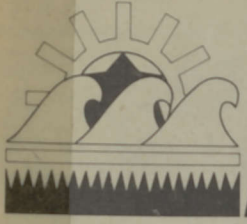


Jan. 173



The Saskatchewan
INDIAN



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REVIEW

REVIEW

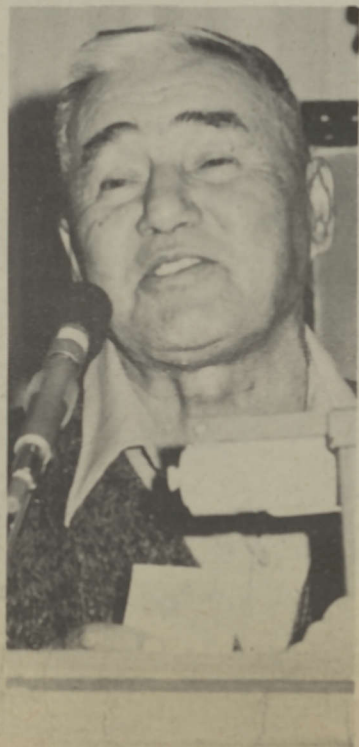
REVIEW



AUGUST - Linda Opunichow, Saskatchewan's Indian Princess became Canada's Princess at the national pageant in Toronto.



JANUARY - Phillip Halkett celebrated his 104th birthday on the Little Red River Reserve.



OCTOBER - Re-elected for two more years - Second Vice President, Alex Kennedy Treasurer, Henry Langan, Chief, Dave Ahenakew.



AUGUST - Opportunity for Youth Project includes cleaning beach at Sturgeon Lake Reserve.



JULY - Opportunity For Youth puts students to work at Gordons Reserve.

Having reached the end of another year, it is now time to take stock of what has gone on during the past year and count our gains and losses.

Many of our issues remain unresolved or still in the stages of working themselves out. Last January for example F.S.I. executive member, Cy Standing, was reelected by the F.S.I. to sit on the Northern Advisory Board of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

The department is now plowing ahead full tilt setting up new administration. Just what they are up to remains to be seen. We will be carrying a major article on the North in the January edition of "The Saskatchewan Indian".

In March the Saskatchewan Indian Bantam Hockey team took part in the International Hockey Tournament. We didn't win but we stayed in the competition and were invited back next year.

In April the chiefs met and the new assistant Deputy Minister, John Ciaccia, addressed the chiefs. He pledged his support to the Indian people and stated that the department would be changing to be more responsible to the people. His statement has been proved partially true as economic development has increased and housing units have increased.

In May the Canadian Sioux appealed to the United States for a share in the American Sioux land claims settlement. They lost. The land claims settlement will be shared only by the American Sioux.

Also that month the

Pheasant Rump Reserve near Carlyle was demanded back the Indians at White Bear Reserve. Near the turn of the century the Pheasant Rump people gave up their land under the threat of police violence and moved onto White Bear Reserve. The case is still up for grabs and the treaty rights research department is researching it.

May also saw new chiefs elected for several reserves. Harold Kingfisher was elected for Sturgeon Lake, Lancelot Ahenakew for Sandy Lake, Eli Bear for Little Pine. Re-elected chiefs were Gilbert Bird for Montreal Lake, Cy Standing for Round Plain and Robert Chief for Onion Lake.

In June former RCMP Corporal Jack Ramsey blew the lid off the image of the RCMP by claiming widespread alcoholism and suicide in the force. He also cited a number of cases of discrimination against Indians.

June was also the month that the quiet takeover of the Lebrét school began. An all Indian Board of Directors was set up and the administration of the School and Residence is gradually being handed over to the Indian people.

July and August were lazy months of an endless succession of weekend Powwows and the week days spent making hay.

In July the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association held their Annual Meeting at Gordons Reserve electing Isabelle McNabb as President, Lizette Ahenakew as vice-president, Olive McArthur as Treasurer and Carol Standingready as Secretary.



JULY - The Saskatchewan Indian Womens' Association held their annual meeting and elected a new Board of Directors.

Also in July, Red Pheasant held their first rock concert to raise funds for a recreation centre. About 1,000 people attended both nights and enjoyed the Toronto rock group "Crowbar".

August saw George Manuel, a Shushwap Indian from B.C., elected for his second term as president of the National Indian Brotherhood. After his election, Chief Dave Ahenakew from Saskatchewan stated that Mr. Manuel was an example of faith, strength, and dedication to the Indian movement.

September came and the kids went back to school to the relief of many an exhausted mother. Chief Tony Cote demanded the return of 13,240 acres surrendered by the Crown from Cote Reserve around the turn of the century. This is another case before the Indian claims commission and hopefully restitution in the form of land or other means will be made.

In October, three executive members were re-elected at the Annual Meeting. Chief Dave Ahenakew defeated Gerald Wuttunee by an overwhelming majority with Alex Kennedy and Henry Lagan elected by acclamation.

Also at that meeting Cecil Bird, a Montreal Lake resident, was honoured as citizen of the year by the newspaper, "The Saskatchewan Indian".

In November, U.S. Indians occupied the B.I.A. offices in Washington, D.C. leaving a swath of destruction and the Indian community badly split over the tactics and politics of the American Indian

Movement, A.I.M.

The same month Health Minister Walter Smishek announced that the provincial government would see that the federal government paid all treaty Indian medicare premiums thus resolving a long dispute over medical payment claim stated in the treaties.

December brought the end of the year and one last flap to finish off the year. The Northern chiefs formed a board of directors to assume responsibility of the P.A. Student Residence. Unfortunately, the Anglican Church balked and claimed the Indians weren't ready. The controversy continues but it looks certain now that the Indian people will assume control of the school regardless what the church thinks.

Having reviewed the events of the year, what conclusions can one draw? 1972 was a quiet year, one of building and organizing on the reserve level. This was reflected in the Chiefs' conference and district Chiefs' meetings. The Chiefs spoke with more authorization, undertook more local projects under L.I.P., economic development - D.R.E.E. and other programs.

The F.S.I. expanded and then stopped. Under the constitution, the F.S.I. has taken on all the programs that they can, from now on the expansion will continue within the programs and on the reserve level.

1972 was a year of preparation for change - will 1973 be a year of change?



OCTOBER - Cecil Bird honored as citizen of the year.



JULY, AUGUST - Law students set up Legal Assistance clinic at Duck Lake.



JULY - Montreal Lake holds Guiding Course in preparation for tourist resort.



OCTOBER - Pehtapun Rehab Centre opened in Meadow Lake. Here Indian Affairs Minister, Chretien, cuts the ribbon.



AUGUST - Sturgeon Lake Band work on Cattle Co-op.

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN



Caroline Goodwill

Mrs. Caroline Goodwill, Family Worker for the Regina Friendship Centre, started work with the Regina Centre on October 4, 1972.

Previous to being hired by the Centre, Mrs. Goodwill, realizing that in order to better care for her family that she further her education, did so by attending upgrading classes. With a family of eight and the advancement of her education, this did a great deal to qualify her for her present type of work.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sanderson of the Peepeekisis Indian Reserve, Balcarres, Sask. She was in the army and beginning in 1950 spent two years in Germany. On returning to Canada she moved to Regina, Sask., and has resided there ever since.

Mrs. Goodwill finds her work very interesting and is a great help to many of her native people.



Mrs. Kelly reads a story to the class, while kindergarten teacher, Mrs. Myra Champigny looks on.

Mrs. Helene Kelly

Mrs. Helene Kelly, nee: Mercredi, is a member of the Fond Du Lac band in Northern Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Kelly has been the Kindergarten teacher aide in the remote settlement for the past three years.

Helene, who comes from a family of 12, obtained her elementary education at Fond Du Lac and in 1970 and 72 went to the University of Saskatchewan for teacher aide training.

She has been a big help to the Kindergarten teachers in Fond Du Lac who would otherwise be faced with the task of teaching children who do not understand a word of English.

Mrs. Kelly, like her brother Adolfus, Chief of the Fond Du Lac band, would like to see better education and recreational facilities built on the reserve.



Lorna Tootosis

Lorna Tootosis was born on the Sandy Lake Reserve. She received her early education at Onion Lake and later transferred to what was known then as St. Albans Boarding School in Prince Albert and continued as the Collegiate in Prince Albert. When she left school in 1955, Lorna took employment at the Indian Hospital in North Battleford and continued working at the hospital for three years. It was while working at the hospital that she met her husband, Ken Tootosis. They were married in 1959 and now have a young family of four. Their present home is at Poundmaker Reserve.

Though Lorna is a busy mother of four, she is still very involved outside the home. In recent years, she has been active as Band Secretary from 1965-1970, President of Poundmaker Homemakers and was also the Secretary of Health Committee.

At the present, Lorna is the Kindergarten Aide at Paynton with Mrs. Chuniewas, teacher. Lorna has already completed two summer classes at University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and intends to further her education in the field of education. "Better late than never," Lorna says.



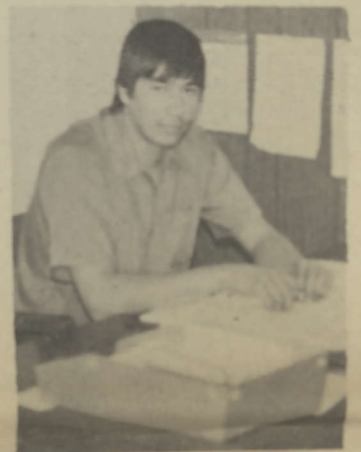
Willie Nighthtraveller

Willie was born on the Little Pine Reserve in 1950 and received his elementary education at the Day School on the Reserve. He later attended Paynton High, completing grades 9 and 10, then graduated from Grade 12 in 1970.

Since his graduation, Willie has been active. First, working for Department of National Health and Welfare for two months and then moved to Grouard, Alberta in 1971, where he took Education Technician training, graduating the same year. He taught Adult Upgrading at 5-9 level at Grouard then was transferred to Slave Lake, Alberta, again teaching adults for seven months.

At present Willie is hired by the Little Pine Band as a Cree Instructor for Grades 1-3, who are attending the Day School.

Mr. Willie Nighthtraveller is planning to attend the University of Saskatchewan this coming fall to further his education, in the field of Education.



