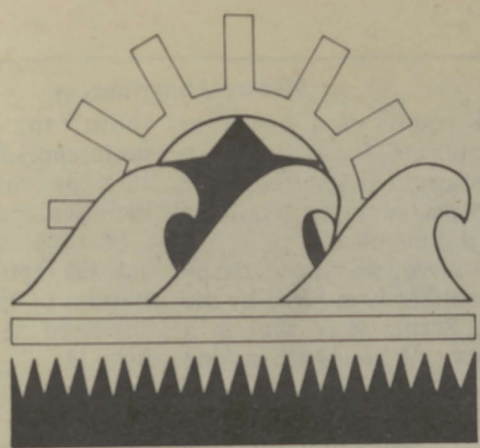


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The Saskatchewan **INDIAN**

The Saskatchewan Indian

Vol. 3 No. 4

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FREDDIE RETIRES

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APRIL 1973

Stop James Bay Power Project

Quebec's Supreme Court is expected to decide by mid-summer whether a \$6 billion electric power project at James Bay in northern Quebec should be halted.

Representatives of about 6,000 Cree and Inuit people living in the area have asked the court to stop the project which involves construction of from five to ten of the world's largest dams, the diverting of at least three rivers and the flooding of up to 6,000 square miles of land.

The Indians and Inuits claim they have hunting and fishing rights in the territory and that the environmental changes caused by the project would make it impossible to exercise these rights.

The court hearings which began in early December have so far dragged on more than four months with numerous witnesses and experts called on to testify for both the native people and the James Bay Development Corporation.

The Indian's claims have received wide support.

The Progressive Conservative party has charged the federal Liberal party with failing to live up to its responsibilities to the Quebec Indians and an all party Commons Indian Affairs committee, in an unprecedented move, called on Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa to justify his treatment of the Quebec Natives in testimony before the committee.

Mr. Bourassa refused to meet with the committee in Ottawa.

The Save James Bay Defense Fund, a fund raising project to raise money for legal costs, raised more than \$25,000 in two days with \$7,000 of it being donated by the World Council of Churches in Sweden.

Numerous scientists and technicians have also supported the Indians' claims

that the project would have disastrous consequences to the environment of the area.

The dams would alter the flow of water in the area, destroying the spawning area of fish, flooding the nesting grounds of wild fowl and the homes of fur bearing animals and would change the migration patterns of caribou.

The project, which would effect an area one-quarter the size of the province, could also bring about changes in climate, the experts said.

The Indian and Inuit people, proud of their hunting and fishing traditions, depend on the fish and game in the area for up to 82 per cent of their food requirements. Studies have also shown that nearly half of the men in the area spend the winter months trapping.

As well as affecting the wildlife breeding grounds, the Natives also fear that the 500 miles of new roads created by the project will result in an invasion of white hunters to the

area.

New roads already last year resulted in a situation where southern hunters shot one third of the moose available to Native people in the area.

The Indians however, have a solid claim to the land since they have never signed away their hunting and fishing rights in the area. While certain treaties relating to land have been signed, none have given away the hunting and fishing rights.

The federal government so far has refused to directly intervene in the fight between the Indians and the Quebec government, other than to allow federal funds to be used for legal costs by the Natives.

They are under a great deal of pressure from a number of groups however, including the National Indian Brotherhood, to actively defend the way of life and constitutional rights of the James Bay Indians and Inuit and not abandon them to cultural genocide.

Roy Musqua new Senator

Mr. Roy Musqua from the Keeseekoose Reserve was recently appointed Senator to the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. He had been approached several times before he finally accepted this great honour.

Mr. Musqua held the position of Chief of Keeseekoose for fourteen years before retiring. He had been a councillor on several occasions. He was the leader and spokesman for his band for over forty years. He is now 68 years of age and he is just as active as when he was forty years of age.

Mr. Musqua is often called up to speak on various subjects on the reserve, be it alcohol

counselling, culture, religion, political matters and the Saulteaux language. He also served as a big informer on land claims. He is very knowledgeable and outspoken to the last point.

He was one of the original firm supporters of the birth of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians. It was stalwarts like Mr. Musqua that saved the groundsto a united Saskatchewan Indian people in our fight for our heritage, pride and dignity. The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians gained a very important man who will be a great lift and asset to our Saskatchewan Indian nation.

Montreal Lake Survey

The results of a survey to indicate the feasibility of a tourist camp at Montreal Lake are expected to be available later this month.

The survey was conducted by a consultant firm hired by the band. Forms were sent to a number of tourists asking

them to indicate their preferences for camp facilities such as cottage and beach facilities, and so on.

Of 1,355 survey papers sent out, 450 replies were received. Results of the survey will be discussed at a band meeting April 12.

Crowfoot Subject of Biography

Chief Crowfoot of the Blackfoot Indians is the subject of a recent book that describes his life during the period when the powerful Blackfeet went from a wandering tribe of hunters to the time of their confinement on reserves and dependency on the rations of white men.

Crowfoot became Chief of the Blackfeet in 1865 at a time when the tribe followed the buffalo through much of southern Alberta and northern Montana. With the coming of

the White Man, Crowfoot counselled his people to avoid war and refused invitations from Louis Riel and Sitting Bull to join with them in their struggles against the whites.

The book, called Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet, was written by Hugh Dempsey, director of History at the GlenBow-Alberta Institute of Calgary and was written after 15 years of research.

The book is published by Hurtig Publishers of Edmonton and sells for \$8.95.

Indians Build Fur Business

Indians at Whitefish Bay in north-western Ontario are introducing high-style fur coats bearing the mark of Indian artistry to the fashion world.

Using paws and other parts of the mink not normally used by furriers, the Ojibway Indians are manufacturing fur plates for use by furriers in making vests, coats and hats.

They have also begun manufacturing complete fur coats incorporating Indian designs in the patterns. About 3,000 of the small fur pieces

must be sorted, matched and sewn to make a single fur coat.

A \$125,000 factory was built by the Ojibway with a federal government loan and provides jobs for 40 of the 387 people on the reserve.

The Indian Corporation, known as Shong-Way-Shi, has two specialists to help it get rolling but when they are no longer needed, the factory will be entirely run by Indians.

The factory expects to be able to produce 40 coats a week to sell at about \$700 a coat.

James Smith Indian Reserve

A continuation of the program initiated in January of this year was made with the recent showing of two films at the central school on the Reserve. Approximately 90 persons were in attendance to see films, "Are You Warm to the Touch" dealing with defensive driving and, "Bitter Wind" which dealt with problems created by alcoholism. This film was obtained through the co-operation of Don MacLean, Regional Councillor with the Alcohol Commission of

Saskatchewan. Mr. MacLean attended the gathering and spoke briefly on the functions of his office and the services available. Dr. Anderson, Veterinarian with the Animal Health Branch, Prince Albert, was also in attendance and showed a timely film on rabies.

We look forward towards continuing these informal gatherings by presenting various subjects of interest to the residents of the James Smith Indian Reserve committee.

Video tape at college

Videotape, an essential and a powerful tool in education has been secured by the Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon. The training department began operating the equipment in August of 1972.

The training department has in their possession two units of videotape equipment, each unit costing approximately \$2400. Each unit consists of monitor, similar to a television, movie camera and video recorder, similar to a tape recorder.

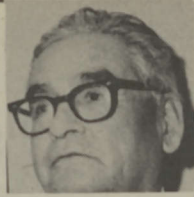
The securing of videotape equipment was made possible through a federal grant with education in mind.

The videotape is widely used for training, recordkeeping of special events and instructional purposes. The VTR was used recently when the crew visited the Keeseekoose Reserve videotaping a training session for the Indian Affairs kindergarten aides. The equipment could also be used in videotaping provincial events, such as hockey and instructing by coaches or personnel.

The crew operating such equipment, Art Fourstar and Peter Gardippi, operate the field work with Dick Harrison coordinating.



Mervin Dieter



I and many like myself have been very fortunate to have lived in an era where many changes have taken place and have had many unique experiences as these transitions have taken place. My position and that of others is that our grandparents did not attend school but most of our parents attended Indian boarding schools. Many of us were old enough to realize what this did to our grandparents. This could have been a trying and heart-rendering time for these old people as they saw ancient responsibilities and duties so dear to them being wrenched away. However, being very young at that time the impact of what this was doing to our grandparents did not hit us until many years later. In fact we found it very amusing to see our poor old grandparents so concerned for us. I suppose we were like children of any other race; we resented restrictions of any kind particularly if it came from one of our own people. I can truthfully say without any partiality that Indian grandparents do show a greater degree of fondness and love for their grandchildren than many other races. This probably stems from the fact that it was their duty to teach the children of the tribe the ways of life. Their usefulness gone as hunters, warriors, tanners of hides and preparers of food. Age very seldom deprived these old people of their usefulness. Wisdom and knowledge gained over the years made them natural candidates for their positions as teachers of the young. However, their positions of respect and honour did not always make them immune from pranks and other forms of harrassment from their grandchildren.

In the early boarding school days things were trying enough for these poor old souls without their grandchildren making it any harder for them. Of course we ourselves were in the midst of this great changeover. We were not only learning the three R's of the whiteman's education but we were also embracing ways and values of the whiteman. We learnt how to make playthings for ourselves such as the spinning tops, kites etc. These were new and fascinating to us. Of course other new things like the stationary gas engine grain binder held great interest for us and it was not too long before we found ways to tease and harrass our old folks with these things. In finding new ways and means of entertaining ourselves we discovered other things one of which was that these new things were also held in awe by our grandparents, and in many cases were thought to be products of the devil. It was this knowledge that prompted us to use against our forefathers. It was by accident that we discovered that our kites frightened the old people as they did not understand what made them fly. In these days as it is in many cases today the Indian people lived in small villages. It was at one of these villages we decided to play some tricks on the village people. After having made a number of kites and painted some grotesque faces on them and at a distance flew our kites directly over the village it wasn't until we frightened nearly every one out of the village that someone came along and explained to them what the kites were and who was doing it that they settled back to normal life and of course we were severely reprimanded for our actions by the school staff.

NEW INDIAN BUDGET

The net result is that only about one third of the \$1.45 billion will actually go to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service and the National Council on Indian Opportunity.

Cutbacks in the B.I.A. budget this year will actually amount to about \$23 million. The cutbacks will effect the Education, Welfare and Resource Development programs.

The only good news in the budget is that an increase in monies for administration will mean a speed-up in the work of American Indian Claims Commission, due to expire in 1977. Although acceleration of the work does not guarantee that Indians will win their claims, it means at least that many tribes will finally get their day in court.

The only other good news in the 1973 budget is an increase in general revenue sharing that will result in \$6 million going to Indian tribes and communities early this year.

Analysis of the proposed 1973 federal budget in the United States, that according to President Nixon would see \$1.45 billion spent on American Indian people, shows that actually only half that amount can be said to be spent "on" Indian and in fact the budget calls for significant setbacks in several important areas.

For one thing at least one third of the budget figure will be made available by Non-Indian agencies on the basis of U.S. citizenship and not on the basis of legal Indian identity.

Also included in the budget are monies that actually belong to America's 500,000 Indian and Alaskan Native people themselves, monies presently being held in trust by the government.

Included in the budget are also monies which come from non-Indian programs such as Veterans Affairs and is by no means money spent on Indians, but on tax paying citizens who have fought in the wars of the country.

Says Smoke Signal Director

Glue Sniffing- Becoming Major Problem on Reserve

Glue and solvent sniffing is one of the biggest problems with young people on the reserves and it's a problem that is growing all the time, according to Jim Roberts, director of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' Smoke Signal program.

"Glue is probably the worst offender on the reserves and it's probably the most dangerous of drugs that you can use, except for heroin," he said.

The Smoke Signal program was launched in February of 1972 in an attempt to bring drug information to Indian young people in the province. Glue and solvents are the drug most commonly encountered on the reserves, Mr. Roberts said, and he attributed it to the fact that it was the cheapest and most easily attainable of any intoxicant.

Most young people have tried sniffing either glue or a solvent and many are habitual users, he said. "It's a growing problem. I just don't think people are aware of the consequences."

The term "glue-sniffing" is used to describe the intentional inhaling of a number of substances in order to become intoxicated, including airplane model glue, lighter and cleaner fluids, paint and varnish removers and gasoline and solvents.

The main effect of these chemicals is that they depress the central nervous system and result in dizziness, drunkenness, confusion and a sensation of light-headedness. The effects may last from 15 minutes to several hours and users usually suffer some loss of memory of their experience.

Immediate Effects

The immediate effects of glue sniffing, says Mr. Roberts, is that the user becomes very incoherent, unable to talk or understand what is happening around them and they become very aggressive.

"The most noticeable thing is that they become very aggressive. They're just right out of it, they just can't understand what is happening around them."

The glue sniffer can be spotted by the fact that their clothing usually smells of the glue or solvent they have been sniffing, the eyes are usually glassy and out of focus and the movements are uncoordinated.

The user will often stagger and act like they were drunk. Their behavior becomes very

Ontario Indian-Culture Course

Ontario children will be taught an outline of Indian history and culture in what the Ontario government calls an attempt to perpetuate and promote an understanding of Native culture in the province.

aggressive and the glue-sniffer will often fly off the handle over a very minor incident, Mr. Roberts said.

The long term effects of sniffing glue usually result in the user becoming edgy and difficult to get along with. They usually can't get along with friends and family in school they will often fall asleep, he said.

There is also strong evidence that glue sniffing can lead to permanent damage of vital organs such as the liver, brain and kidneys, Mr. Roberts said.

