. The financial statement was included in the report as well. It was also recommended in the report that the camp be held annually and that it be expanded each year so more children will attend. The chiefs supported the idea that the family workers run another camp next year.

In his Family Workers presentation, Mr. Paul stated that at the present time, there are six family workers. He also added that it was difficult to get funding for six family workers on their present "B" budget. Mr. Paul stated he will entertain any B.C.R. from bands requesting a family worker if they have none. However he doesn't know if they can get more next year or not. Mr. Paul says he is 99.9% in favor of funding the present family workers for another year on a 16.3 budget. He felt an evaluation would be beneficial in that region and headquarters would know what the family worker program is about. An evaluation is presently being done by Allyn Kohm of Indian Affairs. Mr. Paul stated that the evaluation would contain a job description for the family workers so the bands will know what to expect of them. Chief Strongeagle said that the department should prepare guidelines for the family workers job description and then each band could add or delete from it as they see fit. Mr. Paul assured the chiefs that the department was in favor of the family worker program and would eventually like to see it expanded. Shirley Bellegarde, family worker for Little Black Bear Band and Agathe Cyr, family worker for Pasqua Band, represented the Family Workers at the meeting.

Mary Ann Walker stated that two education workshops have already been held, one in File Hills on October 2/1980, the other in Fishing Lake on October 3/1980.

Aubrey Goforth, Assistant to Executive Secretary Ken Sparvier, made a brief presentation on his position. He commented that Mr. Sparvier has worked hard on the



George and Annabelle Chatsis with family.

Electrical Business Started At Poundmaker

by ARCHIE KING

POUNDMAKER — Chatsis Electric, an Indian-owned enterprise, has been started at the Poundmaker Indian reserve by George and Annabelle Chatsis.

Chatsis, a local resident, is a bonded electrician with a license to practice his trade in Saskatchewan. He has been working as an electrician since 1962 and has also instructed courses. He and his wife recently moved to Poundmaker from Calgary, Alberta, where they lived for the past four years.

At the present time they have contracts to install new electrical systems and perform work on Poundmaker and Little Pine

reserves. Chatsis hopes to expand his service to the other reserves in the district. The business employs one journeyman and hopes to acquire two apprentices in the near future. Mrs. Chatsis attends to bookkeeping and secretarial duties.

After reviewing past electrical work done on Indian reserves, there is a definite need to provide better electrical services, said Chatsis.

George and Annabelle have two children, Davina aged 5 and Patrick age 3.

According to Chatsis, wherever the work is, he will be there with his mobile unit, ready for any job. □

draft concerning medical services. Mr. Goforth said they had a proposal from Health Services, Indian Affairs. Last January, a resolution was passed by the chiefs of Saskatchewan referring specifically to treaty health obligation.

Mr. Sparvier revealed that the frame work for the new health program will be in place by November 1/1980. Discussion took place regarding the tripartite component. It was indicated that Federal and provincial governments have discussed the proposal and a decision has been reached before Indian

involvement can take place.

Sparvier feels that if the deadline date could be delayed a month a counter-proposal could be ready by that time. Mr. Goforth added that the Health aspect of the proposal ties in with the district operational plan, and the Yorkton and Meadow Lake areas have already rejected the time frames set out. The chiefs carried out the motion to reject the time frame of November 1/1980.

The next District Chiefs meeting is scheduled for November 12/1980 at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. □



Presiding at the ribbon cutting ceremony of the new SINCO operation at Beardy's Reserve were, left to right: Senator Hannah Kingfisher; Elder Hilliard Iyahso; Doug Cuthand, President of SINCO Developments Ltd.; Chief Andy Michael, cutting the ribbon; Sol Sanderson, Chief of Federation of Saskatchewan Indians; and Elder Veronique Gamble.

Beardy's Hosts Official Opening Of SINCO Building Supplies

by Gloria Ledoux

Friday, October 3rd saw the official opening of SINCo Building Supplies located on Beardy's Reserve. Opening prayers were said by Senator Hannah Kingfisher.

Chief Solomon Sanderson of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians followed with a welcoming address to the visitors and band members, stating this was just one step forward in regaining our right to economic development.

Following Chief Sanderson's address, President of SINCo Development, Doug Cuthand elaborated on SINCo's future plans. Piapot Band has put in its request for a similar project. Long term plans include building railroad ties for nationwide distribution.

Chief of Beardy's Band, Andy Michael added his welcome to the visitors. He expressed his thanks to the F.S.I. Executive and to his Band staff for their input in making SIN-

Co Building Supplies a reality.

SINCo Developments Ltd.'s General Manager, Pat Woods explained that the supplies depot offering top quality material at competitive prices, represents only one of a number of companies owned by SINCo. Tentative plans are to sell to the Indian housing market and to the general construction market. He concluded by congratulating Chief Andy Michael and his staff for their endeavors.

Representative Dick Forer from Special ARDA read a Telex from Minister Pierre Debonnet expressing his congratulations and best wishes.

Unfortunately there was no representation from Indian Affairs.

Mr. Don Bendig, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, spoke on behalf of Jerry Hammersmith, who was unable to attend due to a previous commitment to attend a similar opening in Deschambault.

Mayor of Duck Lake, Alex Barabo, was also present.

Gerald Gamble, Manager for SINCo Building Supplies did a fine job of acting as Master of Ceremonies.

SINCo Building Supplies was built through an agreement between SINCo and the Chief and Council of the Beardy's Band. All business is conducted through the Saskatoon office. SINCo handles bulk materials, housing packages and blueprints; the company can also design any size building such as a Band office, arena, etc. SINCo leases trucks to transport supplies. The company generates many employment opportunities for Indian people besides providing supplies, services and profits to Bands.

A lovely buffet style luncheon and refreshments concluded the afternoon ceremony. □

The Canadian Indian Music Festival

August 18-24/1980

This summer, for the very first time, the Saskatchewan people had the opportunity to see approximately 90 dancers and singers composed of Indian and Inuit tribes from across Canada and one tribe from the United States.

After months of anxiety and anticipation, it seemed that the Canadian Indian Music Festival was not a reality, heralded by the arrival of the Inuits of the Northwest Territories as our brothers and sisters from the north stepped off the plane. We really weren't too sure as to how to greet these people; however, this feeling of apprehension was temporary. With their cheery smiles and their outgoing personalities, we were soon conversing like old friends. Still clothed in the attire prominent in the north, it was obvious to both parties that some necessary changes had to be made since Saskatchewan's summer heat was at its peak that day. The Inuits took everything in stride and requested immediate information on the shopping facilities of Saskatoon!

We were soon to realize that their unique dances were to consist of various dramatizations of for example, the skinning of the seal, the imitations of a polar bear stalking prey and the Inuit courtship dance.

After the arrival of the Inuits, the rest of the weekend was pretty hectic with the arrival of the other tribes at various times at the airport.

As we greeted each group, we found that they each had the same reserved humble attitude that is so much a part of our Indian culture.



Participants of the Canadian Indian Music Festival.

The festival's first performance was held at Saskatoon's Indian & Metis Friendship Centre on the afternoon of August 18. The evening performance at the Centennial Auditorium was opened by the Inuit Throat Singers of Northern Quebec. These two ladies appeared on stage in their traditional regalia made entirely of various arctic animal skins. Although they were unable to communicate in English, it was very easy to interpret their sense of humor in their actions throughout all their performances. Needless to say, a sense of humor is one thing all Indian people seem to maintain regardless of circumstances.

Considering the fact that each group was given a 15 minute time limit on stage, and that the entire performance progressed without a script, the shows were successful in

meeting the theme and objectives of the Music Festival. This was mainly due to our most capable and outspoken M.C., Ivan McNab.

August 19 was our first day on the road with the S.T.C. bus and the first stop was the Red Pheasant Reserve where the performers were hosted royally by the Chief and Council and the many band members who came to extend their warmth and hospitality in many ways. In return, each group gave a small segment of the evening performance to the people in attendance.

That evening, at the North Battleford Comprehensive High School, the festival entertained a full house very well represented by the nine Indian reserves in the district. An astounding performance was put on here by Saskatchewan's own: the Saskatchewan



Bill Brittain performing the hoop dance as part of the Music Festival.

Indian Prairie Dancers, composed mostly of dancers from this area, performed traditional and fancy grass dances, the shake and the sneak-up dance and the highlight of this performance, the hoop dance by Bill Brittain.

An afternoon performance, on August 20, was held at the Sturgeon Lake Reserve and the evening performance was held at the Carlton High School in Prince Albert.

Here again, our Indian people made up the majority in the audience and were captivated by the lone singer of the Haida group, Lenore Heal. Her tremendous voice, with the aid of a drum, echoed the traditional songs of these totem pole people. Her group, attired in red and black button capes, portrayed their cultural dances with various wooden masks and head-dresses. For a plains Indian to see these mountain people perform their unique songs and dances, one could see the sharp contrast between the two cultures, but the beat of their drum made them no different from any other Indian culture.

With only one performance at La Ronge on August 21, the one group that was well received was the San Juan Pueblo Dancers from San Juan, New Mexico. This group consists of young people because one of the objectives of the Pueblos is to encourage their youth to participate and get involved in various cultural activities. The regalia of these people is very unique in that everything they wear is hand-made. This traditional regalia was very noticeable in the Buffalo Dance where the male dancers wore authentic heads. In the ladies' Feather Dance, the ladies wore mini-bustles made entirely of eagle feathers. This group added international flavor to the festival and was favoured by youth throughout the province.

To break away from our hectic schedule, the performers were hosted by the Province to a banquet at the La Ronge Motor Inn. Robert Yew, as the M.C. for the banquet, introduced the special guests at the banquet. The guest speaker, Mrs. Isabelle McNab, touched everyone's heart with her powerful speech on traditions of yesterday and today. Plaques of appreciation were also given out to each group from the Canadian Indian Music Festival Committee.



Alicia Tulluaga and Lucie Amarualik performing in their traditional Inuit regalia.



Bill Brittain congratulates guest speaker, Mrs. Isabelle McNabb.



Simon Bennet displaying the Inuit Bear Dance.

The evening concluded with a dance at the Churchill School where everyone was able to unwind to the music of the Lawrence Joseph Band. Special thanks go to the La Ronge Committee responsible for the day's activities.

The next day, August 22, a stop over was made at the James Smith Reserve, where a delicious dinner was waiting for the performers. A few of the groups presented their songs and dances to the people in attendance in appreciation of the hospitality shown to them.

That evening, a major performance was staged at the Yorkton Indian Agricultural and Cultural Fair.

During our tour, many unexpected but pleasant incidents occurred but the most memorable was initiated by the Iroquois of Six Nations. Although unable to do any religious ceremonies on stage, they carried out a small segment of the Name Giving Ceremony. To everyone's surprise, they honoured Bill Brittain, Co-ordinator of the festival, with a very appropriate name, "Toakwa" meaning "The Dancer". This name is to be officially bestowed on Bill in the very near future, at which time he will be travelling to Ontario to attend the complete religious ceremony.

On the morning of August 23, the group was treated to a breakfast with Saskatchewan's own Buffy Ste. Marie. This was indeed a surprise! She warmed the hearts of everyone with some of her songs and her words of encouragement and support of cultural gatherings such as this.

The late afternoon performance was held at Kinookemow Beach where the weather was not too cooperative but the performers, as usual, took it in stride and did their best.

Later that afternoon, an outdoor barbeque was hosted by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College prior to the evening performance. This last performance was held at the University of Regina Education Auditorium.

The one group whose songs and dances are the most similar to those practised in this area is the Great Lake Dancers. They have a Friendship Dance which is very similar to our Owl Dance. One dance that is very different and one you don't see around these parts is the Snake



Buffy Ste. Marie, a surprise breakfast guest signing autographs.



The Saskatchewan Indian Prairie Dancers performing the grass dance.



Bill Brittain giving closing comments to the audience.

Dance which tells of the life cycle of the snake. The regalia worn by these people is also very similar to the regalia worn by our own people here. This group of dancers is from the Potawattami/Odawa tribe from Southern Ontario.

Following the performance, the performers were treated to a reception in the University cafeteria where everyone had a chance to talk and mingle with the Federated College staff. The evenings accommodations were provided to the performers by the University of Regina.



Alicia Tulluaga, a cheerful Inuit Throat Singer from Northern Quebec.

This last evening was a very emotional time for all the groups because they realized that this was to be the last time they would perform together.

Looking back at the whole week and thinking about all the things we had done together, we realized that "Indian Nations Celebrating In Unity" had, in fact, become a reality. We didn't know how much until the individual groups started leaving for their homes and their loved ones.