Ronnie Pete

Born on the Little Pine Reserve in 1944, Ron Pete was one of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pete. He attended the Little Pine Day School for grades 1 to 8 and Lebreton High School for grade 12, graduating in 1965. From here, he went to Saskatoon Business College on October 1965, completing its Accounting Course. The following year, 1966, he worked for the Department of Indian Affairs as a Clerk Trainee.

In May of 1969, Mr. Ron Pete worked as Social Group Worker and part-time as Inventory Control Clerk at the Regina Boys' School for the duration of one year. In June 1970, Ron returned to working for Indian Affairs and has been there ever since. Ron started as Casual Clerk and advanced to Casual Employment and Relocation Counsellor and on March 28, 1972, Mr. Ron Pete attained permanent status as Employment and Relocation Counsellor.

Ron Pete is also an enthusiastic sports person, taking active part in softball, soccer, hockey, basketball and volleyball.



Eli Opekokew

Eli Opekokew was born on January 28, 1938 in Beauval. He received his elementary schooling at the Beauval Residential School.

Upon ending his schooling Eli returned to his home Reserve, Canoe Lake, and took the traditional occupation of fishing, trapping and hunting.

In 1960, Mr. Eli Opekokew decided to further his education and enrolled in the Adult Upgrading Course, which was

held in Prince Albert and later in another Adult Upgrading Course in Meadow Lake. After completing his upgrading, Eli entered into matrimony with a local girl, Rose Lariere, and now have a young family of five.

Upon completing his upgrading, Mr. Opekokew enrolled at the Saskatoon Business College in 1969 for nine months, taking its Junior Management Course and worked for Indian

Affairs in North Battleford as a Welfare Aide.

It was in May 1971 that saw Eli working as a Field Officer covering three Reserves, Island Lake, Loon Lake and Joseph Bighead.

Scholarships Presented



Marlene Jimmy, 18, a first year university student and the first resident from Thunderchild Reserve to win an Indian Affairs Scholarship of \$300 after graduating from Turtleford High School. She attended elementary school at Maidstone and Turtleford and is now enrolled in an Arts and Science course at the U of S in Saskatoon, where she plans to major in sociology.



Gail Wuttunee, 19, a first year university student at the University of Calgary and the first Indian student to graduate from Cando High has won a \$250 Nursing Scholarship.

She received her elementary schooling at Cando and graduated from Cando High in 1972. Gail is now enrolled in Nursing at University of Calgary and plans to graduate.

Gail is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Galvin Wuttunee of Red Pheasant Reserve.



Mrs. Lynda Francis (nee Ryder), formerly of Carry the Kettle Reserve and now a member of the Piapot Band recently was the proud recipient of a \$250.00 Vocational Training Scholarship from the Department of Indian Affairs.

Lynda received her elementary and high school education at Carry the Kettle, Qu'Appelle Student Residence and Fort Qu'Appelle. During the school year 1971-72, she was enrolled in the Child Care Worker's course at Mont Royal College, Calgary and finished the year with 5 A's and 1 B.

Lynda and her husband Art are presently employed as Child Care Workers at the Qu'Appelle Student Residence in Lebret.

Meet the Staff



PHILLIP LEDOUX

Phillip Ledoux, a member of the Mistawasis Reserve, has been working with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians in the field of Community Development since June 1st, 1972.

Phillip works in the Prince Albert area which consists of Sturgeon Lake, Little Red River and Montreal Lake Reserves.

Phillip received his elementary education at Big River, Mistawasis and the Duck Lake Residential School. He attended the St. Paul's High School in Lebret and graduated in 1962.

After completing high school he tried farming, but after one year he decided that farming wasn't what he wanted to settle into and joined the army.

Phillip spent three years in the Canadian Army and was stationed in Calgary, Victoria and Cyprus.

Upon his return to civilian life, he took a four month surveyors course in Regina and then worked with the Department of Natural Resources Surveys Branch for a year and a half as a field worker.

In 1968, he took the position of Band clerk at the Mistawasis Reserve and attended numerous workshops in Saskatoon and North Battleford sponsored by Indian Affairs.

In 1969, he attended a 16



Art Beaudry

Art Beaudry, a Native from the Mosquito Band, has been employed by the Federation of Sask. Indians since October of 1970.

Mr. Beaudry first commenced working as a Community Development Officer for two years covering Mosquito, Moosomin and Sauleaux Reserves. It has just been recently that Mr. Beaudry transferred to Family Counselling and has since been leading a hectic life. Mr. Beaudry's territory covers Mosquito, Moosomin, Sauleaux and Red Pheasant Reserves.

Mr. Art Beaudry's other activities include being Councillor of the Band Council, incidentally he is on his second term, serves on the School Committee and Recreation Board. Mr. Beaudry also acts as Coach of Mosquito Junior Soccer team.

week farm business management course held in Debden and went back to farming for the following three years.

In January to May of 1972, Phillip attended a Coach's training course at Saskatchewan Newstart in Prince Albert and states that it is of some help to him in his present job.

Felix Musqua



Mr. and Mrs. Felix Musqua attending a banquet held at Badgerville on December 25, 1972 in honour of the old people from Keys, Keeseekoose and Cote.

Felix Musqua from Keeseekoose Reserve works as Communications Field Worker through the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians for the Yorkton District. The Yorkton District consists of Fishing Lake, Nut Lake, Saganace, Cowessess, Kakewistahow, Sakimay, Ochapowace, Whitebear, Keeseekoose, Keys and Cote Reserves. Mr. Felix Musqua deals mainly with the reserves who are lacking information through the Indian Affairs and the Provincial and Federal governments.

Felix received his elementary education at St. Philip's Residential school. From St. Paul's Highschool at Lebret, Saskatchewan where he graduated in 1962.

During the years of 1963 to 1965 Felix worked for the Department of Highways in Saskatchewan as a surveyor. In 1965 Felix took on the responsibilities of Band Farm Manager in Keeseekoose. In two years as Band Manager, he expanded his operation from 1000 acres to 2000 acres. It was during these years as Band Farm Manager he attended the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon on Vocational Agriculture for a term of one year.

In 1968 Mr. Musqua was nominated and elected as Chief for his Band in Keeseekoose. He held the position of Band Administrator during his two year term as Chief. He introduced a different political outlook into the reserve where he received his demands straight from the Federal government when the local Indian Affairs did not adhere to his requests.

On August 1, 1971 Mr. Musqua was appointed as Community Development Worker through the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. At any major rally around the Yorkton District or any other events you will often hear

Planning an Event ?

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

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

Name of Reserve _____

Place of Event _____

Type of Event _____

Time of Event _____

Admission Fee _____

Other _____

Felix giving his thoughts and views on all political issues.

One ambition Felix likes to stress on for the Indian people is to develop a good sound Recreation program which would bring people together and have a better understanding of one another. Felix further stated that there is so much unemployment on the reserve that people resort to alcohol to keep occupied. Approximately 75% of the young people are doing nothing but getting into trouble. Therefore, recreation is definitely one of the answers in solving to cut down on this problem.

Mr. Musqua is quite disappointed at the present provincial government's attitude in introducing new hunting regulations set directly against the Indian. Every forest close to Indian reserves are being turned to Game Management areas. In other words, "Indians, Keep Off the Grass".

The provincial government's main complaint was the game being depleted and the selling of wild meat. Felix countered that Indians have been hunting for food for thousands of years and there was always plenty of game for everyone. He further charges that it's the White government that is selling meat by selling license to hunters. He firmly believes that all hunting laws should be applied to the Whiteman only. You never see a whole army of Indians go into a forest and kill everything in sight (including sometimes themselves). If you witnessed the Whiteman's hunting expedition it's sure warfare and slaughter on the poor animals. Then the animals are turned into trophies instead of converting them into food and leather goods the way the Indians use it for.

The present government promised to uphold the Indian's Hunting Rights on their campaign speeches. But now we all know it was a very dishonest and disappointing

proposition on our present government's part.

Felix Musqua firmly believes the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians executive today is the best he witnessed for a long while. He quoted, "within the past 13 years 2 followed the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians this is the best organized group to assemble for our cause as treaty Indians. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is our only hope to survive as Indian people to uphold our pride and dignity."

He further quoted, "I believe that if some native people do not like the way the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians operates, they should get up and speak wide openly and give constructive criticism in such a manner to strengthen our organization. Critics should not take the opposite path and form another organization or criticize through other means. For this is exactly what the Whiteman wants, to weaken our defence in our fight for our pride and dignity as an Indian Nation."

Today Felix has two pilot projects. Firstly to have some management areas open to Indians all season for hunting. Secondly, he is playing a great part in trying to establish a highschool at St. Philip's. He hopes to complete a survey by June 1973 and build up a strong proposition to the Indian Affairs Branch.

Felix Musqua is also the Coach of the Cote Chiefs. The Cote Chiefs are juniors who are entered in the Southeast Junior B Hockey League. His players are from various parts of Saskatchewan.

If there is any reserve that is in any doubt in reserve affairs feel free to contact Felix Musqua at Kamsack, Saskatchewan, phone number 542-3375. He is there to help you, he may have plenty of valuable information for your reserve. He will assist you upon the request of the Chief and Councillors.

Chief Mickey Yuzisapi



Chief Micky Yuzisapi of the Okaness Indian Reserve was a wise choice for his band. Since becoming chief Chief Yuzisapi has implemented a number of improvements which are instrumental in advancing the social and economic situation of his Reserve.

Among these improvements are the installation of phones, improved water services, a better standard of housing and

a recreational program is in process of becoming a reality. One of their members Joseph Dumont has taken a course in this field and is hired as their Sports Director.

Other programs such as youth clubs and ball teams are near impossible due to their present low population but they are hoping to work with other reserves in a similar situation in order to make these projects practical.

At the present time Okaness is not administering their own affairs. Under Chief Yuzisapi they have moved into that part of self-government and have had one of their members trained to act as Band Manager and will be setting a band office in the very near future.

Chief Yuzasipi married Marcelene Pinay of the Peepeekisis Reserve. She is the daughter of Mr. Clifford Pinay and the late Mrs. Pinay. They have eleven children, all

but one having left home and are on their own. Chief Yuzasipi successfully farms a full section of land and his farming activities are strictly confined to grain, he also has 52 head of cattle and other activities which makes for a very full and busy life.

Chief Yuzisapi and Mrs. Yuzisapi are beginning to look forward to the day they can retire and are hoping one of their sons will take an interest in farming and take over the operation of their farm. But like most parents of today they are finding their sons leaving the rural area and taking up the urban way of life.