One young boy who was being counselled about glue-sniffing contracted the disease Hepatitis and an examination by a doctor showed that the youth had permanent damage to his liver, Mr. Roberts said.

"There were about 24 other boys in the group and they suddenly became aware of what glue sniffing could do to them."

Brain Damage

Russell Ahenakew, another Smoke Signal counsellor, tells of three youths he has known who sniffed glue since they were six or seven years old.

"Now whenever they get mad or something seems to upset them, they just seem to go crazy. One of them was taken to see a psychiatrist and that is when they found out that his brain had been damaged. They were just young fellows too, about 12 and 13 years old."

There are no laws against glue sniffing, although police can charge a person they catch sniffing glue with being a juvenile delinquent.

Some manufacturers now are adding a substance to their glue and nail polishers that will make a glue sniffer vomit and many stores are keeping glue and nailpolisher remover, lighter fluid, etc. behind counters.

Carpenters get Raise

The Montreal Lake Band Council has voted to give carpenters working with the reserve's house construction program an increase of 15 cents an hour.

The increase would see a foreman and assistant foreman's wage increased from \$3.50 to \$3.65 an hour and a labourer's wage increased from \$2.05 to \$2.20 an hour. The increases would be effective April 1.

The resolution will be submitted to the department of Indian Affairs for their approval.

At a workshop held April 2, the Montreal Lake Band also voted to increase the travel expense paid band staff from 13 cents a mile to 15 cents a mile.

The main solution to the problem is to ensure that both adults and young people are aware of the dangers of sniffing glue, Mr. Roberts, said.

Becomes a Habit

Although it hasn't been shown that glue sniffing is addictive "I think it is like smoking cigarettes, it becomes a habit."

"I think that it eventually leads to drinking too. They are both used as means of escapism."

Glue sniffing, he said, is often a problem that is brought out by problems at home. "We've found that children who use solvents are usually children whose parents are on alcohol."

Counselling is the key to solving the problem, Mr. Roberts said. "A lot of the parents and children are just not aware of the consequences."

"The parents should know about the drug problem so they can become involved in counselling their kids, not only about drugs, but about other problems as well. I guess it's just a matter of communication."

The best thing to do is to let these kids know that a lot of people really care about what they are doing to themselves."

The Smoke Signal program has been severely limited so far because of a lack of funds. There are only four workers who are responsible for the entire province.

At the moment the program is limited to visiting just those reserves where they are invited.

Eventually, if government can be persuaded to provide more funds, "we hope to bring this information to the reserves more systematically," Mr. Roberts said.

Nicholas O. Bird was selected as director of the band's Recreation program and a resolution was passed recommending that he be paid a salary of \$400 a month. Norman Henderson was selected to replace Roy Bird as manager of the Ne-He-Thow store, a band co-operative enterprise.

Mr. Henderson suggested that someone be trained to operate a post office in the store and that employees required to handle large sums of money be bonded.

It was also suggested at the workshop that a set of regulations be drawn up to deal with people who miss work. It was recommended people who miss work should not be paid.

Editorials

Treaty Act Revision

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has come up with a six month plan to prepare a draft revision of the Indian Act. It must not be left up to the Federation, however, to decide what must be in the Indian Act to best serve the needs of the province's Indians.

That is a decision that must be made at the grass roots and the various band councils.

The decisions that are made concerning the Indian Act, are decisions that will not only affect our lives, but the lives of our children, and our children's children as well and for that reason are very important.

For too long the government has told us what we should do. We must be prepared now to stand right up and tell them what we need and what we want. And we must tell them exactly.

The guaranteeing of our rights and privileges as Indian people must be recognized in this country and included in its laws.

We have seen in this country what happens when an Indian's rights come into conflict with government interests.

The LaValle case is an example. The harm that a wrong decision in this case will do to the Indian people can not be appreciated by government officials.

It is up to us as Indian people to make them understand and to demand protection for our rights.

Revising the Indian Act will not be easy for it is a very complicated affair. But decisions have to be made and they should be made by the people who will be affected by them.

Now is the time to start thinking of exactly what we want as Indian people.

It is only when we know ourselves, that we can begin to convince governments.

A Glaring Fault

The bantam hockey playoffs held this month have revealed one glaring fault in our recreation program.

We are neglecting our youth and wasting our money on has-been senior players. The senior teams get the lions share of recreation grants to attend tournaments and pick up players. At some tournaments people fail to recognize their own team because it is stacked with outsiders.

Senior team members generally hold down a job and have a steady income. If they wish to play hockey, they can pay their own way.

And the Sports and Recreation Department of the Federation isn't above criticism either. This year the basketball finals and the bantam hockey finals suffered as a result of the importance placed on senior hockey.

When the old boarding schools were phased out and joint schools implemented, our students didn't have the facilities to practice hockey. While the boarding schools were less than model hockey schools, our boys at least learned to skate. Most of our best players now learned to skate and play hockey in the old boarding schools. The joint schools left our boys with no regular hockey program and the results are obvious.

Unless we place emphasis on our youth and foster minor hockey programs instead of senior hockey for the few good players we will see a definite decline in the quality of senior hockey in the future.

Way back when

Back in 1960 when cars were covered with chrome, Dief was Chief and Sputnik was in the sky, the PAIS (Prince Albert Indian School) News was the hottest thing on the newsstands.

The Editor was Valentine Nightraveller and the Assistant Editor was Virginia Buffalo. The Artist and Cover Designer was the now famous Willard Ahenakew.

The list of notables on the reporting staff included Yvonne Kingfisher (Seesequasis), Ethel Head, James Roberts, Rose Burns, Stan Cuthand, Arthur Fourstar, Marjorie Roberts and John Bear.

Sol Sanderson ran a tight ship as student President and Jimmy Roberts was his Vice (president that is). Some guys are just destined to be politicians.

Some of the personal remarks are quite revealing. Did you know Phylis Eagle's (Boadway) favourite song was Mule Shiner Blues, Cliff Starr used to bully Mervin Nightraveller, Wayne Ahenakew used to draw a line and dare guys to cross, Mavis Buffalo wanted to be a stewardess and Iona Royal's (Starr) favourite expression was, "O my".



DRASTIC ACTION PROMISED

Chief Harold Kingfisher has promised drastic action unless immediate steps are taken on reserve proposals to Indian Affairs for a band farming operation, and well and road improvements.

He charged Indian Affairs with ignoring requests for funds to develop the economy of the reserve and demanded that funds be made available in short order or drastic action would be required.

A workshop held at the Sturgeon Lake Reserve March 16 was told that the water system on the reserve has been declared unfit for human consumption and that a sanitation officer was required.

The workshop was attended by officials of the department of Indian Affairs and the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians and also heard reports of the Indian Affairs budget allotments to the band, an education proposal and the F.S.I. Agriculture Task Force Report.

The estimated budget for adult and child care programs and rehabilitation, including transportation and other expenses was set at about \$290,000 and the economic development budget for the Prince Albert district was set at about \$8,000 including a \$3,000 agriculture assistance budget.

Capital expenditures for the economic development program have not yet been set.

Alex Kennedy, chairman of the F.S.I. Agriculture Task Force, reported on the work of

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

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

the committee and outlined recommendations the committee will make to government.

A proposal for a reserve school at Sturgeon was also discussed and it was agreed that the proposal should be redrafted to exclude other reserves unless they showed some interest in the proposal.

It was also suggested that a mention be made in the proposal of the bad investment Indian Affairs have made in

joint schools off the reserve.

Chief David Ahenakew of the F.S.I. gave a general report to the meeting and warned the people to be very certain of the tremendous responsibility they will be assuming and undertaking by their decision to request a reserve school.

He also talked of plans to draft a new Indian Act and of how the F.S.I. was committed to consultation with the people on the reserve before any action was taken.

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



Gordon's Protest

Dear Editor:

As member and a supporter for the Gordon Golden Hawks, I, Mrs. Isabel McNab, would like to say a few things in order to try and clear up a very bad situation which has risen amongst our Indian people. The involvement of sports in our reserves is great. We as Indian people should be helping one another rather than protesting and tearing each other down, not to mention dividing and fighting among ourselves. This method has been used to divide Indian people instead of standing together and helping one another but is not happening due to this kind of circumstances.

It is obvious that amongst Indian people that is just plain jealousy and we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. We should be proud when one Indian can accomplish an achievement such as the one the Golden Hawks have achieved. The Gordon Golden Hawks just didn't happen over night, we as members of this reserve worked hard to help our boys. The women get involved donating and sewing stuff to raise money for our boys. Someone once told me

that the Golden Hawks received grants to be where they are and its a down rite lie. I should know better because I am a member of this band and our Chief and Councillors have supported our boys 100%, and have pitched in on helping every possible way they can.

We the Gordon Band set a very good example of sportsmanship when we helped our brothers set up the Cote Chiefs. We were very happy to be of some service. Little more of this kind of support from every reserve would be better for us to live in, instead of protesting and looking for a needle in the haystack. It is very poor thinking and a poor attitude to take for Indian people. We expect Indian Affairs to use such methods, but not Indian people.

In closing I would like to leave a thought with you. A little lad was sitting and watching one of our talented Indian singers, Ivan McNab, when he won in 1965 at a talent show. This is what he said, "I felt good all over to think that he is Indian and that he has it made. He done it for me."

Isabel McNab

Not Fair to Club

Dear Readers:

Many of you may have heard that our hockey team, The Gordon Golden Hawks, were protested against when they played St. Philips in the F.S.I. playoffs.

The protest was on the grounds against Joey Desjarlais, who married a white woman and spent some time up north with her as she was teaching in the north. The protest stated Joey lived up north for a period of three to four months. A player must live twelve consecutive months residency in a place on

reserve before playing with the F.S.I. playoffs. The protest stated that Joey Desjarlais does not qualify to play in the F.S.I. playoffs.

I question then, why did (Cotes) use this same person (Joey Desjarlais) to play for them in the finals at North Battleford? Do you think this is fair? I can't see this was - it was not fair to our hockey club.

All I ask is who makes the damn stupid rules and why are they not kept. One team had to suffer for it, yet another team can use the same person protested about.

I think it's a dam shame.

Bill McNab

Punnichy, Sask.

Open Letter to: F.S.I. Sports and Recreation Program

Confidence in the Federation has been shaken by the recent decision to bar the Gordon Golden Hawks from further hockey competition. A protest, lodged by Keeseekoose against Gordon's has resulted in the arbitrary expulsion of the Golden Hawk team from the Saskatchewan playdowns.

This is an arbitrary decision and we strongly disagree with the methods used. The decision was made on hearsay collected by telephone calls. The Gordon's team or its representatives were never allowed to place their evidence before any board of enquiry or commission on regulations. This is the sort of injustice that our people fight against on the outside, and yet this is what the Federation hands out to its own members.

Conviction without appeal - no opportunity for the accused to defend themselves - condemnation without a hearing.

Surely every accused person is entitled to a hearing. Perhaps the protestors are

aware that we can defend ourselves as ably before a commission of enquiry as we can defend ourselves on the ice. They are equally reluctant to meet us either way.

We have learned to expect a certain amount of discrimination when playing in the S.A.H.A. leagues, but even there, we have always had at least the courtesy of a hearing. In fact, the F.S.I. were to have adapted S.A.H.A. rulings for their own use, and under these rulings, a team under protest is allowed to played at least one game.

The Federation sports personnel frequently state that their objectives include developing top-notch players. This is what Gordon's has done, and we are being penalized for it. Certain long-term Federation employees have taken advantage of the inexperience of the new sports rep in the area to further their own self-interest and personal grudges regardless of how damaging their actions are to the pattern of Indian sports in the province.

The Federation has acted against the best interests of Indian recreation. Surely they should want community involvement, good publicity and a high degree of participation on behalf of the people. Surely every Indian should have an opportunity to take part in sports to the highest level of achievement he can reach, and every citizens of a Reserve should share a community enthusiasm for the sports program there, even if only as a spectator.

The best way a hockey team can contribute to these goals is by providing fast-paced, high calibre hockey, and this is what the Gordon Golden Hawks can guarantee. This is the identical team that won the F.S.I. provincial

championships last year, and no protest was made then.

I maintain that his is the only team worthy to represent the province when it comes to the Western Canada Indian Games. The only way anyone can prove me wrong in that statement is by allowing the Golden Hawks to meet the other teams in the F.S.I. competition.

Yours in the interest of

fair play,

One individual Indian,

Helen McNabb

Expresses Thanks

Dear Sir:

I would like, through your newspaper to express on behalf of my wife, family and myself, our sincere thanks for the farewell party that was given on our behalf at the Friendship Centre here in Saskatoon, last Friday.

We would like to thank specifically the Friendship Centre, the Saskatchewan Native Youth, The Native Students Movement, the Urban Indian Association, the Saskatchewan Native Women's Society, Indian Affairs personnel as well as the many individuals who made this possible and who wished us well in our future endeavors. I would also like to thank Miss Linda Opoonechow, Miss Indian Princess Canada, for her gifts and kind wishes.

I must also say that it is very gratifying to any person when the people of a community choose this way to organize a send-off.

As for ourselves, all we can say is that all we might have done in our short stay in Saskatchewan was done in all good faith and that we are indeed sorry that we could not stay on here in the province.

Sincerely,

Ken Goodwill

I A B

By Stan Cuthand

Regional Liaison Officer

LANCE RAMSAY has been appointed District Economic Development Co-ordinator for the Northern Districts of the Saskatchewan Region, Department of Indian Affairs. He was formerly with the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Victoria, B.C., where he had been working on Special ARDA projects.