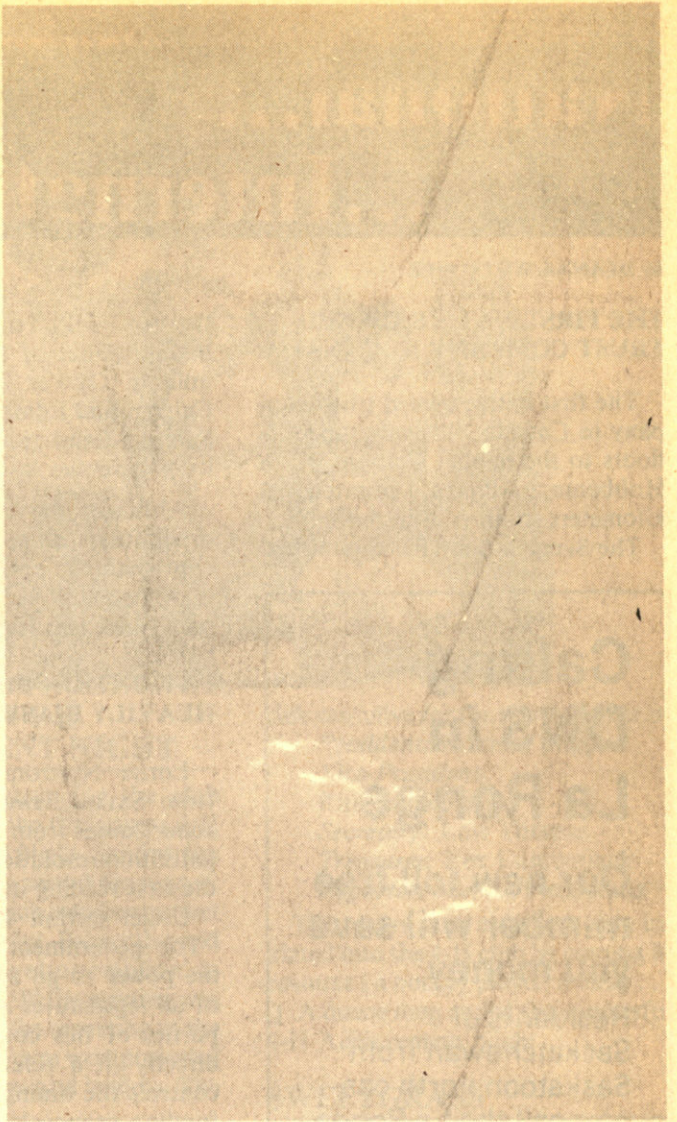
Mary Ann Sokwaypnace, in her poem, best summarized everyone's feelings. □



San Juan Pueblos of New Mexico performing the Buffalo Dance.



Beatrice Brittain and Andrew Garcia—friendship newly-found.



Bill Brittain making a presentation of appreciation to the Great Lakes Dancers.

National... ...International

by DEANNA WUTTUNEE

THE FIRST NATIVE OWNED TRUST COMPANY IN CANADA

The first native owned trust company in Canada will swing open its doors to the public, October 24, in Hobbema, Alberta, situated 80 kilometers south of Edmonton.

The Samson Band has established

the Peace Hill Trust Company with initial capital of between \$7 - \$10 million. Offices are proposed for Calgary and Edmonton next spring. Samson Band received \$53 million in oil revenues last year.

Although the company is profit orientated, it will look to "accommodate the special needs of Indian people," according to company President Bob Roddick.

PATRIATION RESOLUTION HEAVILY BIASED TO OTTAWA

Lorne Nystrom, NDP member from Saskatchewan was dissecting some clauses from the constitutional patriation resolution recently during the first reading in the House.

Under section 42, said Nystrom, "The government of Canada has the power to go against the wishes of all legislatures and all provincial parties of this country and appeal directly in a referendum where it controls the timing, the money, the funding proposals and the wording of the question. In other words, it sets the rules. It is loaded dice."

"Can a referendum be held on Article 24 of the proposed Canada Act?" Doug Gableman, Nystrom's assistant was asked October 30, in a telephone interview. Protection of treaty rights hinge on this article in the proposed constitution.

Yes, the government would have the power to hold a referendum to lift the protection of treaty rights, according to Gableman.

In a referendum vote on the protection of treaty rights, which way would public opinion go?

NATIONAL INDIAN LEADERS TO FLY TO LONDON

Leaders from the three Canadian national native organizations plan to fly to London to denounce Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's constitutional resolution and lobby for support, November 4.

Del Riley of the National Indian Brotherhood, Harry Daniels of the Native Council of Canada and Eric Tagoona of the Inuit Committee on National Issues will be setting up three separate offices in London to lobby British parliamentarians. Riley will be the only one fighting for treaty rights while the other two leaders will be forced to rely on aboriginal rights. Daniels will be representing one million Metis and non-status Indians.

British MP Bruce George has planned a joint news conference before parliamentarians to clarify the native situation.

CONSTITUTION PATRIATION VS ECONOMIC SAFETY

Political wrangling over the constitution is imperiling the economic safety of Canadians, according to H.E. Wyatt, vice chairman and director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Wyatt said governments should be focussing more on the country's 'genuine' economic problems rather than using the debate on patriation to downplay the severe difficulties confronting them.

"While the constitution is undoubtedly important, the economic situation deserves much more priority," he said.

BLEAK UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION PICTURE FOR '80s.

David Slater, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada painted a very bleak picture of unemployment and inflation for the 1980's in a recent speech.

The inflation rate is hovering around 10 percent but will roll back to about 9 percent by the mid-decade. The unemployment rate is around 8 percent but will drop back slowly to 6.5 percent by 1985. Wage bargaining resulting in maintenance of incomes could result in a higher inflation rate next year.

Statistics for ethnic minorities far outstrip those of the dominant society. A conservative figure for unemployment on reserves is 40-75 percent, according to FSI documentation. The resulting human cost factor in diminished self confidence and family breakdowns is staggering. Yet, the dollars allotted for

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Northern
Saskatchewan

socio-economic development programs is not rising proportionately to the inflation rate or the unemployment situation on reserves. Development works best coming from within.

NOEL STARBLANKET FOR ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER?

Noel Starblanket, former president of the National Indian Brotherhood may become the first Indian Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs in Canadian history.

Starblanket said he was asked to consider that position in August. It would mark the first Indian political appointment within the department higher than director general.

Three native people now hold director-general posts in Canada

CAR RENTAL COLLISION INSURANCE?

The standard collision deductible you buy through the car rental agencies whereby you agree to pay \$4 - \$6 daily to reduce collision damages to a maximum of \$50 from the usual \$250 - \$500 is not car insurance.

The deductible amount is the responsibility of the agency. They buy insurance to cover claims over \$500 and pass the other potential expense to the customer in front of the counter. The company then puts this quasi-insurance of \$4 - \$6 into a fund from which it draws to pay for body repairs.

The B.C. and Ontario provincial superintendents of insurance are taking up this matter for new legislation for two basic reasons; the cost to the customer and the lack of disclosure of this information. □

RACISM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan people placed Indian people in third place for the dubious distinction of having harmed the country in some way.

According to a recent study by the University of Saskatchewan, 26.8 percent of the province's population believe East Indians have harmed Canada and 10 percent indicated the Chinese have hurt the country. Indian people were slightly below the Chinese.

G.F. Basran, professor of the University's sociology department

4-H Reports

by Les Ferguson and Deb Hauer



CHAGONESS 4-H ACHIEVEMENT NIGHT

Games and relays for the club members started the Chagoness 4-H Club Achievement Night. Sandwiches and cake were then served for supper. Macrame and art, club members project work, were on display. Babysitting and disco dancing were also completed as 4-H projects. At 7:30 the meeting was called to order by the repeating of the 4-H pledge. Certificates were presented to the 4-H members and leaders. The

cited media distortion of facts and educational institutions sometimes classifying minority groups under social problems as contributions to racist beliefs.

What about children picking up parents' attitudes?

HALT TO ALCOHOL BLOOD SAMPLES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan physicians have decided that the practice of taking blood samples to determine the alcohol level for police should come to a screeching halt, to protect themselves against civil suits.

The Saskatchewan Medical Association decided Section 25 (2) of the Criminal Code was insufficient protection in the face of legal action threats for charges of assault (poking needles into a person's arm) — Federal Justice Minister Jean Chretien disagrees.

club executive for the new 4-H year is:

President: Marlene Nippi

Vice-President:

Rita Lumberjack

Secretary: Lois Thomas

Treasurer: Rex Lumberjack

Reporter: Mervin Neapetung

The twelve men members were initiated into the 4-H club by coming in costume (a hockey player, a baby . . .). A dance then ended the successful 4-H Achievement Night.

SWEETGRASS

The 4-H club at Sweetgrass reserve was active during the summer months. The members did some cooking and planted a garden near the band office. Summer activities were an afternoon in the park in North Battleford. Five 4-H members participated in the Celebrate Saskatchewan Fun Run held also in North Battleford.

BEARDY'S 4-H CLUB

Volunteer 4-H leaders are Myrtle Gardippy, Vickie Greyeyes, and Hilliard Gardippy, Recreation Director. Interest lies in cooking and woodwork projects.

ONION LAKE

A 4-H club has been organized with both beef and crafts projects. A meeting of interested people was held September 23. The crafts group will be meeting weekly with about 25 members. At the time of writing, the beef club is being planned. Several

adults have volunteered their assistance.

WATERHEN LAKE

The Waterhen Lake 4-H club has decided to reorganize again this fall. A meeting of the 4-H leaders was held at the school on October 2. Crafts, communications, cooking, knitting, crocheting, beading, carpentry, macrame, home nursing, and ceramics will be offered this fall. Each 4-H project group will meet weekly for six to eight weeks, finishing up before Christmas. Most project groups have two project leaders, (one who is experienced and one who is a leader for the first time).

PELICAN LAKE

The young group will be reorganizing this fall on October 23, with the help of Denise and Nora Thomas. Hope everything will get off to a good start.

PATUANAK

The Patuanak 4-H club is now reorganizing and planning to start in late November. On October 10th, a 4-H turkey shoot took place, (no... turkeys are not shot; you shoot at targets and win the turkeys!).

POUNDMAKER

4-H staff person, Deb Hauer met with interested people at the Poundmaker Band office. A questionnaire to be given to the young people by the school bus drivers, will ask the youth if they wish to join 4-H and will ask the parents if they are interested in helping. The project possibilities are crocheting and crafts.

CANOE LAKE

A 4-H information meeting was held on Friday, October 3 at the Canoe Lake School. Grades 6, 8, and 9 learned what the 4-H's stand for and more about the Indian 4-H program. Afterwards, interested adults in the community met to discuss what a 4-H leader does and how to start a 4-H club. Crafts, beading, cooking and firearm safety are the projects that are planned.

STANDING BUFFALO

Howard Goodwill, the Recreation Director of the Standing Buffalo reserve phoned to report that the Dakota Youth

Council (the youth group on the reserve) is interested in taking the outdoorsman, Indian crafts, cooking, sewing and knitting 4-H projects. The club, which has 40-50 members, raised \$400 during a bingo in September. A fowl supper is planned for Thanksgiving.

FISHING LAKE

A reorganization of the Fishing Lake 4-H club is scheduled for the evening of October 20th. The club executive will be elected at this meeting.

SHOAL LAKE

The 4-H club at Shoal Lake will be reorganized soon. Len Kander, Heather Schulte, Donna Tkachyk and Rita Wilkinson will be leading crafts and knitting projects this year. A rummage sale and 4-H festival are fund-raising ideas for the fall.

RED EARTH

Brenda Gallander and Chris Mac-

Donald will start 4-H club work by sewing alphabet letter pillows.

THUNDERCHILD

There is 4-H interest on the part of those involved in education on the reserve. Some possible project areas included firearm safety, cooking, and photography.

SAULTEAUX

A visit was made to Fred Moccasin, Recreation Director, on September 26.

POORMAN

Larry Asapace, Education Coordinator for the reserve, set up 4-H school visits with Les Ferguson, 4-H staff, at Raymore and Quinton schools. Further meetings are planned with the idea of reorganizing the 4-H club.

Visits have also been made to Witcheikin, Big River and Sandy Lake Reserves. □

Farm Talk

by Art Irvine

Weather is the sequence of atmospheric events taking place at a specific hour or on a particular day. Climate is the accumulated weather events at a particular place.

Weather is a resource. Light, heat and precipitation are necessary to make our soils productive. Saskatchewan receives a combination of sunlight, temperature and precipitation that has earned it a reputation as being one of the great wheat growing areas of the world. Our precipitation usually occurs when the crops require it most, leaving sunny, dry weather for harvesting operations.

The climate of the past helped form our soils. The present climate determines the types and varieties of crops which should be grown. Drought, rain, frost, wind, light, heat and other weather factors, influence the method and success of farming operations. It is necessary to adjust to blizzards, bitter cold, intensive heat and other variables.

The success of agriculture depends on our ability to cope with the climate. Breeding adaptable crops, conservation practices,

determining insulation requirements, developing heating systems, and many other factors are of concern to the farmer.

Weather has a profound effect on crop production. Optimum productivity depends on the right combination of light, heat and moisture.

Sunlight warms the soil and promotes germination. Plants which have plenty of light tend to develop short, strong stems and well developed leaves. Shaded plants tend to have weak stems and poorly developed leaves. The response to light is related to temperature and other factors. There are also differences in plants.

The effects of temperature on growth are varied. Some plants respond to high or low temperatures, others do not. There is a restricted temperature range over which growth and development can occur. Growth is fastest within a certain optimum temperature range. Variations in temperature are also important.

Growing Degree-Days, sometimes called "heat units" are accumulations of daily mean air temperatures above a certain base

value. Seasonal totals of growing degree-days are used to determine if a particular crop is likely to mature in a certain area. Seasonal averages of a certain area are often used to plan seeding operations. Crops such as wheat also respond to day length, the longer the day-the greater the growth and figures should be adjusted accordingly.

Base temperatures are the lowest values for which substantial growth occurs. The base temperature for spring wheat and many horticultural crops is 5.5 degrees Celsius (42 degrees Fahrenheit).

Average daily temperatures are calculated by subtracting the day's low temperature from the day's high temperature and subtracting by two. Subtract 5.5 from the average temperature in degrees Celsius to estimate the approximate growing degree-days, or heat units, for that day.

Spring wheat requires the following growing degree-day;

Sown to headed	483
Headed to ripe	491
Total	974

These figures are approximations only, varying with location, variety and other factors.

The temperature where freezing injury occurs, varies with the type of plant, state of maturity, and other factors. The variability of temperatures at different ground levels makes exact measurements difficult.