In Case of Fire

(A) What to do (in order of importance)

- (1) Arouse everyone in the vicinity;
 - by shouting "FIRE"
 - by ringing the alarm;
 - by any means that attracts attention.
- (2) Get EVERYONE out as quickly as possible;
 - do not stop for clothes, money, or anything;
 - check ALL occupants.
- (3) Feel if doors or handles are hot before opening;
 - do not open a hot door;
 - get out by another door or window.
- (4) Send for help from the neighbours and the fire department.
- (5) Fight the fire,
 - BUT, do not let it get between you and your way to escape.

(A) NOTES

- (1) If doors or windows are opened to call for help, close them immediately afterwards, unless they are used for escape. The draft from the open door or window will help the fire to burn.
- (2) Many people lose their lives trying to save something. Fire burns up the air very rapidly and forms gases that kill quickly. There is no time to waste - GET OUT!
- (3) A hot door means there is fire on the other side.
- (4) It is more important to save lives than fight the fire.

(B) Children, Old People and Infirm

- (1) Children younger than 10 years of age must not be left alone in a house or other building.
- (2) Old people and infirmed whose movements are impaired or whose mind is not clear must not be left alone at any time.
- (3) After escape, they must not be left alone.

(B) NOTES

- (1) The Criminal Code of Canada (Sections 185, 186 and 189) makes 10 years the youngest age, but for some children this may be too young. It depends on the child's ability to care for itself. The important thing is that the child knows how to prevent a fire starting, and what to do if one does start.
- (2) Panic causes people to do funny things. This is particularly true of old or infirmed people whose movements are impaired or whose mind is not clear. They may lose what little movement they have.
- (3) When out of danger, they should be kept in a group with a responsible person. In the excitement, they may lose their sense of direction and walk back into the fire. As soon as possible, they should be taken to a quiet, safe shelter - a home, hall, school, etc.

(C) Sitters and Companions

- (1) Only a mature, responsible person, physically fit and mobile, shall be left in charge of children, old people or infirmed.
- (2) The sitter or companion shall not leave the house or building while in charge of children, old people or infirmed.
- (3) In the event of fire, the sitter or companion shall take out the children, old people or infirmed immediately, without waiting to dress them.
- (4) The sitter or companion shall know ALL alternative ways of escape in case the main one cannot be used.
- (5) The sitter or companion shall be acquainted with the controls of stoves, heaters and electricity cut-offs.
- (6) The sitter or companion shall know where and how to contact the parents or guardians in case of emergency.

EMPLOYMENT

Community Development worker in the Saskatoon District to work on the Whitefish Lake, Chitek Lake and Witchican Lake Reserves.

This person must be fluent in cree and prepared to travel.

For further information contact:

Jake Mike
460 Midtown Centre
REGINA, Sask.
or
Don Chatsis
1114 Central Avenue
Prince Albert, Sask.

Last Oak Resort's Official Opening



David Acoose, manager of the Last Oak Resort, addressing the crowd at the opening ceremonies.



Bradley Delorme, a ski instructor at Last Oak.



L - R on skis - Chief Bill Francis, Sid Buckwold and Ted Bowerman preparing their run to officially open Last Oak.

Fifteen hundred enthusiastic skiers turned out to celebrate the grand opening of the Last Oak Ski Resort. The Last Oak Resort is located approximately 15 miles north of Broadview off the Number 1 Highway on the northern tip of Ochapowace and Kahkewistahow reserves.

Guest speakers were: Chief Bill Francis, chairman of the Last Oak Development Corporation; Senator Sid Buckwold, whom Joe Williams (the master of ceremonies) called "the man who built a mountain" (Blackstrap Mountain) and Ted Bowerman, whom Joe Williams called "Ted Tower of a man". The three guest speakers officially opened the resort by skiing through ribbons. Bill Francis, the first time on skis, quoted "I darn near tripped over that ribbon, it's a good thing we had a heavy-weight like Bowerman on the team to bust it open for

us small guys."

David Acoose, the brain and manager of this beautiful resort, gave an outline of how this resort became into existence. He proudly declared "we built this place with our very own hands."

The Last Oak Development Corporation consists of members of the four reserves, Sakimay, Cowessess, Ochapowace and Kahkewistahow. The board members are - David Acoose the manager, Chief Bill Francis of Kahkewistahow the chairman, Chief Riel Acoose of Sakimay, Chief Kenneth Sparvier of Cowessess, Chief Sam Watson of Ochapowace, Lawrence Kinistoino, Edward Pelletier, Joe Williams and Alfred Louison.

The federal-provincial agreement, allowing a start on the Last Oak project, was signed on January 18, 1971.

The purpose of the agreement

is to provide financial support to enable the province to assist the Last Oak Development Corporation and members of the four reserves in undertaking a program of social adjustment and economic development.

The agreement provides for development to take place in three phases, and involves a total expenditure of \$3,000,000.

Of this amount the total federal share will be approximately \$2.6 million, the provincial share \$350,000 and the Last Oak Corporation \$50,000.

Phase No. 1, now in progress and scheduled to end in 1974, is financed totally by the federal government at an estimated cost of \$940,000.

By the end of this period it is expected that most of the basic recreational facilities needed on the project will be completed.

These will consist of expanded ski facilities, including lifts and snow-making equipment, a nine-hole grass green golf course, 45 campsites, an initial beach development, picnic areas, a cottage subdivision of about 100 lots, a maintenance building, and equipment.

The second and third phases will extend over a five-year period, and will expand on the facilities.

At present the resort has seven ski runs, including a beginner's run and a run for experts.

There is also a snow-making machine in operation, a ski chalet, located at the bottom of the main run, and a skiers pro shop, which has ski equipment for rent or sale.

Both private and group ski lessons are available from qualified ski instructors, who patrol the runs when they are in operation.

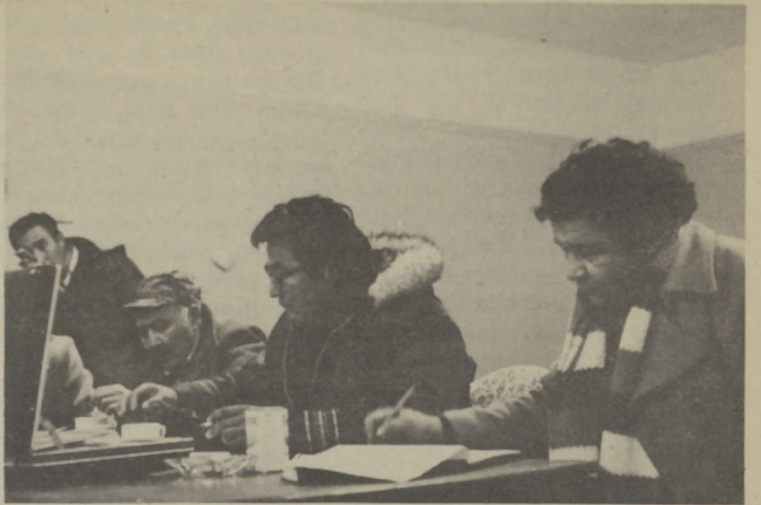
One Indian instructor by the name of Bradley Delorme is on the staff. Bradley received his qualifications through the Canadian Skiing Alliance Association.

One day is set aside for Indians only, that is on Wednesdays. They feature free instructions, free tow and all you pay for is the rentals of skis, boots and poles.



Part of the 1500 people who attended the official opening.

Three New Chiefs in Kamsack Area



From the right to the left is Patrick Cote, Chief Sterling Brass and Roderick Cote.

One new Chief popped up in the Kamsack area. Sterling Brass took over as Chief on Key Reserve. With this man's vast knowledge and leadership, he will take his reserve along way. Chief Brass' councillors are Edwin Brass, Vernon Brass, Spencer O'Soup and Alice Papequash.

In Keeseekoose, Chief Dan Keshane retained his leadership by a landslide. Only one of his original councillors from the previous term regained power. This person is James Crow. The other spokesmen are Robert Kakakaway, Albert Keshane, Lambert Keshane, Leonard Ketchemonia, John Thomas Quewezance and Theodore Strongquill.

In Cote Reserve, Chief Antoine Cote returned to his original seat almost untouched. Four councillors from the last term returned to their former positions. These were Lawrence Cote, David Severight, Patrick Cote and Alfred Stevenson. The new members are Wilfred Badger, Sadie Cote, Pauline Pelly, John Bird, Joseph Severight and Hector Badger, a former chief.

All the Chiefs had a chance to meet with their councillors and got right into the reserve affairs. With the backing of new councillors, I am sure the Chiefs will have a successful term in guiding their reserves through the turmoils of this world.

Women Organize



Mrs. Harriet Chocan, Area Co-ordinator with the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, sent us this picture of some women from Onion Lake.

Left to right: Back row - Madelane Arneron, Melvina Pahtaykun, Edna MacDonald, Harriet Chocan; Middle row - Mary Mountain and Dora Cardinal; Front row - Bella Lamemon and Mary An Carter.

The ladies club consists of about 25 members both Indian and non-Indian. Here they proudly display some blankets they made.

Children's Page

THE HISTORY OF LITTLE PINE

Written By Students Of The Little Pine School

Students are:

Grade 3:

- Gertrude Bear
- Norma Bull
- Jimmy Mooseva
- Gail Kam
- Byron Johnson
- Larvey Johnson
- Karen Johnson

Grade 4:

- Violet Bull
- Elmer Bull
- Sandra Bull
- Ross Bull
- Otto Thompson
- Judy Nighttraveller

Grade 5:

- Cindy Kam
- Emery Bonaise
- Marjorie Jackson

Grade 6:

- Arlene Bull
- Corrine Frank

Special thanks to Mr. Sakwaypnace who came to the school to tell us about the past.



Little Pine was our first Chief. In those days a Chief had to have a Band or followers of 20 families. He took his first treaty at Fort Walsh in the year 1879 then they went up North and took the Reserve along the Battle River. The Reserve is 25 square miles and

was first surveyed in 1882. They thought there was plenty of fish in the river and the hills across the river would be good for hunting.