Mr. Ramsay is 33 years old; has a wife and three children. He graduated from University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1965.

PHIL ROY former Economic Development Officer in Touchwood-File Hills Qu'Appelle District has been appointed to the new Regional Arts and Crafts position with the Department of Indian Affairs. He will serve the Saskatchewan Region, working out of Regina and promote the expansion of Indian Arts & Crafts production.

The Department of Indian Affairs has budgeted \$3,197,400 for Community Affairs in the Saskatoon District for 1973-74.

Don Leitch, Saskatoon District Superintendent of Community Affairs, said that the amount allotted for his department is close to the projected figure made at the district's budget meeting last October.

The Community Affairs Program in the Saskatoon district consists of band management, social services and community improvement.

Band management is budgeted for \$190,000 with the bulk of this amount, \$144,000, going into band financial management; \$36,000 goes into band administration, while \$12,000 is allotted for band liaison and training.

About \$2,100,000 will be spent in social services which consists of child care, rehabilitation, welfare and adult care.

Community improvement was allotted \$907,400 with 80% of this amount going to housing.

The total budget is divided among the 13 reserves in the district and calculated on a band population basis.

Cattle profitable

by Art Irvine

The Rotating Herd Program selecting applicants for rotating herds who are not can be very profitable, if the steady workers and who operator has a real interest in cannot plan these objectives. raising cattle. To be able to Those who apply should have live on this program, the at least 30 breeding cows on a operator must have at least 200 trial basis and live up to the breeding cows; but the more agreement. If he does not, then the better if he has enough land the herd can be transferred to for pasture and fodder crops. some other successful

Animal science specialists operator. Band Councils can agree that a typical farm pressure the Department family can live off 200 breeding officials to transfer the herd cows, if provided with care. A from a weak operator. If this is smaller herd reduces total done, it will benefit all Bands, profits and profits per animal as it will insure that the herd and therefore, the operator keep on rotating.

It is not good enough for the must subsidize his livelihood by grain farming or some cattle to roam around the other occupation. Reserves. A suitable pasture is

Land surveys done on Indian better for breeding purposes. Reserves show that there is To be successful in any still a lot of land unused or enterprise means learning by leased to off-Reserve experience, by reading the interests. Now is the time for latest information and learning any individual Indian to from other successful become a cattleman, while operators or Ag. Rep. Officers. there is land available. The Every cattleman and farmer Reserve life is unpredictable should have a farm paper, a with a rapid increase in "Guide to Farm Practices in population and constant Sask. 1972", available free of changes in leadership. charge at any Provincial Ag.

There is no purpose in Rep. Office.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF DAVID AHENAKEW

LaValle case prompts need for revision of Indian Act

Question: Why do Indians need to revise the Indian Act?

Answer: The main reason of course is the LaValle case. If the Canadian Bill of Rights is allowed to take precedence over the Indian Act then Indians will be in serious trouble. Then there is the private M.P.'s bill before parliament to lower the voting age to 18 and the question of whether this will take precedence over the Indian Act.

The National Indian Brotherhood, therefore, decided that there must be some specific changes made by the Indian people, or at least recommended by the Indian people through consultation, and in a very short time.

Question: Why does the draft revision by Saskatchewan Indians have to be ready in six months?

Answer: The time frame of six months was simply this: because the LaValle case is to be decided on within that period of six months. Regardless of the outcome, however, specific changes in the Indian Act in terms of membership, voting eligibility and so forth must be discussed and changed. Likewise the area of band authority will also have to be considered.

Question: Does the F.S.I. plan to completely change the Indian Act?

Answer: We are not going to revise and study the Indian Act in its entirety and make recommended changes within the period of six months. It would be foolhardy to even consider this.

All we are trying to do in this six months is to get people involved at the reserve level and to get the band councils discussing what changes are required, so that the Indian Act will really start protecting the Indian people, their rights and their land.

The way it is now, it is the minister of Indian Affairs who decides who to protect, and he usually chooses to protect the department.

This six months period is just the first phase you might say. What we plan is a number of consultations and workshops to get the Indian people to really understand what the Indian Act says and what changes are required in order to better serve the Indian people and their development.

Question: You have said that the revision of the Indian Act will be essentially a political struggle. Can you explain that further?

Answer: When we start talking of changes, we are talking of the treaties as well and the judicial system doesn't really understand the treaties, their history or the intent or what was said at the time that led up to the signing of the treaty.

For that reason the judicial system cannot make a realistic or fair decision on the issues that are brought before them.

We can, however, educate the politicians and we can educate the public and we can explain to them what the Indian people want.

The legislators are really the people we have to get to. If we can make them understand, we can get them to change the Indian Act to protect the Indian people, their rights and their lands.

Question: It has been suggested that any revision of the Indian Act include the stipulation that all services to Indian people be provided by the department of Indian Affairs.



Dave Ahenakew, Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians

“Basically what we are looking for is to involve the Band Councils and as many people as are interested in the revision process”

Answer: The Indian Act doesn't mean a darn thing to any other department than Indian Affairs and this is why I say that all services to Indian people must come under that department.

The province of Saskatchewan itself realizes there has to be only one agency and this is why they created the department of northern Saskatchewan. They know that there has to be one department dealing with a specific group of people.

It is recognized in the province and it is recognized in Canada through B.N.A. Act as well as the Indian Act. This is why I don't understand the reluctance on the part of government, nevertheless, it is there.

Question: What kind of involvement are you looking for from the Indian people and their band councils during this six month period?

Answer: Basically what we are looking for is to involve the band council and as many people that are interested in the revision process.

It is an educational process. It is a process to

try and understand what the Indian Act is and what they would like to see in the Indian Act.

In other words, start thinking about the thing and to start thinking of the things they would like changed. It doesn't necessarily mean they must make recommendations for change at the present stage but they have to begin thinking about this seriously.

It will be a process across the province which must be conducted because we have to come up with unified recommendations. You have to start at the reserve level and keep the people informed of what is being said by others and then eventually we will come together at the annual conference in August and come up with a unified recommendation.

Question: Using the issue of whether or not Indians living off the reserve will be eligible to vote in band elections, can you describe the sort of decisions that are going to have to be made?

Answer: This is getting to be a real issue. The Indians living off the reserve are forced to live off the reserves because of educational opportunities, employment opportunities and so on.

Now if the Indian bands at the reserve level deny these band members the right to vote, then what in fact they are saying is that "we reject you, that you no longer can decide as a band member what you want on this reserve."

In other words, this could be interpreted as saying that they are rejecting their own kind. They are in fact allowing other departments such as Indian Affairs, to decide if the urban Indian is entitled to any rights. This affects their education, Medicare and taxes as well.

This has to be decided and I'm recommending to all band councils that they not do this because these band members are members of the reserve. No one should say that an Indian can't have his privileges and his rights.

Question: Will Saskatchewan's version of what they would like in the Indian Act be applicable to other provinces as well?

Answer: We feel that we can make the required changes in the Act flexible enough that it will be applicable for anyone to use as they see fit, providing it is for positive development and within the laws of the land.

Question: Will the Canadian government make the changes that are recommended to them by Indian people?

Answer: I think that the Canadian government is more than prepared to receive these recommendations. I am sure that there will be some things rejected by government, but it is up to the Indian people and the appropriate officials in the government to try and make the necessary changes so the Indian Act will help the country and the Indian people.

We're not advocating segregation here. The Indian Act must take into consideration other aspects of life in the outside world as well.

I'm sure we will see an awful lot of difficulties, an awful lot of hard negotiations taking place, even amongst Indians across the country, let alone the governments.

We're not going to get exactly what we want, but we are certainly going to strive for it. We hope to get the approval of government for enough that we can work under.

It will be a matter of negotiations, however.

Indian Act revision

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians proposes to prepare a revision of the Indian Act for presentation to the National Indian Brotherhood following the F.S.I.'s annual conference in late August.

Now that Indian people have begun to more fully assume the responsibilities previously managed by the federal department of Indian Affairs, they have come to realize that the appropriate machinery to complete this involvement and proper administration is lacking. In order to meet deadlines set by N.I.B. for a first draft of proposed revisions to the Indian Act, however, the F.S.I. must be prepared within six months.

A time table has been worked out that would accomplish this in a series of stages.

The Federation has assumed that consultation with the Bands will be the guts of any process for revision of the Indian Act and is of primary importance. It also believes that the process of revising the Indian Act will be essentially political and that technical inputs such as legal advice and research will play a secondary role.

In addition the Federation believes that any pain to revise the Indian Act must invite province-wide participation and must allow, at least initially, for broadly based community participation and consultation, working from there to a more structured and top-level deliberation.

The Federation is also committed to providing on an adequate basis whatever technical and support services are offered by the bands.

The initial stage in the revision process will involve an information program to acquaint Saskatchewan Indians with all aspects of the proposed revision and the issues they will be expected to deal with.

The next step will involve deliberations by each band acting separately and the collection of individual band members opinions. This will be followed by deliberations by the bands at the district level and finally at the provincial level.

Then will follow the formulation of guidelines, both general and specific for the revision of the Indian Act and then the preparation of a Draft Act and Regulations.

The draft revision of the Indian Act will be submitted for formal approval at the Annual Conference in August.

An Executive Committee on the Indian Act has been set up to initiate the information program, establish policy guidelines and to approve plans. The committee is made up of David Ahenakew, Peter Dubois, Alex Kennedy, Cy Standing, Walter Gordon and Sol Sanderson.

The assistant director of the F.S.I.'s Right and Treaty Research Division, Noel Starblanket, has been appointed the project's co-ordinator.

A community organizer group will also be established, comprising about 24 people experienced in community work, who will assist in stimulating community discussion of the act, organizing meetings and funneling information to the bands as required.

A support services group will be formed within the Rights and Treaties research Division responsible for obtaining legal service and consultants and for preparing information kits.

The revision process formally began early this month when a Community Organizer Workshop was held in Regina. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together community workers, explain the task and plan and to discuss the Indian Act.

Until May 27 there will be an on-going field work program to encourage discussion of the revision by the individual bands. Executive Committee members will visit the bands and support services will be provided as required. In addition a number of information kits will be prepared.

From May 28 until May 31 six district workshops will be held. They will be open meetings attended by Chiefs, councillors and other interested persons. The purpose of the meetings will be to provide a full discussion of the revision at the district level and to compare emphasis and differing points of view. Proceeds of the workshops will be noted for further legal and political analysis. Delegates will be elected at each of the workshops to attend District conferences.

Between June 25 and 30 six district conferences will be held with perhaps two delegates from each band. The conference will discuss and ratify a draft set of revisions to the Indian Act.

The period from July 1 to July 31 will be spent in consideration of the guidelines established by the district workshops and plan for the revision will be prepared.

From Aug. 1 to 27 a draft of the revised Indian Act will be prepared for discussion and approval at the Annual Conference.

Saskatchewan's plan for a revised Indian Act will thus be ready for presentation to N.I.B. in September.

Community Worker discuss Indian Act

Increasing the powers of the band councils to regulate life on the reserves and the guaranteeing of Indian rights in federal legislation appear to be of prime concern to Saskatchewan Indians as they consider revision to the Indian Act.

The Federation of Saskatchewan Indians has initiated a six month project to prepare a revised Indian Act for Cabinet consideration and an initial workshop held April 1 to 6 concluded that a number of changes will be required to bring the present Indian Act up to date.

The meeting of about 50 of the F.S.I.'s community

workers was held to explain the task and plan of the revision process and to thoroughly discuss the act and develop a strategy for change. The workshop will be followed

by extensive consultation with the province's bands before a final draft revision of the Act is prepared for presentation to the F.S.I.'s Annual Conference in late August.

Delegates to the workshop felt that a re-writing of the Act would not be necessary, that portions of it could be kept as is but that other portions will have to be changed. The Act, however, must ensure that in fact Indian people will remain under federal jurisdiction and that the authority of the provincial government over Indian people will be virtually excluded.

Areas not presently covered under the Act and now under the jurisdiction of the province, as for example the formation of liquor laws, might be given over to the band councils to decide on regulations, some delegates felt.

All agreed, however, that the band council's area of authority should be greatly expanded and that the powers they now hold by privilege should be granted by law and right. There were also suggestions that the area of the band council's jurisdiction should be extended off the reserve, to cover, for example, health and social services to Treaty Indians living off the reserve.

Delegates also agreed that all services to which Indian people are entitled should be provided by the federal government and that only one government department, namely the department of Indian Affairs, should be involved in the provision of those services whether they be

health, education or any other.

There was complete agreement that the education portion of the Indian Act should be completely revised with one suggestion heard that a separate federal Indian Education Act be created. Any revision of the education section of the Act should also include the provision that instruction in the Indian language be available, delegates felt.

Dealing with the area of taxation, delegates said that taxation of any sort should not be applicable to status Indian people and they also called on regulations presently made by Treasury Board to be incorporated into the Act where they will not be dependant on the whim of officials in Ottawa.

Delegates also called for the status of provincial and national Indian organizations to be incorporated into the Act guaranteeing an input into government at all levels. Revisions that would permit Indians to fish in any body of water and that would provide better care for the aged were also called for.

The status of the Indian Act was also discussed and agreement reached that the status of the Act should be made clear and that it have precedence over any other legislation that might effect Indian people.