Meteorological measurements are made four feet above ground level. Temperatures of 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit) are accepted as freezing temperatures. Actual ground level temperatures may be lower. Freezing of plants on the ground has occurred when temperatures at the 4 foot level were 4.5 degrees Celsius (40 degrees Fahrenheit).

The duration of the freeze period is important. Short duration frosts may not damage crops. All night frosts at the same temperatures could prove disastrous. The rates temperatures drop or rise is significant. Long periods of near freezing temperatures harden plants to frost damage. Cold air follows natural drainage patterns and accumulates in hollows. This is where frost damage is more severe.

Rainfall and snowfall are the primary moisture inputs which

Isbister Wins 1980 SIAP Garden Competition



Sheila Isbister from Sandy Lake Reserve, won the first prize - a garden rototiller - for the best garden. She had a very large garden

Saskatchewan farmers are concerned with. Evaporation is the main output. During the average growing season, 7 inches to 11 inches of rainfall occurs, depending on location. Evaporation during the growing season often exceeds 12 inches. Storage of rain and snow water from the non-growing season is, therefore, very important.

Soils vary in moisture holding capacity. Clay textured soils hold more water for longer periods than sandy textured soils and are more productive. They are also less subject to erosion.

Annual snowfall varies from approximately 25 inches in the southwest to 55 inches in the northeast. The amount of snow which enters the soil is largely dependent on the amount and melting rate of the snow. A slow, prolonged thaw is desirable. Snow cover helps prevent the soil from drying and reduces soil erosion.

Weather is one of many factors Saskatchewan farmers have to deal with, and one of the most fascinating. Like any subject, the more you study it, the more proficient you become at turning knowledge to your advantage. □

and grew potatoes, corn, cucumbers, beets, lettuce, radishes and raspberries. Not only does she weed and take care of her garden, but she puts up most of the vegetables.

Potatoes, carrots, and onions are stored in a root cellar under the house. They stay nice and firm well into June, when they are used up.

Carrots, peas, onions, corn, yellow and green beans are blanched (boiled a couple of minutes), put in plastic bags and stored in her two freezers.

Sheila also cans and pickles a lot, too. This year she put up pickled yellow and green beans, pickled beets, pickled onion and cucumber, bread and butter pickles, dill pickles, mustard pickles, canned raspberries, peaches, pears and plums.

It seems like a lot of work, but, says Sheila "When you have to buy all your vegetables, you'll sure see the difference. It saves a lot of money, and tastes better too. Also the vegetables are there whenever you need them. It's so handy."

Douglas Ermine, from Sturgeon Lake, won second prize for the best garden. He also grows a real variety of vegetables, as well as planting lots of trees around his garden.

Special mention goes to *Jones and Theresa Starblanket* of Sandy Lake Reserve, and *Mr. & Mrs. Peter Van-*

dal, also of Sandy Lake Reserve, for excellent gardens.

Besides the Best Garden, there was the Potato Garden and Beginner's Garden categories.

First prize in the Potato Garden category went to *Mr. Hubert Long-John* and *Mrs. Eugene (Velma) LongJohn* of Sturgeon Lake Reserve. They shared a garden space on a hill overlooking the lake.

Mr. & Mrs. George Jim of Witchekan Lake Reserve won second prize in the Potato Garden category. This is the first year they ever had a garden!

Lester Ledoux of Wahpeton Reserve won first prize in the Beginner's Garden category (for people who grew their first garden in 1980). He thinks "farm size" because his garden must have covered an acre!

Eunice Merasty of Little Red Reserve won second prize in the Beginner's category. She had a lot of work this summer because she used the edge of a field, and had to weed out the wheat as well as weeds.

The Don Nielson 4-H club at the Prince Albert Student Residence received special recognition for a good 4-H garden. Certificates were presented to each 4-H member during their Achievement Day ceremonies.

The gardens were all judged between August 20 — 22, by certified garden judge and professional nurseryman, Allan Daku. Just under 60 gardens were entered in the competition. They were from Chitek (Pelican) Lake, Little Red River, James Smith, Shoal Lake, Red Earth, Witchekan Lake, Sandy Lake, Sturgeon Lake, and Wahpeton. Another thirty gardeners were visited but felt they had a poor year with the gardens that they had planted. Everyone in the garden competition had time to talk with the judge about their own garden problems, and discuss ideas for next year. The most common questions were about vegetable diseases, the quality of garden soil, naming trees, shrubs, and flowers planted around the house, and lawn problems.

Many gardeners asked if there were a lot of other gardens in the district. After the garden competition, it's plain that there **ARE** a lot of gardens, and **GOOD** ones too! So good luck with your next year's garden! □

Viewpoint

by Art Irvine

Health is the mental and physical well-being of an individual. Health involves love, happiness, attitudes, food, exercise, rest, and freedom from harmful tension. Individuals without health are in serious trouble. Healthy individuals more easily face and conquer life's challenges.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to achieve desired goals without a healthy mind and body. Treasure your health. Don't let it slip away.

"Dear World" a book written by youth from various countries of the world, considers love to be one of the most important needs for mental well-being. In many ways none are more intelligent than youth before they learn such things as hate, bias, prejudice and greed.

Love is the feeling of benevolence and brotherhood that people should have for each other. Love is caring and having someone care about you. Love is a strong liking for, or interest in someone or something. Love is what the world is all about.

People care about those who are eager to learn every day of their life. People care about those they can learn something from. People care about those who build their health. People care about those who try. People care about those, who care about themselves.

Love and care are not restricted to people. There are many other living creatures and many other things in this world to love and care about. The world is full of interesting treasures for those that will look for them. Love is within everyone's reach, find love and cherish it.

Happiness is important to mental well-being. Happiness is a feeling of pleasure, joy and contentment. Happiness comes from achievement. It comes from doing your best, even when you have not achieved. It comes from the joy of caring about others, and having them care about you. It comes from walking through the forest and across the meadows. It comes from watching young animals at play. It comes from watching a beautiful sunset, and listening to birds sing. Happiness comes from; being

interested, loving life and staying healthy.

Positive attitudes are essential in achieving mental well-being. Irrepressible confidence facilitates successful performance. You must believe you can do it, if you expect to achieve. You must care about yourself, if you expect others to care about you. You must care, if you expect to reach chosen goals.

The better the food you eat, the better you perform in everything you do. This statement is true, and is one of the most important statements you will ever hear or learn. Say it over and over for the rest of your life, and believe it. If you do, it will change your life.

Most adults head for the drug caffeine in the form of coffee or tea the first thing every morning and continue its use throughout the day. Caffeine stimulates the heart and central nervous system.

Many claim they cannot begin the day without it. Many claim they cannot get to sleep because of its effect, and take sleeping pills in counteraction. Many add the use of aspirins, alcohol, nicotine, and other drugs, stimulents, depressants and crap foods, explaining that uses of these devices in moderation are not harmful. This is a questionable recommendation. The problem is usually some combination of improper food, faulty exercise and needless tension. Even so called professional advice can be faulty. Users of alcohol and drugs, are reluctant to admit they are wrong.

Cigarettes contain the poisonous alkaloid nicotine found in tobacco leaves. Nicotine is an insecticide which is extracted as a colorless, oily, acrid liquid from tobacco leaves. Many individuals claim that human use of this insecticide, in moderation, is not harmful. Judge the logic of this statement for yourself.

Observe the world around you before consuming alcohol. Every newspaper is filled with results of its use.

People are easily hooked on the use of alcohol, drugs, stimulents and depressants, when they are

easily accessible. The best preventative is to ensure they are not easily accessible and use your own good common sense before using them in any form or manner.

Whole grain bread, cereals, milk, meat, cheese, eggs, fresh fruit, and vegetables are more logical choices than crap foods. The better the food you eat, the better you perform in everything you do. Remember that and performance will accelerate.

Individuals who participate in proper and adequate exercise programs, tackle everything with more zest. This is another way of stating that exercise improves performance. Good food and exercise is a dynamic combination. Try it.

Eat good food, don't overeat, exercise, and you should have no weight problems. You can put weight on, or take it off, any part of the body. Shape your body the way you want it. It takes time and definite course of action to accumulate a large stomach. It takes

time and a definite course of action to develop a slim waistline. The choice is up to the individual.

When individuals do not receive proper rest, performance suffers. Good food, exercise and rest are important in building a strong healthy body.

Learn to relax and enjoy life. Individuals should plan non-working hours in such a way that they avoid harmful tension. Most people work less than 40 of their 168 hour week, but they should still work to the greatest possible extent at what they enjoy. Happiness relieves tension, so act accordingly. Exercise releases tension, so exercise regularly. Decide each morning to have an enjoyable day. This is half the battle.

Health is the mental and physical well-being of an individual. It is to precious to deliberately destroy through carelessness and neglect. Stay healthy and enjoy life to its fullest.

Fort San Hosts Workshop

The National Native Alcohol Abuse Program project staff held a workshop at Fort San October 6-17 and October 27 - November 7. Because of the number of counsellors attending this workshop, they split it into two sessions. Another session is to be held after December 2nd, 1980, which will also be held in two segments.

During this workshop the counsellors are focusing on cultural, physical and family aspects of preventative alcohol education.

Mr. Walter Stonechild facilitated this workshop and mentioned that the N.N.A.A.P. hopes to have future workshops which the Indian Health workers, Community Health workers and other resources could also attend, as this type of workshop would be of great benefit to the program.

Irene Delmont, Alcohol Consultant for the N.N.A.A.P. also attended the workshop. She discussed proposals for the next fiscal year with the counsellors, as well as promoting the co-ordinators meeting which will be held at Saskatoon's King George Hotel on November 25

and 26, 1980. Ms. Delmont informed the counsellors that Ottawa has not given them any guidelines regarding proposals, only stating that if the counsellors substantiate their reasons for an increase they will receive one. Ms. Delmont hopes to assist the counsellors in filling out their proposals and setting their objectives for their work throughout next year.

The agenda for the workshop included talks in the areas of attitudes towards alcohol given by an Elder from the F.S.I., The "physical aspects of alcohol" with Dr. Cohen, "A profile of alcohol" with D. Morgan of the Commission. F.S.I. Executive member Ken Sparvier attended the workshop that afternoon. Also the "Family aspects of alcohol" were discussed by Joan Lavallee. Walter Currie of the Gabriel Dumont Institute in Regina attended the workshop in the afternoon. Community Services was another topic discussed at the workshop with Mr. Wilfred Dieter of the Peepeekisis reserve.

Mr. Henry Delorme, Director of the Health and Social Task Force,

presented the counsellors at the workshop with information regarding the Indian Health Care and Indian Social Services and Community Services. In this presentation, he mentioned that alcohol is recognized as a health problem, so all alcohol programs have to be tied in with the Health Care and Social Services and Community Services Programs.

Although the scope of these services are very complex, there are several major principles required to remove the present obstacles and confusion present in these programs today. With this in mind, the Federation and District Chiefs came up with an Indian Health and Social Services submission at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in April, 1980 at the Chiefs General Policy Conference. The F.S.I. was given a mandate to act on behalf of the Chiefs to get the Health program in place. Ken Sparvier, F.S.I. Executive member, holds the portfolio of Health. Action was initiated.

They succeeded in getting the Indian Health Care and Social Services in motion. They also formed a Health and Social Services Task Force policy council. Presently, the policy council consists of two chiefs from each district. They held their first meeting on October 2nd and 3, 1980. At this time, they were given the "go ahead" on the planning of the Health and Social Services program.

Members of the Health and Social Services Task Force Policy Council are: *Henry Delorme*, Director Health & Social Services; *Andrew King*, Co-ordinator of Health; *Delores McLeod*, Co-ordinator Social Services; *Dave Acoose*, Advisory Consultant.

These people are presently gathering information from all levels of governments, hospitals, etc. They are also looking for information from each reserve relating to Health, Social Services and Community Services.

In closing, Mr. Delorme stated, "Keep up the good work; by pulling together we will be back to the proud nation that our forefathers started. Because who knows best, but us Indian people, what should happen in our reserves, and how programs should work to meet the needs of our people's tomorrow." □

"Miriam McNab, 22, is a member of the Gordon Indian Band, Pun-nichy, Saskatchewan. She has previously been employed by the Indian Rights and Treaties Research Program of the FSI. She is presently working as a Canadian Crossroads International volunteer in Lobatse, Botswana, for three months. CCI is a non-profit, non-denominational organization which encourages understanding and good will between different races and cultures of people throughout the world, by sending volunteers to a developing country to live and work. People interested in becoming a volunteer should contact CCI's local committees in either Regina or Saskatoon."

BOTSWANA BOUND

Excitement and anticipation clutched at my stomach again that morning, as it had for days on end, for shortly I would be landing in Gaborone, Botswana. Soon I would see with my own eyes this country I had been reading, thinking and talking about for the last five months: Botswana, Africa. Last October I had applied to Canadian Crossroads International, an organization

which takes volunteers to learn about other cultures, people and Third World Development in general, by arranging a living and working experience for the volunteers in a developing country. In December 1979, I'd been accepted and informed that I would be going to Botswana, Africa. The first thing I did was get out my map of the world to find out where it is. Botswana is situated in southern Africa, bordered by South Africa to the south, Namibia to the west, Zambia to the north and Zimbabwe to the east. Its about 570,000 kilometers square and roughly two-thirds of the country consists of the Kalahari Desert. Crossroads sent me some information about the country and I learned that most of the population is Tswana-speaking, and that "Botswana" means "a group of Tswana-speaking people" — "Motswana" meaning a single Tswana person.

So, after five months of preparation and fund-raising, a couple of days orientation, I was on my way. I travelled with Heather Waldie,

another Crossroader bound for Botswana, and with brief stopovers in Brussels, Belgium and Johannesburg, South Africa, we were now above Botswana.