Then the Riel Rebellion broke out in 1885 just prior to this there was plenty of unrest because they were not getting enough to eat and the promises of the treaty were not fulfilled. There was a big enough campment just west of Battleford. They were taking sides as to whether to start fighting or not. There were young braves they started yelling and raided the stores. The town women and children went screaming down the streets. The Chief, Little Pine, never participated in the incident; he took severely sick. He was brought home by an ox cart. He died on the way back just before reaching the Reserve. It is said he was buried by women that were left alone on the Reserve. The Reserve was re-surveyed again in the year 1887 and made smaller; no word was given why it was made smaller. They took away the best farm land. Chief Blackman was our second Chief. He was Chief for forty years. We have had 9 Chiefs.

HOMES

A long time ago, people used to live in tee-pees made from skin. In 1867 Little Pine started building homes of logs and plastered with mud. Roofs were made of sod and hay piled with saplings. Many of the children got sick because these homes were damp from raining. The government promised to build 12 new lumber houses each year. When the war started there

was not enough lumber so we now only get six new houses each year. People used to cook in open fires in mud stoves. The open fires gave light to the house. The mud houses had flour sacks for windows. Now we have electricity in most houses. We can cook on electric stoves now. We have cars and trucks to go to town with. Long ago people used to walk to town even if it was really cold, to get some groceries.

TRAVEL

A long time ago, people used homemade skis and snowshoes. Sometimes they would use carts or sleighs to go to town. The first car in Little Pine was owned by Mr. Sapp. Mr. Sokowaypanace and his wife walked all the way from North Battleford to Sweet Grass on Treaty Day. They used to hitch-up wagons to go to town. Sometimes they would go in two wheeled carts. Sometimes on horseback.

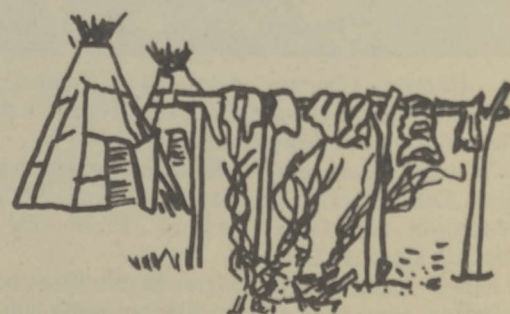


Judy Nighttraveller

FOOD

As for food, people used to hunt meat for themselves, such as deer, ducks, rabbits, geese and other wild animals to eat meat from. They would wake up early in the morning and start hunting. The Indians even look for eggs to cook for a

meal. When Indians kill fresh deer meat they sometimes drink the blood and eat raw liver. They would even eat the tripe from a cow and get milk to drink. Indians used to grow potatoes and eat wheat for their main food.



SMOKING AND DRYING MOOSE MEAT

EDUCATION

The old school was behind the church. It was hard to travel to school in winter. The children used to travel three or four miles to school, but today is easier. Today you do not have to walk far. We go on the bus. Our teacher is called Mrs. Harman. Our school was built in 1949, it has two classrooms.

CLOTHING

Years ago Indian Women got a jack rabbit fur and used it for their babies or wrapped them by the feet, so their babies did not get cold. Sometimes muskrats are used for clothing too. When old people or adults need clothes, they usually get them from the Indian Agency.

ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION

Long, long ago there were Indians in this country had lived in it. Their favorite game was the stick game where one man will hide the marked stick and the other trying to guess where it is. They could lose their belongings from their game. They used to gamble. But the other games such as foot races, tug-a-war, women horse-racing, were widely played at Mr. Sokwayphace younger days. Soccer and softball was later introduced in them. Little Pine Soccer team were champions around North Battleford distance for many years. Volleyball and basketball is new to Little Pine sports in the near future. Little Pine will be competitive to the more experienced players. Since last two years I played hockey with Little Pine Mites. We used to play with Maidstone and Cutknife.

POW-WOWS

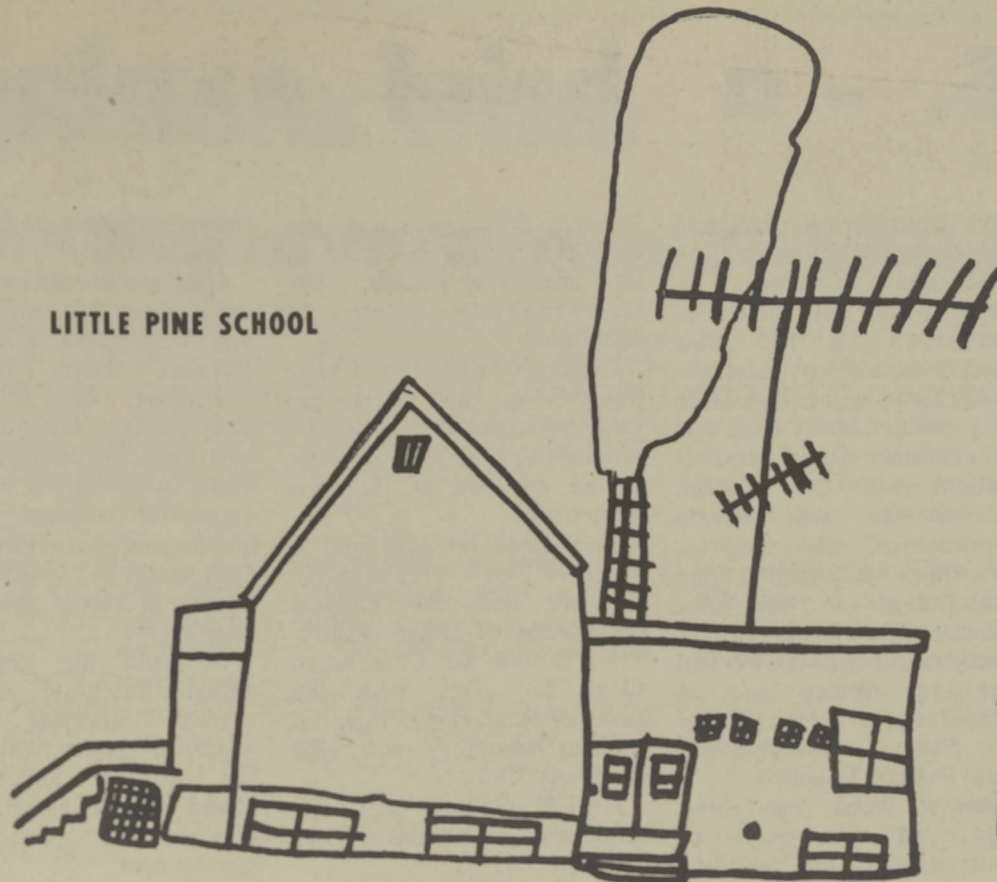
Long, long ago there were many pow-wows. The pow-wows were held in open air, but when winter came, they built a very big lodge. They had religious dances. Now they are different today. We have big tops and different dances.

A CUSTOM

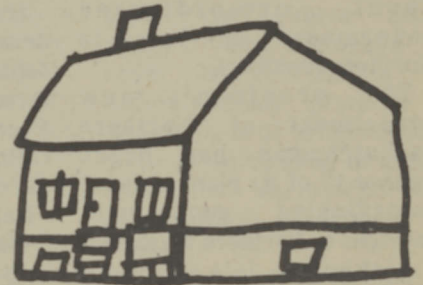
Helping Each Other

People with horses and wagons helped families without horses. People did not like to sit in the dark. They said it was like living like a muskrat. They made candles from grease or tallow.

LITTLE PINE SCHOOL



BAND HALL



THOUGHTS OF THE PAST

I wish I'd live fifty years ago.
I would like it on a wagon
To go to town
And go horseback riding on a horse
I like to see the cows and the calf.
Violet Bull
Grade 4

If I were a boy
Fifty year ago
I be riding
And I can work that time too.
Jimmy Mooswa
Grade 3

I would have fun
Fifty years ago.
Like riding horses and travel wagons.
Horse riding to school
Sometimes visit my friends.
Wear snowshoes and sleep in fur beds.
And trap rabbits.
Gail Kam
Grade 3

If I get up in a morning
I would build the fire on the stove
I wake up my friend.
I tell him to play a game
I tell him to hide something
And to find it
In a morning long ago.
Sandra Bull
Grade 4

I wish I'd lived in the past
Since my grandmother was a girl
I could walk to the old school
Then come back to eat dinner
When the day is done I go to sleep.
Marjorie

On Little Pine Reserve the prairie
Winds blow

On twenty-five square miles the
Children grow

The cattle graze, the horses run free
The Indian Children learn to speak Cree.

Parents are working, Police are searching,
Grandparents are worrying, and Priests are churching.

Long, lazy days of autumn have past,
Winter has come back at last
To Fishbasket, Blue Hill and Sunnyside.
Now over to Fox Hill for horseback ride.