Over and over again it was also emphasized that any revision of the Indian Act must avoid jeopardizing the rights of urban Indians and that their rights should be guaranteed even when they are not living on the reserve.

The community workers will now carry the results of their discussion to the local levels

Meetings needed on national level

A six month program by Saskatchewan Indians to develop a draft revision of the Indian Act will only be the first step in reaching agreement among Indian people at the national level about the scope of a new Indian Act, according to Chief David Ahenakew of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians.

It will take "an awful lot of discussion, and real gut level discussion, at the national level," to resolve the different opinions held by various provincial organizations, Chief Ahenakew said.

He suggested meetings of the executive council of the National Indian Brotherhood at least once a month from now on so the various provinces "can try and keep up to date on what's happening in the rest of the country."

"That way the representatives of each province can come back and advise their membership what is taking place in other provinces and then before any real misunderstandings develop we can try to resolve them as we go along."

"I can see that the different provinces are going to have different viewpoints on what the act should be all about" and "we're going to have to sit down and see how far each province is prepared to compromise," Chief Ahenakew said.

Some provinces have taken the position that they don't want any distinction whatever between the treaty Indian and the Metis in certain areas such as the Cultural Education Colleges, Communications programs, sports, recreation and so forth, the Chief said. "It just happens to be different in Saskatchewan" where the F.S.I. is opposed to jeopardizing their treaty rights by dropping the distinction between Indian and Metis people, he said.

The issue of treaty rights versus aboriginal rights will also have to be discussed at the national level. Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba are all treaty areas while most other Indians in Canada are without treaties. Some discussion is required to ensure that Indians in various provinces don't jeopardize one another's positions, the Chief said.

He mentioned also that Manitoba and British Columbia are each taking a different position on certain areas in the Indian Act than Saskatchewan. Manitoba, for example, wanting to have certain sections of the Act to apply to only that province.

"I think there will be some hot discussion among the provinces, but I hope that we won't have to do battle at that level," Chief Ahenakew said.

Easter Cards

available at all Friendship Centres in the province. These cards are drawn by Indian children so help out a good cause and buy some.

Saskatchewan's Indians and their Treaty Rights



WALTER GORDON

The articles on this and the following two pages were adopted from the Interim Report of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian's Rights and Treaty Research Division. The Report was presented this month to the federal government's Indian Claims Commissioner, Dr. Lloyd Barber. Walter Gordon is Director of the Rights and Treaty Research Division.

Many grievances experienced by Indians living in Saskatchewan are the result of their treaties establishing their relationship with the government of Canada and the failure of the government to abide by these treaties and act truly as the guardian of Indian people and prepare them for life in a technological society.

It is because of this that the Indian Rights and Treaty Research program of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians was set up.

Although the argument has been heard that the treaties should be set aside because of the unfair method in which they were negotiated, the F.S.I. has taken the position that our leaders believed they were doing what was best for the people at the time when they signed the treaties and that our immediate goal should be the establishment of the fact that what is rightfully our due has never been given us and has resulted in the plight of our people today.

The F.S.I. believes that because of promises made at the time of signing the treaties, promises that we could become a "happy, prosperous and self-sustaining people", we would be given assistance in developing our reserves to provide a sound economic base.

This would not mean, however, that we had to abandon all of our older economic activities. Our hunting and fishing rights were guaranteed, thus assuring more than one economic base for our people.

Economic development was only one of the promises made. Others committed the government to provide us with a formal education of the same quality as other Canadians.

Although the treaties do not specifically deal with taxation, our ancestors were also told that by accepting the treaty they would be free of taxation. Moreover, the fact that the treaties established our relationship to the government of Canada as being that of a ward to guardian, also means that we are free from taxation.

Medical and social services were also promised in treaties that provided "medicine chests" for the use of any Indians who might be in need of treatment.

Although treaties were signed, Indians never anticipated, nor believed, that they would have to give up their old religion, political organizations and language as a result. Indeed we were assured otherwise.

The government sought, however, and is still seeking, to use the treaties to completely destroy our culture. This like the government's failure to fulfill the terms of the treaties and live up to its responsibilities is a major source of our grievances.

Government Defaults

The full significance of the government's default of its solemn undertaking can be seen in the present condition of our people today. Indian per capita incomes in the province average between \$400 and \$500 and Indian mortality far exceeds that of the white races.

One in every three Indian homes was recently classified as "poor" and until very recently, only one in every five Indian homes had an electricity supply, one house in every 530 had a sewer connection or septic tank, one in 370 had running water, one in 465 had a bath and only one in 230 had a telephone.

Such conditions exist because the government broke the promises and treaties made with us. There is enough historical and legal evidence that it cannot be denied that the government has a trust duty towards the Indian people.

Viewed in light of Indian society, that duty has a special meaning. One aspect of the Indian's "humanistic" society is the quality of "social sharing" - the ethic and practice of sharing wealth on equitable terms, in contrast to the normal acquisitiveness and individual accumulation of wealth that characterised European society. This sharing, with few exceptions, is a common feature of Indian life.

This might mean caring for orphans, tending the sick or harbouring, even permanently, a family unable to look after itself. Such behavior was expected, was unexceptional and emphasised the normal obligations one man had to another. Social sharing assures that each person, regardless of status, is guaranteed basic essentials.

In the 1870's the Indians of the western plains were entering an era of hardship with the disappearance of the buffalo herds. The encroachment of the white man was inevitable and the plains tribes became anxious to reach an agreement with the Crown which would guarantee their survival and security, in return for the surrendering of their lands.

Thus they brought with them to the treaty meetings their expectations based on their own culture, that of the responsibility of the wealthiest and ablest to care for those less well endowed.

On signing the treaties, the Indians were not merely giving their assent to terms as written by the Crown, but were signifying their approval of the spirit in which the negotiations had been conducted and of the Crown's assurances that a future was guaranteed for Indians. A bargain had been struck, but it was not a commercial transaction hedged by terms and escape clauses, it was an agreement between men of honor and good-will.

Culture Destroyed

Within a decade of the signing of the treaties a program of forcefully changing Indian culture was launched. Indian group life was described as "tribal communism" and it was to be eliminated in favor of an ethic and practice of individualism and individual enterprise. The Indian way of selecting leaders was to be replaced by an elective system. Other features of Indian life drew the attention of government under such headings as "Improved Manner of Dressing", "Personal Cleanliness", "Better Moral Tone", and "General Conduct."

The policy was assimilation and it is clear that one of the desired goals was an obedient Indian community, less independent, more tractable and more easily controlled.

One aspect of this policy was to ignore and destroy tribal leadership. The manner in which this was accomplished was to appoint the chiefs and councillors after the bands had settled on the reserves and the chiefs who had signed the treaties had died. The persons who received the posts were those willing to work for the government and if they weren't, the provisions in the Indian Act for removing a Chief one of vague charges of intemperance, immorality or incompetence were used.

The attack on the religion and ceremonialism of the plains tribes is the most outstanding example of the repressive aspects of government policy. A series of amendments to the Indian Act from 1866 to 1927 prohibited certain dances and ceremonies under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The files of the Public Archives are thick with documentation of the unceasing efforts of officials, missionaries and police to eliminate aboriginal religion from the lives of Saskatchewan Indians.

Very early in the history of reserve settlement it was discovered by that education was potentially the most important means of achieving assimilation, by socializing Indian children into White society, away from the influences of their parents and communities. This was the major purpose of Residential and Industrial schools.

Children at these schools were not allowed to go home for months at a time so that they might become alienated from their culture.

White Paper Policy

A similar goal was set for the pass system - Indians were not allowed to leave their reserves without passes from the Indian Agent. The system was used to suppress the Indian's nomadic habits and it was hoped it would serve the purpose of preventing an Indian from attending ceremonies away from his home reserve.

Later laws made it illegal for an Indian to leave the reserve to take part in any dance or ceremony or pageant while dressed in aboriginal costume.

It need hardly be mentioned that these policies caused hard feelings and has contributed to the general mistrust Indians have for government and its administrators.

The policy was a blunt instrument and it struck blindly at just those elements of the Indians' culture which they needed to organize effectively to help themselves.

It must also be emphasized that the policy is not yet dead, it cannot be written off as a mistake of the past. In 1947 the Special Joint Committee of Indian Affairs presented to government a "Plan for Liquidating Canada's Indian Problem Within 25 Years". Proposals included abolition of all Indian schools and their integration into provincial school systems, extension of all government services to Indians on the basis of their "equality" with other citizens, and abolishing the reserves.

The White Paper of 1969, which proposed the elimination of special status for Indians and the incorporation of the Indian into the "mainstream", simply gave new impetus and vigour to this policy which has maintained a consistent direction for almost a hundred years.





Economic Development Grievances

One of the primary sources of grievances by the Indian people of Saskatchewan against the government is the mismanagement of the Indian's major physical resource - the lands of our reserves.

Our treaties set aside lands for the "use and benefit of Indians" but it is obvious from the experience of the past 100 years that no policy to develop our reserves was formulated and that the government did not consider our interests or live up to the responsibilities assigned it by the Treaties and the Indian Acts.

It was not to the benefit of the Indian people that they were encouraged to surrender large parts of their reserves; it was to fulfill the needs of the government in power, to open the west to immigration by Europeans.

In making the treaties the Indian believed that in return for giving up their title to all land on which they lived, hunted and fished, they would be given land where "when the fish are scarce and the buffalo are not plentiful she (The Queen) would help you put something in the land". They believed that they would be taught "something of the cunning of the whiteman", and that the Queen would fulfill her promise to "care for you and for your children and the children that are yet to be born." They were told that these lands would be theirs, "as long as the sun shines and water flows."

The Indians were encouraged in the belief of government assistance in developing their reserves by the promise "to lay aside reserves for farm lands" and the treaty stipulations providing farm implements all meant to the Indians that they would be taught to use this equipment.

They soon learned that these promises were not to be kept by a government concerned with keeping its expenses for Indians at a minimum. In fact, it was more than 10 years after the signing of the treaties before they were given all the implements the treaties said they should receive.

Farms for the Indians were soon abandoned as being too expensive, a justification that was made a farce by the government giving economic assistance to the railways and white people of the same period.

The government of Canada deceived the Indians with the reserve system and the promise of development, by failing to explain that even white farmers in the Northwest were only barely able to subsist. When the government later learned of new strains of wheat that would permit making grain growing an economic foundation of the reserve system, department regulations prevented Indians from procuring the equipment and assistance to exploit it.

Economic considerations again played a major role in the Indians not being allowed to go into large scale grain growing on their own initiative, for machinery was expensive.

The prevailing philosophy of government was expressed quite clearly in 1896 when the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs said the government would not give any assistance to the Indian which would make them competitive with the white settlers of the Northwest.

This applied to non-agricultural endeavors as well, for when bands requested lumbering permits and timber reserves, they were denied them for the same reason.

Because of this attitude the government made the reserves merely a place where the Indians lived, collected payments for the surrender of their old rights in the land and where they were abandoned to their own resources. As a result when the game on which their old life was based ran out, they became impoverished and were regarded as ignorant, lazy, inferior and beggars by both the government and their white neighbours.

This attitude toward the Indian was wide-spread despite their success at the one economic development which they were permitted to engage in without interference of

government and at which they had a chance of success given their lack of capital: namely cattle raising. But their efforts to make this into a sound economic base was checked when the reserve lands proved unable to provide enough grazing land for that purpose.

The government wanted the Indians to give up our lands and they told the Indian that proceeds from the sale of reserve lands would enable them to go into grain farming. Such practices were not merely cynical, they were violations of the promises made in the treaties and violations of the Indian Act in regard to surrenders.

The cattle operations were undermined when the bands lost grazing land and their herds were sold to buy farm equipment. More often than not, however, these lands were not suitable for grain growing. As a result of these policies the Indians have no economic base on their reserves and they find themselves in the leasing and welfare systems that prevail today.

As can be seen the government has clearly violated the promises it made in the treaties and breached the trust relationship established by them and the Indian Acts. It was the failure to fulfill the commitment to develop the reserves that has let in part to the plight which the Indian finds himself in today.

Moreover, the government's own policies and attitudes toward Indian attempts to develop the economy of their reserves.

A number of Indian claims will therefore be based on the government's mismanagement of our land resources and the disregard of the promise made to develop our reserves.

Hunting and Fishing

The protection of the Indian's rights to hunt and fish, which has always been their primary economic activity, is of vital concern to all Indian people of Saskatchewan.

A number of claims dealing with hunting and fishing rights are expected to arise from the F.S.I.'s treaty research program.

In the days before the treaties there was no limitation on this activity, for it was a right of the Indian's ownership of the land. The right to hunt and fish was limited somewhat by the treaties, however, although the treaties do make clear that Indians are free to continue to engage in hunting and fishing for commercial purposes.

That Indians hunted and fished as a commercial activity is borne out in records and the fact that for more than a generation after the signing of the treaties, these activities were the chief source of revenue for most bands.

The treaty right to hunt and fish was severely limited during the twentieth century, however, for when the federal government transferred resource management to the provinces they stipulated that the provinces need only guarantee the Indian's right to hunt for food, for the white man assumed that Indians only hunted and fished for this purpose.

The federal government thus altered the treaties and deprived the Indian of a source of livelihood guaranteed by the treaties. In addition it placed the Indian subject to the provincial conservation laws which further limited the right of Indians to hunt and fish.

As a result of provincial limitations on their right to hunt and fish, Indians will seek redress of this grievance, and a political solution which would enforce their right to unrestricted hunting and fishing.