I looked out the window of the small plane and surveyed the country. The early morning sun, low in the north-east, shone across the flat expanses of low, sparse thorn-bush, making the red earth appear even redder. In the distance a few hills rose starkly from the plain. I knew these to be the low hill ranges forming the eastern edge of the great sand-filled basin which is Botswana. I looked to the west and knew that somewhere out there lay the famous Kalahari Desert. At the time I pictured endless, empty sand dunes, but later I learned that although the Kalahari was once a desert like most, with free wind-blown sand, it is now largely covered with vegetation, sparse grass and thorn bush - the sand and lack of rainfall qualifying it as a desert.

In sharp contrast to this dry, arid wasteland, through the north winds the Okavango River, which floods each year to form a strange, but natural phenomenon - an inland delta. Swamp meets desert, once a year, and provides a suitable habitat for an astounding number of different species of wildlife.

The land in eastern Botswana, however, is the most fertile, with sufficient rainfall for crop growth and stock grazing. A number of rivers flow in the east, also, although they remain dry for most of the year. The east, therefore, is where the greater population is concentrated and its where I'm headed.

We are beginning to descend. The low buildings of Gaborone come into view. What does it hold in store for me? Later I was to learn about the history of the country and the people. I would learn that this land



was originally the home of the Hotentots and Basarwa (more commonly known as the Bushmen), who lived here for thousands of years. The Bushmen are traditionally hunters and gatherers. Gradually they were pushed into the Kalahari Desert, to pursue the game on which they lived, by the encroachment of the cattle-keeping people, the Blacks (known as Bantu) coming down from the north. These Bantu people were Tswana-speaking. By 1800 the Kalahari Desert had been surrounded by various groups and every area in which surface water was permanently available had been settled by cattle-keepers. As the populations grew and spread further south, they encountered white expansion moving up from the Cape, a solid barrier of Boers causing them to turn back. Turmoil erupted and fighting took place amongst the Bantu groups. The Tswana people became scattered.

The Boers were the descendents of the Dutch who came to the Cape in the 1600's. They were a farming people of great independence and determination. They moved inland to be free from interference and government control, to be free from the British who had taken the Cape in 1806. In 1835 the Great Trek had begun and soon 20,000 trekkers had crossed the Vaal River and settled in the Tswana areas of Transvaal. The Boers regarded land they settled as their own and people they found there were either forced to move or taken as servants. They pushed steadily north westward into the land of the Tswana. The Tswana were forced to unite and arm themselves to protect their land from Boer encroachment. Conflict broke out around 1850 and continued for over 30 years with the Tswana losing much of their land to the Boers before the British Government stepped in and a compromise was reached, boundaries drawn. British troops were sent in to oust the Boers and ensure Tswana land rights. This land was then declared a British Protectorate to be administered by the British as long as "native law and custom were respected". British Bechuanaland, as this land was now known, had become a British protectorate.

The British, however, showed very little interest in Bechuanaland and after 10 years of governing it, in

1894 was prepared to hand it over to Cecil John Rhodes and his British South African Company, who already occupied what today is known as Zimbabwe. Rhodes had visions of a British Empire comprising all of Africa from Cairo to Cape Town, and naturally Bechuanaland had to be incorporated in this scheme. However, the Tswana people did not particularly like this idea and for the second time had reason to unite. Three Chiefs visited England to protest. Khama III of the Ngwato tribe, Sebele of the Kwena and Bathoeng of the Ngwaketse, sailed to England and appealed to the British Government and public to protect their lands from the clutches of the trading company. They returned to Africa in triumph, Bechuanaland was to remain a British Protectorate, but Rhodes would be allowed to build his railroad through Bechuanaland. And so Bechuanaland settled down to British Administration for the next 70 years.

The small plane jerked as the wheels touched ground and the shrill rising whine of the brakes brought my thoughts back to the present. Early morning, May 24, 1980. I am now in Botswana. In no time at all the plane had taxied to a standstill in front of the small airport and I was disembarking into the chill of a winter morning. Here in the southern hemisphere, winter is happening. The days are short and at mid-day, the sun hangs low in the north, while Saskatchewan, on the other side of the world, is receiving the full benefit of its rays. Winter here, however, is quite like early autumn in Saskatchewan. It does not snow but it can go down to freezing at night, and the days are very pleasant.

I stretched and looked at the scene before me. There above the small airport, blowing smartly in the breeze, hung the blue, black and white flag of Botswana, proudly independent and welcoming, two months later I would see this flag hanging disconsolately at half mast all over the country, as for a whole month, the nation mourned the death of her President, Sir Seretse Khama.

In March 1965, Bechuanaland was granted internal self-government and held a general election. On September 30, 1966,

Bechuanaland became independent and took the name Botswana. Sir Seretse Khama was then sworn in as President.

The Republic of Botswana, one of only a few countries in Africa with a multi-party democracy, has at present 4 political parties with seats in the National Assembly, with the Democratic Party winning a huge majority in each election since Independence.

The National Assembly, as Parliament is called, consists of the President, who is elected by the Assembly, 32 constituency members, 4 specially elected members, the Attorney-General and the Speaker. Parliament is conducted along the same lines as Canada's with Government and Opposition debating the issues. One interesting feature in the parliamentary process is the House of Chiefs, which consists of the Chiefs of the 8 main tribes and 5 sub-tribes of Botswana. Its function is to examine any proposed or amended legislation concerning Chieftainship, Land Tenure, Customary Law and Courts, and amendments to the Constitution, and make their comments and recommendations to the National Assembly. However, the Chiefs' recommendations do not carry the force of law, and the National Assembly is not obliged to act upon them.

The traditional form of government was the Kgotla system, in which the Chief, or Kgosi, held power over a tribe or a village, with the village being divided into extended family groups, called wards. Each ward had a headman responsible to the Chief. Disputes which could not be settled by the headman would be taken to the Kgotla, an outdoor area, usually in the centre of the village, where the Chief presided. This is still the case with minor offenses, more serious offenses being taken to Botswana's High Court. The Chief had jurisdiction over all the cattle of the village. They actually belonged to him and the villagers looked after them. In return he took care of them, and ensured that individuals had cattle to 'buy' their brides, and other needs.

The Customs Official looked at my passport, stamped it and I walked on into the small one room waiting area, and sat down to wait

Pen Pals . . .

Please TYPE or PRINT neatly all letters. Due to limited space, we can only accept letters from writers aged SIXTEEN and UNDER.

for Mathias Chakalisa, the Crossroads Area Representative who was to meet us there. In a little while, a man came up and introduced himself as Mathias. This was the man who had examined our applications and arranged a job and accommodations for us. So far, all I knew was that I would be working at Tiro Ya Diatla, a weaving workshop in the town of Lobatse, which is situated about 70 km south of Gaborone. We both had many questions to ask Mathias and he did his best to answer them, and orientate us for our stay in his country. During the next two days he showed us around Gaborone, Botswana's capital, introduced us to people and just generally made us feel welcome. Many things were strange to me and took time to become accustomed to. For one thing I felt turned around, because here they drive on the left hand side of the road and their steering wheels are on the right. Also the sun, low in the north, caused me to confuse directions time and again. For another, I felt very conspicuous and even paler than usual being surrounded by Black people, especially when they all spoke a language I couldn't understand. However, all the people I met were very friendly and welcoming and I knew I was going to like this place.

Three days later, with a little help from Mathias, I boarded a bus for Lobatse. I was quite excited because I was about to see some of the country, first hand. The bus was very crowded, with 3 in many seats and some people standing.

The faded colours of winter swept by, the thornbushes occasionally giving way to small fields of harvested sorghum or maize, or a couple of rondavels - round mud houses with thatched roofs - enclosed in a small compound. How appropriate these rondavels are, I thought. They blend so well with the earth of which they are made. In contrast, the sharp corners and harsh colours of square, concrete houses appear ugly and out of place.

So this is Botswana - known to the rest of the world as a developing country. As I got off the bus in Lobatse, I felt thankful that I was to live here for awhile, to see first hand and perhaps be a part of the development in this young, growing country.

Until next time, SALA SENTLE.

Tansi! My name is Shirley Antoine. I am 15 years of age. I am from Poundmaker reserve. I would like pen pals of any age. My hobbies are all kinds of Sports, etc . . . Please write: Shirley Antoine, P.O. Box 10, DUCK LAKE, Saskatchewan. S0K 1J0.

Howdy! My name is Chester. I am 9 years of age. I would like to correspond with girls or boys, between the ages of 8-10. My hobbies are playing 'cowboys & Indians', and all sorts of things. Please write: Chester Runningaround, ONION LAKE, Saskatchewan. S0M 2E0.

Hi! My name is Evelyn Baptiste. I am from Poundmaker Indian Reserve. I would like some pen pals of any age. My hobbies are volleyball and baseball. Please write: Evelyn Baptiste, Box 10, DUCK LAKE, Saskatchewan. S0K 1J0

Hello! My name is Edward Badger. I sure would like some pen pals of any age. My hobbies are: baking bannock and sewing clothes, and I enjoy disco dancing. Please write: Edward Badger, General Delivery, KAMSACK, Saskatchewan. S0A 1S0.

Hi! My name is "Gunner" (Ronnie). I am sixteen years of age. My hobbies include: karate, boxing, weight-lifting and dancing disco. Gunner is my nickname, but I prefer it. Please write: Ronnie 'Gunner' Whitehat, Box 617, REGINA, Saskatchewan.

Hi! My name is Sharon Pete. I am from the Little Pine Reserve. I would like a pen pal (girl) between the ages of 10-12. My hobbies are: swimming, skiing, baseball, volleyball, reading, baking, and dancing (traditional) pow-wow. Please write: Sharon Pete, Box 94, PAYNTON, Saskatchewan. S0M 2J0 (c/o Marlene Semaginis).

Hi! My name is Jacob. I would like to correspond with both boys or girls between the ages of 13-15. My hobbies are: baseball, basketball,

football. Please write: Jacob Masson, Onion Lake, Saskatchewan. S0M 2E0

Hi! My name is Darren Brass. I am from the Key Reserve and I am age 13. I would like pen pals (girls) from ages of 12-14. My hobbies are: swimming, and all other kinds of sports. Send pictures if interested. Please write: Darren Brass, P.O. Box 336, NORQUAY, Sask., S0A 2V0.

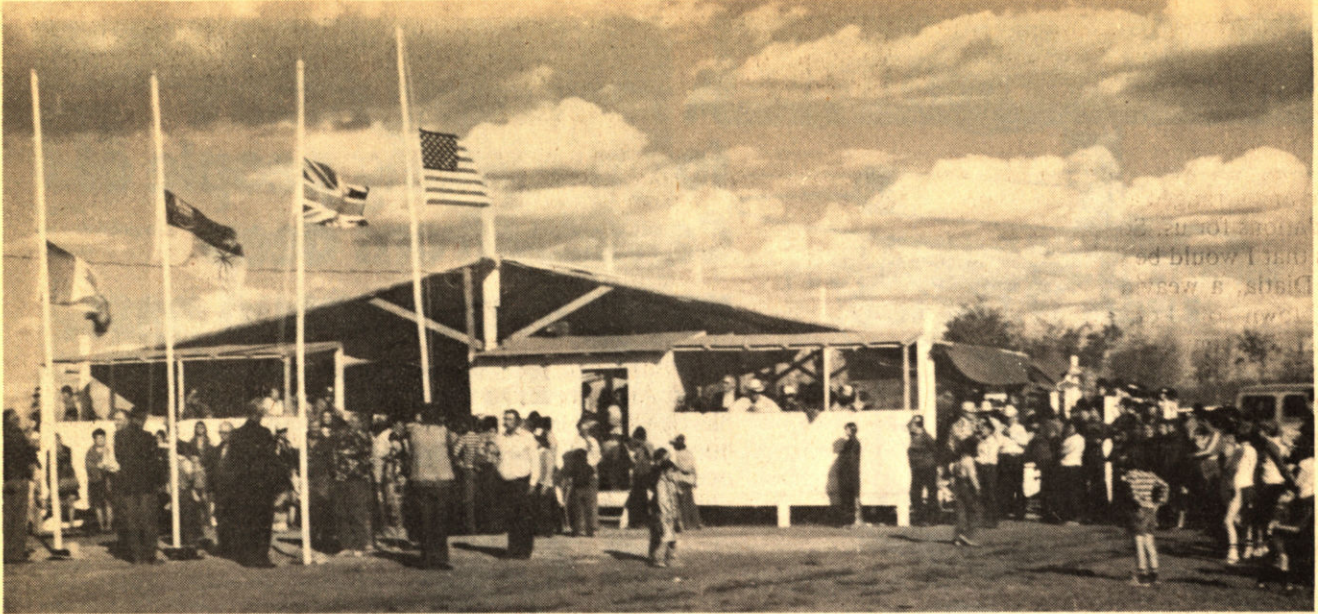
Hello! My name is Barry Ahpay. I would like to correspond with boys or girls, between the ages of 11-14, (especially girls). My hobbies are: Sports, and meeting new people. Please write: Barry Ahpay, Muscowequan Student Residence, Box 190, LESTOCK, Sask., S0A 2G0.

Hi! My name is Josephine Cote. I am from Marieval and I would like to hear from boys or girls 11-14. My hobbies are: skating, disco dancing, and sometimes cooking and skiing. Please write: Josephine Cote, Box 316, GRAYSON, Sask., S0A 1E0.

Hi! My name is Sylvia Jean Crookedneck. I would like to have some pen pals between the ages of 12-16. My hobbies are: sports of all kinds, and I love going to dances and parties. Oh yes, my age is 13. Please write: Sylvia Crookedneck, PIERCELAND, Sask., S0M 2K0.