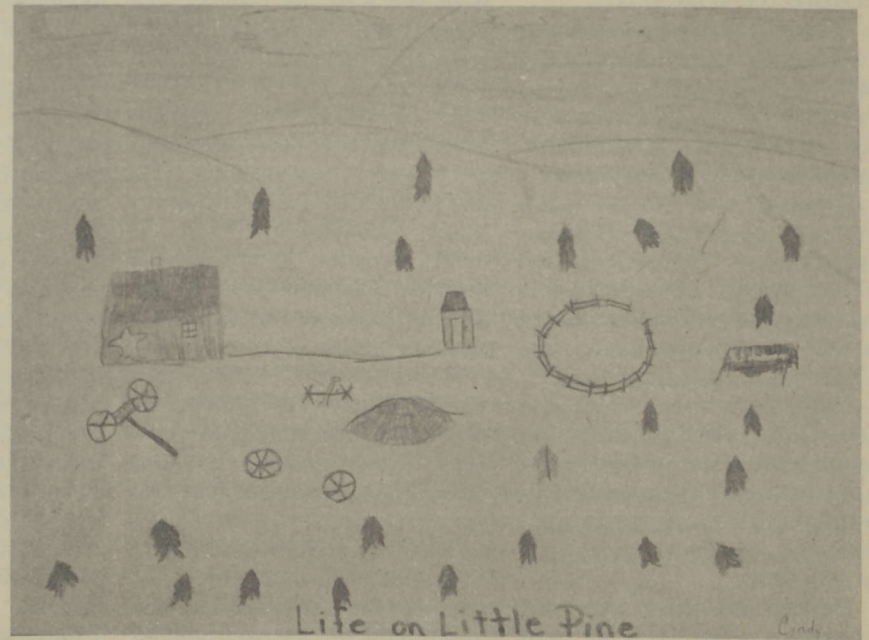
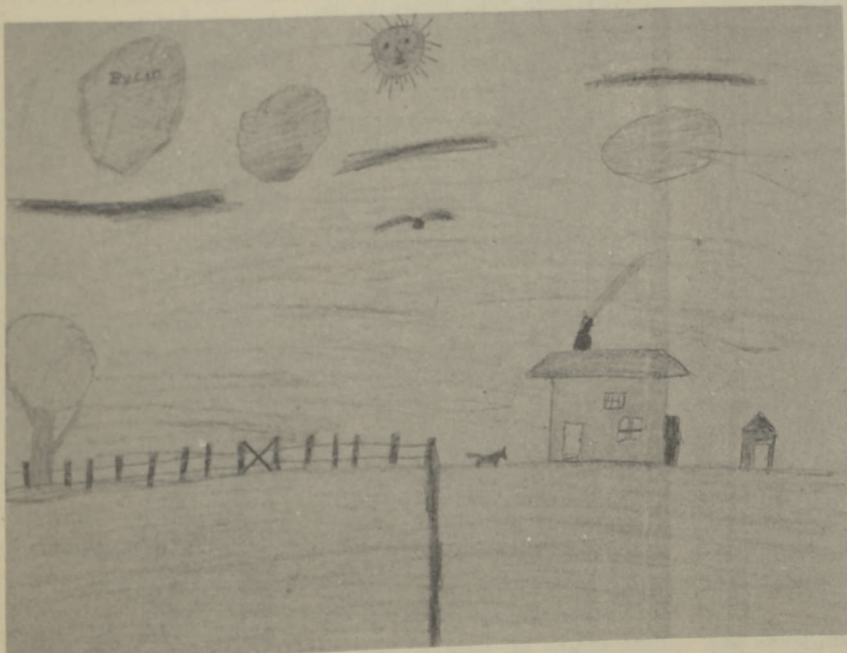
We must not sit in school and sigh
Or lie in Nipaywin and cry.
The heritage our ancestors gave
We'll build upon, the best we'll save.

The past we'll remember, no never forget
Our language, our customs we remember yet.

We'll laugh, we'll play, we'll dance, we'll sing.
Because being happy is an important thing.

By Grades 3, 4, 5, 6
Little Pine School

I wish I lived
When Grandma was a girl
I'd wear long dresses, bonnet, big-heeled shoes.
And curled up my hair.
I sleep in a log house,
Travel in a canvas wagon
I'd run along the way.
Have a open fire and candles
And night most of the day.
Have corn to eat
And sit in thick stick rocking chairs.
Cindy Kam
Grade 5



D.N.S. - a brief explanation

The Department of Northern Saskatchewan represents the newest department in the Provincial Government. The basic aim of this department is to co-ordinate and handle all the government services for the North through one department.

At the present time phase 1 of the governments plans are under way. Phase 1 will bring about co-ordinated government services to Northern residents.

The province's new department of Northern Saskatchewan has begun "phase 1" of its plans to bring co-ordinated government services to Northern residents.

Although it's Deputy Minister Wilf Churchman has said that long range planning and development will have to await further experience and consultation with the people of

begin transferring staff and headquarters of each department to La Ronge.

Mr. Towall will direct all operations in the new department; he will be the department's number one man in La Ronge. Mr. Towall has held a number of civil servants positions with the Federal, Saskatchewan and Alberta governments.

Director of planning and development in the new department is Brian Hill, a former member of the Central Planning Group and a collaborator in the writing of the Federal government's "Real Poverty Report".

Morley Wood has been appointed Director of Administration. He has had previous experience in the government's accounting department.

Directing personnel and

Natural Resources and the Human Resources portfolios in the provincial cabinet. Mr. Bowerman's home is Shellbrook.

Deputy Minister, Wilf Churchman, was invited by Mr. Bowerman to return to the province specifically to assist in the creation of the new department.

Since 1965 he had held a number of directorate positions with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1965, Mr. Churchman spent 20 years with the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources since 1953 as Deputy Minister.

Mr. Bowerman and Mr. Churchman will have their offices at Regina.

Located at La Ronge is assistant Deputy Minister, Art Towall.

There will be no place in the province's new Department of Northern Saskatchewan for people who do not share the same determination to succeed as the government does, according to its Minister, Ted Bowerman.

Mr. Bowerman described the task facing the new department, now in its "starting up stage", as the

"greatest challenge facing the province in the 1970's."

Speaking to employees of the department at a staff training and orientation seminar at Prince Albert in mid-December, Mr. Bowerman stressed that the role of the new department would be to assist in developing the North by and for Northern residents, and he said that efforts by the staff would be "largely for the benefit of others and not for yourselves."

He said the department would "facilitate and then retreat," implying that the separate government agency for Northern Saskatchewan would not necessarily be a permanent feature of government.

The exploitation of Native people that marked the early settling of the province, would not be repeated in Northern Saskatchewan, the Minister added.

There exists in the North, "different life styles, community structure, culture and values, but I am not convinced that these factors preclude a more viable economic situation than is presently the case," he said.

Because of the different

situation that exists in the North, "this government will change it's traditional patterns," in every way including the way governments respond to people, he said.

The challenge for us is to be willing and open to change; to be inspired by change; to be willing to opt out when the job is done, to be willing to accept those, who by our standards we may not think of as equals, and who in certain ways may not be our equals, Mr. Bowerman said.

"Our role is one of dedication and one of delicate balance."

"Your presence in the North will not be required without understanding, patience, and a willingness to listen. Perhaps your role is to be missionary-minded. Your efforts will be largely for the benefit of others and not for yourselves," the Minister told the staff conference.

The objectives of the new department in developing the North "will be with the people and for the people who now live there."

This will be done "largely in the terms of reference provided by these people," the minister said.



the North, plans are already in progress for bringing all government services in the North, under the "umbrella" of the new department.

Six government departments have now been taken into the D.N.S.

Welfare and Social Assistance, the Department of Natural Resources, education and continuing education, the Department of Co-operation and the Prospectors' Assistance Plan are now the responsibility of the new department.

The staff, buildings, equipment and funds previously used by each department in Northern Saskatchewan have been transferred to the D.N.S.

Transfer of the Departments of Health and of Agriculture will be undertaken as soon as administrative directors can be found to head them, according to Mr. Churchman.

The transfer of the remaining two government departments, Municipal and Government Services, is pending and will be completed by the end of April, Mr. Churchman has said.

Each department taken into the D.N.S. will continue to operate much as it has in the past with only the accounting, administrative, personnel and training functions centralized at this time.

During its first year of operation, the D.N.S. will

staff training is Brian Morgan, a former member of the Department of Public Health.

Heading other branches are:

- Jim Clouthier, Supervisor of Resource Programs

- Andy Corneau, Director of Construction

- Marcel L'Meureux, Director of Social Services

- Ed Breese, Director of Continuing Education

- Tony Wood, Supervisor of the Prospector's Assistance Plan

- Bill McLellan, in charge of Housing

- Tom Fisher, who will serve as acting supervisor of Co-op Services until this summer

- Brian Cousins, formerly with the CBC at Inuvik, will take charge of the Northern News Service for the Department

In all there will be 153 permanent staff positions with the new department, 113 positions carried over from other departments and 40 newly created. In addition a number of part time people will be hired as the work and season require.

Most of the top administrative positions in the new department have now been filled, mostly by long time civil servants. No persons of native ancestry have been hired as department heads.

Heading the department, of course, is Mr. Bowerman, who also holds the Department of

The provincial government and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation are currently studying three proposed hydro-electric dam sites in northern Saskatchewan, two on the Churchill River and one on the Fond du Lac River.

The government has said, however, that it would not go ahead with the projects until a thorough investigation has been made of possible detrimental effects on the environment and on the lives of people living in the areas.

Department of Northern Saskatchewan Minister Ted Bowerman said that public meetings will be held in the north and a special effort made to seek the views of northern residents.

Under study are two proposed dam sites on the Churchill River between its confluence with the Reindeer River and the existing hydro-electric plant at Island Falls, near the Manitoba border, and another site on the Fond du Lac River at the outlet of Black Lake.

The field studies, costing about \$2 million, are being undertaken to ensure that there are no major adverse effects on northern communities, watersheds and wildlife, the government has said.

The Saskatchewan River Act

requires that any proposal effecting the province's water supply be publicized and that public hearings be held.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation has for several years been making its own studies on the proposed Iskwatam and Pita sites on the Churchill River. Power generated at the two dams would be sold to southern Saskatchewan.

The proposed Fond du Lac project is seen as the source of power for northern Saskatchewan capable of serving the expanding needs of the existing population, as well as such industrial loads as the new Gulf Minerals Uranium mine at Wollaston Lake.

SPC engineers say there would be little if any flooding from the construction of the dams. They believe there would be no flooding above the known high water marks of the rivers.

There would be no effect on shorelines, they say, and the dams would provide improved control of water flow from year to year.

Saskatchewan is bound by agreement to let at least 50 per cent of the water rising in this province flow into Manitoba. Construction of the two dams on the Churchill River therefore would likely be all that could be constructed on

Hydro Development — A New Threat

that system.

The government has said that no existing communities would have to be relocated because of the projects and there would be a minimal effect on marshlands in the area.

Sask. Power has said there is some urgency to the projects since the additional power would be required in the province by the end of the decade.

Cost of the Fond du Lac project is expected to run about \$14.3 million while the cost of the two proposed dams on the Churchill River is expected to be in excess of \$100 million.

A Churchill Basin Task Force has been set up by the department of the environment to assess the impact of the projects on such things as land use, wildlife, fisheries, forestry and other factors.

The Task Force is headed by George Brown of Regina, while Don Wylie of the Department of Natural Resources in Regina is co-ordinating studies undertaken by the DNR.

The public will be advised on the results of the studies before public hearings take place, the government has said.

Some Opinions from

Ted Bowerman - Minister of Northern Saskatchewan



new agency to deal with the particular needs of the north. Past attempts at extending traditional Provincial government activities of the south into the north have often failed to meet the requirements of northern residents.

We do not expect the new Department to right all wrongs and fulfill all needs. We do expect that the Department will facilitate northern approaches to northern situations so that people living in the north can resolve their own problems and satisfy their own aspirations.