Education Grievances

The F.S.I. will also seek a political solution to claims arising from the government's non-fulfillment of the treaty promises made about education, a grievance that is deeply

"It was to the not to benefit Indian people that they were encouraged to surrender their reserves"





"The government permitted the churches to make Indian children pawns in the church's struggle for converts"

Education (Cont'd.)

felt, for the failure of the government to educate Indian people is equally as responsible for their present plight as the failure to live up to promises for economic development on reserves.

All the treaties contain the clause "Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such reserves hereby made," or words to that effect. It was also made clear that Indians were promised education equal to that of the white's and at the government's expense.

As with so much that was promised the Indian, intent was not borne out in practice. On most reserves, schools were never established or when they were, they quickly closed. Those schools that were established were not properly staffed with qualified teachers, for teachers were paid at a lower rate than at white schools. Moreover, if fewer than 25 pupils attended school regularly, the school was closed, yet in a white community a school was built if there were 15 pupils and maintained even if most of the children did not attend.

Given the insecurity of the job and the low pay, most of the reserve teachers were missionaries who saw their primary duty as evangelizing, not teaching the pupils.

The majority of reserve schools were eventually established by missionary societies or the Indians themselves, a practice which was encouraged by government. The education provided in such schools was not equal to that of white students, but was heavily orientated towards religion and had the negative purpose of deliberately destroying the cultural values of the child.

In failing to live up to its responsibilities, the government permitted the churches to make the Indian children pawns in the church's struggle for converts. When parents objected the government stepped in and closed the reserve schools, sending the children to industrial or boarding schools off the reserve which, again, were usually run by the churches.

The curriculum in all the schools was designed to teach children to be disciplined models of white values, but content with a low status of life. Rather than teach the children anything but the most elementary academic subjects, the missionaries who ran the schools were concerned primarily with teaching religion, elementary farming skills and basic housekeeping, so that when the children completed their schooling, all they were equipped to do was become agricultural labourers and domestic workers in white households.

This is how the government kept its promise of an education equal to that of the whites.

The schools and Indian education are still severely lacking when compared with what was promised to Indian people when they made the treaties.

The government still hasn't accepted the responsibilities stated in the treaties and now is seeking to turn over the whole field of education to the provinces. This must be stopped and, like all that was mentioned above will be included in a claim.

Recommendations will also be made as to the manner in which the F.S.I. wishes to see the government fulfill the treaty promises.

They will probably include recommendations that teaching should be done in Native languages in the early grades; that residential schools controlled by whites be abolished; the establishment of day schools on the reserve; and extensive teaching of Native history and Native culture.

Means of Settlement

Several means are now in existence by which the Indian might settle their claims against the government of Canada.

The most commonly used in the past has been the law court. The experience of Indian people who use the courts, however, has not been at all satisfactory since the decisions that result show little or no sympathy for the concepts held by the Indian people.

The courts have taken a position which has often denied the trustee relationship on which most Indian claims have been based and, furthermore, they have stated that provisions of the treaties were mere "promises" which can be broken.

To deny these two basic concepts is to deny the Indians their rights and to sweep away the foundation on which they base their claim. As a result of this the F.S.I. is determined that any claims should not proceed through the courts.

Another consideration is that litigation through the courts is extremely costly, yet one is never certain when a final decision will be made. The Indian people, moreover, have a

strong prejudice against the white man's courts, the only arguments and defences open to them being those of the white man, which are unsatisfactory.

There is a possibility that an Indian Claims Commission might be used, however the present Indian Claims Commissioner, Dr. Lloyd Barber, has no authority to settle claims and the F.S.I. would definitely want a voice in the selection of any commission that might be empowered to settle claims.

The American Experience

The American experience would have to be considered also. There the Claims Commission has evolved in a judicial body and when this happens the problems with time, costs, presenting evidence are again experienced and the possibility of becoming more involved with technicalities than the issue at hand is greatly increased.

The method preferred by Indians and the approach which would best serve their needs is by appeal to Parliament. Certainly there is a strong moral obligation, if not a legal one, for the government to live up to its treaty promises. Parliament cannot help but sympathize with the Indian and do what is just and fair in negotiating some kind of settlement.

By appealing to Parliament, the Indian leaders would confront the Cabinet on a personal, yet informal basis, and this method would also allow them to resort to the use of the media.

Indian ideas and principals could be relayed to the public and thereby pressure could be exerted on government to make a favourable settlement.

Another important aspect is that legislation could be made part of the redress and the treaty promises could be incorporated and preserved in this legislation. The result would be a degree of permanence and a much stronger protection than relying solely on the judicial system.

It must be assumed, however, that this will be a slow process. Time is a constant battle as it takes ages to have matters presented in Parliament. It seems that members of Parliament put Indian matters at the bottom of their priority list.

The end result is extremely dependant on the government in power and how sympathetic they are towards Indian grievances. However, if the results are not satisfactory, another attempt can be made at a later date, unlike the judicial process which result in a final decision.

Many of the Indian's grievances are of a general nature and pertain to all the Indian nations in Saskatchewan. Though perhaps too vague for the European mind, they nevertheless have reality in the Indian's common historical consciousness.

Need Legislation

Since it is apparent that new approaches to Indian problems are urgently required, the F.S.I. will propose that government seize the opportunity it has created for an expression of grievances and redress these wrongs and at the same time allow the Indian to achieve successful development of their reserves.

Inadequate programs must surely take much of the responsibility for the failure to develop economic opportunities on the reserves. The F.S.I. and the Indian people are naturally concerned not only with redress but also with development.

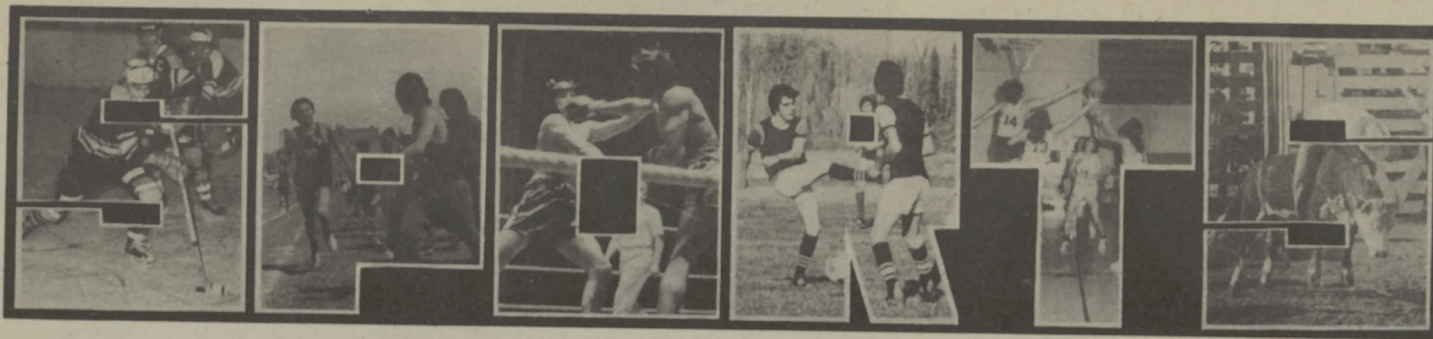
Along with the settlement of our claims they will be seeking a revision of legislative acts and policies that have governed the relationship of the government and the Indian people. Thus we will be working towards restoration of Indian rights.

Specific band claims will in all likelihood differ from that mentioned for general province wide claims based on shared grievances.

The specific band claims will generally deal with issues unique to one or two bands and by necessity therefore, the bands having claims will be free to present them using whatever mode of settlement they wish.

Other specific claims might be bought by bands which do not wish their specific grievances included in a general claim and deem it advisable to proceed on their own behalf. These claims will have F.S.I. support even though we might think it preferable to include them in general claims. In doing so the F.S.I. will demonstrate its belief in the integrity and importance of the individual bands, for it is the most important Indian social unit now in existence.





CHIEFS REGAIN INDIAN HOCKEY CROWN



The Sandy Lake Chiefs, winners of the first Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Provincial Hockey Championship in 1972, recaptured the title by upsetting Cote Chiefs in the provincial final played in North Battleford on March 23. Numbers of the club are, back row from left to right: Dean Sasakamoose (stick boy), Gordon Ahenakew (Manager), Hector Martin, Frank Ahenakew, — Fraser, Dennis Hyman, Brian Little, Greg Wolf, Vern Johnston, Wayne Ahenakew, Peter Sasakamoose, Ray Ahenakew (Captain), and Keith Ahenakew (Equipment Manager). Front row, left to right: Fred Sasakamoose (Coach), Henry Ahenakew, Joe Mike, Vern Little, Clarence Martin, Edgar Little and Russel Ahenakew.



The Cote Selects, Southern finalists for the provincial championship. Members of the club are, back row from left to right: Chief Tony Cote, Albert Cote (Manager), Norman Severight, James Severight, John Cote, Carl Cote, Vernon Cote, Ivan Cote, Keith Ketchemonia and Richard Whitehawk (Coach.) Front row, left to right: Lloyd Brass, Brian Shingoose, Leonard Ketchemonia, Alfred Severight, Kenneth Shingoose, Garth Geddes and Lloyd Cote. Missing are Joey Desjarlais and Laurie Cote.

They say all good things come to those who wait and nobody waited more patiently for the southern champs to emerge as Sandy Lake Chiefs had won the north.

Sandy Lake Chiefs made a good bid for their second Federation of Sask. Indians Provincial Senior Hockey Championship in three years when they defeated the favoured southern champs, Cote Selects, 9-6.

For Cote Selects, it was the closest they had come in the last four years. After making all the way through their area and semi-final play-offs to the final game of the Provincial Championship, they have bowed out to the powerful Sandy Lake Chiefs.

The Federation of Sask. Indians' Senior Hockey Championship was played at the Civic Centre in North Battleford on March 23, 1973 for the first time since the senior hockey championship became an annual event. The championship was played prior to the Annual Native Hockey Tournament, which is held yearly at the Civic Centre in North Battleford.

Norman Stevenson (Severight), the big "27" known as "Cha-boy" opened the scoring at 5:10 of the first period unassisted with a blistering slap-shot from just inside the blue line. The goal never stood up as Sandy Lake scored four unanswered goals in a span of 10 minutes. The first marker coming at 7:49 by Brian Little assisted by Clarence Martin. From then on as Cote could not unwind the Chiefs scored rapid-fire goals by Vern Johnson, Freddie Sasakamoose and Russel Anehakew.

Sandy Lake Chiefs set the tempo of the contest with some lusty hitting and a display of fine goaltending from Vernon Little in the opening 20 minutes.

Clarence Martin's goal in the middle session frustrated Garth Geddes and the Selects. Five minutes after the teams returned for period number two, the score was 5-3 on Martin's goal set up by Brian Little. The Selects did something they could not do most of the period - they scored a short-handed goal as Joey Desjarlais addressed the Chiefs' blueliners with a beautiful shift, walked in on Little and deck the net minder.

"Lady Luck" seemed to appear for the Selects at the 1:21 mark of the last session netting two goals in a span of two minutes, the first marker coming from the stick of Joey

Desjarlais and the second resulting from precision passing on a goal by John Cote set up by Leonard Kitchemonia. However, the Chiefs did not crack. Joe Mike added an insurance marker at 14:13 then rapid-fire goals by Vern Johnson and Clarence Martin made it 9-6, and Cote's season was over.

The Selects' aggressive manner led to seven of 11 minor penalties assessed in the game. Kenneth Shingoose and Russel Ahenakew received the game's only majors for a third-period scuffle.

The penalty which turned the contest around in Chiefs' favor, was the penalty shot nothing but a goose-egg. Cote was awarded the penalty shot as blueliner Russel smothered the puck with his glove in the goal crease.

"We were really ready for this one," said Sandy Lake Coach, Gordon Ahenakew. "We didn't want to lose. We

made very few mistakes, and used our body-checking to good advantage."

The Cote Selects, on the other hand, were guilty of a few miscues in their own end of the ice and they were costly. "This was one game where our inexperience hurt us. We coughed up the puck too much, and you can't do that against a great team like the Chiefs," said Cote Coach, Richard Whitehawk.

"Now we know how good we have to be to win this final," added Richard. "We found out from Sandy Lake."

Joe Mike, the speedy Chiefs' center, was chosen the Most Valuable Player of the Championship by the Sports and Recreation Department. The speedster showed great speed throughout the game out-skating his opponents before they could gather momentum and never stopped fore-checking.



Chief David Ahenakew presenting the Eagle Stationary Sportsmanship Award to Joe Mike of the Sandy Lake Chiefs. The award is presented annually to a player, participating in the championship, for his sportsmanship conduct.

Gorden's Capture Sask. Indians Bantam Championship

On March 31, 1973 at the Cote Sports Complex the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians Bantams Hockey finals were held. Three area winners arrived to claim the much coveted title of Saskatchewan Indian champions for the year 1973. Onion Lake represented the Meadow Lake area, Fort-a-La-Corne for the Prince Albert area and Gordon's for the Yorkton district. This provincial series was played off as a round robin tournament. Each team had a chance to play with every entry. The draws were as follows: Onion Lake versus Fort-a-La-Corne, Onion Lake versus Gordon's and Fort-a-La-Corne versus Gordon's. Two points were awarded for a win and one point for a tie. If there was a tie for points, goals for and against would determine the winner. In the first game Fort-a-La-Corne easily toppled Onion Lake by a margin of 11 to 4. Gordon's had a lead until the dying minutes of the third period to catch up the Yorkton district champions by a score of 8 to 8. Each team received a point each for their efforts. The third game determined the standings. Gordon's came out the winner by defeating Fort-a-La-Corne by a score of 8 to 3. Henry Langan, the Treasurer for the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, handed out the bronze medals to Onion Lake, the silver medals to Fort-a-La-Corne and the gold medals along with the grand trophy for the first time the title of Saskatchewan Indian Bantam Champions, Gordon's Reserve.