Hi! My name is Karen and I would like a pen pal between the ages of 15-16. I am 16 years old. My hobbies are: playing baseball, soccer, going to sundances and writing letters. Please write: Karen Littlepruce, LOON LAKE, Sask., S0M 1L0.

Hi! My name is Denise Bird. I would like to correspond with boys or girls between the ages of 11-14. My hobbies are: sports, listening to music and meeting new people. All letters will be answered. Please write: Denise Bird, Muscowequan Student Residence, Box 190, LESTOCK, Sask., S0A 2G0



ANNUITY PAYMENT OPENS RED PHEASANT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

Employment Opportunities . . .

APPLICATIONS
are invited for the position of

DIRECTOR

of the
University of Saskatchewan
Native Law Centre

The Centre was established in 1975. Its fundamental objective is to assist in the development of the law and the legal system in Canada in ways which will better accommodate the advancement of native communities in Canadian society. Its work involves teaching, research and publications.

QUALIFICATIONS:

An LL.B. degree. Administrative ability. Experience working with native Canadian people and their organizations, a background in law teaching or in the practice of law are desirable, although not essential, factors.

NATURE OF DUTIES:

General responsibility for the operation, and development, of the Centre. If the appointee so wishes, and is qualified, he or she may also undertake teaching responsibilities at the College of Law, University of Saskatchewan.

SALARY: Negotiable.

COMMENCEMENT: July 1, 1981.

Applications and inquiries should be addressed to:

The Native Law Centre
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

COUNSELLOR
INDIAN SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION PROGRAM
(Saskatoon Based)

DUTIES:

- Counselling individual and small groups in personal, academic and tutorial areas;
- Public relations/liason with reserve communities, University of Regina, Government agencies and offices, Student Associations;
- Recruitment and selection of students;
- Create an awareness for employment of graduates;
- Orientation of new students;
- Student registration;
- Updating student profiles;
- Other related duties.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- Certificate in Indian Social Work or Bachelor of Arts degree or
Bachelor of Social Work degree;
 - Experience in counselling;
 - Social Work/Social Science related experience;
 - Communication skills;
 - Ability to handle administrative responsibilities;
 - Indian Language an Asset.
- **Closing date for applications is December 31/1980.**

SALARY:

To commensurate with Qualifications and Experience.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING JOB DESCRIPTIONS, ETC . . . CONTACT

PERSONNEL OFFICE,
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,
University of Regina,
Classroom Building, C-4,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A2
TELEPHONE: 584-8333 or
584-8334

A rewarding future for the young people of Canada, from deep roots in our proud past.

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The Commissioner
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R2
ATTN: Officer i/c Recruiting

N-3

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Appel
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Fonction publique Canada
Public Service Commission

**Secretary of State
Native Citizens Directorate
Hull, Quebec**

CHIEF, POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Salary: \$32,607 – \$36,809
Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-SEC-YL-200

Duties

The incumbent is accountable for the formulation, development and expressions of policy directions and programs (i.e. objectives, priorities and strategies) for the Native Citizens Directorate; for ensuring the integrity of these policy directions and programs and their relevance to current native issues across Canada; and for the training of Program Officers at Headquarters and in the Regions.

Qualifications

Successful completion of secondary school education or equivalency. Experience in program and policy development and implementation of a socio-cultural nature or experience in research related to the policy decision making or development process concerning Native issues. Experience in supervising staff. Experience in working with Native organizations.

Clearance No.: 330-221-007

CHIEF, PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

Salary: \$32,607 – \$36,809
Ref. No.: 80SM-OC-SEC-YL-199

Duties

The incumbent is responsible for directing the effective implementation and management of the Native Citizens Directorate's programs and activities; directing staff at headquarters and giving functional direction in the regions in the implementation and co-ordination of activities; directing the ongoing review of overall programs and activities in order to ensure their consistent application both at the national and the regional level.

Qualifications

Successful completion of secondary school education or equivalency. Experience in program management and development in a related area of a socio-cultural nature. Experience in supervising staff. Experience in working with Native organizations.

Clearance No.: 330-221-006

Language Requirements

Knowledge of English and French is essential. Unilingual persons may apply but must indicate their willingness to become bilingual. The Public Service Commission will assess the aptitude of candidates to become bilingual. Language training will be provided at public expense.

Additional job information is available by writing to the address below;
Toute information relative a ce concours est disponible en francais et peut etre obtenue en ecrivant a l'adresse suivante:

How to apply

Send your application form and/or resume to:

Rosalie Bernier, Staffing Officer
Senior Management Staffing Program
Public Service Commission of Canada
Esplanade Laurier, West Tower, 17th Floor
300 Laurier Avenue, West
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M7
Closing date: December 15, 1980

Please quote the applicable reference number at all times.

Events . . .

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN PROGRAM OF LEGAL STUDIES FOR NATIVE PEOPLE

An eight week summer orientation course, designed to assist persons of native Canadian ancestry to gain admission to, and succeed in, regular law studies at any Canadian university.

QUALIFICATIONS:

Applicants for admission to the program ought to have completed at least two years of post-secondary academic work. That is the basic requirement for admission into first year studies at any Canadian Law School. It is possible, however, for persons who cannot meet the above requirement to be considered for admission on a mature student basis — and inquiries from them are welcome.

For further information please write:

The Director
Native Law Centre
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0W0

NATIONAL INDIAN ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION SANCTIONED SENIOR MEN'S and WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

sponsored by
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN CULTURAL COLLEGE

DECEMBER 11, 12, 13, 1980
PRINCE ALBERT STUDENT RESIDENCE GYM

ENTRY FEE: \$200.00 per TEAM
TO BE IN BEFORE NOVEMBER 21, 1980

Teams and players must be paid members
of the N.I.A.A.
Team memberships: \$25.00 Players fees: \$60.00

Submit all fees to: Lorna Arcand
9009 Mitchell Ave., North Battleford, Sask.

For information call: Lorna Arcand
445-2083 (Home) or 244-1146 S.I.C.C.
Roster sheets must accompany all entry fees.

Journalism



The University of Western Ontario, School of Journalism, in co-operation with the Donner Canadian Foundation is offering a Diploma Program in Journalism for Canadian Native People.

The program will offer instruction in print, radio and television Journalism as well as courses in research, history and politics.

A 12-month program in three 13-week terms, the instruction will parallel that of the Graduate School of Journalism and will provide complete facilities for a small number of Native students. The first term will begin May 1, 1981.

Prospective students should have at least Grade X or equivalent, some experience in journalism, a commitment to working in the field of communications and a letter of recommendation from a recognized national, provincial or territorial Native organization.

Deadline for applications:

January 15, 1981.

For further information and application forms:

**Program in Journalism for Native People,
School of Journalism,
Middlesex College,
University of Western Ontario,
London, Ontario.
N6A 5B7.**

Phone: (519) 679-2892

Iskwēwak

The SIWA will be hosting their annual workshop on December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; December 1st is to be utilized as travelling day. Each band will be allowed 2 delegates. Any interested ladies should contact the district reps. If hotel reservations are required, please let them know.

Meadow Lake - Suzie Durocher
Yorkton - Edna Brass
N. Battleford - Bella Wapass
Saskatoon - Flora Mike
Prince Albert - Dorothy Bird
Fort Qu'Appelle - Vacant

If your district rep is not available, please feel free to contact our president, Sadie Cote, at the Cultural College in Saskatoon.

The
Saskatoon District Chiefs
wish to extend
sincere congratulations to
Chief David Knight
and wife Lillian
on their
40th Anniversary,
Thursday, December 4, 1980



SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN FEDERATED COLLEGE

Earning a university degree is no easy endeavour. The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College helps students every step of the way by offering classes on the reserve in your own community.

DEADLINES for Class Requests are:

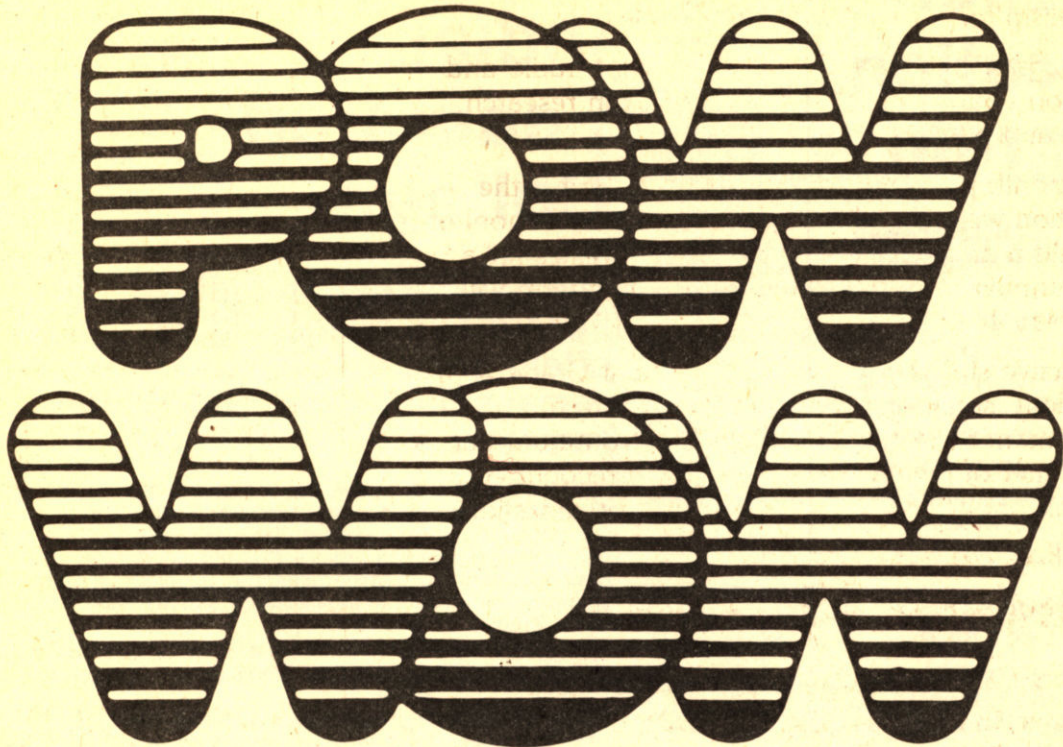
November 15 for 1981 Winter Semester Classes
March 30 for 1981 Spring/Summer Session Classes
June 15 for 1981 Fall Semester Classes

Class Requests Should Be Sent To:

Carmen Forrest, Administrator, Extension Department,
Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, C-4, Classroom Building,
University of Regina,
REGINA, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2

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

The 6Th. Annual INTERTRIBAL



ROUND DANCING and HOOP DANCING

December 27 - 28 - 29, 1980

Centennial Auditorium,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

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Indian Social Work Education Program
Off-Reserve Indians

With Special Thanks for funding to
Secretary of State (FEDERAL)
Culture and Youth (PROVINCIAL)

For more information contact:

Brian Tootoosis : 384-1459 — Bill Brittain - 244-1146

NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS WILL BE ALLOWED ON THESE PREMISES.
NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES OR LOST ARTICLES

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WILL BE PAID

PRIZES FOR
INDIAN
PRINCESS

EVERYONE
WELCOME

EVERYONE
WELCOME

Indian Teacher Education Program

University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

The Indian Teacher Education Program (I.T.E.P.) is now accepting applications for January, 1981. This program is a 3½ year program which leads to a Saskatchewan Teachers' Certificate.

Applicants will be considered who have:

1) Regular university entrance requirements — grade 12 academic with a 65 per cent average

OR

2) Been out of school one full year and have grade 12 academic with a 60 per cent average

OR

3) Adult admission requirements — applicants who will have reached their 20th birthday by may 15th of the orientation semester.

You may apply to:

**Director,
Indian Teacher Education
Program
College of Education,
Room 3023
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Sask.
Phone: 343-2005**

We look forward to hearing from all interested persons. The deadline for applications is **November 30, 1980.**

FEDERATION OF
SASKATCHEWAN INDIANS

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College

The Saskatchewan Indian Federated College will be offering the following, on-campus during the 1981 Winter semester.

INDIAN STUDIES 100: Introduction to Indian Studies — The purposes of this introductory class are two-fold. Firstly, it is intended to provide the student with the basic and necessary information about the Indian People of Saskatchewan and Canada generally. Secondly, it will introduce the student to the nature of, and rationale for, Indian Studies.

Prerequisite: Permission of Director.

Monday and Wednesday: 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 225: The Principles of Indian Law — This class will examine the following issues: the concept of aboriginal rights and the extinguishment of such rights, the implications for Indian rights of the 1763 Royal Proclamation and British North America Act, and the interpretation of Indian treaties and administration of treaty rights.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100 or Permission of Director.

Monday and Wednesday: 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 230: Traditional Foundations of Indian Societies in Canada — This class will study traditional Indian societies as seen by Indian people. It will emphasize orally transmitted religious and philosophical teachings and indicate how they have contributed to the perpetuation of a distinctive way of life.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100 or Permission of Director.

Monday and Wednesday: 1:30 - 3:20 p.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 231: Indian Culture and Personality — The relationship between psychological and cultural variables in Canadian Indian societies. Topics will include: culture and personality, socialization, cognition and the psychology of cultural change.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100

Tuesday and Thursday: 1:30 - 3:20 p.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 245: Reserves - Their history and Development — A descriptive and analytical study of Indian reserves. Employing lectures, seminars, guest speakers and case histories, the social-economies of the Indian peoples prior to and after European arrival and the reserve process will be examined. Government policy and regional development issues will be studied historically and in the contemporary setting.

Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday: 2:30 - 3:20 p.m.