Headquarters for the Department of Northern Saskatchewan have been established in La Ronge. Northern activities of most traditional government departments have been transferred to this new agency and we are now co-ordinating

most Provincial Government programs involving the north. It is anticipated that development of Local Government will provide for establishment of administrative areas within the north so that each area can undertake programs best designed for their particular needs.

The fact that two-thirds of the population are treaty Indian or Metis people is of special significance to the Government. As we view the past century of development in the south, it is clear that what took place was an invasion by Europeans into the homeland of the Indian people. The Indian society faced incredible pressures from a foreign culture that stressed speculation and competition for personal and corporate gain. While those of us of European background

benefited from the establishment of homesteading rights and land purchase, most of the Indian people were driven into isolation. We pressured our way into a new land with little thought for the people who for years had developed a worthwhile way of life, harmonious with nature. It is a prime objective of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan to ensure that such an invasion does not happen in the northern half of the Province.

At a recent Department Conference in Prince Albert, Chief Ahenakew of the FSI spoke of the ties that treaty Indians have with the Federal Government through the Indian Act and Treaties. Chief Ahenakew told Department employees that "We want to manage our own affairs". He indicated that some progress seems apparent as Indian

people seek control and direction of the Department of Indian Affairs in meeting the needs of Saskatchewan reserves. He referred specifically to a new agreement for Indian Affairs administration in the Meadow Lake and Prince Albert regions. Chief Ahenakew and other Indian leaders are understandably gratified by recent signs of progress after years of frustration in dealing with the dictatorial and paternalistic attitudes of Ottawa.

The desire to "manage our own affairs" is no doubt shared by everyone in the north. It is our hope that the new department will be able to assist in seeing this desire fulfilled. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians is assisting in achieving local

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Northern Saskatchewan is different from the southern half of the Province in many ways. The land is different. Community structures and life styles are different. Economics are different. The ethnic population is different. These differences have led to the creation of the Department of Northern Saskatchewan as a

Allen Guy - Liberal MLA for Athabasca



occasions by different Saskatchewan governments, and also the fact that no other province in Canada has established such a department, leads us to believe that there are both advantages and disadvantages to such a proposal. In all likelihood it will be several years before one can say whether it was a wise decision or not.

The main advantage of the new department would appear to be that all functions of government as it affects northern residents will be under one minister. In theory at least, this should mean a reduction in red tape and in the lines of communication before a final decision is rendered.

Whether or not this will occur, only time will tell.

I can see this system working well for all resource or physical based departments such as Natural Resources,

Mineral Resources, Industry, Environment, Control, Highways, building construction, etc.

In these areas there could be considerable money, time and material saved by closer co-ordination.

However, I am not sure that this form of administration will work for human based departments like Education or Social Services. In these areas even though there are directors of Education and Welfare responsible to the Minister of Northern Saskatchewan, I still think that the final decisions will have to come from the Ministers of Education, Social Services, etc. If this does happen, then we have done nothing more than add another layer of bureaucracy. Unless we want an education and welfare system for the north and a separate one for the south, the

respective Ministers must control the programs for the whole province.

The other advantage of the Department is that more decision-making persons are now living in the north and are, therefore, more accessible to northern people. (This could also have been done under the former administrative structure, but unfortunately it wasn't.)

This brings me to what I consider to be the most serious weakness to date of the new Northern Department. While it is true that those making the decisions are more accessible, they are still the same ones that made them before in Prince Albert or Regina. (With the Minister and Deputy Minister in Regina this may still be the case.) I think of Churchman, Towill, plus many of the directors of the various branches, many of whom were

announced recently. Until this is rectified I don't believe you can have a true Northern Department carrying out programs devised, planned, and carried out by and in the best interests of northern people.

The Northern Advisory Council is a glaring example of this. Only four of eleven are from the north, and of those four, two campaigned openly and hard for the government in the by-election. I could care less about them campaigning, but by so doing, they lose their credibility as servants of all the people, and are poor examples for the vast majority of our civil servants who work so hard to maintain an unbiased image.

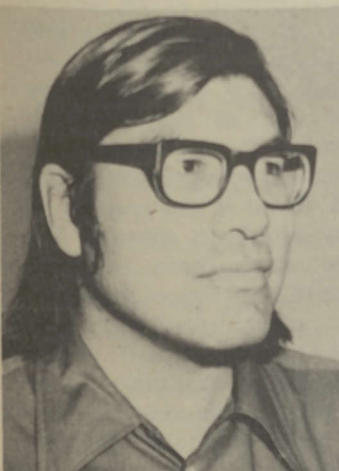
In an area where 65-75% are of Indian ancestry, it is unbelievable that only one

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As you are aware the idea of a Department of Northern Saskatchewan has been considered at various times over the past fifteen or so years, but it was not until this year that the step was finally taken by the present government.

The fact that it was considered on several previous

Cy Standing - Executive Secretary, F.S.I.



When we heard the new government was setting up this board we were naturally interested in what effect this would have on treaty Indian and the Federal government's responsibility to provide services.

The idea of placing all the departments together is basically a sound idea which should provide improved services for white and Metis residents in the north. However, treaty Indians are a Federal responsibility and the services must continue to come from the Federal government.

The local community authority (LCA) set up by the DNS must not ignore the authority of the local Chief and band Council. In fact it was the

F.S.I.'s recommendation to the DNS that the Local Community Authority have the same position as the Chief and band council on reserves, in that they have the ability to go to any level of government for action and not be tied to the DNS bureaucracy for any final authority.

The system of a chief and Council is a good one, it has worked for Indians for a long time, now I'm not sure it would work for other groups.

On December 13, the Chiefs of northern Saskatchewan passed a resolution regarding services and local government in the north. The Indian leaders expressed their concern that the DNS not inadvertently implement parts of the white

paper presented by the department of Indian Affairs in 1969. The white paper was in effect a termination policy designed to sluff off the Federal government's responsibility to Indian people.

The Indian people of Saskatchewan are united in their opposition to the transfer of responsibility and jurisdiction. We base our opposition on the validity of the Treaties and the Indian Act. We believe that should the Department of Northern Saskatchewan produce legislation embodying the total services concept to the Treaty Indians of the North, than this will only lead to negotiations between the Provincial Department and the Indian Affairs Department, as well as

other Federal agencies for funds, for the provision of services administered by the Provincial Department.

We urge the Provincial Government to be alert to any legislation or negotiations which may lead to this insidious act of destroying our treaties. We appreciate the Provincial Department's need to create a legislation for the Development of the North. However, we urge that this legislation be broad and flexible so that Registered Indians will not lose the impetus of involving themselves in establishing their rights according to the Treaties and the Indian Act.

At the present time, under continued on page 20

When the Department of Northern Saskatchewan first set up their advisory Board a year ago, I was chosen by the F.S.I. executive to represent the treaty Indian position on the board.

BOWERMAN

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control for people living on northern Indian Reserves. The Department of Northern Saskatchewan hopes to match that assistance in promoting self-government for northern people who do not live on Reserves. Both the FSI and DNS are in fact working to allow northerners to manage their own affairs. Our basic difference is one of jurisdiction. The Federal Government and FSI are concerned with Reserves and the associated treaties and the Indian Act. The Provincial Government and DNS are concerned with non-reserve lands and provincial legislation that governs such areas.

Together we can share experiences and ideas to allow all residents of Northern Saskatchewan to establish directions instead of taking them. With this in mind, we hope to have continuous dialogue with the FSI and the Bands they represent to assist us in supporting the goals of northern people, two thirds of whom are of native ancestry. We believe local councils should have the right to establish local priorities with the Provincial Government being a resource on which they can draw. The form that local government will take is now being discussed across the north.

STANDING

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Section 68 of the Indian Act. Indian people have the opportunity to become involved in the administration of their own affairs which include Band management, and management of services rendered by their needs. We believe that the take over of services by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan would disrupt and set back this kind of development. We also believe that should the Provincial Government involve itself in this transfer of jurisdiction and should Indian services be placed under the regulations of any other federal funding agency but the Department of Indian Affairs, then eventually, the Province may well bear the brunt of cost to provide services for Registered Indians as it does for the non-Indian people of the Province.

It is our understanding that the new legislation being struck by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan is essentially geared toward the concept of local government. We do not clearly understand the implications of such a

The development of Local Government will in itself help to assure that northern people have increased job opportunities as they develop and administer local or regional projects. However, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan also intends to facilitate the employment of northerners in both the public and private sectors of our northern economy. First opportunity for Department positions will go to qualified northern people. Unfortunately, the particular expertise required for some positions has made it necessary to look elsewhere for some personnel. However, we are placing emphasis on both formal and informal training of northerners so they may become qualified to assume these positions and I am confident that the number of native-northerners working with DNS will steadily increase.

DNS will be flexible. Our goals and organization will change to meet changing needs. I believe that the Department of Northern Saskatchewan will be one that can respond and adapt to northern conditions. We welcome constructive criticism. We seek co-operation with those who share our belief that the Native Cultures deserve a more prominent role in Northern Saskatchewan.

concept and therefore it is our position that the present structure of the Band Council and reserve system must not be tampered with, and thus not be included in the concept of local government. Further, we ask the Provincial Government's support by refusing the acceptance of the transfer of responsibility for services to Treaty Indians in the North.

We also ask you for your support by bringing to the Indian Department's attention the inequities that exist in terms of services and to strongly support our demands for more funds to improve the socio-economic development of our people in the North.

As I mentioned earlier, the DNS may be a good thing for white and Metis residents however the special status and position of treaty Indians must be recognized before treaty Indians can become involved.

The policy of the F.S.I. is to build strong Chiefs and Band Councils with the power and freedom to serve their people. We are committed to this cause and will not allow any individual or organization to jeopardize it.

GUY

continued from page 19

member of the Advisory Council from the area over which the Department has authority is of Indian ancestry. I must say I was disappointed that a northern Chief could not have been appointed as the F.S.I. representative on this Advisory Council, as a matter of principle, and not that I think Cy Standing is not capable of doing a good job.

The pattern of appointments in the Department of Northern Saskatchewan has been the same. Most of the top jobs have gone to people from the south, and none have gone to people of Indian ancestry. This cannot be condoned if the spirit of this Department is to be carried out.