Gold medal winners from Gordon's in the Saskatchewan Indian finals in the Bantam division.



Bantam hockey Silver medal winners from Fort A La Corne in the Saskatchewan Indian finals.



Henry Langan presenting the Saskatchewan Bantam champions trophy for 1973 to team captain of the Gordon's team.



Bronze medal winners from Onion Lake in the Saskatchewan Indian finals in the Bantam division.

GOLDEN HAWKS UNBEATABLE

AT NORTH BATTLEFORD TOURNNEY



Gordon's Golden Hawks Tournament Winners

"I don't care who we play in the first round. Sooner or later you have to play all the good teams so it makes no difference to us."

With that statement, Gordons' Golden Hawks captured the Championship at the 8th Annual All-Native Hockey Tournament in North Battleford on March 24th and 25th.

Considered to be one of the best Native Sports Attractions in Western Canada, the tournament saw 12 teams put out, providing the fans with two days of exciting hockey action.

Gordons' and Sweetgrass had the easiest time advancing to the second round. Gordons upended the squad from Regina 10-1; while the Sweetgrass Blazers bombed Pasqua Braves 6-2.

In the other first round action, Little Red River defeated North Battleford Friendship Centre 9-5; Cote Chiefs edged by Thunderchild 6-4; Flin Flon Braves defeated Regina Native Metals 6-3 and Patuanak squeezed by Canoe Lake 5-4.

The second round saw Sweetgrass upend Little Red River 23-1; Flin Flon easily beat Cote Chiefs 7-3; and the final game Gordons whitewashed Patuanak 12-0.

On the Consolation side, Pasqua defeated North Battleford Friendship Centre 10-1; Regina Native Metals blanked Thunderchild 12-0; and Canoe Lake shut-out Regina

Braves 9-0. Pasqua Braves won the losers' consolation bracket round by beating Canoe Lake 9-2.

The game with Canoe Lake was dominated by three members of the Pasqua team: Clarence Martin, Milton Burns and Glen Anaquod.

Clarence Martin scored five goals; Milton Burns and Glen Anaquod each had two goals in the 9-2 win. Milton Burns had three assists and Art Roberts had two assists in the game.

In preliminary games, Canoe Lake made it to the finals by defeating Regina Native Metals 6-5.

The semi-final had Sweetgrass and Gordons battling in a penalty ridden game, with a total of 12 penalties handed out. Sweetgrass was awarded seven minor and one misconduct, while Gordons was awarded five minor penalties.

Gordons hit the scoreboard at 4:37 mark in the second period, Joe Desjarlais scoring assisted by Charlie Cyr. The same combination scored at 8:00 before Sweetgrass scored at 14:35 by Dicky Kennedy, assisted by Ron Delorme and Roy Atcheynum.

In the final the story was the same only the setting changed. It was Gordons' speed and expert passing that won the game.

Gordons' ability to feed the long pass to their players in full flight was the key to their victory. There were always

one or two Gordons' players sneaking in behind the bigger Sweetgrass players.

The Championship final was a Saskatchewan and Manitoba affair, with Gordons upending the Manitoba entry, Flin Flon Braves 12-5.

Gordons scored six successive goals in the first period before Flin Flon scored with two seconds remaining, leaving the score at 6-1 after the first period.

Gordons and Flin Flon each scored three goals in the second period giving the Golden Hawks a 9-4 lead, and that is how the second period ended.

"Lady Luck" seemed to disappear for the Flin Flon Braves at the 10 minute mark as Gordons scored three more goals in the third period before romping 12-5.

Charlie Cyr dominated the scoring with five goals and two assists, and Joey Desjarlais adding two goals and six assists to round out the scoring in the high scoring affair.

Gordons grabbed three valuable player awards: Best Defenceman - Roland Desjarlais, chosen the tourney's top blueliner.

Charlie Cyr was selected High Schorer and Joey Desjarlais as Most Valuable Player.

The Best Goaltender award went to Gilbert Keewatin of the Pasqua Braves and the Most Gentlemanly Player to Joe Mike of the Canoe Lakers.



Joey Desjarlais
Most Valuable Player



Charlie Cyr
High Scorer



Roland Desjarlais
Best Defenceman



Joe Mike
Most Gentlemanly Player



Gilbert Keewatin
Best Goalie

Sask., All-Native Golf Tournament - Saskatoon
May 5 & 6, '73
Course - Holiday Park, Saskatoon. 2 - 18 Hole Flights.
Entry Fees - \$8.00 per person.
Entries Close - May 4th. Limit 20 players.
Entry Fee includes - Supper & Dance - Refreshment Bar.
All Entry Fees to - Saskatoon Indian & Metis Friendship Center - 242-1478 or 244-0174.

SASAKAMOOSE RETIRES

The most colorful and well-known hockey player of Indian ancestry in Western Canada has hung up his skates.

Fred Sasakamoose played his last game of hockey on April 8th at an all Indian Hockey Tournament held in Vernon, British Columbia. Fred's hockey career ended like a fairy tale as his team, the Sandy Lake Chiefs, won the tournament and he was presented with the Allstar left defenceman Award.

Fred was born at the Sandy Lake Reserve in Saskatchewan to Roderick and Sugil Sasakamoose on December 24th, 1934.

Fred started his climb to hockey fame at the St. Michael's Indian Student Residential School in Duck Lake, Saskatchewan. He played on the school's midget team that won the Saskatchewan Midget Hockey Championship two seasons in a row, 1947-48 and 1949-50.

In 1950 at the age of sixteen, he started a four-year stretch with the Moose Jaw Canucks of the Western Canada Junior Hockey League. It didn't take long for George Vogan, then president of the Moose Jaw Canucks and part-time scout for the Chicago Black Hawks, to see the great natural hockey abilities and potentials of a future professional in young Freddie. The Western Canada Junior Hockey League made no mistake in the 1954-55 season when they awarded Fred the Most Valuable Player Trophy.

At nineteen years of age he jumped from junior hockey to

the National Hockey League where he played for the Chicago Black Hawks. At that time the National Hockey League was composed of only six teams and a player had to be very talented to earn his way into the League, especially at the age of nineteen. Fred, who joined the Hawks during the 1954-55 season, played only 11 games for the team and was sent back to the Hawks' farm team, because of old has-beens not wanting to move out for new talent. He quit pro hockey rather than be sent back to a farm team.

The thousands of hockey fans who have had the great pleasure and thrill of watching Fred play hockey during the past years, since he left Chicago, say the Hawks' management had made a big mistake in their treatment of this hockey player. Given a few more chances he could have easily gone on to become one of the few greats in the NHL and at the age of thirty-nine many people would bet that he still has the talent that would make many present NHL players envious of his hockey abilities.

After leaving the NHL, he played for New Westminster in the Western Canada Professional Hockey League and also with Chicotomi Quebec of the Eastern Canada Hockey League. Fred wrapped up his professional career in Calgary, Alberta. He also played for four years in the Okanogan Senior League in British Columbia with the Kamloops Chiefs.

Fred, who has lived on the Sandy Lake Reserve for the past number of years, coached and played with the Sandy Lake Chiefs when they won the First Annual F.S.I. Saskatchewan Indian Senior Hockey Championship in 1971.

Last year he coached the first Saskatchewan All-Indian Bantam hockey team that participated in the International Bantam Tournament held in Kamloops British Columbia.

This past hockey season he coached and played with the Sandy Lake Chiefs who played in the Big V Hockey League in Northern Saskatchewan. The Chiefs lost only one game during the season and won the League Championship. Not only did they win the Big V League Championship but also won many tournaments during the past season and have a collection of trophies that would make any team in Saskatchewan envious.

Last year when Fred was asked when he is going to retire he answered, "Next year, when the Chiefs regain the Saskatchewan Indian Hockey Championship." Well, it wasn't an overstatement as the Sandy Lake Chiefs did regain the Provincial Championship last month in North Battleford.

When asked what he was going to do now that he has retired, Fred answered, "I am going to do the thing I've always wanted to devote my full time to and that's train and teach the youngsters on my reserve everything I know about hockey."



The following introduction appeared in the 1950-51 Moose Jaw Junior Canuck Hockey Club official yearbook.

Fred Sasakamoose (No. 16), the 16 year-old Indian centre hails from Duck Lake, Sask., where he started before coming to Moose Jaw early last fall. Fred didn't break into the regular line-up until about Christmas time but certainly has been making his presence felt since then. He has natural talent to burn.



The St. Michael's School hockey team that won the Saskatchewan Midget Hockey Championship in 1948 and 1949. Fred Sasakamoose is in the back row fourth from left.

This article appeared in the Chicago Daily News on November 23 1953

There's no Chief Black Hawk around to lead Coach Sid Abel's tomahawkless Indians on the warpath.

Instead the Hawks turn to another tribe and Cree "Chief Running Deer" to help them find the victory trail against the injury-riddled Boston Bruins Friday night at the Stadium.

Against them, Fred Sasakamoose, 19-year-old center from the wilds of Canada makes his major league debut for the Hawks.

The stocky (5-foot 9-inch 170-pound) Indian will be here at least for Sunday's Stadium tit

with Toronto, and probably a lot longer in the estimates of his bosses who acclaim the "Chief" without "reservation". "The kid can skate," noted Abel.

"He's got great possibilities," enthused Johnny Gottselig, former Hawk skipper. "He can shoot, skate and put the puck in the net! And he's a good leader."

Quite possibly Abel may install Sasakamoose in the center of another "Papoose Line" between wings Pete Conacher and Murray Costello.

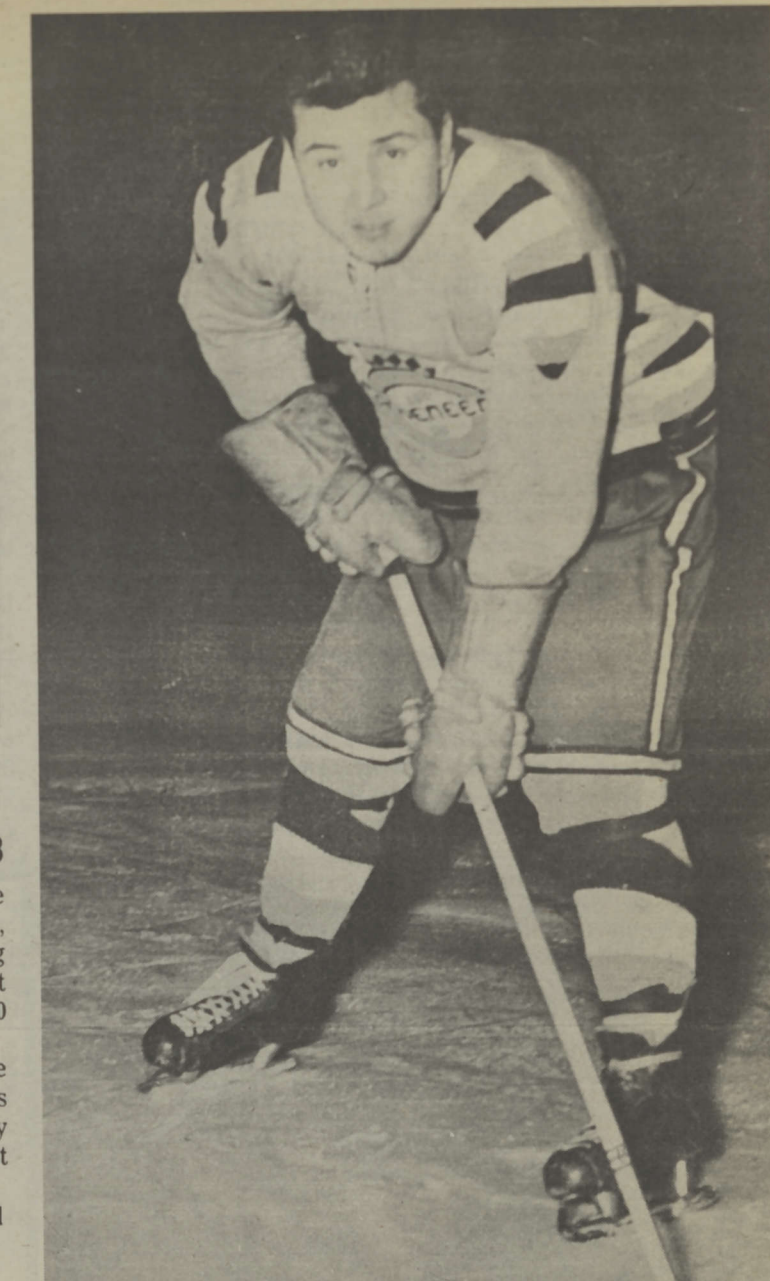
Thus far this year he has netted 12 goals and eight

assists (20 points) in nine games for Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, in the strong Western Jr. League. Last season he tallied 68 points in 50 games.

Three years ago George Vogan heard of a boy who was a standout player on the Sandy Lake Indian reservation, about 500 miles north of Regina.

Vogan munched north and brought Sasakamoose down from the bush country.

Since then Sasakamoose has been developing as Vogan's and the Hawks' "Chief" discovery.