CREE 201: Intermediate Cree II — Practice in spoken and written Cree with special emphasis on translation and composition. Reading and discussion of selected texts.
Prerequisite: Cree 200
Monday and Wednesday: 10:30 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.
Material Fee: \$25.00

HUMANITIES I 250: Cree Literature in Translation — Representative examples of Cree literature from different parts of Canada will be read in translation. Both atayohkewina (sacred stories, legends) and acimowina (ordinary stories) will be discussed in terms of their relationship to Cree culture as a whole.
Prerequisite: Indian Studies 100 or Permission of Director.
Tuesday and Thursday: 1:30 - 3:20 p.m.

INDIAN ART 100: An Introduction to American Indian Art — A practical introduction to the regional styles of Indian art utilizing traditional and contemporary media to examine the cultural significance of colour, design and technique.
Prerequisite: Permission of Director.
Lectures:
Tuesday and Thursday: 10:30 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.
Lab Wednesday: 11:30 a.m. - 1:20 p.m.
Material Fee: \$10.00

INDIAN ART 210: Animal Material in Art — The uses of animal parts in the production of Indian art will be investigated. This class will use the same approach as Indian Art 200.
Prerequisite: Indian Art 100 or any one of Art 220, 221
Tuesday and Thursday: 1:30 - 4:20 p.m.
Material Fee: \$15.00

INDIAN ART 230: Graphics — This studio class will create an awareness of the problems faced by the artist working on a two-dimensional picture plane. Studio work will deal with a variety of media expressing traditional and contemporary Indian themes.
Prerequisite: Indian Art 100 or Art 220
Monday and Wednesday: 1:30 - 4:20 p.m.
Material Fee: \$5.00

INDIAN ART 260: Man-made sculptural media — This class deals with the uses of manufactured materials, such as brass, silver, glass and plastics in the creation of three dimensional contemporary and traditional Indian art.
Prerequisite: Indian Art 100 or Art 221
Tuesday and Thursday: 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Material Fee: \$15.00

INDIAN ART 350: Mixed Three-Dimensional Media — An advanced class in the three-dimensional discipline. Specific problems will be assigned to encourage the development of the student. Regular critiques will be carried out both on an individual and group basis.
Prerequisites: Indian Art 250 or 260 and Art 221.
Monday and Wednesday: 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Material Fee: \$15.00

INDIAN ART HISTORY 202: Early Canadian Indian Art in transition — This class will investigate the changes in Canadian Indian art from early contact to the end of the nineteenth Century. The arts of the Woodlands, the Plains, the Pacific coast, the Sub-Arctic and the Arctic will be looked at in regard to adaptation and creation of new styles during this period.
Prerequisite: Indian Art History 100
Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fri: 9:30 - 10:20 a.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 301: Contemporary Indian Peoples of Canada — A series of lectures and seminars

designed to bring into focus the present problems and aspirations of Indian people. These will include an analytic examination of modern Indian societies with a special legal status, the relationship of Indian societies to government and the dominant society and various solutions and their implications.
Prerequisite: Indian Studies 225 or Permission of Director.
Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs: 9:30 - 10:20 a.m.

INDIAN STUDIES 330: The Socialization of Indian Children — Through the examination of traditional and contemporary child rearing methods practised by the tribal peoples of North America and of the political and religious changes introduced by the Europeans, historically and contemporarily, the socialization of children of Indian descent will be studied through lectures, seminars, guest speakers and field trips.
Prerequisites: Indian Studies 100 and one Indian Studies class at the 200 level or Permission of Director.
Tuesday and Thursday: 1:30 - 3:20 p.m.

CREE 100: Introductory Cree I — A general introduction to Cree grammar and vocabulary, with practice in speaking and writing and work in the language laboratory. No prior knowledge of Cree is assumed.
Monday and Wednesday: 5:00 - 7:00 p.m.
Material Fee: \$10.00

CREE 101: Introductory Cree II — Continuation of Cree 100
Prerequisite: Cree 100
Tuesday and Thursday: 5:00 - 7:00
Material Fee: \$10.00

CREE 200: Intermediate Cree I — Review of basic grammatical structures; translation to and from Cree and simple composition in Cree; reading of selected texts. Oral practice, including conversation and work in the language laboratory.
Prerequisite: Cree 101 or Cree 102
Tuesday and Thursday: 10:30 a.m. - 12:20 p.m.
Material Fee: \$10.00

All Classes are Degree credit classes.
Tuition is \$91.00 per class, plus material fee where indicated. Register at:

Saskatchewan Indian Federated College,
University of Regina, Classroom Bld., C-4,
REGINA, Saskatchewan. S4S 0A2
Phone: (306) 584-8333

Dates to remember in regard to 1981 Winter semester classes are:

November 14, 1980:

First day of registration for all undergraduates.

December 15, 1980:

For new students - last day to apply for admission to University of Regina.

January 6, 1981:

Last day to register and to drop classes with 100% refund of tuition fees.

January 7, 1981:

Lectures begin.

Chinese National Minority Professor Visits Regina

The University of Regina has the rare privilege of hosting a visiting professor from the Peoples' Republic of China. Chen Yong-ling is a Professor of History of Chinese Minority Nationalities and Vice Chairman of the Department of History at the Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking, China. He is teaching a class on China's National Minority policy for the Political Science Department in Regina until the new year. Professor Chen has been visiting many reserves and northern communities this summer as part of his research into modernization and national minorities in Canada. Below is a list of some of the very interesting questions he is asking. These questions are certainly worth thinking about for all Saskatchewan Indians and Professor Chen would welcome any answers from our readers. He can be reached at the Department of Political Science, University of Regina, Regina, S4S 0A2.

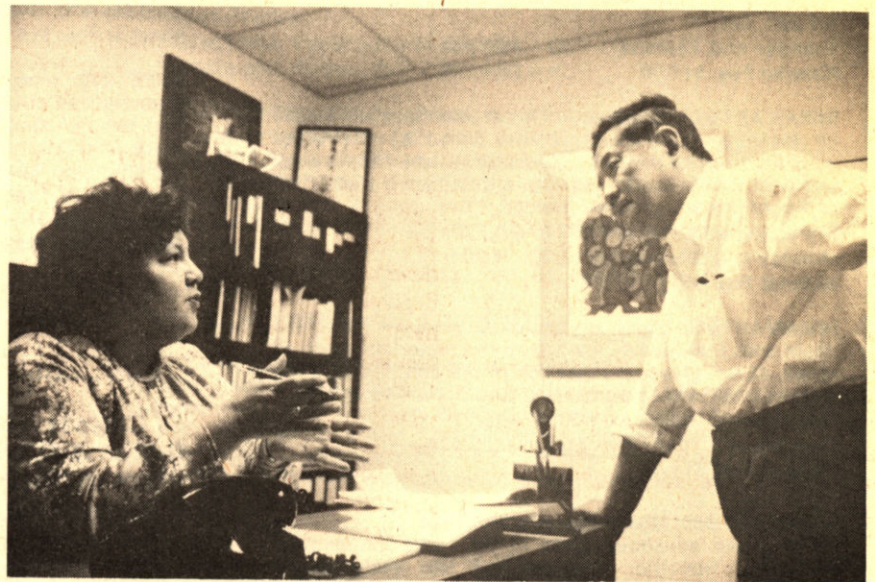
SUBJECT: What are the success and failure, achievement and problems, experiences and difficulties of Canadian Indians in the process of their modernization?

1. The modernization and transformation of traditional productive methods and tools in fishing, hunting, trapping, etc. How have traditional productive activities been changed because of modernization?
2. Communications, transportation (highways and railroads) and commodity exchange. By commodity exchange we mean the exchange of fur, fish, handicrafts, etc. for modern industrial goods. What are the effects of changes in communication and commodity exchange on people's productive activities and their daily life?
3. Attitudes towards the treatment of "western" technology — "willing" or "unwilling" to accept? Why, what and how?
4. What are the arguments about the supposed inability of In-

dians to adapt to an agricultural life?

5. How does the situation of chronic unemployment affect other aspects of Indian society?
6. What are the different opinions about the positive and negative effects of welfare on the Indian population? What are your comments on government policy in this area?
7. What has been the positive and negative role of traditionalism on the process of modernization?
8. Diversities of attitudes toward modernization between the aged and the young — Is there a generation gap?
9. Diversities of attitudes toward

- tribal law.
13. Modernization - challenge to traditional life, customs, values and viewpoints. Give examples.
14. The connections and ties between the urbanized Indian intellectuals and educated people and tribal reserves. Their role and effect in the process of modernization.
15. Attitude towards intermarriage with other ethnic, racial and national groups. Any changes? Please give examples.
16. Modernization effects on languages and vocabulary — percentage of bilingual population, regional and age differences.
17. Educational and cultural change in accordance with modernization — measures and programs undertaken.
18. In terms of the following aspects of traditional culture, which do you think are flower-



S.I.F.C. Director Ida Wasacase discusses minority problems with Professor Chen Yong-ling.

modernization between the urban and the reserve residents.

10. Urbanization or Modernization and Assimilation (Acculturation). How do these relate?
11. Urbanization or modernization in relation to the change of kinship and tribal ties.
12. Urbanization or modernization in relation to the change of tribal practices of justice and

ing, which are frustrated and which are going along more or less "as usual"? — religion, language, kinship, traditional medicine, diet, dress, dance and music, arts and handicrafts, child rearing, daily manners and customs, types of ownership and attitudes to property and sharing, stories and legends, etc. Please give examples.

19. Have there been regional varia-

- tions in the population growth that has accompanied modernization?
20. Health, medical care and hospital service in relation to modernization — improvements and problems.
 21. Alcoholism, drugs, juvenile delinquency in relation to modernization.
 22. Traditional religious belief and Christianity — struggle and adjustment.
 23. Modernization effects, the change in Indian-white rela-

tions and relations with other nationalities.

24. The general attitude of Indians towards the courage (spirit) of self-reliance in the process of modernization. Internal and external obstacles to self-reliant development and how Indians hope to overcome these obstacles.

Professor Chen spoke in Saskatoon to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, November 13th and to the Sociology Department, November 14th.

sity that rejects proposals from these people on the grounds that they were not advanced soon enough to be included in the five, 10 - or 15 year plans will soon cease to be university."

Similarly, if a university fails to respond to requests from government or the public for services it can best provide, "the financial and other support to achieve the plans in place will disappear."

He also said that the plans will need to be adjusted frequently in view of "the unpredictability of the behavior of a number of the key participants in the planning process."

"Nevertheless, current budgetary proposals and the allocation of funds in the last few years are entirely consistent with the goals and objectives set out."

BACKGROUND

Dr. Kristjanson noted that the Colleges of Education and Law have succeeded in developing programs that attract people of native ancestry. He added that in striving to increase native participation to the level of other groups, a realistic objective for the next five years would be for the rest of the University to attain the same measure of success.

He said he realizes that because of occupational preferences, proportionately fewer rural than urban residents will attend the University. However, the rural student participation rate appears to be lower than is justified by differences in occupational choices alone.

"Better information about University opportunities will be provided to rural residents, our High School Liaison Office will expand its program, and we will collaborate further with the Department of Continuing Education."

Similarly, "we have become increasingly aware that age groups other than the traditional 18 to 24 year olds are eager to benefit from our courses. The Board recently extended access to senior citizens on a tuition-free basis. We are attempting to improve our contacts throughout the province using short courses, community college programs, and other off-campus methods, and we are redrafting and making more effective the correspondence type program by using

U Of S To Encourage Native Enrolment

(ADVANCE) . . . SASKATOON, OCTOBER 11 - In a series of five-year plans, President Leo Kristjanson has outlined major goals the University of Saskatchewan will be working toward through the 1980s and beyond.

Addressing the University Senate, he stated that in the next five years, the institution will strive to improve the quality of its teaching, and to attract a more representative cross-section of people to its educational programs, in particular those of native ancestry, rural residents, and students beyond the traditional 18 to 24 age group; make a significant start in bringing agricultural research and service to the levels warranted by the importance of the industry; increase significantly teaching, research and service related to the province's other resource industries; strengthen the health sciences programs and improve health services for the entire province; and allocate sufficient resources so that more of the large numbers of students wishing to study commerce may do so.

Dr. Kristjanson said these goals are attainable with the support of University groups and individuals and the provincial government. Although objectives are "less clear" for the five years beginning with 1986, he identified four goals that are as important as those set for the short term but are being delayed because "all cannot be accomplish-

ed at once." They are to complete the expansion of the agricultural facilities and program; rebuild and extend the physical education facilities and program; rebuild and enlarge facilities for drama; and increase the activities of the fine arts departments throughout the province.

Dr. Kristjanson said that if the goals set for the first two five-year periods are met, the University will be serving the province well, and developments in the five years beginning with 1991 will centre more on the research park on campus and related ventures.

He said that he based his projected goals on priorities reflected in the decisions of key University committees over several years, on statements by members of the University's Board of Governors and Senate and by such public agencies as the Government of Saskatchewan, on his observations of the role of universities elsewhere, and on his own personal views.

He went on to comment that because it is difficult to predict levels of government funding and demands for teaching, research and service, the goals are in fairly general terms.

"The University has a somewhat unique planning problem in that it relies -- and is expected to rely -- to a very significant extent on individual faculty for generating new ideas and new plans. A univer-

audio-visual technology more extensively."

He noted that numerous studies indicate that university graduates achieve higher life-time earnings than other groups. They are also likely to participate more fully in the political and social life of the community.

"Wherever possible, then, all citizens of the province should have access to university education."

To improve agricultural research and service, high priority will be given to remedying space deficiencies in the College of Agriculture. The Colleges of Veterinary Medicine, Engineering and Arts and Science will share in this research and service, and collaboration will continue with agriculturally oriented agencies of the federal and provincial governments.