I would like to see a Northern Advisory Council made up of elected officials that would not conflict with presently elected local councils. This could include the Chief of every Indian Reserve, the Chairman of every Local Community Authority, a person elected by the local people where a reserve or L.C.A. is not organized, and the Mayors of LaRonge, Uranium City and Creighton. This rather large council should meet two or three times a year to set policy and direction for the Department. They should then elect a five-seven member executive that would meet monthly or as often as required. It would be this executive's responsibility to ensure the council's policy is carried out and make decisions

on personnel, etc. When this is done then I think you would come as close as possible to having the local participation and consultation which must be there if we are to have a Department that truly represents the concerns and problems of northern people.

The government can hire all the directors, assistants, special assistants, supervisors, etc., that they like but it will not be until we get input from local communities and people into the Department that its stated aims and goals will be achieved.

If this does not happen then the Department of Northern Saskatchewan will be nothing more than an illusion while the same old approaches to the problems of northern people are being continued and perpetuated.

NORTH COUNTRY FAIR

Once again this Christmas, a calendar has been published by the Regina Campus Department of Extension, to remind people of the North Country Fair broadcast every Saturday at 1:30 p.m., over 540 CBK Radio. This year the calendar features Native trappers and their dogs coming into Lac La Ronge with their winter catch of furs.

Country and western music, news and information, legends in Cree and English, pow-wow music - all these are enjoyed every Saturday beginning at 1:03 p.m. on CBK's North Country Fair. Those wishing to obtain a calendar advertising this program are asked to contact either North Country Fair at CBK Radio, Regina, or the Regina Campus Department of Extension, University of Saskatchewan, Regina.

North Country Fair has three hosts, all of Native Descent. Harry Bird, who farms near Balcarres, generally opens the show and is, perhaps the most often heard of the three hosts. Dorothy Francis, well-known in Saskatchewan for her work in cultural affairs for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, brings in the woman's touch with recipes, legends and interviews. Recently, for example, she interviewed a number of Native women involved in the Handicraft Co-op at Fort Qu'Appelle. Interviews - sometimes in English, sometimes in Cree - as well as stories and legends in both tongues are presented

by the show's third member, Stan Cuthand. Mr. Cuthand is also well known as a teacher of Cree and is presently looking after classes in the language through the Regina Campus Department of Extension.

While North Country Fair is usually produced in Regina, occasionally it travels to other parts of Saskatchewan. In late December, it was taped in Prince Albert and featured interviews with the Metis Society and with the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian people there. Greetings and musical numbers by members of the Native Brotherhood in the Prince Albert Penitentiary were an important part of that program.

North Country Fair aims to be entertaining, but it also aims to inform. Perhaps the most important sort of information to come out of the show concerns what Indians and Metis are doing to help themselves, not only in economic development, but in communications, in human rights and other areas of concern. When Dr. Howard Adams was interviewed a short time ago, he spoke

forcefully to North Country Fair listeners about the emergence of the Native people in Saskatchewan as an important political force.

Information broadcast on North Country Fair appeals to a wide variety of Native interests. Individuals, as well as Indian and Metis groups, wishing to make known events that they have arranged, are encouraged to send their announcements to the show in care of CBK Radio, 1840 McIntyre Street, Regina.

Last year, North Country Fair was an early evening show each Saturday, but because of program changes at CBK Radio it has become an early afternoon show on the same day. There is some concern that Native people in the northern part of Saskatchewan will have difficulty with their radio reception at the new time and the hosts would like to hear comments from their listening audience.

It is hoped that the show will continue to grow in popularity in Saskatchewan. Letters addressed to North Country Fair in Regina are always warmly welcomed.

**Muskeg Lake
Tournament
in Marcellin Arena
February 18
entry fee \$20.00
first 8 teams selected**

SPORTS

"Cote's Official Opening Hockey Tournament"



Chief Tony Cote cuts the ribbon officially opening the Badgerville Sports Arena.



Pete Badger, an elder in the land, offered a prayer for the success of the new arena. Left to right - Henry Langan, Master of Ceremonies, Chief Tony Cote and Pete Badger.

Cote Reserve's second annual Boxing Day tournament and official opening of the Cote arena, was remarkably successful. Approximately one thousand spectators crowded into the new Cote forum to witness some spectacular display of hockey sportsmanship. The beautifully designed complex was held in great admiration with its Indian replicas of a teepee at the entrance and a statue of an eagle perched on a globe of the world on the roof top of the rink.

Chief Cote expressed sincere gratitude to all fellow Indians in the surrounding area for coming out to support this tournament and opening day. A special thanks to the people from the Nut Lake band who came over on one of their school buses. He also was thankful to see some of our white neighbors in attendance on this annual celebrations.

The first game of the day was between the Keeseekoosie Maple Leafs and the Badgerville B's. Badgerville took a beating in all charges by a score of 13 to 4.

The showdown of the day which everyone looked forward to was between the Regina Native Metal and the Gordon Golden Hawks, last year's defending champions. The flashy Gordon squad took advantage of the penalty-ridden Natives team by a margin of 8 to 4.

In the third encounter of the day, Pelly defeated the big Cote Selects by a score of 9 to 6. The Selects were badly out of condition.

In the semi-final encounter, the Cote Chiefs out-hustled Keeseekoosie by a score of 9 to

3. On the other side Pelly gave way to the high flying Gordon Golden Hawks by a score of 5 to 3.

Due to faulty ice conditions and late time, Gordon's and the Cote Chiefs junior B's called for a draw. First and second money was split and the names of each team will be engraved on one shield.

Just before the calling off of the finals, the official opening ceremonies were held. Henry Langan, the secretary treasurer from the FEDERATION OF SASK. Indians was the master of ceremonies. Pete Badger, one of the oldest members of the Cote reserve, chanted a prayer of thanks to the almighty in the Saulteaux language. A peace pipe, a symbol of good will was lit by Pete Badger and passed on in clockwise fashion to the councillors of the Cote Reserve in the traditional Indian style.

Chief Tony Cote, the master mind who built the Cote arena, was presented with a few surprises. The Gordon's dancers very gracefully gave him an Indian war bonnet. Charlie Cyr, the star and captain of the Cote Chiefs Junior B, on behalf of his team presented Chief Tony Cote an Indian blanket, Mrs. Isabelle McNab the president of the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association donated a pipe. This beautiful masterpiece has a little bit of history. It was given to Gordon Tootoosis in England when they were on tour and entertaining in Europe. When Gordon Tootoosis returned to Canada he presented this treasure to Isabelle McNab. And now it was given to a man who will surely treasure this great gift

for many years to come.

The finale of the grand opening was the cutting of the leather ribbon by Chief Tony Cote. A thunderous bolt of applause and standing ovation was given to Tony Cote as the rink was now officially declared open.

Individual trophies were given to all the outstanding players of the day. Best goaler of the day, D. Jackson of the Gordon Golden Hawks, donated by the King George Hotel, Kamsack. Best defenceman of the day, Pat Young of the Cote Chiefs Junior B team, donated by Kendal Motors Ltd., Kamsack. The most valuable player, Dennis Pelletier of the Gordon Golden Hawks donated by the C & W Construction, Kamsack. Most point getter, M. Bodnarchuk of the Gordon's Golden Hawks donated by the Modern Billiards at Kamsack.

This ended the second annual boxing day hockey tournament held at Badgerville. Hopefully, another tournament will be held on the same date in the same arena of 1973.

— By Lloyd Brass.



Charlie Cyr, Captain of the Cote Chiefs Hockey Club presents Chief Cote with a blanket on behalf of the team.

Onion Lake Invitational Hockey Tournament

Centennial Civic Centre
Lloydminster

INVITATIONS HAVE BEEN SENT OUT TO VARIOUS TEAMS IN ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

A \$30.00 ENTRY FEE WILL BE CHARGED BUT WILL BE REFUNDED AFTER THE FIRST GAME

Year End REVIEW



Badgerville Ladies capture Provincial title for second year. The Indian provincial fastball championships were held at the Cote Reserve on September 17, 1972.



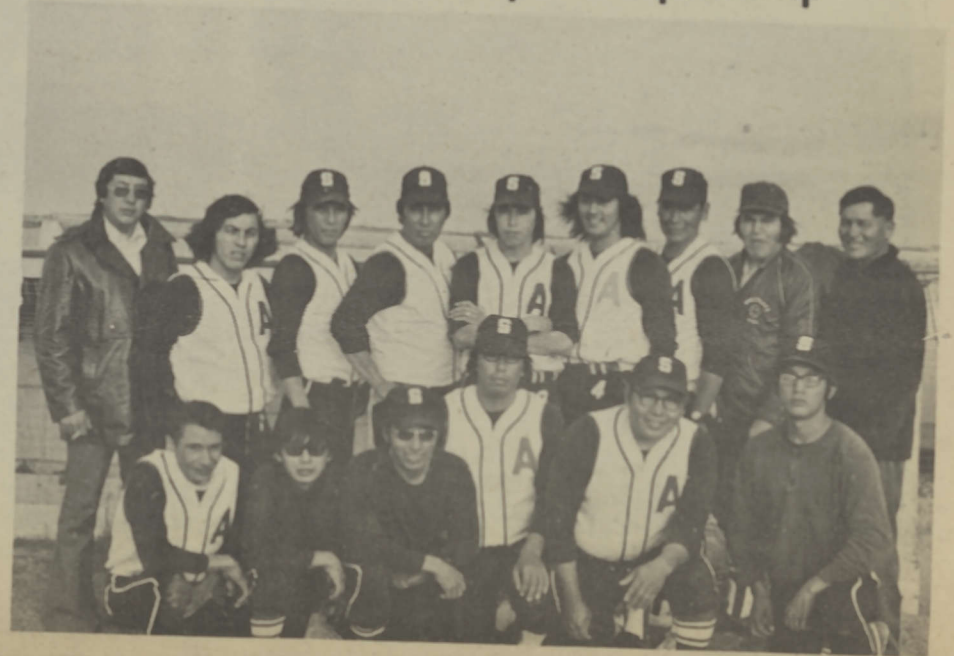
Prince Albert Junior boys basketball team, 3rd place bronze medal winners at Native Games in Alberta



Sandy Lake recapture the Senior Men's Provincial Soccer championship for the second year.



Gordens Reserve captured the second annual provincial Indian hockey championship



Sweetgrass Aces became the title holders of the Provincial Men's Fastball championship.

The Cote Chiefs Junior B's, after a very slow start, are finally on the move. They clobbered all opponents who encountered them in the last nine games.

The Cote Chiefs are an all Indian team who play in the Northern Division of the Southeastern Saskatchewan Junior B Hockey League.