Fred thrilled thousands of hockey fans with his rink-wide rushes and bullet-like slapshots when he played for Chicotomi Quebec of the Eastern Hockey League in the 1950's.

BURNS BIG HEADACHE FOR SANDY LAKE

About two hundred spectators took in the Prince Albert and Saskatoon Districts Provincial Bantam Hockey Playoff held on March 27 at the Prince Albert Communiplex.

The game which started well after 11 P.M. saw the Fort-A-La-Corne and Sandy Lake Bantams battle for a spot in the Provincial Indian Bantam Championship finals held recently at Gordon's.

The Provincial Champions are automatically entered in the Annual International Bantam Hockey Tournament to be held in the Kamloops, British Columbia, from April 20 to 27.

In the first period, Kevin Burns of Fort-A-La-Corne opened the scoring unassisted at 15:52. Fort-A-La-Corne's second goal came at 3:16 when Dennis Sanderson, assisted by Glen Marion and Gerald Sanderson, put the puck into the Sandy Lake net. Sandy Lake was held scoreless by the Fort-A-La-Corne defence in the first period.

Fort-A-La-Corne's big gun Kevin Burns in a rink-long rush scored his second goal, his club's third of the night,

unassisted at 19:06 of the second period. At 15:11 Fort-A-La-Corne's number four came when Dennis Sanderson assisted by Kevin Burns and Eddie Head beat the Sandy Lake goalie in a scramble in front of the net. Sandy Lake's first goal came at 6:55 when Garth Sasakamoose, assisted by Floyd Cameron and Adrian Ahenakew, beat the Fort-A-La-Corne goalie who couldn't get up on time after going down to stop a shot. Clifford Daniels put Fort-A-La-Corne's fifth goal on the scoreboard at 2:46 assisted by Bobby Roberts. The last goal of the second period came at 1:32 when Bobby Roberts, assisted by Dennis Sanderson, scored Fort-A-La-Corne's number six. The period ended in a six to one score for Fort-A-La-Corne.

The third period's scoring was opened at 15:52 when Sandy Lake's second goal of the game was scored by Derick Williams assisted by Floyd Cameron. At 15:34, in another rink-long rush, Kevin Burns scored his third goal of the game and Fort-A-La-Corne's seventh, unassisted. Fort-A-La-Corne's eighth goal came at

14:11 when Kevin Burns, again unassisted, scored his fourth and final goal of the game. Number three came at 11:41 for Sandy Lake when Floyd Cameron scored, unassisted, his only goal of the night. Alex Halkett, assisted by Dexter Burns and Clifford Daniels, put Fort-A-La-Corne's number nine on the scoreboard at 10:55. Fort-A-La-Corne's tenth and final goal of the night came at 8:30 when Gerald Standing scored assisted by Eric Stonestand. Garth Sasakamoose, assisted by Adrian Ahenakew and Greg Ahenakew, scored his second goal of the game and Sandy Lake's fourth at 3:55. With 15 seconds left in the third period, Jim Starblanket fired in number five for Sandy Lake assisted by Randy Isbister and Len Peekeekoot.

The game ended ten to five in favour of Fort-A-La-Corne.

Kevin Burns of Fort-A-La-Corne had to be the big star of the game as he scored four goals unassisted and repeatedly stopped, along with Bobby Roberts, the attacks of the Sandy Lake team.



FORT A LA CORNE

Back row from left to right: Coach John Sanderson, Glen Marion, Clifford Daniels, Kevin Burns, Russel Sanderson, Dennis Sanderson, Dexter Burns, Alex Kalkett, Bobby Stonestand, Bobby Roberts, Daniel Stonestand and Assistant Coach Mervin Burns. Front row left to right: Richard Sanderson, Glen Sanderson, Gerald Sanderson, Eric Stonestand, Gerald Standing, Eddy Head, Orland Burns, Keith Sanderson, Perry Burns and Gilbert Sanderson.



SANDY LAKE

Back row from left to right: Coach Fred Sasakamoose, Lenon Ahenakew, Adrian Ahenakew, Floyd Cameron, Randy Martin, Gred Ahenakew, Gred Starblanket and Raymond Sanderson. Front row from left to right: Len Peekeekoot, Peter Generoux, Derick Williams, Garth Sasakamoose, Earl Magnuson, Jim Starblanket, Melvin Ahenakew and Randy Isbister.

SPORTS O ' O'RAMA

The St. Philip's Day School Sports O'Rama under the efficient direction of Mr. Bruno Lemaire was carried out without any flaws. The children were well tutored in their performance in entertaining the proud eyes of their parents. The elementary and junior high school students were from Cote and Keeseekoose Reserves.

On the program we witnessed perfect co-ordination in gymnastics, rope climbing, rhythmic, marching, majorettes and human pyramid building. In between programs there was chorus group singing from the kindergarten group and the grade three and four students. Even a Scottish dance was performed under the direction of Mrs. Williams.

Alvin Cadotte, who was the clown in this event, kept everyone laughing with his hilarious interfering antics. He was always doing the opposite of what was expected.

The number of students who participated totalled 144. They had various committees made up of school children which kept the ball rolling in perfect timing. Yvonne Quewezance, a pretty little grade nine student, competently carried out the work of master of ceremonies.

Mr. Jerry Hornung, the principal of the school, closed the Sports O'Rama by remarking the event successfully carried out as expected. He was pleased with the parental attendance. He invited everyone to the finale of the evening, a lunch and a record hop.



Clown for the St. Philip's Sports O'Rama.



Rope climbers in the St. Philip's Sports O'Rama.

SASKATCHEWAN BOMBS B.C. AND ALBERTA

"How do you stop Charlie Cyr and Fred Sasakamoose?" That's a question Indian hockey players from British Columbia and Alberta will be asking themselves for a long time to come, as the Sandy Lake Chiefs captured the First Annual All Indian Hockey Tournament held in Vernon, British Columbia, on April 7 and 8.

The tournament was sponsored by the Vernon Westside Totems Hockey Club of Okanagan Band No. One.

Teams participating in the tournament were: The Hobbema Canucks from the Hobbema Reserve in Alberta; the Sandy Lake Chiefs from the Sandy Lake Reserve in Saskatchewan; Kainai Chiefs from the Kainai Reserve in Alberta; Kamloops Braves from the Kamloops Reserve in British Columbia; and the Vernon Westside Totems from Vernon, British Columbia.

Some 4,000 Vernon hockey fans were treated with a very high calibre of hockey displayed by the Saskatchewan team as they won their first game over the Vernon Westside Totems, by a score of eight to two, with only nine players in their line-up in the first two periods and ten in the third. None of the Sandy Lake Players thought they would win the first game as they had just travelled about one thousand miles by car and had only ten players.

In their second game the Sandy Lake Chiefs overpowered the Kamloops Braves by a score of ten to four.

In their third game, on the first day of the tournament, the Sandy Lake Chiefs held the Hobbema Canucks down to a score of eight to two at the end of the second period. The Chiefs must have started to feel the effects of the long trip as they lost their spark in the third period with Hobbema firing in five goals. But, Hobbema ran out of time and had to settle for an eight to seven loss to the exhausted Saskatchewan team.

On Sunday, after a good night's rest, the Saskatchewan team didn't make any mistakes in their fourth and final game as they walked all over the Kainai Chiefs and showing them who the real Chiefs are by out-scoring them thirteen to three.

The Sandy Lake Chiefs came home with the first place trophy and five hundred dollars for their effort. The Second place purse of three hundred dollars went to the Kamloops Braves who had three wins and one loss. The sponsoring team of the tournament, the Westside Totems had to settle for third place and one hundred dollars. They had a two and two placing.

An All-Star Team was picked by the five teams in the tournament with Melvin George of the Westside Totems chosen as the All-Star goalie, Fred Sasakamoose of the Sandy Lake Chiefs was voted the All-Star left defenceman, Bob House of the Westside



Doag Bulwer Photo - Vernon, British Columbia

Back row from left to right: Gordon Ahenakew (Manager), Charlie Cyr, Brian Little, Clarence Martin, Wayne Ahenakew and Fred Sasakamoose. Front row from left to right: Peter Sasakamoose, Russell Ahenakew, Gilbert Keewatin, Louis Gardner and Don Delorme.

Totems, All-Star right defence, Charlie Cyr, Sandy Lake Chiefs, unanimously voted the All-Star centre, All-Star left wing went to Leon Baptiste of the Hobbema Canucks and Ron Delorme of the Sandy Lake Chiefs voted as the All-Star right winter.

Charlie Cyr, who dazzled the fans with his speed, puck

control and bullet-like slapshots, was again unanimously voted the Most Valuable Player award presented by the Okanagan Band No. One. Charlie also came home with the High Point Trophy presented by Jack Boulittier of Vernon. He scored thirteen goals and had ten assists for a total of twenty-three points.

Lyle Brewer, of the Vernon Totems, was awarded the Most Sportsmanlike Player Trophy which was presented by the Okanagan Sports and Recreation Committee.

The Most Popular Player award, presented by the Vernon Elks Lodge, went to Dennis Moosewah of the Kainai Chiefs.



Fred Sasakamoose
All-Star Left Defence



Charlie Cyr
All-Star Centre



Ron Delorme
All-Star Right Wing

Big Guns Play at St. Philip's Tournament

Over 3,500 fans witnessed the Third Annual St. Philip's Open Two Day Hockey Tournament at Esterhazy's Recreational Complex on March 31 and April 1, 1973. The Keeseekoose Band sponsored this annual event which attracted some big names. Chief Don Keshane predicts next year will be a better year yet as he was pleased with the big turnout.

In the first round Round Lake Braves were easily toppled by the mighty Fort Alexander club by a score of 20 goals to none. Ted Paupanekis, a former Toronto Marlboro Junior A, led his club for top point getter. Jim Kopansky, Rene Normand, and Gary Vilberg, who play in the Senior Manitoba A.A. Hockey League, and they also seen action in the Central Pro-league in the U.S.A., strengthened the Fort Alexander's offence and defence. The Round Lake Braves then advanced to the B side with Fort Alexander team moving nearer to the big jackpot.

In the second round the hosts, St. Philip's defeated the speedy Sand Bay Flying Feathermen by a margin of 9 to 4. In the St. Philip's roster were August George, a former Saskatoon Blade, Norman Severight, who played for Fort Frances Ontario Junior A's, and Leonard Ketchemonia, who was formerly with the High Prairie Regals in the Peace River Senior A Hockey League in Alberta.

In the third round, scoring ace, Wally Fleury, also a former Senior Yorkton Terrier and his Fox Warren teammates barely nipped the La Pas Blues by a score of 3 to 2. Ron Constance, a previous Dauphin Kings Junior A, was on the highly rated La Pas Blues line up.

The well stacked Russel Rams overpowered the much smaller Gordon's team into submission by a margin of 5 to 1. Mervin Haney from the Ottawa Nationals of the World Hockey League joined forces with the Rams. Ron Lemieux, a late cut from the Philadelphia Flyers of the National Hockey League, played left point on the Rams roster. Carl Haney, the hottest scorer, who broke all existing scoring records in the 1972-73 season with the Kenora Muskies in the Manitoba Junior A League, right winged for the Rams. Two former Yorkton Senior Terriers, Marcel Mongrain and Don Anderson, added power to the Rams.

In the fifth round the Regina Natives outthustled the Millers by a score of 7 to 0. There the enthusiastic fans witnessed the speedy Saskatchewan Junior A's from Notre Dame keep some of the former senior Yorkton Terriers from scoring. These Notre Dame recruits were Bruce Clements, Robert Cline, Terry Cooney, Gord Wyatt, Henry Huck and Don Moser. Ron Burns a late cut from St. Petersburg was also on the Regina Natives line up.

In the sixth round Flin Flon Braves took out the Regina

Natives by a margin of 5 to 2. On the B side of the story it was Joey Desjarlais and his Gordon's Golden Hawks team mates all the way. They took out the La Pas Blues by a narrow margin of 4 to 3. They eliminated the Yorkton Millers by a score of 4 to 1. In the B finals Gordon's Golden Hawks 9 and the Sandy Bay Flying Feathermen 3.

On the A side Fort Alexander 8, and St. Philips 3; Russel Rams 4 and Fox Warren 2; the Regina Natives stunned the Russel Rams by a score of 4 to 1. Goal tending paid off for the Native Metals.

The highlight of the day between Fort Alexander and the Regina Native Metals was greatly anticipated by all the fans. It was obvious Regina lost a lot of steam against the Russell series. The much rested Fort Alexander team victimized the tired Natives by a score of 6 to 1. Fort Alexander from Manitoba, about 90 miles north of Winnipeg, triumphantly took all top honours and cash prizes. Chief Dan Keshane presented his much desired trophy to the captain of the Fort Alexander team. Coming from quite a distance they well deserve this trophy.

On the individual awards scene, they were handed out as follows: Top Goalie, Bruce Clements for Regina Natives; Top Defenceman, Bud Fontaine for Fort Alexander; Most Gentlemanly Player, Bedford Larocque, Fort Alexander; Top Point Getter, Ted Pauponekis from Fort Alexander with 6 goals and 5 assists; Most Valuable Player, Clarence Norton for Regina Natives; Best Coach, Harold Harper from Fort Alexander.

Chief Dan Keshane, who is also the president of this tournament, was overjoyed with the great success of their tournament. The real reasons why he held this tournament in Esterhazy is there are more accommodations, good publicity, more centralized and more convenient seating capacity. The surrounding district is always looking forward to the St. Philip's Hockey Tournament.