"The success of the Veterinary Infections Disease Organization, the

establishment of the Prairie Swine Centre, and the development of the Kernan Crop Research Farm are major achievements of recent years." Dr. Kristjanson noted.

He stated that the reconstruction of the Engineering Building, expected to be completed in 1982, will result in additional research and service for the mining, forestry and petroleum industries. The Department of Geological Sciences is expected to play a significant role, but to be fully effective it urgently requires new facilities. Important contributions are also expected from such departments in the College of Arts and Science as Biology, Geography, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, and Economics and Political Science.

Programs are already under way in the University's five health sciences colleges to improve teaching, research and service.

However, new facilities are needed for the College of Nursing and more space is required for clinical medical research. Interest is growing in locating research programs in pharmacy and biotechnology in the research park on campus and some production for external markets is expected to follow.

Dr. Kristjanson noted that in recent years many more applicants than could be accepted have sought admission to the College of Commerce. He also noted that employment opportunities for commerce graduates are favorable, and "it is most unfortunate that Saskatchewan residents are denied the opportunity to choose to study for the commerce degree."

To allow more students into the College, "some additional resources will have to be obtained and existing resources re-deployed." □

Employment Orientation Program Graduation

submitted by PEGGY DURANT

The Employment Orientation Program offered by the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College held a graduation ceremony on September 26, 1980, at the Holy Rosary Hall in Regina. Fourteen students successfully completed the program.

An impressive array of head table guest were present at the banquet along with a number of friends, relatives, staff, and employers. Throughout the ceremony, we attempted to create an atmosphere of

harmony between Indian and non-Indian values as evidenced by the use of traditional deerhide scrolls and formal university certificates. The juxtaposition of the two cultures is the basis of the Bilingual/Bicultural focus of the College.

Students were involved in all aspects of the program and their participation in the ceremony provided the apex of personal accomplishment.

Some of the graduates have

secured either full or part-time employment. Ron Gettle has a permanent job with the Saskatchewan Power Corporation. Robert Dubois will be employed on a part-time basis at the Saskatchewan Government Boys' School. Destany Delorme and Shirley Myo will work as part-time counsellors at Halfway House. Madeline Albert, Paul Donauer, and Dennis Bruce are enrolled with the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College. Kenward Cote is considering training on the



Left to right: Alvina Newman, Robert Dubois, Karen Keewatin, Erwin Eashappie, Destany Delorme, Dennis Bruce, Paul Donauer, Kenward Cote, Doris Wesaquate and Calvin McKenzie. Missing: Shirley Myo, Madelaine Albert, Ron Gettle, and Gloria Shepherd.

job with the Department of Indian Affairs. Accounting is his main interest.

Doris Wesequate is considering further training as a bank teller and related duties. Karen Keewatin may also take training in this area.

Calvin McKenzie has been offered employment as a supply clerk with D.N.S.

Alvina Newman is considering further training with the Sherwood Credit Union.

Erwin Eashappie is considering further training in Art Education.

Gloria Shepherd has returned to school at Carlyle, Saskatchewan.

We take this opportunity to wish every success to all the students in their respected endeavors. □

Indian Education Commission To Be Established

On April 24th, the initial submission for development of an Indian Education Commission was discussed in North Battleford. The submission, through the Social Planning Secretariat, was directed by the Chiefs of the province.

The Commission will carry out the research, planning, and development prerequisite to the establishment of an Indian Education Act, with accompanying regulations, and an effective system of Indian education in Saskatchewan.

The mechanisms of putting the structure into operation, and the organization required to carry out the mandate of the Act, were com-

pleted this month.

The Commission, under the chairmanship of Ida Wasacase, Director of the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, is now in the process of carrying out the terms of reference. These include:

1) The review of all available information pertinent to the education of Indian students in Saskatchewan.

2) Facilitating dissemination of information to the Indian people of Saskatchewan.

3) Receiving public input on any matter within the scope of the proposed Indian Education Act.

4) Determining whether existing services and arrangements for education of Indian students meets the requirements of the Treaties.

5) To determine if the current laws, regulations, and policies affecting the education of Indian students are adequate.

6) Recommend to the Chiefs of this province an Indian Education Act, with accompanying regulations.

In conducting the Commission, the Board will receive submissions or briefs, both written and oral, from individuals and organizations; will organize and conduct meetings in such places as is necessary to allow the Indian people of Saskatchewan the opportunity to receive information and present their views; conduct any research required to comply with the intent of the Commission; arrange for the proceedings of all meetings to be recorded and transcribed; and no later than August 31st, 1980, the Commission will:

- I Prepare a report of its findings and recommendations, and
- II Forward its report and a transcript of the proceedings of the public meetings to the Chiefs of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

The scope of the investigation will devote particular attention to six distinct, but related, evaluative and developmental topics, including the jurisdictional questions affecting Indian education; and the creation of

Education For The North. . . SICC Course Held In Black Lake

by SAM WASKEWITCH

Black Lake, a Chipewyan community located in the midst of uranium development in northern Saskatchewan, shows the progress of modern life-styles as people strive to get an education.

Ten students from various surrounding communities attended a twelve-day course on Accounting and Administration sponsored by Saskatchewan Indian Community College located in Saskatoon.

Mr. Bill Pnerowsky, Band staff Training Co-ordinator for the Community College, was on hand to present the certificates of achievement to the graduates. Pnerowsky outlined the function and operation of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Indian Control of Indian Education and various areas of treaty rights.

Pnerowsky is co-ordinating another workshop in Peter Ballantyne and will negotiate in the future for a Pilot Training Program.

Conrad Docken of Meadow Lake instructed his students in areas of accounting, budgeting and band administration. His most enjoyable experience was learning of the cultural and traditional ways of the Chipewyan people. Docken expressed concern about the education system

in the north. All students expressed complete satisfaction with the outcome of the program and Conrad's instruction. He was later presented a gift from the group. He admitted to feeling sad to leave as he admired his beautiful white fox pelt. Three of Conrad's students accompanied him to conduct a similar workshop for Peter Ballantyne Band.

Newly-elected Prince Albert District Representative, Matthew Yooya's main concern is to get recognition for the North, both from the F.S.I. and the Department of Indian Affairs. "We are a 'raising' group of people," he said.

Mr. Yooya briefed the assembly in the area of uranium enterprises on reserves and spoke of the educationally-handicapped people throughout the North. He would like to see a northern technical school in the near future.

The successful graduates of the program are *John Throssie, Agnes Toutsaint, Therese Isannie, Modest Bigeye, Margaret Sha'Quille, Margarite Denechezhe, Helen Throassie, Therese Toutsaint, Martin Marlene, and Raymond Adam.*

The FSI shares the communities' pride in the achievement of these graduates. □

an Indian Education Act, with accompanying regulations.

Additional information about the Commission may be secured by contacting Ms. Wasacase at the Federated College, University of Regina, or Mr. Ron Albert, 3rd

Vice-President of the FSI at 1030 Idylwyld Drive, Saskatoon, or Mr. Cliff Starr, Education Consultant for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians at 1114 Central Avenue, Prince Albert. □

munities. The magazine will be structured to include creative and informational material related to the various subjects children study in the elementary and junior high school classrooms. Space will also be allotted for children's contributions and information specifically for teachers.

A secondary activity will be the publication of books in a wide variety of areas for adults.

Support for the project proposal was received from a number of Native organizations across Canada. In addition, a number of prominent educators concerned with Native children have agreed to assist in the editorial process.

Please forward your ideas and manuscripts, together with a self-addressed and stamped return envelope, to Laura Steiman, Editor-Publisher, Pemmican Publications, 300-275 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3B 2B3, or 34 Carlton Street, Winnipeg. R3C 1N9 (after November 1). □

Pemmican Publications Receives Gov't. Support

Pemmican Publications, successor to the Manitoba Metis Federation Press-Editions Bois-Brules, has received a federal grant to establish a publishing program aimed at producing reading materials for Native people, and particularly for Native schoolchildren, in Manitoba and throughout Canada.

The grant enable Pemmican to hire freelance writers, artists, and craft-people to produce articles, stories, artwork and learning materials related to the needs and interests of the target

communities. It is hoped that a significant proportion of the submissions will come from Native contributors.

The overall aims of the project are to make available reading and other materials which both present positive images of Native culture and history, and at the same time support the educational, vocational, and employment development of Natives.

The priority publication will be a quarterly magazine for children in urban, rural, and remote Native com-

Ft. Qu'Appelle Opens New School

by MARTHA IRONSTAR

The evening of October 29, was an exciting one for Fort Qu'Appelle as they officially opened the new Elementary school. Grades 4, 5, and 6 Chorus group, directed by Miss Carol Condie, sang "Do Re Mi" and "It's a Small World". Everyone sang "O Canada", and the opening prayer was recited by Rev. Jack Lambert representing the Ministerial Association of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Mr. Ray Clayton, Deputy Minister, Department of Education, remarked on the progress of education from the one room school house to modern day education, and the new facilities available. He presented to Mr. Ward, Trustee from the Board of Education, Fort Qu'Appelle, a plaque on behalf of the Minister of Education.

Mr. Don Lehrer, Architect and Director of B.L.M. Architects Limited, says the project was first talked about in early 1979. He was honored to be a part of the project, and gave recognition to Mr. Colin Hardy, Chuck Ward, Mike Boulton and Gerry Hahn, as they were all a

part of making the building of the school a reality. The caretaker of the elementary school, Russel, and the teachers at the school were commended, as they helped whenever necessary. Mr. Lehrer also mentioned that the gym at the school is specially designed as it is closed off from the rest of the school so that the community has access to it after school hours.

Mr. Gerry Hahn, President of Hahn Contracting Limited of Fort Qu'Appelle, presented Mr. Fulton, Principal of Fort Qu'Appelle Elementary with the keys to the school. Mr. Hahn thanked the Indian Head School Board for the contract with them. He also congratulated Don Lehrer Architects, the children at the elementary school, and Mr. Clarence Gerurue, Supervisor of the project.

Next on the Agenda was an artist, Mrs. Marilyn Malo of the Wolseley, Saskatchewan. She presented a mural to the school and stated that she was honored by the request to do the painting. Mrs. Malo explained the atmosphere that she creates in

her watercolor paintings, the atmosphere of rural Saskatchewan and the rapidly-disappearing old stone barns and tall farmhouses. It was this type of natural surroundings that so many people in Saskatchewan were raised in. Mrs. Malo indeed captures this type of feeling in her artistry. The people were invited to view the mural later on in the evening.

The Standing Buffalo Singers and Dancers also presented a fine performance of pow-wow songs and dance. Mr. George Yuzicapi, Harvey Yuzicapi, Robert Maple, Darrel Goodwill, Lloyd Isnana and Fred Wajunta sang two grass songs and the fifteen children who accompanied them danced to the applause of the audience. Their performance was greatly appreciated.

The crowd was honored by the presence of Mayor Don Cockwill and his wife. Mr. Knight, M.C. for the evening, then introduced Chief Melvin Isnana of Standing Buffalo reserve. Chief Isnana said that as a leader he stresses education as a major goal on his reserve, mentioning

that adult up-grading and university classes are available to the people in his community. He commended the Indian Head School Unit for the achievement of the new school, and was pleased that the children of Standing Buffalo are a part of the new school in the community.

Mrs. Carol Matkowski then directed her class in a Lummi Stick Routine, which was enjoyed by all. The evening's event then came to a close with the singing of "God Save The Queen" . . . The people were then invited to tour the school and enjoy a cup of coffee. □

Saskatoon District Chiefs Tour Lebret, Marieval

by GLORIA LEDOUX

A planned tour to the Lebret and Marieval Residential schools by the Saskatoon District Chiefs took place on October 8th, 1980. We left the Duck Lake Student Residence at approximately 8:45 a.m. with David Seesequasis, Administrator, operating a mini-bus with Joe Gerenscer, Dist. Supt., of Educa-

tion, Chief Andy Michael of Bear- dy's Band and Gloria Ledoux, representative for Muskeg Lake Band aboard. Enroute we picked up Chief David Knight in Muskoday and Chief Tony Thomas at the Pleasantdale junction.

We arrived in Lebret at approx- imately 3:00 p.m. Administrator

Bob Desnomie invited us for coffee before taking us to the Board of Director's meeting which was already in session. The meeting proved very informative and answered many questions put forward by our group. With ten years experience behind it, the Lebret Board of Directors was able to guide us and provide the much-needed information we were seeking to take over Duck Lake Student Residence under the direction of the District Chiefs. We left Lebret loaded with ideas, a copy of their personnel chart and other pertinent information that will benefit our group during the planning stages. Thank you to the Administrator and the Board of Directors for their time. □

We were then off to Regina where we spent the night at the Sheraton Centre. Thursday morning dawned grey and rainy with high winds. We left the Sheraton Centre for Marieval at approximately 9:00 a.m., arriving just in time for lunch. The Administrator took us on a grand tour of the Residence, followed by a short group discussion in the staff lounge. We were then invited to tour the school block. Principal Don Pinay supplied additional information regarding the curriculum content. We saw a fine display of rapport between the principal, the staff, and the children. This is a joint school with the Cowessess Band where they both benefit by a larger enrollment. We left Marieval at approximately 2:30 p.m. to battle high winds and persistent rain all the way home. □

Perseverance Pays Off For Buffalo River Band

by DONNA PHILLIPS

There's a lesson to be learned by all of us from Dillon's recent experience with the feds: the power of the media is indeed proven.

After six years of arduous negotiations, the last two and a half filled with promise after promise (**BUT NO ACTION**), the Department of Indian Affairs was forced to yield to public pressure resulting from a veritable barrage of newspaper, radio & television coverage exposing its procrastination.