The Cote Chief's record to date is as follows:

Date	Visitors	Home
Dec. 9/72	Canora 8	Cote 5
Dec. 10/72	Cote 5	Yorkton 7
Dec. 13/72	Yorkton 0	Cote 9
Dec. 16/72	Estevan 6	Cote 2
Dec. 17/72	Cote 5	Moosomin 15
Dec. 20/72	Melville 3	Cote 10
Dec. 27/72	Moosomin 1	Cote 5 (1 period game)
Dec. 30/72	Pipestone 4	Cote 8
Dec. 31/72	Cote 5	Canora 2
Jan. 2/73	Cote 8	Ituna 4
Jan. 10/73	Cote 9	Canora 4
Jan. 11/73	Canora 3	Cote 19
Jan. 12/73	Melville 6	Cote 13
Jan. 14/73	Yorkton 3	Cote 6

The team standings up to date, January 15, 1973, in the Northern Division are as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Points
Cote Chiefs	10	4	0	20
Canora Sterlings	9	4	2	20
Yorkton Terriers	7	6	2	16
Melville Millionaires	5	6	1	11
Ituna National Leafs	1	9	0	2

The six top Individual scorers in the Northern Division are as follows:

Name	Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Charlie Cyr	Cote	36	12	48
Tom Sokoloski	Canora	13	12	25
Stan Gultzan	Canora	14	6	20
Wayne Lazar	Yorkton	9	11	20
Rick Douns	Canora	10	9	19
Harold Phillipoff	Canora	8	11	19

Cote Chiefs — Number 1



Charles Cyr No. 20 and Captain, from Gordon's, 1st line Centre, Cote's answer to Boston's Phil Esposito.



Morley Watson No. 9 and alternate Captain from Ochapowace, 1st line right wing, he is the lil' Courmayeur of the team.



Dale Burns No. 7 from James Smith, 1st line left wing. Has a new pair of skates every game. He puts a new coat of white paint on his skates before each game.



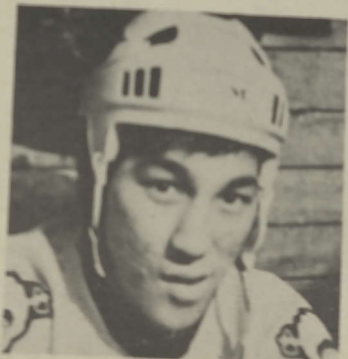
Edward Black No. 4 from Patuanak, 1st line right defence. Plays the point on power plays and penalty killing.



Patrick Young No. 14 from Fishing Lake, 1st line left defence. This man is seen but not heard.



Guy Cote No. 22 from Cote Reserve, 2nd line centre. He hasn't lost a fight on the ice yet.



Tony Quewezance No. 26 from Keeseekoose, 2nd line right wing. He is better known as "Chit-tum".



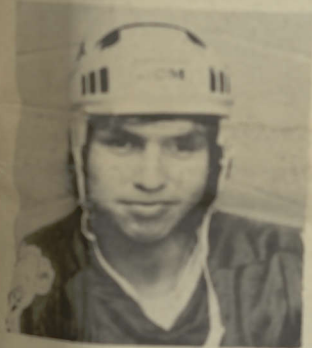
Murray Delorme No. 21 from Cowessess Reserve, 2nd line left wing. Murray provides a lot of team spirit.



Andrew Quewezance No. 10 from Keeseekoose, 2nd line left defence. When its time to hit Andy does the job.



Steve Lavallee No. 25 from Cowesses, 2nd line right defence. Leads the attack on power plays.



Gary Dillon No. 15 from Onion Lake, 3rd line centre. Mr. Dillon was the star acquired from the last year's National Saskatchewan Indian Bantams.



Albert McNabb No. 29 from Gordon's, 3rd line right wing. Albert was on the last year's Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Champion's roster namely Gordon's Golden Hawks.



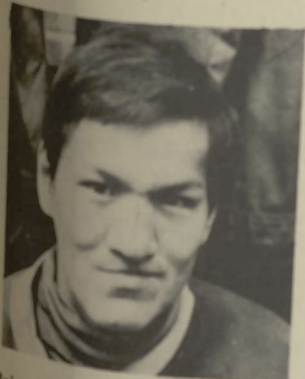
Donald Sukolski No. 23 from Kamsack, 3rd line left wing. Donald is the only pale face on the team.



Howard Cameron No. 12 from Beardy's, 3rd line right defence. Howard is no quitter when the going is rough.



Laurie Cote from Cote's Reserve, 3rd line left defence. Likes to hit them big guys flat.



Brian Shingoose No. 35 from Cote Reserve, goalie. Has ambitions starting his own sports shop.



Elmer Head No. 30 from Fort La Corne, goalie. The one responsible for shutting out the Yorkton Terriers 9-0.



Garth Geddes No. 1 from Gordon's, goalie. An experienced net minder.



Alfred Stevenson - Manager.



Lawrence Cote - Secretary-treasurer.



Felix Musqua - Coach.



Ronald Cote - Equipment Manager.



Tony Cote officially opening the first league game between Cote Chiefs and Canora Sterlings on December 9, 1972.

Successful Turnout For St. Philips Tournney

St. Philip's Hockey Tournament which was held at the Kamsack Arena, was a successful turnout. All teams entered showed up and displayed their ice prowess to the cheers of 800 enthusiastic spectators. Big Kat Keshane kept the teams and crowd informed by holding the responsibilities of Master of Ceremonies.

In the first round Moose Keewatin and his Badgerville B's team lost out to the Kamsack Flyers by a margin of 9 to 5. St. Philip's out pointed the Nut Lake Screaming Eagles by a score of 8 to 3. A desperate last period hat trick performance by Dennis Pelletier of the Gordon's Golden Hawks defeated the Cote Chiefs by a score of 3 to 2. The star-studded Regina Natives out-hustled Fort Qu'Appelle by a score of 5 to 2.

In the semi-finals, the Kamsack Flyers were disqualified in a players registration mix-up. St. Philip's took a bye to the finals. The Regina Natives kept the Gordon's Golden Hawks in check by a score of 9 to 2. The Gordon's players box was very sparse.

In the final heat, the Regina Natives outshone St. Philip's by a score of 13 to 5. A team trophy to be held by the Natives for a term of one year, along with the jackpot, was given out to the winners.

Individual trophy awards presented to the outstanding performers of the day were as follows: Best Defence, Roland Desjarlais of Gordons; Most Valuable Player, Robert Burns of Regina; Most Sportsmanlike Player, Leonard Ketchemonia of St. Philip's; Best Goalie, Jackson of Gordon's; Top Scorer, Ken Kaiswatum



Regina Natives



Saint Philips

of Regina; and the Coach of the Day was Clifford Larocque from the Regina Native Metal.

St. Philip's tournament this year has been very successful, no ice fatalities and late team arrivals. They will be hosting yet another tourna-

ment in Esterhazy around March, 1973 or the first part of April, 1973. This tournament will be open to any Indian team in Canada. Any team or spectators who are interested, look for posters and further announcements.

Get Ready For

to be held in conjunction with the Prince Albert Winter Festival.

The Friendship Centre is currently receiving applicants to represent the Friendship Centre in the Winter Festival Queen Contest.

The Centre will run a competition to select the winners before the final contest held February 19.

For further information contact the Centre at 764 - 3431 or 1409 - 1st Street East.

The Friendship Centre will also sponsor the World Championship playdowns in Showshoe softball (Vic Thunderchild claims it the World Championship because it's never been done before).

The entry fee is \$10.00 and this will be returned when the team is fielded. The first 16 teams will be accepted. The DNR will supply the snowshoes.

For further information contact the Prince Albert Friendship Centre.

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1973 SENIOR NORTHERN INDIAN HOCKEY LEAGUE SCHEDULE

January 1973
February 1973
March 1973

All Games To Start at 8:00 P.M.

JANUARY 1973

Little Red — Prince Albert at Prince Albert Comuniplex, Jan. 20
James Smith — La Ronge at La Ronge, Jan. 20
Sturgeon Lake — John Smith at Birch Hills, Jan. 25
Sturgeon Lake — John Smith at Birch Hills, Jan. 25
Fort a la Corne — Sturgeon Lake at Canwood, Jan. 26
La Ronge — Little Red at Birch Hills, Jan. 27
John Smith — Prince Albert at Prince Albert Comuniplex, Jan. 27
Prince Albert — Sturgeon Lake at Canwood, Jan. 31

FEBRUARY 1973

Montreal Lake — John Smith at Birch Hills, Feb. 1
Sturgeon Lake — Little Red at Birch Hills, Feb. 3
Little Red — Montreal Lake at Birch Hills, Feb. 4
La Ronge — Fort a la Corne at Kinistino, Feb. 4
John Smith — Sturgeon Lake at Canwood, Feb. 9
Sturgeon Lake — La Ronge at La Ronge, Feb. 10
John Smith — Little Red at Birch Hills, Feb. 10
Montreal Lake — Prince Albert at Prince Albert Comuniplex, Feb. 10
La Ronge — Sturgeon Lake at Canwood, Feb. 11
Prince Albert — La Ronge at La Ronge, Feb. 16
John Smith — La Ronge at La Ronge, Feb. 17
Sturgeon Lake — Montreal Lake, Feb. 18
Little Red — Fort a la Corne at Kinistino, Feb. 18
Fort a la Corne — John Smith at Birch Hills, Feb. 20
La Ronge — John Smith at Birch Hills, Feb. 24
Fort a la Corne — Prince Albert at Prince Albert Comuniplex, Feb. 24
Prince Albert — Little Red at Birch Hills, Feb. 25

MARCH 1973

John Smith — Montreal Lake at Birch Hills, March 3
Little Red — La Ronge at La Ronge, March 3
Sturgeon Lake — James Smith at Birch Hills, March 4
Fort a la Corne — Montreal Lake at Birch Hills, March 6

Thunderchild 5th annual Hockey Tournament

St. Walburg

Double Knockout

\$600.00 Total Prize Money

First 8 Teams Accepted

\$20.00 Entry Fee

mail entries to:

Tournament Committee

P.O. Box 340, Turtleford

or phone 845-9097

Deadline January 28

DOUBLE KNOCKOUT

\$600.00 TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

FIRST 8 TEAMS ACCEPTED

\$20.00 ENTRY FEE

DEADLINE JANUARY 28