He made his tournament open to any team because it draws top notch teams. Invitational tournaments do not draw as big a crowd, he claims. He said, "Here you see big names get knocked off by unknowns and this is good publicity for hockey especially for the least known teams. We hope to see a better brand of hockey next year as we are raising our prizes from \$1,500 to \$2,000."

At the opening and closing of the tournament we saw the mayor of Esterhazy, Ralph McDonald, taking the limelight twice by officially opening the tournament with opening face off and finally presenting the grand cash award to the winners for the 1973 St. Philip's open hockey tournament at Esterhazy to Fort Alexander. Fort Alexander will come back in 1974 to defend their title.



The big winners for the 1973 St. Philip's Hockey Tournament, Fort Alexander.



Chief Dan Keshane presents team captain, Jim Fontaine, the grand prize to Fort Alexander.



Individual trophy winners at the St. Philip's Hockey Tournament are from left to right: goalie - Bruce Clements, most valuable player - Clarence Norton, team trophy captain of the winners - Jim Fontaine, top scorer - Ted Pauponekis, top defenceman - Bud Fontaine, and most gentlemanly player - Bedford Larocque.



REPORTER WANTED FOR MEADOW LAKE AREA

The Saskatchewan Indian is looking for a reporter to work in the Meadow Lake District. This person must have a drivers licence and be free to travel. Writing experience or related education is essential. The job includes writing articles, maintaining contacts at the local level and photography. Salary is negotiable.

INDIAN

PEOPLE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Chief Gavin Wuttunee from Red Pheasant Reserve has been leader of that community since elected in 1971. Mr. Wuttunee first entered into local band leadership in 1963 when he was elected as Chief.

Mr. Wuttunee being a proud Canadian and believing in fighting for your rights enlisted in the army during the second world war and saw action in France and Belgium. Coming home after the war, Chief Wuttunee ventured into mixed farming never looking back.

Today, after years of hard work, Mr. Wuttunee is proud in securing a complete line of heavy machinery and a cattle herd reaching the 100 mark. A recent purchase to increase his head were two Charlais bulls worth \$1500.00.

Chief Wuttunee is married to Doris, who is also from the same community. They are proud parents of seven children, two girls who are twins and their oldest daughter, who is enrolled in Nursing at Calgary, Alberta. Chief Wuttunee has also another of his girls taking an active role in the 4-H movement at a nearby community, Cando.

Chief Wuttunee has decided to end any further education, enlisted in the army. His lack of formal education had no favourable effect on him as he made hard work pay off. Today, Mr. Wuttunee stresses the real weapon an Indian has today in competing with the rest of the society, is in securing education, the sky is the limit says Chief Wuttunee.

Mr. Wuttunee has engaged in other activities outside of his role as Chief. He was nominated President of Home and Joint School Association in Cando; serves on the Hospital Lay Advisory Board, and at intervals as a Lay Reader at the community's Anglican Church. Mr. Wuttunee points out that a person should take an active role in organizations

Student Residence Administrator Appointed

Jim Roberts has been appointed as Administrator Trainee for the Prince Albert Student Residence.

The Prince Albert District Chiefs' Council had been seeking an Indian administrator for the student residence since they took over as board of governors last December.

Mr. Roberts has directed the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians' Smoke Signal program for the past year and previous to that had worked four and a half years as a child care worker at the Prince Albert residence.

to create one's real image for better understanding from the other side of the fence.

The Red Pheasant community has taken upon itself into administering various programs from Indian Affairs under the leadership of Chief Wuttunee. He says, that the Indian could receive better treatment and service eliminating the red tape as was the case in past years.

The community not suited for grain farming, Chief Wuttunee had a pasture fence built surrounding 10 sections of land and pastured cattle from outside the community. Future cattle operations Mr. Wuttunee wants for the community, is in cow and calf operation and eventually establishing a feed-lot. With top leadership from Mr. Wuttunee the progress of the community can only be increased greatly.

Chief Wuttunee stressed the role as the community's leader has with it more responsibility than 10 years ago and as self-administration of programs is taken upon by native communities and more study should be made on the Indian Act. He also wanted to see the Council take an active part in the community whereas in the past Indian Affairs had done the thinking and that the Band Council was merely the working machine.

Chief Wuttunee being a powerful and dynamic spokesman many changes are in store for the people and their community of Red Pheasant.

FRIENDSHIP CENTRE BUSY

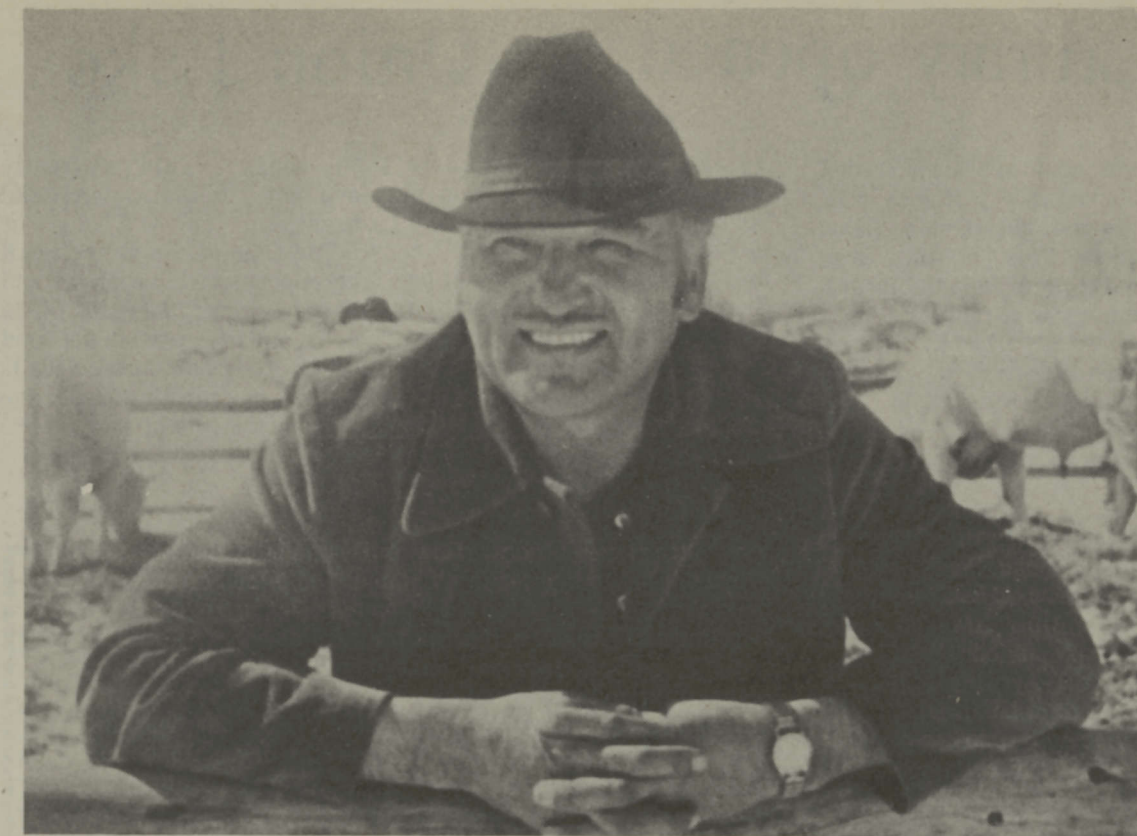
The number of programs being offered at the Prince Albert Indian and Metis Friendship Centre has increased recently as the result of additional funds made available by the Secretary of State's department.

The Centre's budget was more than doubled this year by the grant and went from \$18,000 to \$46,000. Although the grants were announced last June, the directors of the Friendship Centre only learned of the increased budget in February.

Two new staff members have been hired at the centre, a secretary, and James Thunderchild of the Thunderchild Reserve who has been appointed acting program director.

Mr. Thunderchild said programs at the Centre now include Cree language instruction, films twice a week, and a Hunter Safety program.

The Cree classes, taught by Sam Bird, are held each Wednesday night and so far



Chief Gavin Wuttunee

Consumer Fights High Food Costs

Faced with outrageous meat prices, consumers across the country are revolting and refusing to buy high-priced beef and pork products.

Several areas of the country have organized boycotts with housewives by-passing supermarket meat counters in an effort to force producers to lower their meat prices.

The boycotts have resulted in the sale of meats at some stores dropping by as much as 80 per cent.

Meanwhile a special government committee has recommended that a review board be set up to investigate any consumer charges of unfair price increases. It also said people should improve their shopping habits and demand more information from the news media, government and retailers about food.

The committee agreed that farmers were not responsible for food prices which have increased by 10 per cent in the past year and instead placed part of the blame on the fact that a few companies control many sectors of the food economy, on over-advertising and on high cost packaging and retail costs.

The committee also recommended that misleading advertising be stopped, that nutritional content be listed on food labels, that wise buying habits be encouraged among consumers and that the government provide grants to consumer groups to help them state their cases before government boards and agencies.

Many families, particularly among low-income groups, have been boycotting high priced foods long before the recent protests. Seldom have these people been able to pay meat prices, in particular, which can range between \$1.00 and \$1.90 a pound, and instead they rely mainly on fish, poultry and other meat substitutes.

Their diets need not suffer as a result, however, according to a nutritionist with the provincial public health department.

"I think people probably eat too much red meat (beef and pork) anyway. They certainly eat much larger servings than they really need," Susan Burton told the Saskatchewan Indian in an interview.

Red meats aren't essential

to a properly balanced diet and can easily be replaced with such meat substitutes as poultry, eggs, beans, peas and milk products, she said.

One egg, for example, has the nutritional value of an ounce of beef and three eggs will replace a normal serving of beef.

Poultry, fish and milk products all contain the same protein as beef and pork and when included in the menu serve the same nutritional purpose.

Even such vegetables as beans and peas are very high in proteins and can be used instead of meat, particularly when combined with eggs and milk products.

Miss Burton said many people tend to overeat meats and all that is really required in a proper menu is a three ounce serving per adult. People needn't do without beef and pork products altogether, she said, however.

Liver, for example, is quite reasonably priced and has one of the highest nutritional contents of any meat. It averages about 70 cents a pound in most centres, but has very little waste to it and won't shrink the way hamburger or other fatty meats will.

The department of public health and the Canada department of agriculture have a number of pamphlets and booklets available describing low cost but nutritious meals and they are available to the public on request.

Bingo!

8:00 P.M. Every Thursday Night
Sturgeon Lake Band Hall
Main Card — \$1.00
Extra Cards — .50¢

There is also a concession booth and Occasional Raffle from the Homemakers Club and Recreation Club.

Library opened at Onion Lake

On April 5 a branch of the Lakeland Library Region was set up on the Onion Lake Reserve. This is the first branch in the Lakeland Library Region to be established on a reserve. Staff from headquarters in North Battleford brought in 815 books, as well as 110 paperbacks and a paperback rack.

Onion Lake is one of twenty-two municipalities in north-west Saskatchewan participating in the system.

Patrons of the Onion Lake branch can expect to see at least 2,000 new titles in their library every year because of a rotating system of exchanging books. After an initial period of approximately three months, the exchanges begin. Every six weeks after this 225 books are removed, and replaced with 225 different titles.

Members can also request any book which is not currently in the branch. The inter-library loan system makes the resources of all the public, special and university libraries in Saskatchewan and across Canada, available to all branches of the Lakeland Library Region.

Special blocks, consisting of 15 books each, are available to the branches on request. Some of these books are on such subjects as hockey, football, Christmas stories, ethnic groups, and books written in a language other than English, such as French, Ukrainian, German or Polish. The basic collection sent to each branch, which is there permanently, and added to, includes a set of encyclopedias, a dictionary, atlases, and many other titles ranging from cooking to Canadian history.

Lakeland is currently building a special collection of books pertaining to the native culture and heritage. A number of these books will be distributed to libraries on reserves as part of their basic collection. Many more are placed in special blocks. These will be exchanged regularly and replaced with new titles. Four of these special blocks -

60 books - are currently available in the Onion Lake branch.

The Onion Lake Branch will be open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 8:00 A.M. till 12 noon, and is located in the band office. Everyone in the area is invited to drop in and browse through the collection.

NORCANAIR

...at Your Service

Fly Schedule and Charter

The map shows a central hub at LAC LA RONGE. From there, routes are shown to:

- URANIUM CITY, FOND DU LAC, STONY RAPIDS, CLUFF LAKE, WOLLASTON LAKE, RABBIT LAKE, COOP POINT, LAC LA RONGE, STANLEY MISSION, SANDY BAY, PELICAN NARROWS, DESCHAMBAULT LAKE, FLIN FLON, LYNN LAKE, SOUTHEND, ILE A LA CROISSE, PINEHOUSE, BUFFALO NARROWS, and REGINA.

 A legend indicates that solid lines represent DC-3 Twin Otter aircraft and dashed lines represent Otter Beaver aircraft. A compass rose is also present.

Indian Calender

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

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

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

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coupled with your student status - that is if you will be attending a community college, a technical institute or a university this fall. . . are our only two basic requirements.

But the number of the positions available is limited.

So get yourself an application form now (Master registration-Man 701) at your student placement office or your nearest Manpower Center.

Fill it in as thoroughly and explicitly as possible: this will increase your chances in finding a more rewarding summer job.

Pay a special attention to space #30. Only two words must go into that space: **INTERCULTURAL PROGRAM**. . . and print these two words in **large letters**.

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