Buffalo River parents decided not to send their children back to the federal school in their community this year because of the deplorable condition of the building & surrounding area. Gordon Billette, councillor and spokesman for the band revealed a long-standing commitment by the department to build a new school for the band. Teaching staff admits the "quality of education provided by the (seven) teachers is severely hampered by poor facilities," referring to the continual heating, water & sewer problems which have plagued the school since 1974. All the parents wanted before reinstating their children in Peter Pond School was a firm commitment that a new facility would be built. When the school was constructed in 1956, it was designed as a two-classroom structure, nowhere near adequate for the 130 students who are presently eligible to attend.

It would appear that the publicity precipitated by the band & FSI Media/Communications Program has embarrassed the department into action; at meetings held during the Annual All-Chiefs' conference in Saskatoon in mid-October, the long-awaited promise was delivered, & as of Monday, October 20, the children of the Buffalo River Band are back in class & looking forward to a brand new school within the next few years.

A documentation of the situation is scheduled for imminent broadcast on fsmc's "**FIFTH GENERATION**" seen from CKBI-TV, Prince Albert and CKCK-TV, Regina. □

- NOTICE - The new address of ASIR is:

Association of Saskatchewan
Indian Resorts
1136 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4R 2R1

Telephone: 522-6981

PATRICIA H. GOODWILL, Coordinator

Crooked Lake Agency Hosts Successful Rodeo

by Martha Ironstar

On October 4 — 5th, the Crooked Lake Agency, consisting of the Sakimay, Cowessess, Kahkewistahaw and Ochapowace Bands, hosted their annual rodeo at the Sakimay arena. With the grand entry of 31 riders and the reciting of the cowboy's prayer, the day's events were officially underway.

In the bareback riding competition, Curtis Hay received a score of 45, the qualifying ride. The remaining 5 riders bucked out of the chutes and bit the dust to receive only audience applause.

Steven Wells of Pilot Mount, Manitoba took a 15-second lead on Saturday in the calf-roping division, as he speedily chased, roped and tied the calf while pinning it to the ground. Ken Anderson held second place with a impressive time of 17.0 seconds.

The saddle bronc event created an air of excitement among the spectators, as Jack Cook, a top rider for many years, manoeuvred his horse 'White Bog', who twisted, kicked and jumped in the air to give Jack a qualifying ride of 51 points. Bob Mickelson of Broden, Manitoba bit the dust when he fell off his horse after the 8 second time limit. He took second place with a score of 48.

Mr. Louis Taypotat, a veteran of the rodeo circuit from Broadview, Saskatchewan took a 10.9 second lead in the steer wrestling competition. Mr. Taypotat executed a smooth ride, then jumped off his horse and wrestled the steer to the ground by the horns.

The small crowd jumped and cheered as the rodeo clown, Dwayne West, teased the steers and ran. Dale Kirton of Oakville, Manitoba had the only other qualifying time (11.0 seconds) in this category.

In the bull-riding competition, Kelly Thompson of Carry-the-Kettle reserve, riding the bull 'Lonesome Charlie', broke a streak of bad luck as he rode through the air and dust to the first qualifying time of 43

points. Mr. Thompson however, was bettered by Dwayne West riding 'Big Red' on a re-run to score of 58. The remaining bull riders were thrown, earning no scores.

Mervin Quam and Don Rygh put on an excellent performance as they chased and roped their calf to a 9 second lead in the team roping competition, Saturday. They were closely followed by Terry Kemp and Don Rygh with their time of 11.4 seconds.

In the junior steer riding event, Trent Bartlett of Brandon, Manitoba was in the lead with a score of 61. Murray Lurski rode his bucking steer to a score of 57, leaving him 4 points behind Bartlett.

Marina Holtzman rode her well-trained horse to a lead time of 16.5 in the Ladies Barrel Racing competition Saturday. She was closely followed by Laurie Leslie with her 15.198 score.

The Ladies goat-tying competition resulted in a tie when Olive Robertson and Lorraine Taylor of Poplar Point, Manitoba both received a time of 12.2

This competition wrapped up the events for the day, and all the cowboys and cowgirls were invited to attend a cabaret and dance later on in the evening at Marieval Hall.

On Sunday a larger crowd filled the arena to witness the final competitors perform in the finals. The bare-back riding competition this year went to Curtis Taypotat of Broadview, Saskatchewan, riding 'East Winds' to a 62 point lead. He also received the trophy donated by Sakimay Band for this division. Don McLeod took second place by riding 'Northern Lights', to a score of 56.

Champion of the calf roping event this year is Wayne Sagin with his time of 12.5. He received the trophy for this event donated by the Ochapowace Band near Broadview, Saskatchewan. In second place was Steven Wells with a time of 15 seconds.

Louie Burshie riding 'Appaloosa' gave a tremendous performance which put him into first place with a score of 65. This cowboy received a trophy donated by the Cowessess Band for the saddle bronc competition. Runner-up in the event was Jack Dinwoodie on 'Devil's Angel' with a score of 62. Mr. Louis Taypotat captured the steer wrestling event this year with his time of 10.9. Mr. Taypotat also received the trophy which was donated by Sterling Brass and Hugo Watt, for this event. Placing second in this event was Dale Kirton of Oakville, Manitoba with his time of 11.0 seconds.

The cowboys yelled and the crowd applauded as Kelly Bateman rode 'Smokey' to a score of 78 to win the bull riding competition. Second place went to Jim Lawrence, who received a score of 61. The leading cowboy Kelly Bateman will also be taking home the trophy donated by the Kahkewistahaw Band.

With skillful timing and fast riding, Curtis Hay and Peter Pringert captured the team-roping event this year. Second place went to Wayne Sagin and Peter Pringert. The leading team will receive a trophy which was donated by Last Oak Park.

Bucking into first place in the junior steer competition this year was Murray Lurski. This little cowboy will also have the honor of taking home the trophy donated by the Marieval Board of Directors.

The Ladies Barrel racing competition was won by Irene Nicholauson, who manoeuvred around the barrels on her well-trained horse to take the lead of 13.525. Runners up were, second place — Cappy Kirton with her score of 13.623, and third place Paddy White scoring 13.956. The Ladies in this competition put on an excellent display of horsemanship. Ms. Nicholauson will also have the honor of receiving the trophy donated by the Kack Tack Shop for the barrel racing competition.

The Ladies goat-tying competition was won by Elaine Hyde. This event is probably the toughest one to win, as it requires the best in horsemanship, speed, and accuracy. The ladies are required to ride in from the opposite side of the arena, jump off their horses, and tie the goat's legs while pinning it to the

ground. Ms. Hyde will also be taking home the trophy donated by the Cowessess Homemakers, for this event, which woundup a very successful rodeo, which was approved by the M.R.C.A. and the Saskatchewan Indian Rodeo Association. The All-Round Trophy is to be awarded at the White Bear Rodeo which is taking place on the Thanksgiving weekend, October 12 and 13th. □



Jacob Longjohn



by Deanna Wuttunee

Approximately 100 eager beaver kids made two and four kilometre runs over a small winding path through bush and ravines in the Sturgeon Lake East End School countryside, October 10, for the Invitational Jacob Longjohn Memorial race.

Children from the Montreal Lake and Wahpeton School also participated in the races. The run was initiated by the kindergarten teacher, Bill Jeffery, to channel the children's natural energy towards a target, give the kids a chance to

socialize and just for the sheer fun of it!

The morning was a flurry of activity as teachers got everything ready for the races. At the starting line, Jeffery erected colorful streamers on poles which promptly flopped over in the brisk wind. This did not in any way diminish the bubbling enthusiasm of the children as they threw friendly taunts and challenges back and forth and dogged the heels of the teachers. Dark eyed, smiling faces crowded the windows of the coffee room in an effort to follow all the preparations.

The ribbon cutting ceremony was preformed by Lillian Turner, an active member of the community. The starting gun set off a stampede of 20 children 10 years and under, for the first heat. They disappeared into a little gully behind the school to return a few minutes later, laboring slowly uphill from the same place amid cheers of encouragement. The runs were divided into 10 years and under and 10 years and over categories on both the boys' and girls' sides. Jeffery made a couple of runs for his daily exercise, providing an incentive for the aspiring athletes.

Wilma Badger, Lillian Turner and other ladies of the community rose to the occasion and provided batches of fried bannock for the youngsters, organizers and visitors. The children dug into the lunch with the same enthusiasm they had tackled the races.

The races were of a non-competitive nature with each child getting a certificate of participation recording his time. More emphasis

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Cross Country Youth Race

was placed on the training, sportsmanship, participation and recreational aspect of the event, than who placed first - or last.

The occasion was named after Jacob LongJohn, an elder in the community, who will be celebrating his 73rd birthday, December 24. In his heyday, he had quite a reputation as a runner in the surrounding district. He recalls that as a young farmer, he used to get up at 6 a.m. run cross country to Prince Albert and catch the 10 a.m. train from P. A. to Duck Lake to visit old school friends! He still traps a bit and cuts his own wood.

He served overseas during the First World War from 1942 — 1946, in England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France. He played soccer for the Canadian Army team in England.



Jeffery hopes this will become an annual event for the community. Sturgeon Lake is about 30 miles north of Prince Albert. Approximately 300 students were invited but there were last minute cancellations from the neighboring communities accounting for the smaller registration numbers.

He extends sincere thanks to the ladies, Wilma Badger, Florence Naytowhow, Betty Ermine and Lillian Turner for providing the fine lunch and hospitality to visitors.

The day away from school provided a lot of fun and community involvement for the youngsters as well. □



Darcy Whitstone, Fastest Walker At Onion Lake

On October 2, 1980 the Onion Lake Drop-In Centre sponsored a Walk-a-thon to raise funds for a Cultural Workshop held on October 3, 4, 5, 1980.

There were approximately 150 participants and 132 participants completed the 9-mile hike. The fastest walker was Darcy Whitstone, 16 years of age; 1 hour and 8 minutes. Coming in a close second was Herb Muskego, 29 years of age; 1 hour, 8 minutes and 30 seconds. Third place went to Dick Chocan, 18 years of age; 1 hour and 14 minutes. Fourth place was Kenny Meesto. First lady walker to come in was Delores Lameman.

Trophies were awarded to the Fastest Walker: Darcy Whitstone, Slowest Walker: Loretta Chochan; time 2 hours and 25 minutes. The Oldest Walker was Raymond Chocan; 35 years of age. And the Youngest Walker was Jamie Stanley; 6 years of age. The trophies were presented by the Elders and Board of Directors, Gus Waskewitch and Wilfred Chocan.

Refreshments were served at the Band Hall where everyone gathered to congratulate the walkers. Special thanks go to our local R.C.M.P. Officers for their assistance in the starting of the Walk-a-thon and patrolling the oncoming traffic for the full nine miles.

Thanks goes to the bus drivers, namely Paul Chief, Stella Cardinal, and Edmund Waskewitch for their assistance in transporting the

children from the Onion Lake Drop-In Centre to Tulliby Lake, Alberta, the starting point of the Walk-a-thon.

Special thanks go to all who participated in making the Walk-a-thon a great success. □



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Starting Line - Tulliby Lake, Alberta.



Darcy Whitstone (first), Raymond Chocan (oldest walker), Loretta Chocan (slowest walker), Jamie Stanley (youngest walker).



Herbie Muskego, Glen Waskewitch, Brittner Lewis at six-mile checkpoint.

It takes very little. . .



Carrot River R.C.M.P. Detachment.



Shoal Lake 'Pork and Beans' team.

submitted by
CST. M. Chatwell,
Carrot River R.C.M.P. Detachment

For two years running, it has gone down to the final game. It all started in the spring of 1979 when a ball team from Shoal Lake Indian Reserve calling itself "The Pork &

Beans" challenged the RCMP Detachment of Carrot River, Saskatchewan to a series of ball games. The challenge was met after it was agreed that Carrot River

could import players from the neighbouring detachment of Nipawin. Carrot River has only six men and one steno who all played regularly but had to rely heavily on Nipawin Detachment to send in the extra power. It was decided that the series should consist of five games. To make it a little more rewarding and challenging the Reserve and the RCMP went together and purchased a trophy for the event. The first year went right to the fifth and final game before the RCMP came out victorious. The Pork & Beans were valiant losers but did hint around that we should enjoy the trophy it could be a long time before we would see it again. The winter months were spent chatting over how tough it was going to be to win in 1980. Before the last snow had even left it was decided to extend the series to the best of seven games. The series began with the RCMP looking like they could take it in four games straight but The Pork & Beans fought back and forced it to go to the seventh and final game. To the dismay of the Pork & Beans, the RCMP were victorious again after a well played game by both sides. To the winners, the trophy, but more important to everyone an every-improving relationship because of such a little thing as a few ball games which everyone enjoyed.

Sports Commentary

by ARCHIE KING

LACK OF CO-OPERATION AND PLANNING CAUSES PROBLEMS

During this past summer several sporting events took place on the same date and naturally many people were unable to participate due to the lack of communication and planning.

One example is our young people who suffered from lack of parental and district support while trying to participate in the Indian Summer Games.

Heading off in every direction, field staff were trying to secure a site for the district elimination, arranging transportation and explain the lack of funds.

The Agribition and Cultural Fair held in Yorkton, should have drawn many more people and provincial competitors, but the many conflicting events prevented that.

I am sure many miles were travelled, telephone calls made and much stationery was used in making the province's first Indian Agribition a reality.

With at least five events in full swing at any one time on the site, some were lacking fan support while others were swamped with participants and spectators.

I am not knocking one event after being one of the privileged thousands who had an opportunity to attend the first Indian Agribition. I am only suggesting that probably, what is required is to have only one major event in the province and come out full force to support it and give its hard workers 'a pat on the back' which they surely deserve.

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CJNS

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